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INVOICE

For

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September 11, 2000

WORK COMPLETED

Mintwood contacted by phone, fax and email target media nationwide including reporters covering religion, national security, the white house, politics, foreign policy, the United Nations as well as general assignment. There was an aggressive effort to secure TV and radio interviews for spokespeople identified by the Methodists both in advance and following the release of the presidential survey responses on September 7. We also developed a graphic backdrop for the press conference and will continue to flack the survey as more responses are returned by the candidates in the form of op-eds or additional news releases.

COSTS

For these services, the Methodists agreed to pay Mintwood a consultation fee of \$2,000 and expenses to cover all time and labor contributed to the project by collective members Adam Eiding, Kadd Stephens, and Sarah Austin.

Consultation	\$2,000.00
Deposit received	- \$1,000.00
Blast Fax	\$100.00
Long Distance	\$30.00
Postage/Couriers	\$17.00
Printing/Press Kits/backdrop/graphic design	\$369.92

TOTAL

\$1516.92

Additional expenses may be billed later.

The Mintwood Media Collective is a worker-owned and operated public relations firm.

What are the Candidates Views on Nuclear Disarmament? **by Bishop Thomas J. Gumbleton and Bishop C. Dale White**

Last week on behalf of 48 religious leaders from a variety of faiths and denominations we released a survey of the presidential candidates on what Vice-President Al Gore calls the, "Single most important issue." Nuclear weapons are a very serious issue and the sole decision for the next president that encapsulates the fate of all life on this planet. One would think this survey would be considered an opportunity to engage Americans on the candidates unique approach, but sadly the survey answers have captured the attention of people of faith not for what they said, but rather for what they didn't say.

Only Ralph Nader of the Green party answered specific questions into his moral thinking on the possession, threatened use and actual use of nuclear weapons as well as important U.S. obligations like the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Governor George Bush and Vice-President Al Gore sent copies of policy speeches that leave us to wonder if the candidates really think this is an important issue.

Out of frustration and with the desire to engage this oversight by the major candidates we are calling on them to answer these questions as soon as possible. With five weeks remaining before election day, we ask the major party candidates to answer the following questions.

(1) What are your views on the morality of possession, threatened use, and actual use of nuclear weapons? To what extent do you agree or disagree with the broad consensus that has emerged within the faith community on the inherent immorality of nuclear weapons?

Clearly the world faith community has condemned nuclear weapons. The Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches in 1983 declared that "the production and deployment as well as the use of nuclear weapons are a crime against humanity." Pope John Paul II has called for the abolition of nuclear weapons. So has the Dalai Lama.

In the United States many denominations have spoken against nuclear weapons and called for their elimination. The National Council of Catholic Bishops in 1983 condemned any use of nuclear weapons, even in retaliation for a nuclear attack because it "would indiscriminately take many wholly innocent lives, lives of people who are in no way responsible for reckless action of their government." Three years later the United Methodist Council of Bishops joined in this condemnation of any use of nuclear weapons and also denounced the doctrine nuclear deterrence.

Just this May the United Methodist General Conference, the denomination's official governing body, declared: "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.

This is what the churches say. What do you say, Vice President Gore and Governor Bush?

(2) If elected president, what specifically will you do during your four-year term to fulfill the U.S. commitment under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to join the other nuclear weapon states in "an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals"?

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) has been effect since 1970 and is signed by ___ nations. During the ratification process the NPT had the support of both President Lyndon Johnson and President Richard Nixon.

Article VI of the NPT 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." In 1996 the International Court of Justice unanimously ruled, "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." At the May 2000 NPT Review Conference the United States agreed to the Final Document containing the unequivocal commitment quoted above.

General Colin Powell, when he was chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said, "I declare my hope that we will eventually see the time when the number of nuclear weapons is down to zero and the world is a much better place." Ralph Nader has provided a six-point action program to move toward this goal. Governor Bush and Vice President Gore, what are your plans?

(3) Do you see any utility for nuclear weapons in war? If so, please tell us the categories or targets you as commander-in-chief would consider legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons?

Numerous admirals and generals have stated that nuclear weapons have no military utility. When Admiral Noel Gayler was commander-in-chief in the Pacific in the 1970s, he could find no area under his command "where it would conceivably have made sense to explode nuclear weapons in order to carry out our military objectives." His command encompassed maritime Russia, the Korean peninsula, Vietnam, the Middle East.

When General Charles Horner was the allied air forces commander in the Gulf War, he saw no utility for nuclear weapons. Prior to his retirement he explained to a group of defense writers, "What are nuclear weapons good for? Busting cities. What president of the United States is going to take out Pyongyang." General Lee Butler, who served as commander-of-chief of the U.S. Strategic Command, opposes retaliation with nuclear weapons. "What target would warrant such retaliation?" he asks. "Would we hold an entire society accountable for the decision of single demented leader?"

Vice President Gore and Governor Bush, how would you answer General Butler's question? What use of nuclear weapons are you prepared to authorize?

We eagerly await your response.

Back from the Brink Campaign

The Back from the Brink Campaign seeks to bring to life bipartisan congressional legislation that will supercede legislation that prevents the President from taking actions toward de-alerting nuclear weapons. By mobilizing the peace and disarmament community to encourage their constituencies to speak out on this issue, the campaign hopes to encourage legislators to sign on to legislation. The BFB campaign is identifying potential allies among various constituencies to support this effort, partly through regional or local organizations, in part by giving grants to local organizations for their outreach activities.

The Friends Committee on National Legislation plans to work with the BFB campaign by initiating a religious leaders sign-on letter to the President. FCNL hopes to work with other religious organizations to contact heads of organizations to sign this statement, to then ask for a meeting with religious leaders and the new President, either during the transition or soon after the inauguration.

BFB will work to provide faith-based materials, working with local religious offices on content and tone, on the de-alerting issue to use on the grass roots level. Local churches will be encouraged to be recipients of these organizing resources.

X-Sender: dkimball@[63.106.26.66]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Thu, 14 Sep 2000 20:32:37 -0400
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: N-Testing Update, 9/14/00

September 14, 2000

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: Nuclear Testing Update -- more criticism of NIF; prez. candidates on CTBT & nuclear dangers; Vajpayee woos Congress; status of CTBT signatures and ratifications

MORE CRITICISM OF NIF

As reported last week, the Senate approved by a voice vote an amendment limiting funding for a controversial stockpile stewardship project, the National Ignition Facility. (See <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/NIFdebate090600.htm>> and <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/briefv4n16NIF.htm>> for further details on the Senate debate and amendment.)

This week, NATURE magazine published an article by Christopher Paine, a senior researcher in the nuclear program of the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and S. Bodner, who retired in 1999 as head of the laser fusion program at the US Naval Research Laboratory which documents how the lack of proper peer review of the National Ignition Facility has hidden the problems and limitations of one of DOE's most expensive and ambitious nuclear weapons research and development projects. Paine and Bodner explain that most of the reviews of NIF were compromised by their lack of independence from Livermore and DoE; a lack of balance among the panel members; and on occasion blatant conflicts-of-interest and "stacking" of committees. Bodner and Paine recommend that the US Congress caps the current procurement and assembly of components, and make further NIF funding for this extremely expensive project contingent on rigorous fulfillment of technical milestones using one complete NIF beamline.

The text version of the article, "When Peer Review Fails," is below, along with an attached PDF file version. Also below is an article in USA Today and the Albuquerque Tribune on their critique.

BUSH AND GORE ON CTBT, NMD, AND NUCLEAR ISSUES

In this month's Arms Control Today, the two major Presidential candidates respond to ACT's quadrennial questionnaire on arms control issues. See <<http://www.armscontrol.org/ACT/sept00/pressept00.html>>. The candidates respond to questions on NMD, the ABM Treaty, North Korea, nuclear weapons policy and China, the nature of the missile threat, how to achieve further reductions in nuclear arsenals, the CTBT, the NPT, Indian and Pakistani

tensions, the arms trade, and the role of arms control. One of the most significant differences of opinion between Bush and Gore is over the CTBT and nuclear testing:

"ACT: What is your position on the ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)? If the treaty is not ratified, should the United States continue the current testing moratorium?"

Bush: Our nation should continue its moratorium on testing. But in the hard work of halting proliferation, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is not the answer. The CTBT does not stop proliferation, especially to renegade regimes. It is not verifiable. It is not enforceable. And it would stop us from ensuring the safety and reliability of our nation's deterrent, should the need arise. On these crucial matters, it offers only words and false hopes and high intentions—with no guarantees whatever. We can fight the spread of nuclear weapons, but we cannot wish them away with unwise treaties.

Gore: I believe the Senate's rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty last year was an act of massive irresponsibility damaging to the security interests of the United States, and if elected president, I will immediately revive the ratification process and seek to rally the full force of American public opinion behind it."

Earlier this year, Bush Advisor Condoleeza Rice provided some further detail when she told the Washington Post (June 12) that Gov. Bush foresees any resumption of testing in the near future as being based on "questions of reliability and safety" of current weapons. As for developing new weapons, Bush is "reserving judgment. . . . It has not come up, but it is not inconceivable," she said.

It should also be noted that vice-Presidential candidate Dick Cheney, while serving as former President Bush's Defense Secretary, wrote a letter to the Senate (co-signed by NSA Brent Scowcroft and Sec. of Energy James Watkins) on June 10, 1992 saying that the Bush (Sr.) Administration had adopted a policy of not conducting nuclear tests for the development of new types of nuclear weapons. Although the letter was an attempt to undercut support for the Nuclear Test Moratorium Act (which was later approved by the House and Senate and reluctantly signed by Bush), Cheney, Scowcroft and Watkins acknowledged that there is no need for nuclear tests for the purpose of developing new nuclear warhead types. (The text of a 1992 Washington Post article about the Cheney, et al letter is below.)

SOUTH ASIA & THE CTBT

Speaking to a joint session of Congress, Indian P.M. Vajpayee asked Congress to sweep India's 1998 nuclear tests, its ongoing nuclear program and its shaky nuclear standoff with Pakistan under the rug, asking for understanding of India's nuclear weapons policies. "India understands your concerns. . . . We wish you to understand our security concerns," he said.

Many members of Congress, particularly those interested in the potential of a profitable trade with India, seem ready to accept India's nuclear status and promote the view that it is not necessary for non-proliferation concerns to continue to "cast a shadow" over relations between the two

countries.

Attached below is an AP report on Vajpayee's speech.

STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS AND SIGNATURES

There are several new CTBT signatories and two new ratifiers. As of September 8, 2000, the Treaty has been signed by 160 countries and ratified by 62, of which 30 are on the list of 44 states necessary for entry into force. On September 8 at the Millenium Summit in NYC, Guyana, Nigeria, Nauru and Sierra Leone signed the CTBT and Kiribati and Maldives deposited their instruments of ratification for the CTBT.

See <http://www.ctbto.org/ctbto/sig_rat.shtml> for more details.

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1. "When Peer Review Fails -- Problems with a Giant Laser Project," Commentary, NATURE, VOL 407, 14 SEPTEMBER 2000, <http://www.nature.com>
2. Laser Project Takes Direct Hit, USA Today, September 14, 2000
3. "More scientists urge sacking of nation's big laser project," By Lawrence Spohn, THE ALBUQUERQUE TRIBUNE, September 14, 2000

ELECTION 2000 --

4. "Presidential Election Forum: The Candidates on Arms Control," Arms Control Today, September 2000.
<<http://www.armscontrol.org/ACT/sept00/pressept00.html>>

Since 1976, Arms Control Today has offered presidential candidates an opportunity to articulate their views on arms control and security issues by responding to an Arms Control Association questionnaire. In this issue, ACT presents its seventh candidates forum, featuring the Republican nominee, Texas Governor George W. Bush, and the Democratic nominee, Vice President Al Gore.

5. "Bush [Sr.] Rejects Proposed Limits on Underground Nuclear Tests," The Washington Post, July 15, 1992

SOUTH ASIA & the CTBT

6. "Indian leader meets with Congress," Associated Press, September 14, 2000

"When Peer Review Fails -- Problems with a Giant Laser Project"

Stephen Bodner and
Christopher Paine

Given the numerous upbeat external reviews garnered over the years by the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's laser fusion project, the National Ignition Facility (NIF), its current problems (see box) may come as a surprise (see Nature 405, 110; 2000). But the reluctance of the US Department of Energy (DoE) and the Livermore laboratory to acknowledge and systematically explore underlying science and technology issues through independent peer review is an obvious contributor to the project's difficulties.

The US\$4 billion NIF project began life in 1990 as a proposed \$400-million glass laser. It was endorsed by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) as "the only candidate laser driver that could be used for a [fusion] ignition demonstration in the next decade ... for a reasonable cost". When the United States halted underground nuclear tests in 1992, Livermore reworked its proposal for igniting tiny tritium-deuterium targets into a stadium-sized, 192-beam, \$1.1 billion project. The laboratory was aiming for a central role in the DoE's new "stockpile stewardship" strategy, in which data from above-ground experiments would be integrated with three-dimensional computer simulations to compensate for the loss of nuclear tests.

There were many outside reviews before construction of NIF began, but most were compromised by their lack of independence from Livermore and the DoE; a lack of balance among the panel members; and, on occasion, blatant conflicts of interest and "stacking" of committees. Last month, the General Accounting Office of the US Congress found that the reviews "did not discover and report on NIF's fundamental project and engineering problems, bringing into question their comprehensiveness and independence", and that even after senior project officials identified problems in late 1998, "there have been no effective independent reviews of NIF that have related technical challenges to its cost and schedule risks".

The first main review of the DoE's Inertial Confinement Fusion programme before NIF construction started was by the 1990 NAS committee. Chaired by Steven Koonin of the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), this established technical milestones in laser-target physics and laser development required before construction could begin. Los Alamos and Livermore scientists then discovered that the proposed target design was not viable. Livermore created a new design, but the technical milestones were not updated. Similarly, "Beamlet", a single-beam proof-of-principle laser for NIF, was still being developed a year after ground was broken on NIF construction.

When Beamlet ran into technical difficulties, Livermore simply announced success, dismantled it and continued building NIF.

Why was Livermore allowed to proceed on such a fast track, without first

demonstrating all of the performance parameters required for ignition, using a full-scale, fully engineered prototype of a NIF beamline? In this instance the DoE was not an independent provider of funds in search of probing advice, as it had already decided that NIF would be the centrepiece of its new strategy. Unfortunately, it is a rare scientific review panel that tells the sponsor a programme is not ready to proceed when the sponsor strongly desires that programme, and when there is a hard sell by the lab conducting the project. The prevailing view became that NIF was critical to the “science-based” stockpile stewardship strategy, and to the future of Livermore laboratory.

The advocates became captives to their own rhetoric, and dissenting voices were ignored. For example, Seymour Sack, who designed and managed the development of nuclear weapons at Livermore for many years, was reported in *Science* (277, 304; 1997) as saying that the stockpile would not be any worse off without NIF. A former director of Los Alamos National Laboratory, Harold Agnew, is recently cited as saying that most specialists do not see the relevance of NIF to maintaining the active bomb stockpile (see http://www.abqtrib.com/archives/sports00/033000_nif.shtml).

Endorsing NIF

The lack of consensus resulted in intense manoeuvring to promote NIF. The next main committee to review the project was the DoE’s Inertial Confinement Fusion Advisory Committee. In June 1995, one of us (S.B.) informed this committee of potentially crippling problems in NIF’s target physics, and urged it “to alert the DoE to the current problems in the NIF target”.

The upshot was a proposal by the chairman and several members to investigate these issues further. But before the next full committee meeting, Livermore NIF programme leaders wrote to the DoE criticizing the committee for its “very intense focus on the likelihood of ignition”, and urging the replacement of six members.

In September 1995, Victor Reis of the DoE discontinued the committee and replaced it with a new NAS panel. According to an internal DoE memo at the time, “a major review of the Inertial Confinement Fusion programme is needed in this fiscal year to reaffirm mission need and give further credence to arguments for success of the National Ignition Facility”.

Koonin, by this time vice-president and provost of Caltech, was appointed chairman

of this new review. This committee was seriously unbalanced: 11 of its 16 members had either previously stated positions supporting NIF and/or were consultants or advisers to Livermore or even the NIF programme itself.

While serving on the committee, three members were directly involved in (successful) bids for closely related DoE contracts. Overall, 14 members had a personal or institutional connection with the very agency whose programme was supposedly under-going independent review (see <http://www.nrdc.org/nuclear/rftr/rftrinx.asp>).

After the DoE and NAS rebuffed all informal attempts to foster a full and fair review, the Natural Resources Defense Council filed a suit in March

1997, obtaining a federal court injunction barring any DoE reliance on or dissemination of the committee's report, which had pronounced the NIF project ready for construction. Deprived of any official reliance on what had been billed as essential, the DoE forged ahead, breaking ground on the project in May 1997.

In summer 1999, Livermore managers surprised senior DoE officials with the news that NIF would have a cost overrun of between \$300 million and \$400 million, and a delay of a few years because of unexpected difficulty in assembling the laser in a clean environment, and too small a budget contingency. There was no mention of technical problems with either the laser or the target. Two new review panels were established, one by the University of California (which manages Livermore) and the other by the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board (SEAB). The chairman of the university panel, once again, was Koonin. This panel included scientists who had previously stated their support for NIF, and who had financial connections to the NIF programme. Its report was cursory, expressing optimism that any remaining technical problems could be solved.

Because the DoE was told that the difficulties were a management problem associated with the clean assembly of the laser, the membership of the SEAB's task force emphasized people with expertise in project management and clean rooms. The panel had only two laser experts, one who had served on a previous review supporting NIF, and the other a lower-ranking colleague of Koonin. Even so, the SEAB task force discovered from an internal Livermore report that optical damage would limit the laser energy output initially to about 0.6 megajoules (see <http://www.nrdc.org/nuclear/nif/nif1104.pdf>). It concluded that aggressive research and development in materials science would be needed to raise the laser energy to one megajoule. Achieving the 1.8 megajoules needed for ignition experiments, while preventing the intense ultraviolet beam from damaging the final focusing optics, would now be a "challenging goal". The DoE panel supported Livermore's optimism that these goals could be achieved, but it was finally understood that the NIF laser remains, "at its core, a research and development project", not merely a construction project with management and clean-assembly problems.

Fundamental questions

These recent NIF reviews still suffered from basic failures in the peer-review process. Fundamental questions remain to be addressed by either an independent panel with the necessary expertise, or one that includes a fully representative cross-section of the critics.

With more funding and time, can the NIF project meet all the laser specifications required for its "baseline" ignition target design? If the laser could meet specifications, can the target design achieve ignition? Do the contributions of NIF to maintaining the nuclear weapons stockpile justify its cost, whether or not it reaches ignition? Is Livermore's entrepreneurial, risk-taking behaviour appropriate for an organization now responsible for maintaining rather than designing nuclear weapons? These questions are complex, and we have space here only to outline why we think

the answer to all four is 'no'.

The optical damage problem is likely to limit NIF's usable energy for the foreseeable future to a megajoule or less, short of what is needed to evaluate ignition targets. But the performance of large glass lasers is often limited by more than optical damage: for example, deterioration in other components, and non-linear optical effects that can destroy the quality of the laser beam, thereby affecting the final spot size. There were several indications of these additional problems during the Beamlet programme, but no laser shot ever simultaneously tested the full set of performance goals: full energy, full pulse-length, frequency converted and focused onto a target. Without such tests, one can only speculate on the beam energy that might be attainable on the NIF.

Recommendations

We recommend that Congress cap the current procurement and assembly of components, and make further NIF funding contingent on rigorous fulfilment of technical milestones using one complete 'bundle' of eight beams. Congress should not press ahead before Livermore has shown that the NIF laser system can meet all the project's technical requirements at tolerable cost. There are sharp disagreements about whether any NIF-scale target can reach ignition, even if the laser operates perfectly. The physics of the laser-target interaction is complicated and controversial (and does not mimic the behaviour of nuclear weapons). There are also problems in the fabrication of the target coating surrounding the fusion fuel. A new panel should evaluate whether there is any real target design with the potential to achieve ignition. We do not believe there is, and the NIF project is far too expensive to gamble that viable targets will simply materialize when needed.

Irrespective of NIF's eventual capacity to achieve ignition, this facility cannot produce the same extreme physical conditions generated in a nuclear weapon explosion. Some scaling is required. It would be risky and unwise to rely on such extrapolations to evaluate future modifications to, or ageing of, nuclear weapons. A better strategy would be to ensure future capabilities for refurbishing and remanufacturing nuclear explosive components with minimal changes.

We are also concerned about Livermore's entrepreneurial, risk-taking ethos, its aggressively optimistic and even deceptive advocacy of NIF, and its refusal to admit the potential for laser problems. Scientists involved in the stewardship programme should be cautious, and willing to discuss problems with their government sponsors even when solutions are not available. Cautious scientists are not inferior to aggressively optimistic ones, and hasty construction of a flawed multi-billion dollar facility is not the way to attract the best scientists to the government's laboratories.

Stephen Bodner retired in 1999 as head of the laser fusion programme at the US Naval Research Laboratory (e-mail: a-s.bodner@mindspring.com). Christopher Paine is a senior researcher in the nuclear programme at the Natural Resources Defense Council, Washington, DC 20005, USA (e-mail: chrispaine@earthlink.net).

"A project in crisis?"

The estimated cost to develop and complete construction of an "ignition demonstration" laser facility has risen from \$400 million in 1990, to \$1.2 billion in 1997, to \$1.6 billion in 1999, to \$2.2 billion in April 2000, and to \$3.9 billion (including ignition R&D costs) in August 2000 according to a General Accounting Office report (RCED-141), which warns that further R&D could drive the cost even higher (see <http://www.gao.gov>).

The date for completing the full laser has slipped from 2004 to 2008.

The routine operating energy for avoiding optical damage has been reduced to between a third and a half of the project's promised 1.8 megajoules, considerably less than what even the sponsoring laboratory believes is minimally required to achieve thermonuclear ignition.

The project's primary justification is now shifting from fuel ignition to its residual capability for "high-energy-density physics" experiments, but this has never been seriously reviewed, and cheaper approaches are available.

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LASER PROJECT TAKES DIRECT HIT

USA Today -- September 14, 2000
by Dan Vergano

A multibillion-dollar federal laser facility being built as a testing ground for nuclear warheads is plagued by cost overruns and technical difficulties. And in a report out today, researchers charge that many of the problems stem from abuse of the review process. Christopher Paine of the Natural Resources Defense Council, an environmental group, says members of the panels charged with watching over the development of the National Ignition Facility (NIF) had conflicts of interest ranging from business interests to careers dependent on NIF's completion.

"There was just stacking of the peer review panels," he says.

In a review released in today's Nature, Paine and Stephen Bodner, former laser research head at the Naval Research Laboratory, detail a history of five NIF reviews. Last summer, the facility made headlines when project managers revealed that they had consistently underestimated the true costs of the project, now pegged at \$2.25 billion by project managers. An August Government Accounting Office (GAO) report estimated the overall

cost at
\$3.9 billion.

"Since NIF's beginning, the absence of effective independent reviews has enabled the project's costs and schedules to grow undetected," the report says. On one review, 14 of 16 committee members had conflicts of interest, Paine and Bodner say.

"That's just not substantiated by the facts," counters physicist Steven Koonin of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, who headed three of the criticized panels. "The reviews have been both fair and thorough."

A National Research Council spokesman said that, in retrospect, only one member had a conflict. An Energy Department response also disputed the GAO, saying "the technical uncertainties and associated costs are well-understood."

When NIF is completed in 2008, blasts from its 192 powerful lasers should ignite hydrogen-containing "targets," simulating pressures and temperatures inside a hydrogen bomb, minus the explosion. The Department of Energy plans to use the facility to test the viability of nuclear warheads, part of its "Stockpile Stewardship" program.

Disputes center on NIF's "fast-track" construction, which saw segments of the project built before development of laser prototypes identical to the final ones.

Project backers call fast-track essential to building the facility without even more delays and costs. Critics call the approach reckless.

"People running our nuclear weapon programs should be conservative, not gamblers," Bodner says.

Both supporters and detractors agree that the largest technical hurdle facing the project involves design of the "final optics" that will channel the laser beams onto targets. Agreement ends on whether the optics will withstand the laser's energies without being destroyed.

"I'd give them a 5% to 10% chance of ever achieving their goals," says physicist Charles Cranfill of Los Alamos (N.M.) National Laboratory. He agrees with the Nature report, calls NIF a "white elephant" and charges that the Energy Department purposely quashed NIF debate to keep its funding.

"Yes, it has had problems, but it is a difficult and challenging project, which, because of importance, we should not dodge," says physicist Richard Petrasso of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ed Moses, head of the project, estimates the program has better than a 50% chance of meeting its goals. "All this discussion involves things in the past. Now, the project is on track."

"More scientists urge sacking of nation's big laser project"

By Lawrence Spohn

Tribune reporter

Critics of the nation's biggest science project, a California fusion laser that is supposed to simulate nuclear weapons blasts, now are pushing to cancel the National Ignition Facility or to reduce it to a shadow of itself.

In today's issue of the prestigious British science journal *Nature*, a fusion scientist and a nuclear weapons analyst argue the Department of Energy should slash NIF from its full 192-beam architecture to just eight laser beamlines.

Meanwhile, Physicians for Social Responsibility, a world-renowned nuclear weapons watchdog and Nobel Peace Prize winner, this week called on Congress to completely pull NIF's plug.

NIF, which would be the world's largest laser if completed, will cost some \$3.9 billion to finish because of cost overruns, technical problems and delays, say congressional investigators.

National lab scientists are trying to build a laser capable of generating fusion energy and simulating a nuclear weapon explosion.

DOE, which says the laser is critical to maintaining the safety and reliability of the nation's nuclear arsenal, insists the project can be completed for a little more than double its original budget of \$1.2 billion.

The laser's prime mission is to compress and heat a hydrogen fuel pellet to the temperatures and pressures present in the sun, stars and thermonuclear weapons.

New Mexico officials fear NIF's cost overruns will be funded at the expense of national lab budgets here.

The *Nature* article is another in a series of scientific analyses that finds fault with NIF, DOE and California's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, where NIF was proposed a decade ago and has been under construction since 1997.

The article was written by fusion physicist Stephen Bodner, a critical voice from NIF's past who is the former head of the Naval Research Laboratory's laser fusion program; and Christopher Paine, the senior analyst for nuclear weapons at the Natural Resources Defense Council, in Washington, D.C.

Bodner, who retired from the Naval Lab last year, has been critical for more than a decade of the glass laser technology that is NIF's foundation. He also was among critics who had warned that it would be difficult to achieve NIF projected cost.

Earlier this summer Paine wrote an extensive analysis of NIF and concluded that Livermore waged a decadelong deceptive campaign to get the laser funded and should be investigated for scientific fraud.

The authors, calling NIF "a project in crisis," say its costs have grown 10-fold from its \$400 million projection in 1990, and that it still suffers serious technical problems that should be resolved before any additional federal funds are invested in it.

They recommend Congress cap NIF's budget and make further funding

"contingent on rigorous fulfillment of technical milestones using one complete bundle of eight beams."

They expressed concern over "Livermore's entrepreneurial, risk-taking ethos, its aggressive optimistic and even deceptive advocacy of NIF, and its refusal to admit the potential for laser problems."

While a major argument for NIF is that the giant laser will attract bright young scientists to the nuclear weapons program, Bodner and Paine warn that "hasty construction of a flawed multibillion-dollar facility is not the way to attract the best scientists to the government's laboratories."

The Nature article comes a month after Nature's counterpart in the United States, Science, published two articles raising similar questions about NIF's basic science, its technical ability to meet its stated objectives and applications, and competing NIF technologies in New Mexico.

Livermore spokeswoman Susan Houghton Wednesday said the criticism is an opinion and "tends to focus on the past rather than the present."

She said the most recent 85-day study of NIF "was quite positive and said NIF should go forward."

She also cited a statement from the three nuclear weapons lab directors supporting the NIF that was entered in the congressional record last week during Senate debate over the project.

While scientists and officials at Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories in New Mexico have expressed concerns that NIF budgets will be the expense of their own labs' budgets, Sandia President Paul Robinson and Los Alamos Director John Browne signed the NIF declaration.

Along with Livermore Director Bruce Tarter, they agreed that NIF "is a vital element of science-based stockpile stewardship" of the nation's nuclear weapons.

But weapons scientists at their own labs vigorously dispute that.

The Senate last week adopted an amendment that would limit NIF funding next year to its current budget of \$74.1 million. That action is subject to a conference committee agreement with the House to begin today and a possible presidential veto.

Meanwhile, DOE still is seeking \$135 million more for NIF next year, including some \$25 million from the budgets of the two New Mexico national laboratories.

In a statement issued Monday, Physicians for Social Responsibility in Washington, D.C., applauded the Senate action but said capping NIF's budget is just a stopgap measure and that the project should be sacked.

"The NIF must be canceled outright," said Robert K. Musil, PSR's executive director and CEO who called the project scandalous.

Musil commended the Senate for adopting Iowa Democratic Senator Tom Harkin's proposal to cap NIF and to order a National Academy of Sciences review of NIF and competing technologies.

For example, Taxpayers for Common Sense in Washington, D.C., last week said containing NIF has become its top priority.

The 5-year-old congressional spending watchdog group with 2,000 members considers NIF the most egregious example of a wasteful government spending, said Keith Ashdown, a spokesman. He says NIF has become a lightning rod.

"I think its become the No. 1 priority of a diverse number of groups here (in the Capital)," he said. "There are lot of groups that see it as a strategic opportunity to make a difference."

He said today's conference between Senate and House leaders is

crucial.

"We have to make sure," he said, "that the Senate stands its ground."

The Washington Post, July 15, 1992

"Bush Rejects Proposed Limits on Underground Nuclear Tests"

by R. Jeffrey Smith, Washington Post Staff Writer

President Bush has rejected proposals that he substantially limit U.S. underground nuclear tests and has decided that current nuclear testing practices should be maintained for the indefinite future, senior administration officials have told Congress.

White House national security adviser Brent Scowcroft, Defense Secretary Richard B. Cheney and Energy Secretary James D. Watkins jointly explained the decision in a July 10 letter to Sen. J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.), obtained yesterday by The Washington Post.

"The administration continues to believe that a modest nuclear testing program remains essential for continued confidence in our significantly reduced nuclear deterrent," said the letter, which was drafted after lengthy interagency discussions about various options.

The outcome was considered a victory for Cheney, who officials said was the sole senior Bush adviser strongly opposed to any pursuit of substantive limits. Secretary of State James A. Baker III had pushed for tighter restrictions on testing.

Russia and France have declared a halt to their nuclear tests for at least the remainder of this year, and have been joined by Canada and Norway in urging all nuclear powers to accept a moratorium on testing. The aim of such a halt would be to block development of new nuclear weapons worldwide.

The House last month overwhelmingly approved legislation that would require a U.S. test moratorium for one year. At least 51 senators have cosponsored similar legislation, which is pending before the Appropriations subcommittee on energy and water chaired by Johnston.

The White House letter described Bush's decision as a modification of U.S. policy, because it requires future U.S. nuclear tests "henceforth be for the safety and reliability of our deterrent forces," rather than for development of new nuclear weapons. But U.S. officials announced in January that no new weapons were planned.

The letter also said that "we do not anticipate, under currently foreseen circumstances, more than six tests per year over the next five years, or more than three tests per year in excess of 35 kilotons." It added that "further reductions in these numbers" may eventually be possible.

Six tests per year is one-third the average U.S. level in the 1980s and

one-quarter the level in the 1970s, according to a White House statement drafted for release today. But experts say that more than half of all U.S. tests already have an explosive force of less than 35 kilotons, roughly equivalent to 35,000 tons of TNT.

Watkins, whose department conducts nuclear tests on behalf of the Pentagon, told Congress several months ago that only six tests were planned in the next fiscal year.

Three of these are primarily to test safety improvements. Another is to simulate nuclear effects on weapons and personnel, and a fifth test will examine the reliability of a nuclear warhead. No main aim has been given for a sixth safety-related test.

One of the six tests has the "supplemental" purpose of examining "advanced development" of a nuclear warhead, according to the Energy Department. It would apparently go forward under the new Bush policy because its principal aim is said to be testing nuclear safety.

Daryl Kimball, a policy analyst for the Physicians for Social Responsibility here, called Bush's decision on testing "too little, too late. It is clearly an effort to undercut congressional efforts to enact legislation that would have a more meaningful and profound effect."

Kimball noted that the administration is making no promise to negotiate these or any other test limitations with the Russians. Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) recently reminded the White House in a letter that President Ronald Reagan promised such negotiations in 1986.

"Indian leader meets with Congress"

September 14, 2000

By PAULINE JELINEK, Associated Press Writer

India's prime minister asked for U.S. understanding of his country's pursuit of a nuclear arms program in what congressional leaders hailed as a historic speech Thursday on Capitol Hill.

"We both share a commitment to ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons," Atal Bihari Vajpayee said in an address to a joint session of Congress, a prelude to his meeting Friday with President Clinton.

"India understands your concerns. ... We wish you to understand our security concerns," he said.

The comments tackled head-on a main disagreement in U.S.-Indian relations: India's decision to carry out nuclear tests two years ago and its refusal to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Vajpayee said it is not necessary for security to continue to "cast a shadow" over relations between the two countries, which have improved

greatly since the Cold War.

Instead, the United States and the world's largest democracy should unite against their common enemies of poverty, terrorism and hunger to "shape the character of the global economy in this century," said Vajpayee, who delivered his speech seated rather than standing because of a knee problem.

"India and the United States have much to gain from a close relationship," he later told a lunch meeting of congressmen, Indian-American businessmen and other guests.

At a White House bill-signing ceremony, Clinton said the two nations "need to have a better and closer and more constructive relationship." He added that he hoped the United States could help end the dispute between India and Pakistan over violence-torn Kashmir, a Himalayan territory split between the two countries.

"If you look at how well the Indians, the Pakistanis, and the Bangladeshis who have come to America have done - the extraordinary percentage of them who are involved in high-tech economy professions - it is tragic to think what this conflict has done to hold back the people."

Members of Congress, who frequently interrupted Vajpayee's speech with applause, praised the speech and Vajpayee's assertion that India and the United States are embarked on "a new beginning in our relations."

"This truly illustrates India's growing importance to the United States," House Speaker J. Dennis Hastert, R-Ill., said of the speech.

"It was historic, unprecedented, and I do so much hope that events move as (the prime minister) so eloquently hoped they would," said Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the New York Democrat who once was U.S. ambassador to India.

Republican Sen. Sam Brownback, R-Kan., called Vajpayee's invitation to work with the United States on a range of common issues "very forward leaning ... symbolizing a new stage in U.S.-Indian relations."

Rep. Doug Bereuter, R-Neb., who heads the House International Relations Committee subcommittee on Asia, noted that India has taken some steps to open its markets. But he said the country "would be well served by implementing additional economic reforms and trade liberalization if it intends to become a major world economy."

At a meeting between Vajpayee and the House International Relations Committee, Chairman Benjamin Gilman, R-N.Y., noted reports of violence against Christians in India and urged the prime minister to assure religious freedom for all citizens of his nation.

The Clinton administration has welcomed the closer ties with India but has been concerned by an acceleration in the arms race, triggered by India's decision to engage in nuclear weapons tests in May 1998. Pakistan quickly followed suit with tests of its own. The administration has been disappointed with the lack of progress in getting India to sign the nuclear

test ban treaty.

Touching on other subjects, Vajpayee said the United States and India should redouble their efforts to combat terrorism. He asserted that no country "has faced as ferocious an attack of terrorist violence as India over the past two decades."

This was an allusion to Pakistan, which strongly opposes continued Indian control over part of Kashmir. Vajpayee made no direct reference to Pakistan.

During his stay here, Vajpayee also was expected to ask for support for Indian membership in the U.N. Security Council and to voice concerns about the U.S. sanctions imposed after the nuclear tests that have not been lifted.

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Nature Article Final.pdf"

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>>

To: cortright
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Support for media outreach
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: C:\My Documents\abolish.292.doc; C:\My Documents\abolish.304.doc; A:\00911.12.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear David:

On August 16 I inquired whether the Fourth Freedom Forum might be willing to help us pay for media outreach in connection with a letter from 48 religious leaders to presidential candidates, asking ten questions on nuclear disarmament issues.

As an attachment indicates, we got a complete reply from Ralph Nader but only incomplete answers from Bush and Gore, patched together from material the campaigns supplied and what was available on web sites. Catholic Bishop Thomas Gumbleton and United Methodist Bishop Dale White released the results at a news conference at the National Press Club on September 7. Attendees were mostly from the religious press. Among others the United Methodist News Service sent out the attached story.

So far the mainstream press has pretty much ignored us. Adam Eiding, our media consultant, found some initial interest, but when we got nothing new from Gore and Bush, they opted out. As follow up, though, Adam is trying to place the attached op-ed piece, signed by the two bishops. He is also getting this material and unanswered questions to reporters covering the candidates and to talk show hosts. We will also get it to organizers of the candidates' debates.

The response document is on the web site of the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society at www.umc-gbcs/whatsnew.htm. We have contacted the Bush and Gore campaigns, asking for replies to the unanswered questions and indicating that we will post them. I have tried several channels (Capitol Hill contacts) to get a more complete response from Gore.

I renew my request for financial assistance from the Fourth Freedom Forum. The cost of the media consultant is \$3,000. The use of the National Press Club cost \$529. That rounds down to \$3,500. In addition, I will receive a bill from Bishop White for his transportation and hotel costs.

In June I received through Wade Greene a contribution of \$15,000 from an anonymous member of the Rockefeller Family in support of my leadership role with the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. We have budgeted it mostly for part-time compensation for my work. Through an arrangement with Mr. Greene \$10,000 of that amount can be considered a 501(c)(4) contribution. There is enough flexibility in the grant so that I can reassign the funds to pay for media outreach on the project dealing with presidential candidates, but I would prefer to raise \$3,500 from other sources.

Would the Fourth Freedom Forum be able to help? Or can you help us make a connection with some other donor? We will appreciate whatever help you can provide.

Shalom,
Howard

To: mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Agenda for September 19 meeting
Cc:
Bcc: ipnd
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

Here is the agenda for the next meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. It will take place from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, September 19 at the Methodist Building, Conference Room 4, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C.

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Election campaign
 - a. Presidential
 - b. Congressional
3. National missile defense
4. Back from the Brink campaign
5. Post-election activities
6. Next meeting

Attached as text is information about Back from the Brink Campaign. By Monday I will send out a report on where we are with the questions to presidential candidates and suggested follow-up activities.

If you cannot attend on September 19 and want to express your views on agenda items, please call me at 301 896-0013 or reply by e-mail to mupj@igc.org.

Shalom,
Howard

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Back from the Brink Campaign (BFB)

The Back from the Brink Campaign seeks to bring to life bipartisan congressional legislation that will supercede legislation that prevents the President from taking actions toward de-alerting nuclear weapons. By mobilizing the peace and disarmament community to encourage their constituencies to speak out on this issue, the campaign hopes to encourage legislators to sign on to legislation. The BFB campaign is identifying potential allies among various constituencies to support this effort, partly through regional or local organizations, in part by giving grants to local organizations for their outreach activities.

The Friends Committee on National Legislation plans to work with the BFB campaign by initiating a religious leaders sign-on letter to the President. FCNL hopes to work with other religious organizations to contact heads of organizations to sign this statement, to then ask for a meeting with religious leaders and the new President, either during the transition or soon after the inauguration.

BFB will work to provide faith-based materials, working with local religious offices on content and tone, on the de-alerting issue to use on the grass roots level. Local churches will be encouraged.

To: mupjbd
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Responses from presidential candidates
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: C:\My Documents\abolish.292.doc; C:\My Documents\abolish.304.doc; A:\00911.12.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

To: Board of Directors

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

On September 7 we had a news conference where we released the attached responses from presidential candidates to ten questions on nuclear disarmament issues from 48 religious leaders. We received a full response from Ralph Nader, none from the Reform candidates, and only partial responses from Governor George W. Bush and Vice President Al Gore. We extracted Bush's answers from material provided by his campaign staff and Gore's from material on his campaign web site and answers to another questionnaire last fall.

United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Thomas Gumbleton presented the responses at the news conference. Attendance was mostly by representatives of the religious press. Attached is the story sent out by the United Methodist News Service. The candidates' responses are now on the web site of the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society at www.umc-gbcs.org/whatsnew. We have offered the Bush and Gore campaigns an opportunity to provide answers to the unanswered questions and will post them on the web site.

Meanwhile we are following up by trying to place the attached op-ed piece signed by the two bishops. Our media consultant will also give these questions to reporters covering the campaign and to talk show hosts so that they can ask the candidates when they get a chance. If the candidates appear in your home towns, you may want to try and ask them for answers. You can go to a rally and hold up a sign saying, "Nuclear Weapons -- A Moral Issue". This was the backdrop at our news conference and the issue we are stressing.

I'll keep you posted on further developments.

Shalom,
Howard

To: dave
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: News story
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: A:\00911.12.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dave,

Attached is the news story on the news conference by the United Methodist News Service.

Howard

From: "Surratt, Doris" <DSurratt@NAPAWASH.ORG>

To: Bill Davis <bdavis@aanet.org>, Bruce McDowell

<BMcDowell@NAPAWASH.ORG>,

Carl Stenberg <cstenberg@ubmail.ubalt.edu>,

David Garrison <dgarriso@os.dhhs.gov>,

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Yvonne Braithwaite Burke <seconddistrict@bos.co.la.ca.us>,

"zWholey, Joseph" <wholey@usc.edu>

Cc: Doris Surratt <DSurratt@NAPAWASH.ORG>,

Gail Christopher

<Gail_Christopher@harvard.edu>,

Philip Rutledge <rutledge@indiana.edu>,

"zMurray, Sylvester" <murray@wolf.csuohio.edu>,

"zToregas, Costis"

<toregas@pti.nw.dc.us>

Subject: Joint Meeting, October 13, 2000

Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 13:17:09 -0400

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

Phil Rutledge, Bill Hansell and Valerie Lemmie have asked me to advise you of the joint meeting of the Working Groups on Social Equity Issue Definition and Panel Forums/Meetings to be held at the Academy offices, Friday, October 13, 2000, 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Those unable to attend in person may participate via teleconference.

An agenda and related materials will be sent later. Meanwhile, members of both working groups should become familiar with the minutes of the August 4th meeting of the Working Group on Social Equity Issue Definition chaired by Valerie Lemmie. The minutes are posted in the Members' Corner on the Panel's website at www.napawash.org/spse. The Members' Corner is password secured. The user name is spse, and the password is equity.

Included on the agenda will be discussion of a paper prepared by George Frederickson based on the August 4th meeting and planning for the first meeting of the Panel at the Academy Fall Meeting, November 16, 2000, 9:30 to 11:30 a.m., the Westin Hotel, Washington, DC.

Doris Surratt
PH: 202-347-3190
dsurratt@napawash.org

Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 13:41:31 -0500

From: Vic and Jeanette Hallman <vhall110@southwind.net>

X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 [en] (Win95; I)

X-Accept-Language: en

To: "D.K. Knutson" <DKNUTSONR@aol.com>, Ed and LuAnn <EDBruegge@aol.com>, Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.apc.org>, Lynette Mehall <LMEHALL@ibm.net>, Mary Brueggeman <MMBruegg@aol.com>, Ellen Burns <EAABurns@aol.com>, Carol Pepper <cpepper@towerhill.org>

Subject: Update-Health

Hi All,

The latest report on Vic. Monday morning (Labor Day) Vic went to Braums to have breakfast with the guys (used to be golfing buddies). When he went up to order a sentence would not come out. Just some mumbles. He sat down with the guys and still mumbles. He came on home and mumbled to me too. Being a holiday all clinics were closed., He wasn't about to go to the ER at the hospital and wait hours. He layed down all day. Next morning called the doctor and took him into urgent care. Dr. Bauer came down and looked at him and ordered an MRI for Wednesday. The MRI showed that he has a tumor on the brain. In fact three, one about the size of a grape and two small ones. Sent him immediately to the Chalmers Cancer Center which is right across from the hospital. Started him on Radiation. Will take 10 treatments, then wait 30 days for another MRI. He has had three radiation treatments so far. He will have an appointment on Tuesday with Dr. Fesen to see about still taking chemo along with radiation. So will know more about that on Tuesday. What a nightmare on that Wednesday. Was really hard to take those first two days. Our interim minister came to talk to us and he was a big help. Still hard to believe but we are coping with it. Vic is feeling pretty good, if he just could get some energy. Trying to keep his weight up but loses a few here and there. His appetite isn't the best.

Just wanted you all to know the latest and won't know any results till the latter part of October after he has another MRI.

We need your prayers and I am sure you will all do that.

Love, Jeanette

Vic is talking normal now. The tumor was pressing against the speech part in the brain. They gave him a shot and also now taking pills 4 times a day for any swelling or fluid. Must be working because that part is O.K. They are treating the whole brain with radiation in case there are any of those little critters hiding in little corners.

From: "Surratt, Doris" <DSurratt@NAPAWASH.ORG>
To: zz Social Equity Panel <SocEqPanel@NAPAWASH.ORG>
Subject: First Full Panel Meeting, November 16, 2000
Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 14:02:29 -0400
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

To: Social Equity Panel
From: Phil Rutledge, Chair

This is to inform you of the first meeting of the full Standing Panel on Social Equity at the Academy's Fall Meeting, November 16, 2000, 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. at the Westin Hotel, Washington, DC. At this meeting, the working groups, which have been developing plans for the year, will report, and a draft paper on social equity issues in public administration and governance will be discussed as a basis for first year programming.

Other issues to come before the Academy at the Fall Meeting will also be discussed. The Fall Meeting program committee tentatively has scheduled a breakout session for the Social Equity Panel to lead a discussion of possible suggestions to the incoming National Administration regarding social equity. Pat Florestano, Social Equity Panel representative on the fall program planning committee, will advise us as details become available. Meanwhile, put on your thinking caps on what we should tell the new administration.

Doris Surratt
PH: 202-347-3190
dsurratt@napawash.org

X-Sender: abolition2000@abolition2000.org (Unverified)
Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 14:17:50 -0800
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com, abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Abolition 2000 <admin@abolition2000.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter September 2000 Vol. II
Number 6
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter
September 2000
Vol. II Number 6

IN THIS EDITION

- I. Articles
- II. Abolition 2000 Organizations in the Year 2000
- III. Announcements
- IV. Calendar Events
- V. Resources

ARTICLES

International Conference Addresses Crucial Steps Towards a Nuclear-Free World

On 1-4 September 2000, an international conference entitled "Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones: Crucial Steps Towards a Nuclear-Free World" was held in Uppsala, Sweden. The seminar was attended by more than 50 scholars, experts, activists and diplomats from six continents and called for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones (NWFZs) to be established all over the world as a transitional step towards the complete abolition of nuclear weapons. Underscoring the urgency to establish such zones in South Asia, Northeast Asia, the Middle East and Central Europe, the seminar deliberated on the moral, political, legal and security imperative of nuclear weapons abolition, highlighting the need for both comprehensive and incremental measures of disarmament.

At the opening of the conference, Jayantha Dhanapala delivered a keynote address in which he stated, "At a time when some 30,000 nuclear weapons remain, NWFZs offer one of the few activities open to non-nuclear-weapon States not just to quarantine themselves from the nuclear contagion, but to pool their efforts to resist it." NWFZs, which ban the manufacture, deployment and transit of nuclear weapons in specific regions, and make them safe from nuclear attacks and threats from the nuclear weapons-states, are an important step towards nuclear abolition. NWFZs have already been established by treaties in Latin America (1967), South Pacific (1985), Africa (1996) and Southeast Asia (1997).

to ensure that we can continue to develop and become THE most influential movement in the world! To do this we need all kinds of resources, including money. When we established the Abolition 2000 network we asked participating groups to send donations, but did not establish a regular giving scheme. In order to support the next phase of our work we need to be assured of a regular reliable income. (Unfortunately, so far the big foundations don't seem to understand the incredible value of our network.) That's why we're asking EVERY endorsing group to make annual donation to Abolition 2000. Abolition 2000 is made up of all kinds of groups, of all sizes. We're asking your group to commit anywhere from 10 to 1000 (US) dollars a year, based on your own financial circumstances. If each endorsing group gives a minimum, Abolition 2000 will have a guaranteed annual income of 20,000 dollars! IMAGINE, if we can rely on our own members to provide the basic resources necessary to sustain Abolition 2000, we can pursue our own agenda without worrying about the priorities of outside funders. PLEASE GIVE AS GENEROUSLY AS YOU CAN. Skip to the end of this message for information about how and where to send your donation. OR, if you need more convincing, read on . . .

Just 5 years ago, at the NPT Review and Extension Conference in New York, frustrated by a lack of progress on nuclear disarmament, a small group of determined NGOs got together in the basement of the United Nations to draft a statement that expressed their vision of how to get to a world without nuclear weapons. The Abolition 2000 Statement resonated around the world and launched an unprecedented global movement. Fueled by a common, uncompromising commitment to the prompt and total elimination of nuclear weapons, but with minimal financial resources, the Abolition 2000 Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons has grown into a dynamic network of more than 2000 NGOs and municipalities in 95 countries!

With a tiny budget, Abolition 2000 maintains an international clearinghouse (at the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation in California) and one paid staff person (Coordinator, Carah Ong), who works closely with the Abolition Coordinating Committee and the Global Council, keeps in touch with Regional Contacts the world over, moderates our very active e-mail list serve, maintains our award-winning website, produces inspiring and information-filled monthly updates, fills constant requests for information, and handles a myriad of organizing details. And that's just the beginning! PLEASE MAKE AS GENEROUS A CONTRIBUTION AS YOU CAN, but note that this is not a membership fee. Whether you're able to give or not, you are a welcome and valuable member of the Abolition 2000 Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons!

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION!! We look forward to hearing back from you soon. — your Abolition 2000 Coordinating Committee: John Burroughs (US); Jacqueline Cabasso, (US); Akira Kawasaki (Japan); David Krieger (US); Lars Pohlmeier (Germany); Alice Slater (US); Hiro Umabayashi (Japan); Alyn Ware (Aotearoa/New Zealand); Ross Wilcock (Canada); Carah Ong (US/Abolition 2000 Coordinator)

Frances Crowe
Tel: +1 413.586.4950
Email: frances@hge.net.

ABOLITION 2000 ORGANIZATIONS IN THE YEAR 2000

Liga Internacional de Mujeres Pro Paz y Libertad, Costa Rica (WILPF)
Mitzi Stark
Apartado 8295
1000 San Jose
Costa Rica
Email: limpal@sol.racsas.co.cr

La Liga Internacional de Mujeres Pro Paz y Libertad (LIMPAL) ha sido muy activa durante este año. LIMPAL ha colectado mas de 1500 firmas en la petición de Abolición 2000. Costa Rica es comitado al disarme nuclear y en 1997 presentó la Convención Modela de las Armas Nucleares (CMAN) a la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas. Ahorita, la CMAN es un documento oficial de las Naciones Unidas. En mayo, Mitzi Stark, la contacta regional de Abolición 2000 en Costa Rica, habló en la radio de la Conferencia Repaso del Tratado de Non-Proliferación. También, Kim Alphandari, Radio por Paz Internacional, interegó el Ministerio de Relaciones Internacionales sobre la posición de Costa Rica y prospectos por el futuro de disarme nuclear. Durante el principio del año, Oscar Arias, ganador del Nobel Peace Prize, firmó la petición de Abolición 2000.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), Costa Rica Chapter, has been very active during the year. WILPF has collected more than 1500 signatures on the Abolition 2000 petition. Costa Rica is committed to nuclear disarmament and in 1997 it introduced the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention (MNWC), now an official United Nations document, to the UN General Assembly. In May, Mitzi Stark, the Abolition 2000 regional contact in Costa Rica, spoke on the radio about the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference. Also, Kim Alphandari, Radio for Peace International, interviewed the Minister of Foreign Relations concerning Costa Rica's position on nuclear disarmament and prospects for the future of nuclear disarmament. At the beginning of the year, Oscar Arias, former President of Costa Rica and Nobel Peace Prize winner, signed the Abolition 2000 petition.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mondialisons la Paix / Globalization of Peace

Tout le monde parle de mondialisation, et si l'on mondialisait la Paix? Ces dernières dix années ont vu de terribles massacres, de vraies guerres et de véritables génocides: Rwanda,

Bosnie, Sri Lanka, Soudan, Afganistan, Angola...pour se limiter aux pires conflits. Mais ces dix années ont aussi été des années d'actions pour la paix et de progrès dans certaines directions: traité sur les mines terrestres, Tribunal Pénal International, décision de la Cour Internationale de justice sur les armes nucléaires, règlements pacifiques en Afrique du Sud, en Irlande, au Guatemala, affaire Pinochet... Le mouvement pacifiste a considérablement élargi son horizon: il agit non seulement dans le domaine du désarmement et de la résolution des conflits, mais aussi des droits humains, du développement durable, de la justice, de la démocratie, des normes internationales... Toutes ces questions, d'autres encore font à juste titre l'objet de toutes sortes de réflexions et d'actions non violentes. Nous ne constituons plus un mouvement pacifiste unique, mais nous faisons partie d'une famille de mouvements et de réseaux.

Cette conférence est un événement important dans la mise en oeuvre de l'Appel de la Haye pour la Paix (mai 1999) et aussi une contribution à l'Année internationale pour une Culture de la Paix.

Contact a Paris:

Anick Sicart

Appel des Cent pour la Paix

17-19 place de l'Argonne

75019 Paris

Tel: +33 1 4209 2378

Fax: +33 1 4209 2350

Email: ipbparis@worldnet.fr

Everyone is talking about globalization, but the globalization of peace? The last ten years have seen terrible killing and some serious wars and acts of genocide: Rwanda, Bosnia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Afganistan, Angola...to name only the worst. But they have also seen ten years of peacemaking and progress in certain areas: the landmines treaty, criminal court, the World Court decision of 1996 on the legality of nuclear weapons, peace settlements in South Africa, Ireland, Guatemala, the Pinochet case, etc..., not only covering disarmament and conflict resolution, but also human rights, sustainable development, justice, democracy, global governance...all these and more are rightly the subject of reflection and non-violent actions of all kinds. We can no longer say we have one peace movement, rather, we belong to a family of movements and networks.

This conference is a major follow-up event to the Hague Appeal for Peace (May 1999) and also a contribution to the International Year for a Culture of Peace. There will be English-French interpretation in plenaries and hopefully all workshops. For more information, please contact:

Colin Archer, International Peace Bureau

41 rue de Zurich

1201 Geneva, Switzerland

Tel: +41 22 731 6429

Fax: +41 22 738 9419

Email: mailbox@ipb.org

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International Conference on US National Missile Defense

The Annual Conference and Meeting of the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space will be held 4-6 May 2001 in Leeds, UK. The Conference will include a protest, inspiring speakers and discussion. There will also be a chance to talk, eat and enjoy entertainment together.

Conference themes:

1. The reality of National Missile Defense
2. The context of National Missile Defense and further development of space weaponization.
3. The issues and campaigns addressed around the world.
4. The alternatives to Missile Defense.

Full details of the program and registration fees will be available in the near future.

To register your interest please contact Yorkshire CND email: cndyorks@gn.apc.org

For information on the Global Network please visit the website at: [Http://www.space4peace.org](http://www.space4peace.org)

For information on visa's to visit the UK please visit website <http://visa.fco.gov.uk>

EVENTS

September

1-4 "Walk for Saner Solutions" to END nuclear weapons production, nuclear power and nuclear dumping and to bring international attention to the desecration of the land and people in New Mexico.

For more information, please contact:

Citizens for Alternatives to Nuclear Dumping (CARD)

144 Harvard SE

Albuquerque, NM 87106

Tel: +1 505 266 2663

Email: cardnm@hotmail.com

6-8 Millennium Assembly of the United Nations in New York.

19 International Day of Peace [Http://www.worldpeace.org/peaceday](http://www.worldpeace.org/peaceday)
Special Millennium Day of Peace sponsored by Pathways to Peace
[Http://pathwaystopeace.org](http://pathwaystopeace.org)

28 San Francisco Noon to 1 p.m. Vigil at the Israeli Consulate,

456 Montgomery Street in downtown San Francisco, to mark the 14th anniversary of Vanunu's kidnapping by Mossad. For more information contact Jeanie Shaterian at (510) 548-3048 or visit our web site at www.nonviolence.org/vanunu.

26 - 28 Washington, DC Three days of support for Israel's nuclear whistle-blower sponsored by the US Campaign to Free Mordechai Vanunu. Includes a conference, a vigil, and an action. Speakers include Daniel Ellsberg; Mary and Nicholas Eoloff, Mordechai's adoptive parents; Rabbi Philip Bentley, president of the Jewish Peace Fellowship; Bishop Thomas Gumbleton; and Elizabeth McAlister, nuclear resister and Jonah House co-founder. For more information contact Sam Day at (608) 257-4764 or visit our web site at www.nonviolence.org/vanunu.

October

7 International Day of Protest to Stop the Militarization of Space
Demonstration at Vandenberg Air Force Base

6-9 Nuclear Free Great Basin Peace Camp. For more information, please contact:
Shundahai Network
Tel: +1 702 647 3095
Email: shundahai@shundahai.org

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

12-15 International Peace Bureau Triennial Assembly on "Globalization of Peace" at Nanterre Town Hall, near Paris France. For more information, contact:
International Peace Bureau
Tel: 0041 22 731 6429
Email: mailbox@ipb.org

16 A Day without the Pentagon. Regional nonviolent direct actions. In Las Vegas, NV there will be an event at Nellis Air force Base including prayers for peace and safety and a Citizen Inspection Team. For more information please call Nevada Desert Experience (702) 646-4814

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

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November

4-5 International conference against depleted uranium will be held in Manchester, UK

Register soon! Limited places available! The conference will be hosted by the Campaign Against Depleted Uranium. For more information, please contact:

CADU

One World Centre, 6 Mount St., Manchester, M2 5NS England

Email: gmdcnd@gn.apc.org

Fax: +44-(0)161-834-8187

Tel: +44-(0)161-834-8301; or 834-8176

17-20 Global Citizens' Assembly for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons will be held in Nagasaki, Japan. The Assembly is hosted by the Organizing Committee of Global Citizens' Assembly for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons in Nagasaki (Nagasaki Prefecture, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace, and Nuclear Weapons Abolition Year 2000 Nagasaki Citizens' Council). For more information, please contact:

Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace

7-8 Hirano-machi, Nagasaki, 852-8117 Japan

Tel: +81 0 95 844 3975

Fax: +81 0 95 846 5170

December

10 Human Rights Day

12 Free world peace prayer event in Hiroshima, Japan. For more information, please visit: <http://www.nttl-net.ne.jp/hiroshima2001>

RESOURCES

WEB

*Abolition 2000 Global Network

Visit the website and find out why Abolition 2000 was ranked "Number 4 Watchdog Organization on the Internet" by InfoSeek/Go.com and "One of the best informational sites on the internet" by Encyclopedia Britannica. The website has recently been updated. If you have any suggestions for improvement or comments, please send to Carah Ong at admin@abolition2000.org

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

The latest edition of Disarmament Diplomacy (No. 49, August 2000) is now available on the website of the Acronym Institute at:

[Http://www.acronym.org.uk](http://www.acronym.org.uk)

VIDEO

America's Defense Monitor
"Star Wars: New Hope or Phantom Menace?"

For 40 years, American scientists have tried -- and failed -- to build a system to protect the US from long-range missile attack. The recent successful test of a missile interceptor breathed new life into Ronald Reagan's dream of a national shield against enemy missiles. But will building "Star Wars" make us any safer?

Regular Price: \$39 each; INTERNET PRICE: \$29
Order at 800-CDI-3334, or on the web at <http://www.cdi.org/adm/1330>

DIRECTORIES

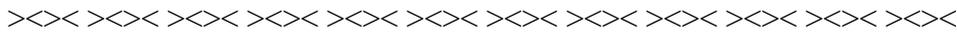
NATIONAL NETWORK OF GRANTMAKERS DIRECTORY is a comprehensive guide to social change funders with over 200 foundation profiles. Profiles provide facts on application processes, timelines, contact persons and budget information. The book costs US\$50.00 + \$6.00 shipping & handling.
Order by phone: 888/458-8588 (available mid-September)
Order on-line: Print out order form and mailing w/payment to:
National Network of Grantmakers
1717 Kettner Blvd., Suite 110,
San Diego, CA 92101
Further info: www.nng.org

BOOKS

The Fourth Freedom Forum is pleased to announce the publication of "In Search of the Fourth Freedom" by Howard Brembeck. The book offers a timely and provocative prescription for reducing the threat posed by nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

Information about the book is available on the Fourth Freedom Forum's website at:
www.fourthfreedom.org/about/insearchof.html

You may prefer instead to link to the Fourth Freedom Forum's home page at www.fourthfreedom.org.



"The Women Who Knew too Much: Alice Stewart and the Secrets of Radiation," a new book by Gayle Green, is now available from the University of Michigan Press. The book recounts Stewart's long struggle as an isolated woman scientist battling the nuclear establishment and details the ways in which the nuclear establishment seeks to stonewall information that challenges its public pronouncements. Alice Stewart is a British epidemiologist and her discoveries about radiation have revolutionized medical practice and challenged international safety standards.

For more information, please contact:
University of Michigan Press
P.O. Box 1104
Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA 48106-1104
Tel: +1 734 764 4392
Fax: +1 800 876 1922
URL: [Http://www.alicestewart.org](http://www.alicestewart.org)

EDITOR

Carah Ong

--

Carah Lynn Ong
Coordinator, Abolition 2000

"He aha te nui mea o te ao? He tangata, he tangata, he tangata" (A Maori saying)

Translation: "What is the most important thing in the world? It is the people, the people, the people."

PMB 121, 1187 Coast Village Rd, Suite 121
Santa Barbara, California 93108
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email: admin@abolition2000.org
URL: <http://www.abolition2000.org>

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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.

From: Marsusab@aol.com
Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 19:11:56 EDT
Subject: Re: Agenda for September 19 meeting
To: mupj@igc.org
X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Windows sub 120

Won't be able to attend. I'm in Chicago Monday through Wednesday. Will appreciate any notes or minutes, of course.

Thanks.

Mark B. Brown
Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs
Washington, DC

LOGA Advocacy Home Page: www.loga.org

Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 17:57:57 -0700
From: James Lamb <frontdesk@comptonfoundation.org>
Reply-To: frontdesk@comptonfoundation.org
Organization: Compton Foundation
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.73C-CCK-MCD {C-UDP; EBM-APPLE} (Macintosh; U; PPC)
X-Accept-Language: en
Subject: your proposal

The Compton Foundation has received a proposal from your organization. In order to quickly process the large number of proposals we receive, we have asked that organizations submit an outline form with the proposal. The format for this outline is located on our website:

<http://www.comptonfoundation.org/form.html>

Please provide us with the information requested on the outline form either via fax or email as soon as possible (Monday) to facilitate rapid processing of your proposal.

If we need any other information in order to evaluate your proposal, we will let you know at a later date. The Board meeting for this cycle will be in mid-December, so you may not hear from us again until late December or early January 2001.

--

James Lamb
Office Manager, Compton Foundation

To: "James Land" <frontdesk@comptonfoundation.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Completed proposal outline form
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: A:\icnd.039.doc;
In-Reply-To: <39C2C596.B4EC9A4D@comptonfoundation.org>
References:

At 05:57 PM 9/15/00 -0700, you wrote:

>The Compton Foundation has received a proposal from your organization.
>In order to quickly process the large number of proposals we receive, we
>have asked that organizations submit an outline form with the proposal....

Dear Mr. Lamb:

Please excuse our omission of the proposal outline form. It is attached. If you need it as text instead, please let me know.

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-1357-969261838-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 [en] (Win95; I) X-Accept-Language: en To: FoE Sydney - Nuclear
Campaign Cc: abolition-caucus@egroups.com, abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de,
abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com, NucNews@egroups.com, nukenet@envirolink.org,
globenet@egroups.com, URG Active List , leftlink@vicnet.net.au, ozpeace@egroups.com,
ausinuke@egroups.com, Daryl Kimball , Stephen Young , ckucia@basicint.org, Admin , Lynn
Erskine , Global Network Against Weapons And Nuclear Power in Space , Dave Webb , Regina
Hagen , thitchens@basicint.org, s.riggle@att.net, Felicity Hill , Rebecca Johnson ,
nbutler@acronym.org.uk, Rob Green , Merav Datan , Alyn Ware , "Alan F. Phillips" , Kate
Dewes , Ak Malten , Ellen Thomas , Alisa Nikoulina , ASlater , Carah , Jackie Cabasso ,
lcnp@lcnp.org, johnburrroughs@earthlink.net, Sally light , Eugene Carroll , Roger Herried ,
smirnowb@ix.netcom.com, Ron Gray , Jo Vallentine , Jodie Green , "Marsh, Samantha (A.
Morris, MP)" , anthony.hails@aph.gov.au, robin@aucwa.org.au, thirdopinion@green.net.au
From: acc Mailing-List: list abolition-caucus@egroups.com; contact
abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com Delivered-To: mailing list
abolition-caucus@egroups.com List-Unsubscribe: Date: Sun, 17 Sep 2000 21:30:29 +0300
Reply-To: acc@internetegypt.com Subject: [abolition-caucus] Reviewing Clinton Remarks on
VMD

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- > Sorry we repeat the dispatch of the text after correcting some mistakes.
- >
- > Dear friends
- > At a Seminar held on NWFZs in Uppsala, Sweden, September 1-4,2000, participants firmly
opposed both TMD and NMD systems, different from the position of many US and European
NGOs which confine their campaign to the prevention of NMD and utterly overlook the
consequences of TMD deployment. The following short report is an attempt to discuss this issue
hoping that you will kindly send your opinion and comments.
- > Bahig Nassar,
- > Coordinator, Arab coordination Center of NGOs.
- >
- >
- > Reviewing Clinton Remarks on NMD
- > From Theater Missile Defense (TMD) to National Missile Defense (NMD)
- > A Looming Danger NGOs Must Resist
- > By Bahig Nassar
- >
- > 1) Clinton postponement of the decision to pursue the deployment of NMD and to leave the
decision to the next President provides a valuable occasion to further NGOs campaign to prevent
the deployment of Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD), both TMD and NMD.
- > He confirmed that his decision is due to the lack of "absolute confidence" in existing
technology, particularly in regard to "the booster rocket of the missile interceptor" and the ability
of the system to deal with counter measures" (the decoys), He asked Cohen his Secretary of
Defense to "continue a robust program of testing" to develop the system.
- > While the deployment has been temporarily halted, the development of the system to secure its

feasibility will continue unabated. This is the core of Clinton decision. He totally endorsed NMD and his selection of the former Senator, Cohen, a republican ardent advocate of Ballistic Missile Defense, to be the Defense Secretary of his Democratic Administration testifies to this fact.

> In addition to the decision, Clinton remarks on NMD of September the first, 2000 includes basic concepts in support of the system. He said "I am convinced that America and the world will be better off if we explore the frontiers of strategic defenses while continuing to pursue arms control to stand with our allies and to work with Russia and others to stop the spread of deadly weapons". A package of contradictory concepts, obsolete and deceptive. Contrary to his claims, the deployment of NMD will lead to arms race and impede all efforts "to pursue arms control" and "to stop the spread of deadly weapons".

> Rogue states which Clinton repeatedly claimed in his remarks as the prime cause of US Ballistic Missile Defense can be easily de-rouged by pursuing political options available to US administration. Most important among them is to end the discrimination between nuclear weapon states (NWSs) and non nuclear weapons states (NNWs) which prompt several NNWs to acquire nuclear weapons and their delivery systems to counter the threats of those possessed by US and its allies.

> His claim that technological failure had been the prime reason of the postponement should not hide many political flaws which impede as well the decision to pursue the deployment. Among them are Russian strong opposition to amend Anti Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, China's deep concern over NMD and the proposed Taiwan TMD, hesitation of US allies and refusal of several of them to approve NMD, sharp criticism of other countries of US missile defense policy, condemnation of world public including many US constituencies, calls of prominent scientists to halt the project, and splits and differences in his administration and among members of his Democratic party over various aspects of the NMD project.

> These flaws, differences, refusals and oppositions should guide bodies and organisations of world community, governmental and non-governmental to double their efforts in order to prevent the next US President from pursuing the implementation of Ballistic Missile Defense systems.

>

> 2) The Clinton remarks carried to US military three directives. In addition to his orders to postpone the deployment of NMD and to continue a robust program of development and testing to secure the feasibility of the system, he ordered his assistants to cooperate with the Russians in deploying Theater Missile defense (TMD), an imminent danger overlooked by many NGOs. Therefore The NMD system can be postponed but TMD will be deployed, and with Russian collaboration. He said in his remarks, "Russia agrees that there is an emerging missile threat. In fact given its place on the map, it is particularly vulnerable to this emerging threat ... President Putin and I have agreed to intensify our work on strategic defense while pursuing, in parallel, deeper arms reduction in START III. He and I have instructed our experts to develop further cooperative initiatives in areas such as theater missile defense (TMD)". In fact Russia adopted new positions in regard to BMD. Formerly, Soviet Union firmly opposed any form of BMD whereas Russia endorsed the deployment of TMD to neutralise missiles which may be launched by any other countries including former Soviet Republics (or nationalities) which may be hostile to Russian policies. At the same time its opposition to larger systems, similar to NMD, which violate the ABM Treaty, has continued since they will destabilise the nuclear parity with US.

> Now, the possible collaboration between US and Russia in the production and deployment of TMD is a source of grave concern. It will lead to the proliferation of TMD in all regions and

consequently to arms race among countries, big and small.

> This fact can be clearly exemplified by the current development in the Middle East (M.E). US already transferred the technology of TMD to Israel and with additional US financial assistance both were able to deploy the arrow TMD system to kill the missiles of their adversaries. This step prompted other countries of the region to acquire more ballistic missiles to compensate for those which will be killed. In turn, US made special efforts to convince other friendly countries particularly in the Gulf area to purchase US ready made TMDs of lesser technological quality in comparison with that deployed in Israel. Thanks to US technology the later is now conducting tests on Arrow2 to develop the system and the wheel of arms race will continue moving. If this process will not be halted an open ended chain of missile and missile defense systems will be deployed in the region and most of them will be purchased from corporate affiliated to US military industrial complex, chasing after profits.

> Other waves of arms race will take place in other regions where TMD will be deployed.

>

> 3) Moreover NMD system may emerge in new form and function effectively by developing TMD system itself.

> The basic function of TMD and NMD is the same. They will kill or neutralise the missiles of the adversary and consequently the skies of the later will be opened, totally or partially, to the former missiles to act. They are very aggressive initiated for offensive operations to assure the success of both the first or the second nuclear strike. Differences between TMD and NMD is focused on one point: the former is designed to neutralise short and long range missiles, possessed by any country which may threaten US interests, whereas the later is designed to basically neutralise intercontinental medium range missiles which may be launched by US or Russia.

> Also, the reason to prevent the deployment of TMD and NMD is the same. The ABM treaty was concluded in 1972 by US and the Soviet Union to prevent the deployment of any system similar to NMD which may neutralise intercontinental missiles. Consequently, both will be completely vulnerable to nuclear threats, a matter which obliged them to refrain from launching the missiles. The same can be said in regard to TMD with the exception of one focal point. There is no binding treaty similar to ABM, to prevent US or Russia or Israel from deploying TMD. The absent of such a treaty has prompted US to freely produce various systems of TMD, sea based, air based and land based, while the current NMD will be only land based.

> In addition tests are now conducted to produce portable TMDs, on land to broaden the areas of their operations and on naval units to support the operations of the Rapid Deployment Force carried by US fleets to project power over any country hostile to US interests.

> The kind of an anti-missile system (TMDs or the current NMD) is basically determined by its velocity, range and altitude. According to the agreement concluded in Helsinki, March, 21, 1997, between Clinton and Yeltsen, target missiles used in TMDs should not exceed the velocity of five km/sec. and the range of 3500 kilometers, and the system can be deployed on land in air and in sea. Levels of flight into space was left for more negotiations. Any TMD system goes beyond certain limits of altitude, velocity and range can function as NMD with the help of long range sensors and other technological devices. In addition, a portable TMD of this class deployed not far from Russian territories on naval units or in Europe will facilitate the new role of TMD. The possibility that US and Russia will agree on a new interpretation of the ABM treaty to allow such development should not be excluded.

> Now, more and more US leaders strongly support TMDs among them are Harold Brown, US former Defense Secretary, John Deutch and John White, former Deputy Secretaries of Defense Department and several Senators. Even several leaders limit their support to TMD. (Other Systems Might Provide US Missile Shield, article, New-York Times, September 4, 2000)

>

> 4) In spite of all these facts the greatest majority of NGOs in US and Europe focus their campaign against Ballistic Missile Defense on NMD system. It goes without saying that all NGOs in all continents must further their efforts to prevent the deployment of this systems. The future of START process hangs on the fate of these efforts. This is clear. But TMD, after certain adjustment, can do the same job. Also, arms race will escalate as a result of the deployment of the current TMDs. .

> The USA, its military and transnational cooperation's, are willing to deploy both systems to project power in all regions and on the entire planet, as well, by the year 2020, when all phases of the Ballistic Missile Defense project will be completed. Their target is to defend and promote the huge US investments, flows of capital and interests which will continuously move on the international highways of internets. It is neither rational nor understandable if NGOs will condemn part of the project while the other part will be left untouched. The result of this selective approach to problems of peace and disarmament is the fact that NMD deployment has been postponed whereas the first TMD was already deployed and the rest will follow suit.

> This discrimination and its consequences had been raised by the Arab Coordination Center of NGOs few weeks ago. Bruce Gagnon, Coordinator of the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space advised the Arab Center to cooperate with NGOs in South Korea to secure more support for the Campaign against both TMD and NMD. They also are very concerned over the possible deployment of TMD on their territories, a threat to China and to all people of the North East Asia region. Few days after receiving his advice, this cooperation took place at a Seminar on nuclear weapon free zones (NWFZ) held in Uppsala, Sweden, September 1– 4, 2000. Dr Lee Samsung of the Catholic University of Korea brilliantly explained the detrimental impact of TMD on the security of North East Asia region, a new element will further impede the establishment of NWF2 in the region. In particular, he refers to the serious political development which will take place in the Korean peninsula, China and Japan. Bahig Nassar of the Arab Center distributed a paper under the title "The first TMD Already Built in Israel" and explained in the course of the discussions the consequences of this step. When the Israeli delegation informed the Meeting that several Israeli experts are now of the opinion that their government should acknowledge the fact that other countries of the region will acquire nuclear weapons and their delivery systems and it should act accordingly, delegates started to deduce the consequences of this development. Israel will make every attempt to enhance its capacities to launch a second nuclear strike. It has already started to act in this direction. With TMD deployed by US to neutralise the missile of its adversaries it started to equip the three submarine of dolphin-class provided by Germany with nuclear capable cruise missiles. The two steps will secure for Israel these capacities. Instead of negotiating with Arab countries to free the M.E. from weapons of mass destruction Israel is now adopting the strategy of the second strike.

> Discussions on the dangerous consequences of TMD deployment has led the participants at the Seminar to call for the prevention of both TMD and NMD deployment. The Uppsala Declaration stressed that "Several regions continues to face severe nuclear dangers, a challenge exacerbated by menacing attempts to build both National and Theater Missile Defense systems". Among the

nine points of its operational part for actions, the Declaration emphasised that all participants should ". Commit themselves.... to opposing Theater and National Missile Defense systems as an integral part of our opposition to nuclear weapons". Possibly this is the first event at which participants categorically and firmly reject both TMD and NMD.

> Among the participants at the Seminar are members of the Executive Committees of both Abolition 2000 Campaign and Middle Power Initiative, as well as delegates and leaders from CND, GRACE, Western State Legal Foundation, IPPNW, PSR, Lawyer's Committee on Nuclear Policy, Pugwash, Transnational Institute, Dag Hammarskjold Foundation, the Acronym Institute, SIPRI, Physicians against Nuclear War, SPAS and from other Swedish institutes and NGOs, as well as, delegates from the Middle East, South Asia and North East Asia.

>

> The Arab Coordination Center of NGOs appeals to them to commit them selves to the struggle against both TMD and NMD on their return to their organisations. Periorities are accepted. In the Middle East our priority is against TMD (already deployed in Israel), but never we close our eyes to the future dangers of NMD . Selective approach to the question of peace and disarmament is detrimental to the unity of our international movement and should be rejected, because Peace is indivisible.

> (end)

> Arab Coordination Centre of NGOs

> September 17, ?2000.

>

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

To: timb@2020vision.org, dkimball@clw.org, estherpank@hotmail.com, irashorr@hotmail.com, dculp@fcnl.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Interfaith Committee meeting on September 19
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Advisors,

You are invited to participate in the meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Tuesday, September 19 from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m. at the Methodist Building, Conference Room 4, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C.

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Election campaign
 - a. Presidential
 - b. Congressional
3. National missile defense
4. Back from the Brink campaign
5. Post-election activities
6. Next meeting

Shalom,
Howard

From: "Grant Birks" <gbirks@ploughshares.ca>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Brussels meeting
Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 09:06:40 -0400
Organization: Project Ploughshares
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2314.1300
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300

Hello Howard,

I don't think that I got back to you on this -- this is to confirm your hotel request and to note that we are planning to have an information package emailed out next week. (Background reading and venue instructions.)

Best regards,

Grant

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

From: Howard W. Hallman <mupj@igc.org>
To: Grant Birks <gbirks@ploughshares.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2000 5:42 PM
Subject: Re: Brussels meeting

> Grant,
>
> I'll take the standard hotel. I need it for four nights, October 4 to 7,
> leaving Sunday morning, October 8. Please give me instructions for
> transportation from the Brussels airport.
>
> 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.

To: mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Suggested grassroots activities in presidential campaign
Cc:
Bcc: ipnd
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

For our discussion at the September 19 meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, attached as text are some suggested grassroots activities related to the presidential campaign. Previously I sent out a set of questions for congressional candidates, which we will also review.

Shalom,
Howard

###

Suggested Grassroots Activities on Nuclear Disarmament for Presidential Campaign

1. Get grassroots activists to attend candidates' town meetings and ask the following questions:
 - a. In this campaign there is a lot of talk of moral values. What are your views on the morality of nuclear weapons: their possession, threatened use, and actual use?
 - b. If elected president, what specifically will you do during your four-year term to reduce the danger of nuclear war and to eliminate nuclear weapons?
 - c. Do you see any utility for nuclear weapons in war? If so, please indicate the categories of targets you as commander-in-chief would consider legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons. For instance, would you authorize nuclear attack on cities?
2. Have grassroots activists call out short versions of the questions as the candidates pass by, such as:
 - a. {Governor, Mr. Vice President}, do you believe that nuclear weapons are morally acceptable?
 - b. What are you going to do for nuclear disarmament?
 - c. Who would you be willing to attack with nuclear weapons?
3. Have grassroots activists get local reporters and talk show hosts to ask the first set of questions to the candidates.
4. At candidates' local appearances, hold up signs with such message as:
 - Nuclear Weapons -- A Moral Issue
 - Nuclear Disarmament Now! [draw peace sign, which is "N" and "D" in flag language]
 - No Nukes Is Good News
 - Ratify the CTBT [especially for Governor Bush]
 - Zero Alert for Nuclear Weapons
 - Etc.
5. Write letters to the editor, indicating that the candidates' should discuss nuclear weapons in the campaign.

To: cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Response from presidential candidates
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: C:\My Documents\abolish.292.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Cathrine,

I didn't have you on my combined mailing list when I sent out the attached response from presidential candidates on questions from 48 religious leaders on nuclear disarmament issues. It is part of the background for the September meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.

See you then.
Howard

Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 11:43:58 -0400
From: "L. William Yolton" <lwyolton@prodigy.net>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.04 [en] (Win95; U)
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Suggested grassroots activities in presidential campaign
X-Corel-MessageType: EMail

Howard W. Hallman wrote:

> Dear Colleagues:
>
> For our discussion at the September 19 meeting of the Interfaith Committee
> for Nuclear Disarmament, attached as text are some suggested grassroots
> activities related to the presidential campaign. Previously I sent out a
> set of questions for congressional candidates, which we will also review.
>
> Shalom,
> Howard

I can't be at the meeting tomorrow. The chair of our state mental health planning council changed the meeting from the fourth Tuesday to the third. Not my idea of how we should run things, but I must be there.

My suggestion for a question is along these lines:

How much money are we spending on nuclear weapons? And how much are we going to spend? Why don't we cut the budget there and save more than the tax cut?

-Bill Yolton

Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 10:19:50 -0700
From: James Lamb <frontdesk@comptonfoundation.org>
Reply-To: frontdesk@comptonfoundation.org
Organization: Compton Foundation
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.73C-CCK-MCD {C-UDP; EBM-APPLE} (Macintosh; U; PPC)
X-Accept-Language: en
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Completed proposal outline form

"Howard W. Hallman" wrote:

> If you need it as text instead, please let me know.

This will be fine; thanks! We will be engaged in the review process over the next several months and you may not hear from us until January.

--

James Lamb
Office Manager, Compton Foundation

User-Agent: Microsoft-Outlook-Express-Macintosh-Edition/5.02.2022
Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 18:47:55 +0000
Subject: Re: Interfaith Committee meeting on September 19
From: Tim Barner <timb@2020vision.org>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Howard:

Thanks for the invite. I will be there as per my phone message.

Tim

on 9/18/00 1:53 PM, Howard W. Hallman at mupj@igc.org wrote:

> Dear Advisors,
>
> You are invited to participate in the meeting of the Interfaith Committee
> for Nuclear Disarmament on Tuesday, September 19 from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m. at
> the Methodist Building, Conference Room 4, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE,
> Washington, D.C.
>
> Agenda
> 1. Introductions
> 2. Election campaign
> a. Presidential
> b. Congressional
> 3. National missile defense
> 4. Back from the Brink campaign
> 5. Post-election activities
> 6. Next meeting
>
> Shalom,
> 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-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-1371-969347886-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com

X-Sender: acc@internetegypt.com

X-Apparently-To: abolition-caucus@egroup.com

X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 [en] (Win95; I)

X-Accept-Language: en

To: Niclas Hällström <Niclas.Hallstrom@dhf.uu.se>,

b.m.kutty@cyber.net.pk, amrita@bart.nl, pbennis@compuserve.com,
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wslf@earthlink.net, datan@igc.org, fdove@worldcom.nl,
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legalese@netvision.ne.il, abolition-caucus@egroups.com,
abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlik.de, abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

From: acc <acc@internetegypt.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: Tue, 19 Sep 2000 10:16:27 +0300

Reply-To: acc@internetegypt.com

Subject: [abolition-caucus] dear abolitionists and MPI friends

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Dear Abolitionists

Dear MPI friends

At Uppsala Seminar, Sweden, held September 1-4, 2000 a Middle East Group was convened comprising participants from Egypt and Israel together with several delegates from US NGOs . They laid down a program which will promote coordination among NGOs of the region to free the Middle East from Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass destruction. (WMD) It was agreed that ME group will continue holding meeting in the future with the participation of NGOs from other regions to secure international solidarity.

The Meeting was informed about the activities of Abolition 2000 campaign and the Middle Power Initiative. The Israeli delegates will nominate

their representative in the Global Committee of Abolition 2000 and they will be in contact with MPI representative in the region who will forward to them all information disseminated by MPI.

The meeting agreed on the following actions.

1. To build up networks in Israel and Egypt, a step which could be implemented in other countries of the region to further the campaign and the coordination among them and with other NGOs in the world.
2. To produce joint reports on the dangers of Nuclear Weapons in the region. (it was agreed that Dr. Fawzi Hammad will join others to prepare a report on the impact of Dimona reactor on environment, and Bahig Nassar with Issam Makhoul, member of the Kennest, will prepare a report on the Arrow Theatre Missile Defence already built in Israel)
3. To undertake joint activities including the organisation of events in Egypt and Israel on the October 7, 2000 the international day of actions against TMD and NMD. Also activities on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of Vanunu revelation of Israeli Nuclear Weapon secrets and his kidnapping from Rome are suggested. They also agreed to seek the possibility of issuing a Statement by leading religious people, Islamic, Christian and Jewish, on "the Deadly Danger of the Bomb and Jerusalem, the Sacred City". More initiatives will be taken in the future.
4. Secure cooperation with other NGOs seeking the establishment of NWFZs in their regions.
5. Participation in international campaigns.
6. To ensure the success of the above mentioned activities a Center of coordination and dissemination of information on the danger of the Middle East nuclear weapons and WMDs will be established. The Meeting was of the opinion that it is advisable to establish the Center in Israel where nuclear weapons are produced and deployed. Efforts should be made to seek the necessary assistance for the establishment of the Center. .

(end)

Bahig Nassar

Coordinator, Arab Coordination Center of NGOs

September, 19, 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.

Date: Thu, 21 Sep 2000 05:48:47 -0500
From: William & Brenda Hardt <wchardt@teacher.esc4.com>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.72 [en]C-DIAL (Win95; I)
X-Accept-Language: en
To: Recipient List Suppressed <bbhardt@mail.esc4.com>
Subject: ALERT! oppose increase in weapons export subsidies

Dear Brothers & Sisters in Christ- I feel this alert is VERY important so I am sending it to just the most interested persons I know about these issues.

Please call your Senators ASAP and tell them to oppose increasing subsidies for weapons & tobacco exports in HR4986. You can reach your Senators through the US Capitol Switchboard at 202-224-3121. (This is an active time for legislation... I wonder how many of our representatives are carefully considering all this legislation when they are flying here & there for fund-raisers?) --Peace With Justice
Coordiantor, Brenda Hardt

=====> ACTION ALERT!ACTION ALERT!ACTION ALERT!ACTION ALERT!

THE US SENATE IS SET TO APPROVE A \$300 MILLION/YR INCREASE IN TAX SUBSIDIES FOR ARMS EXPORTS AS PART OF A \$4 TO \$6 BILLION CORPORATE WELFARE GIVEAWAY.

The Foreign Sales Corporations Repeal and Extraterritorial Income Exclusion Act of 2000 (H.R. 4986) which passed the Senate Finance Committee Tuesday, September 19, is an example of the worst kind of corporate welfare, and a substantial threat to public health and safety.

Your Senators need to hear that you OPPOSE H.R. 4986 AND ITS EGREGIOUS SUBSIDIES for the tobacco, pharmaceutical, and defense industries.

H.R. 4986:

*Doubles the available tax benefit for arms exporters- amounting to a \$300 million dollar increase in subsidies. Though the US already corners the market on arms sales, this bill would encourage greater sales of weapons abroad, strengthening military dictatorships and threatening global stability.

*Provides an indefensible \$100 million subsidy for tobacco companies so that they might more easily export their deadly product abroad. Big Tobacco

has
been forced to stop its marketing to kids in America, and now the
American
taxpayers are going to be forced to finance Tobacco's search for new
generations of smokers overseas.

*Contains no real domestic content requirement so that US companies
exporting foreign-made goods, and even foreign companies exporting
through
the US, now qualify for this tax break. So, although proponents claim it
is
essential to ensure US competitiveness, H.R. 4986 actually harms US
workers
and small businesses.

*Includes a subsidy for the pharmaceutical industry-- which Fortune
magazine
rated as the most profitable industry in 1999. This subsidy is
particularly
unconscionable at a time when pharmaceutical companies export drugs
abroad
for sale at substantially lower prices than they charge US consumers.
Many
major prescription drugs are sold in Canada for 1/3 the price that US
consumers pay. The pharmaceutical industry is also the least taxed
industry
in the US.

(a detailed description of these concerns appears at the end of this
message)

At present it appears that H.R. 4986 may come up for a floor vote in the
Senate as early as this week.

H.R. 4986 is a flawed response to a WTO ruling that our current FSC
scheme
is an unfair trade practice. Although the EU, the complainant in the
original suit, has already stated that it will not accept this new
legislation, proponents of the bill are using a putative WTO Oct 1
deadline
to pressure Congress into passing the bill without any amendments. In
fact,
the US and EU are now engaged in negotiations that have thus far
resulted in
the EU effectively rescinding the Oct 1 deadline.

A growing coalition of peace and justice, health, children's, labor,
environmental, and fair tax advocate groups are rising in opposition to
this
alarming threat to public welfare, but we need your help.

Your institution's pressure is sorely needed to defeat or amend this
bill.
Any calls or telegrams that can be generated to Senate offices in

opposition
to this bill and its threat to public welfare, are critical. Also, it
would
be helpful if your institution could send to the Hill a statement in
opposition to this corporate boondoggle. TELL YOUR SENATORS TO OPPOSE
ANY
UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT THAT WOULD PREVENT AMENDMENTS TO THIS BILL,
AND
TO SPONSOR AND SUPPORT AMENDMENTS TO REMOVE THESE OFFENSIVE CORPORATE
SUBSIDIES.

Any press work that your organization can do to bring these concerns to
the
attention of the media would also be key to this cause.
Contact Gretchen Gordon of the Citizens Trade Campaign at
ggordon@essential.org or 202-614-8136 for more information.
Please forward this message on to others.

FROM: Segundo Mercado-Llorens
RE: Foreign Sales Corporations Bill
DATE: September 19, 2000

The Citizens Trade Campaign, a coalition of labor, consumer,
environmental,
family farm, religious and other organizations strongly urges opposition
to
the FSC Repeal and Extraterritorial Income Exclusion Act of 2000, (H.R.
4986, in the House) a measure which provides \$4 to \$6 billion of
egregious
corporate welfare subsidies for the tobacco, pharmaceutical, defense and
other industries, while lacking any strict domestic content requirement.
It
is a controversial bill that was the subject of no hearings, only a 40
minute House debate, and no opportunity for amendments.

The new Foreign Sales Corporations tax bill expands corporate welfare
for
the largest multi-national corporations by enlarging the existing tax
exemption on export profits to include profits made from foreign sales
of
goods manufactured abroad.

NO REAL DOMESTIC CONTENT REQUIREMENT

Incredibly, U.S. officials recently admitted that multi-national
corporate
beneficiaries of this “fleecing of America” bill “could have `little or
no
U.S. content’ and still qualify for the new tax treatment.” According to
Inside U.S. Trade, “U.S. officials have previously stated that a
trademark
on a pair of jeans would count toward this threshold, which means an
eligible pair of jeans may be made of foreign components and still
qualify,”

(source: Inside U.S. Trade, September 8, 2000, p. 3) The reason for this is that the bill's 50% requirement is the "fair market value," which can be met by non-tangible factors such as brand name value, or the value to the company of an endorsement contract signed by Michael Jordan, the former great basketball player.

Moreover, contrary to claims made by the FSC's supporters, the Congressional Budget Office has written that: "Export subsidies do not increase the overall level of domestic investment and domestic employment...In the long run, export subsidies [actually] increase imports as much as exports." (source: CBO, August 1996) H.R. 4986 also allows American subsidiaries of European firms to qualify for the tax subsidy. FSC recipients include British Petroleum, Unilever, BASF, Daimler Benz, Hoescht, and Rhone-Poulenc. Obviously this does nothing to help U.S. economic competitiveness.

\$100 MILLION TOBACCO SUBSIDY

As the Washington Post reported on September 12th, the FSC "export subsidy bill...would give American tobacco companies about \$100 million in tax breaks yearly for tobacco products they sell abroad." (source: The Washington Post, September 12, 2000, page A. 20) In a letter to the Speaker of the House, dated September 11, 2000, Representatives Waxman (D-CA) and Doggett (D-TX) noted in opposition to the FSC measure: "Smoking currently causes more than 3.5 million deaths each year throughout the world. Within 20 years, that number is expected to rise to 10 million, with 70% of all deaths from smoking coming in the developing countries that are the newest targets of the tobacco industry."

Incredibly, in this election year, the American taxpayer is now being asked to join hands with the tobacco industry in ensuring the export of disease and death.

FSC IS AN INCENTIVE FOR DRUG INDUSTRY PRICE GOUGING

In a special report published in Tax Notes, the assistant director of the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) writes: "The top 20 percent of FSC beneficiaries...obtained 87 percent of the FSC benefits...Most of the benefits are received by a small number of large corporations...." (source: Tax Notes, August 14th, 2000) Also, the Internal Revenue Service Statistics of Income

Division reports that 78% of FSC tax breaks go to companies whose assets exceed \$1 billion.

The FSC bill provides an incentive for pharmaceuticals to sell cheaper drugs to foreign citizens, while continuing to sell them at higher prices in the United States, with the U.S. consumer picking up the tab. According to the Congressional Research Service, “at least part of the tax benefit [of the FSC] is passed on to foreign consumers in the form of lower prices. This price reduction can be viewed as a transfer of economic welfare from U.S. taxpayers in general to foreign consumers.” (source: CRS analysis of FSC, “The Foreign Sales Corporations (FSC) Tax Benefit for Exporting and the WTO,” published June 28, 2000)

The FSC subsidy to the pharmaceutical industry is a tax give-away to what Fortune magazine rated as the most profitable industry in 1999, with one company alone, Merck, earning profits greater than the entire airline industry, and over twice that of the engineering-construction trade. While garnering high profits in the U.S., the pharmaceutical industry has fought the effort to make generic medicines more accessible to those in need abroad. The industry even “threatened Israel with a WTO challenge over proposed legislation to make...less expensive pharmaceuticals available to consumers.” (source: Whose Trade Organization?, Lori Wallach and Michelle Sforza, 1999)

FSC IS A MUCH-NEEDED SUBSIDY FOR THE DEFENSE INDUSTRY?

H.R. 4986 is a bill that the Washington Times has called a benefit to “Corporate Welfare Queens.” (source: The Washington Times, September 5, 2000) In this regard it bears noting that the new FSC measure doubles the available tax break for weapons sales. This results in a \$300 million increase in corporate subsidies overall.

Amazingly, even the Treasury Department conceded in August 1999 the absurdity of such support. It declared: “We have seen no evidence that granting full FSC benefits would significantly affect the level of defense exports.” (Source: Dissenting Views on H., R. 4986)

In addition, the CBO reported in 1997 that “U.S. defense industries have significant advantages over their foreign competitors and thus should not need additional subsidies to attract sales.” Absent this unnecessary and wasteful tax break, the U.S. defense industry sold more weapons last year

than all European countries combined, over a third of the world's total. Cato Institute's William D. Hurting, President's Fellow at the World Policy Institute also noted in August of 1999 concerning the FSC's subsidy to the defense industry that: "[G]ranteeing additional tax breaks to an industry that is being so pampered by the U.S. government makes no sense."

CONCLUSION

The FSC was defended in the House as necessary to counter the European practice of rebating the Value Added Taxes (VAT's) that would otherwise apply to export sales. Yet, according to the Congressional Research Service, "[E]conomists have long held that such 'border adjustments' do not distort trade and are in fact necessary if exported goods are to be part of the same relative price structure as other goods in the importing country.

In addition, U.S. sales and excise taxes do not apply to exports, while European countries do not have a formal system for forgiving corporate income tax on exports." (source: CRS Report on FSCs "The Foreign Sales Corporations (FSC) Tax Benefit for Exporting and the WTO, June 28, 2000)

Also, it should not go unnoticed that the European Union has already informed the United States that the pending measure is one it regards as an illegal subsidy under WTO rules. At present, the European Union has decided not to adhere to the previously announced deadline of October 1st with respect to FSCs. The reason for this is because of the apparent decision by the U.S. not to announce carousel sanctions proposed relative to the other outstanding disputes (on beef and bananas) between these trading partners.

end

DRAFTDRAFTDRAFT

National Academy of Public Administration

Standing Panel on Social Equality

ISSUE PAPER AND WORK PLAN

October, 2000

ISSUE PAPER AND WORK PLAN

I. The Standing Panel on Social Equity

At their February 2000 meeting the Board of Trustees of the National Academy of Public Administration approved the creation of the Standing Panel on Social Equity and appointed Philip Rutledge as its Chair. Following the Board's mandate, the Panel is to:

- A. review and evaluate developments in public administration that have to do with, critical matters in social equity and governance and provide guidance to the Academy on those issues,
- B. initiate or sponsor educational meetings to communicate with the public administration community, and the fellows of the Academy on social equity issues in public administration,
- C. prepare papers for public release on social equity and governance.
- D. serve as a forum where Fellows interact on issues of social equity and governance,
- E. serve as a means of identifying ideas, issues, and projects in social equity and governance,
- F. provide or recommend witnesses, and/or draft or review testimony, for congressional hearings related to social equity and governance.

The initial meeting of the standing Panel on Social Equity was held at the spring, 2000 meeting of the Fellows of the Academy. At that meeting the Panel established a Coordinating Committee and working groups on Social Equity Issues Definition, Development of Forums and Meetings, Resource Development and Inter-Panel Relations, and International Social Equity Opportunities. The Panel then set out the tasks and works schedules for each working group.

This document, the Issue Paper and Work Plan for the Standing Panel on Social Equity is the product of Working Group on Issue Definition, and often review and approved by the standing Panel, is presented to the Fellows of the Academy and the Academy Executive Committee.

II. Introduction

The ideal of equality is one of the great themes in the culture of American public life. From the Declaration of Independence to the pledge of allegiance, the rhetoric of equality permeates our symbols of nationhood. Over and over in our history, from the earliest colonial beginnings, equality has been a rallying cry, a promise, and an article of national faith. So it is that the ideal of equality touches our emotions. All these aspects of equality—protest, hope, and faith, infused with emotion—came together in an August afternoon over a quarter century ago when Martin Luther King, Jr., spoke to a multitude at the Lincoln Memorial, repeatedly returning to the phrase: "I have a dream."

Even before the founding of the United States of America, the people of this continent faced issues of fairness, justice and equality. Many came to the New World to escape injustice and intolerance and upon coming, sought to establish justice and equality among themselves, but not between themselves and those who were already here. As they struggled to collectively govern themselves they experienced unfair treatment at the hands of their colonial masters and rallied to the appeal of a fairness argument, "no taxation without representation." It could be said that our revolution and its war were a fight over fairness and equality. The sacred founding

documents made possible by that successful war are a coda of a new country built on the bedrock of justice, fairness and equality in a system of democratic self-government.

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

“No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

At independence and in the constitutional period there were vexing problems of fairness and equality, —the treatment of our indigenes people, slavery, the franchise for women and many others. Nevertheless, the broadly based values of equality were so evident among our people that de Tocqueville would write of us in 1831:

“Among the novel objects that attracted my attention during my stay in the United States, nothing struck me more forcibly than the general equality of conditions. I readily discovered the prodigious influence which this primary fact exercises on the whole course of society, by giving a certain direction to public opinion, and a certain tenor to the laws; by imparting new maxims to the governing powers, and peculiar habits to the governed.

I speedily perceived that the influence of this fact extends far beyond the political character and the laws of the country, and that it has no less empire over civil society than over the government; it creates opinions, engenders sentiments, suggests the ordinary practices of life, and modifies whatever it does not produce.

The more I advanced in the study of American society, the more I perceived that the equality of conditions is the fundamental fact from which all others seem to be derived, and the central point at which all my observations constantly terminated.”

Less than a century after our founding we fought a great war among ourselves over slavery—a profound issue of justice and fairness—and today we continue to struggle with issues of racial justice, fairness and equality. In the years that followed our Civil War, issues of racial injustice did not recede, indeed, the great scholar Gunnar Myrdal would write An American Dilemma in the 1940’s, a sobering empirical description of continuing racial injustice and a present prediction of its consequences. Then after the urban riots of the 1960’s, the Kerner Commission would issue its report detailing the prescient problems of racial injustice. Finally, in the 1990’s, President Clinton assembled a Dialog on Race in America, a forthright recognition of our continuing struggle with equality, particularly in the context of rapidly changing American demographics. Among the issue considered were the growth of Hispanic and Asian American populations, the aging of America, the increasing presence of women in the workforce and the potential of those with disabilities.

It might be fairly asked: what does all of this have to do with American public administration? What is the problem?

Justice, fairness and equality have everything to do with public administration*. First, laws do not carry themselves out; that is our work. One of the early leaders of our field wrote that, “public administration is the law in action.” Second, if public administration implements the law can we not simply and precisely bring the law to life exactly as it is written? No, because the law is seldom so clear, so precise, so evident that we know how to apply in one concrete case, and then another, and another. Third, in the early years of our field we believed there to be a dichotomy between politics, law-making and policy-making on the one hand and administration on the other. It was written that administration should be the neutral implementation of law and policy. We now know better. Public administration is the law in action and involves, indeed requires interpretation of that law and discretion in its application. Fourth, our public institutions are the settings in which our elected leaders working in our system of democratic self-government struggle with issues of fairness, justice and equality. But, because public administration is responsible for carrying out their laws and policies, we too have important struggles with fairness, justice and equality. In sum, public administration has much to do with fairness, justice and equality in American life.

As in our past, there are at present serious problems of fairness, justice and equality in the United States. We are not as fair, as just or as equal as we should be, and public administration cannot say that these problems belong only to lawmakers. They are our problems too. And public administration has much to contribute to a more equitable, a more fair and a more just America.

As the National Academy of Public Administration establishes the Standing Panel on Social Equity it strengthens its attention to the Congressional Charter upon which the Academy is based.

The objects and purposes of the Academy include: evaluating the structure, administration, operation, and program performance of Federal and other governments and government agencies, anticipating, identifying and analyzing significant problems and suggesting timely corrective action.

These objects and purposes will now be evaluated in terms of social equity.

The charter asks the Academy to, foresee and examine critical emerging issues in governance, formulating practical approaches in their resolution.

With this document the Standing Panel sets out an initial series of concepts and approaches designed to fulfill their responsibilities.

The charter asks the Academy to, assess the effectiveness, structure, administration and implications for governance of present or proposed public programs, policies, and processes, recommending specific changes.

These assessments will now be done in the terms of social equity described herein.

Its charter calls for the Academy to provide advice: on the relationship of Federal, State, regional and local governments; increasing public officials’, citizens’ and scholars’ understanding of requirements and opportunities for sound governance and how these can be effectively met.

* Throughout this document the phrase public administration is used broadly to include not only the policies and management of governmental and jurisdictional agencies, but the work of nonprofit, voluntary, nongovernmental and contract organizations with public purposes and engaged in public work.

Finally, by demonstrating by the conduct of its affairs a commitment to the highest professional standards of ethics and scholarships.

The Academy is to fulfill its responsibilities, with this document the Standing Panel on Social Equity sets out its initial approaches to achieving these objectives.

III. What is Social Equity?

It was the efficient and economical management of government agencies which characterized much of the early reasoning in American public administration. Ours was an ethic of management, efficiency and economy and we conveniently assumed that the effects of good management, efficiency and economy would be evenly and fairly distributed among our people. Gradually, beginning in the 1960's, it came to be understood that the implementation of many public programs was much more efficient and effective for some than for others. Indeed, it came to be understood that public administration could not logically claim to be without responsibility for practices, which resulted in obvious unfairness or injustice. Armed with this understanding there emerged an argument for a social equity ethics in public administration, an ethic of importance equaling our ethics of efficiency and economy. Social equity took its place with efficiency and economy as the "third pillar" of public administration. Indeed by the late 1990's a standard text writes:

"The ethical and equitable treatment of citizens by administrators is at the forefront of concerns in public agencies. Reinforced by changing public attitudes, the reinventing government movement and civil rights laws, the new public administration has triumphed after a quarter century. Now it is unthinkable (as well as illegal), for example, to deny someone welfare benefits because of their race or a job opportunity because of their sex. Social equity today does not have to be so much fought for by young radicals as administered by managers of all ages." (Jay M. Shafritz and E.W. Russell, *Introducing Public Administration*, 2nd Ed. New York: Longman, 2000)

Over the years the phrase "social equality" has come to comprehend the many complex issues associated with fairness, justice and equality in public administration.

A textbook description of social equality in public administration is:

"Fairness in the delivery of public services; it is egalitarianism in action—the principle that each citizen, regardless of economic resources or personal traits, deserves and has a right to be given equal treatment by the political system."

The text then sets out three qualities of social equity:

"All public administrators have an obvious obligation to advance social equity. However, this obligation can be legitimately and honorably interpreted in several ways. First is the obligation to administer the laws they work under in a fair manner. It is hard to believe today that this first obligation was once controversial."

"The second way of interpreting obligations to advance social equity is to feel bound to proactively further the cause—to seek to hire and advance a varied

workforce. The attitude requires a specific approach: It is not enough to go out and find qualified minorities. You must go out, find them, and then qualify them. This is why the U.S. armed forces have been so much more successful in their affirmative action efforts than the society as a whole. They bring minorities into their organizations as young recruits and nurture them as they grow—just the same as they have been doing with white males for 200 years.”

“The third aspect to advancing social equity that is best illustrated by a story. In 1963 George C. Wallace, then governor of Alabama, dramatically stood in the doorway of the University of Alabama to prevent the entry of black students and the desegregation of the university. It was a major media event. Wallace, backed up by the Alabama National Guard, stood waiting at his designated chalk mark on the pavement wearing his TV network microphone. As was arranged, the deputy U.S. attorney general, Nicholas Katzenbach, backed up by 3,000 federal troops, ordered Wallace to allow a black student, Vivian Malone, to enter. After a longwinded speech about federal encroachment on states’ rights, Wallace stepped aside and Katzenbach escorted Malone to the university cafeteria.

This incident is a famous aspect of the civil rights movement. Journalist Jacob Weisberg in his *In Defense of Government* adds an element to this well known story that shows government at its best. After Malone entered the cafeteria, she got her tray of food and sat alone. Almost immediately some white female students joined her. They sought to befriend her, as they would any new student. According to Weisberg, “That’s the most powerful part of the story because it is about a change that good government inspired but could not force.” Then, as now, governments can go only so far in forcing social equity. But there is no limit to the amount of inspiration it can provide to encourage people to do the right, decent, and honorable thing. This encouragement has a name. It is called moral leadership.”

Based on all of the above, the standing panel on social equity defines social equity in public administration as follows:

“The fair, just and equitable management of all institutions serving the public directly or by contract, and the fair, just and equitable distribution of public services, and implementation of public policy.”

The Panel recognizes that social equality takes several forms:

A. Simple Individual Equality

The most rudimentary logic of equality assumes that we are all absolutely equal. Such logic flies in the face of reason because we are all different in size, age, gender, race, talent and energy. We may be equal in the sense of being treated equally or having equal chances, but being equal in this way does not mean that we are all the same and should, therefore, be some how entirely equal. These are only a few examples of simple individual equality, such as the one-person-one-vote principle or the standard price of products.

B. Segmented Equality

In fact our most common form of social equity is understood to be segmented equality. Principles of segmented equality take into account our differences, and sets out the logic of equality within a segment but not between the segments. For example, farmers have a system of Federal taxation which is different than wage earners. And among farmers tax rates differ in terms of crops, income, and the like. Among wage earners there are tax differences based on income, number of dependents, home mortgage payments, and so forth. These are segments and we expect to be treated equally within our segment but generally recognize why our segment is not equal or the same as another segment.

Virtually all of the institutions in which we work are organized hierarchically, and hierarchy is segmented equality. Five star generals with comparable seniority are approximately equal to each other but hardly equal to privates first class. Merit systems are very elaborate forms of reconciliation of the principles of competence, qualifications and experiences, which presume to determine which of us has the greatest merit, and principles equal pay, benefits and working conditions within each segment.

Equal pay for equal work is segmented equality. And there are endless such examples. The point is that social equity is a socially constructed set of agreements as to what things are to be equal within a segment and what things are allowed to be unequal between segments. These social agreements change through time as we sort through issues of fairness. There have been big and dramatic redefinitions of segments, such as the discontinuation of slavery, the granting of the franchise to women, and affirmative action programs.

A careful examination of the logic of segmented equality reveals an elaborate social systems in which we are equally unequal, but able to participate in determining what things are to be equal and unequal and for each of us to have individual opportunities to find our fair place.

C. Block Equity

The principles of block equality call for equality between blocks, a block being, for example, all women, or all retired persons. Under conditions of block equality all woman, as a block, would be approximately equal to all men as a block. Affirmative action and compatible worth are both block equality arguments. Many contemporary conflicts and debates are between the logic of regimented equality and the logic of block equality. Affirmative action policies, contract set aside policies, comparable work policies, and many other similar policies are designed to make one block - - all persons of color, all woman - - more nearly equal to another block. Much of the present social security and Medicare debate has to do with issues of fairness between the presently employed workforce and the retired or the about-to-retire.

D. Equalities of Opportunity

Much of the logic of social equity assumes fair and open processes by which persons compete for grades, admissions, jobs, promotions, and so forth. This is process equality and, if the processes are fair and based on social agreements as to what is to be involved, should produce what we have come to understand as merit. Many of the issues in social equality have to do with making the processes fair,

particularly when the results of the processes tend, obviously, to favor one block over another. The contemporary test bias debate would be illustrative.

E. Compensatory Equality

There are many programs in public policy, which operate on the basis of an unfair allocation of resources for the purpose of attempting to achieve a more fair result.

Special education programs and the Americans with Disabilities Act are illustrative.

Compensatory equality is a form of block equality.

F. The Values of Equality

Social equity is a reflection of social values. These values shift and change as in the recent resurgence of principles of merit based on assumptions of equal opportunity, and political and court challenges to affirmative action programs designed to make blocks more equal. The values of equality are usually debated and settled in the context of majority rule, which is a particular challenge to minority groups in our form of democratic government. It is for this reason that the judicial system is often the final arbiter of conflicts between majority role and minority right.

Social equity in public administration is the logic and language of seeking fairness, equality and justice in the context of competing conceptions of equality. Just as we learned through time that the principles of efficiency and economy in public administration are not simple, we have also learned that social equity is not simple. Equality is not one thing upon which we all agree, it is many things and on some of them there are disagreements. Still, there is no disagreement regarding the centrality of equality in American public life and the transcendent importance attached to it by the American people.

The Standing Panel on Social Equity begins its work in full recognition of the complexity of the subject and the necessity of an informed approach to it.

IV Social Equity Issues

Because of the pervasiveness of social equity issues in American public life, an enumeration of them here must necessarily be limited to those which are at present most salient to public administration and to which the National Academy of Public Administration can contribute. It is understood that through time the centrality of these issues will wax and wane depending on social, economic and political circumstances. Here is the Panel list of social equity issues relevant to the mission of the Academy and about which the Academy could contribute.

1. Managerial and Organizational Equity.

a. There continue to be issues of equity within many public agencies. Recent examples would include allegations of unfair and unequal treatment by employers of the U.S. Secret Service, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Energy, the Defense Department, several local police and fire departments, and so forth. The Academy could study these allegations, determine their validity and, if valid, suggest corrective steps.

b. The effects of contracting-out or organizational fairness.

Recent examples would include charges that the savings attributed to contracting-out can be traced to lower wages, fewer benefits, more part-time and temporary work, and reduced job security in the public work force. There are also suggestions that women and racial and ethnical minorities are being

particularly disadvantaged by increased levels of contracting-out. Selected studies of contracting-out from the perspective of social equity could test these questions and contribute to our common understanding of this currently popular organizational tool.

- c. Equity as an issue in performance.

Many Academy projects deal with agency and jurisdictional performance. The Social Equity Standing Panel could add value to these projects by developing indices of fairness which would, like other measures of performance, tell agencies how they are doing. And, the Standing Panel could develop a generalized equity “self assessment tool” which could be adapted to apply to particular agencies and, when applied, give the agencies a clearer picture of their equity performance.

- d. Downsizing and Social Equity.

As some public agencies and jurisdictions reduce their work forces, there are suggestions that worker productivity expectations stay the same or even increase and that fewer and fewer workers are expected to produce more and more. The Academy could test this question and develop guidelines for reasonable unfair public workplace performance.

2. Service Distribution and Social Equity.

- a. In the conduct of their work, some law enforcement agencies have used “profiles” of “likely” or “suspected” criminals or criminal acts. This practice has come to be known as racial profiling and is an appropriate subject for Academy study and action.
- b. Studies indicate that the distribution of U.S. Department of Agriculture benefits has unfairly favored certain farmers and not others, particularly African-American farmers in the South and Hispanic farmers in the Southwest and California. This and similar federal subsidy distribution issues are also appropriate subjects for Academy study and action.
- c. University and college admissions policy and implementation are in the midst of radical reformation. As a result of Proposition 309 the University of California dropped race based segmented admissions which kept the student profile on approximate mirror of state demographics, and, in its place adopted a strictly merit based policy. As predicted Asian-Americans now constitute over 65% of new University of California admissions while the percentage of African-American, Hispanic and white students has plummeted. Texas also dropped somewhat race driven segmented admissions in favor of admissions to the top graduates of each high school. This appears to distribute admissions more equitably by race than in the California example. This subject is also suited to Academy study.
- d. Modern local government economic development polices usually involve one or more forms of public subsidy to businesses. The distribution of costs and benefits associated with these policies are deserving of Academy study and action.
- e. Performance and accountability in American public schools is increasingly defined by individual and aggregate student test scores. Some states have set performance criteria and disaccredit school districts not meeting those criteria. Virtually all of the districts either disaccredited or threatened with

disaccreditation are metropolitan inner city or poor rural and heavily minority districts.

3. Interjurisdictional Ethics.

- a. The high jurisdictional fragmentation of American metropolitan areas has resulted in wide disparities in public costs and benefits, disparities which unfairly discriminate against those living in the inner city. The research of Rusk and others indicates that greater jurisdictional consolidation in metropolitan areas results in stronger economic and more equitable distribution of public costs and benefits. This subject is well suited to Academy attention.
- b. Disparities in per student school spending are the subject of legal action in over half of the states. State school distribution formulas and related equity issues are appropriate topics for Academy consideration.
- c. In American federalism most modern housing, transportation and welfare programs are highly interjurisdictional. The experiences of urban renewal, freeway construction, high rise public housing and the like are all examples of the distributive issues associated with federalism. These subjects are highly suited to Academy study and action.

4. International Ethics

- a. In the era of global trade there are growing issues of fairness to American workers on the one hand and providing safe, fair and responsible income opportunities for workers abroad, particularly in developing countries. The Academy can assist in developing strategies and programs to achieve both objectives.
- b. Many of the issues associated with global North/South inequality have to do with the absence in some countries in the southern hemisphere and among the newly independent states in Eastern Europe of effective public institutions, the rule of law and an effective civil infrastructure. The Academy has already contributed much to programs and projects designed to ameliorate these problems and the Standing Panel on Social Equity will now join with the International Affairs Panel to further contribute to solutions to these problems of international inequality.

5. Equity and the Market

- a. Over the past century the functioning of our market economy has resulted in serious environmental pollution for everyone but especially the poor and racial minorities. Issues of environmental justice are suited to Academy study and action.
- b. In the information age there are those who are being left behind, usually because of poverty and/or under-funded schools. The Academy can study and recommend policies and programs to ameliorate this problem.
- c. The evolution of the American health care financing system has left out millions of underinsured and uninsured, many of whom are employed. The Academy contributes to the development of state and federal level approaches to improving the health care financing system.

1. Intergenerational Equity

- a. Perhaps the most obvious issues in intergenerational equity have to do with the Federal Social Security and Medicare programs. Intergenerational fairness issues as well as the long-term financial visibility of both programs are presenting the subject of high political interest. The Social Security Administration receives very high marks for productivity and performance. The high complexity and attenuated delivery format of Medicare invites evaluation and suggestions for improving both performance and equity.
- b. Few American social problems are more vexing than the persistent deprivation of children being raised in poverty. Many of these children regularly experience deficits in housing, nutrition, schooling and health care. At this point the acuity of this problem is particularly at issue given the implementation of welfare reform. The Academy has a role to play in exploring more equitable programs and alternatives.

V. The Work of the Standing Panel on Social Equity and the Work of Other Academy Panels.

- a. The Executive Organization and Management Panel
(to be completed)

b. The International Affairs Panel
(to be completed)

b. The Federal Systems Panel
(to be completed)

c. The Public Service Panel
(to be completed)

VI. The Plan of Work

Two features characterize the work of the Standing Panel on Social Equity. The first is working groups. The second is projects. The working groups were established in the spring of 2000 and are discussed in Section I. As would be expected, during calendar year 2000 each group is holding meetings and planning their work.

Steering Committee

The charge to the Steering Committee is to guide the activities of the Panel during its initial program year, October 2000 to September 2001, while Panel membership is being confirmed and long-term leadership identified. Working Groups, composed of Steering Committee members appointed by the NAPA Board Chair, other Fellows who have self-selected the Panel, and some Associate Panel Members, have been appointed to assist in developing a work plan and in arranging interim program sessions. Meetings of the Steering Committee and its Working Groups will be held via teleconference, e-mail, or fax, unless the respective Chair determines otherwise.

A. Coordinating Committee

Charge: Coordinate Working Group Activities and Plans, consult regularly with NAPA leadership and management to assure alignment with academy policies and procedures.

Members: Phil Rutledge, Chair; Bill Hansell, Vice Chair; Gail Christopher, George Frederickson, Valerie Lemmie, Sy Murray, Costis Toregas

B. Working Group on Panel Forums/Meetings

Charge: Plan three to five forums/meetings to be held at NAPA and/or via teleconference on the second Friday of the month, between October 2000 and July 2001. A Retreat, with outside experts, to scope out issues in social equity and governance that the Panel may address should be considered, if outside funding is available.

Members: Bill Hansell, Chair; Walter Broadnax, Bill Davis*, Manny Deese, Dave Garrison, Wilson Goode, Pat Florestano, Mary Hamilton, Bruce McDowell, Richard Monteilh, Dave Rusk, Carl Stenberg, Susan Tolchin

C. Working Group on Resources Development & Inter Panel Cooperation

Charge: Develop resources for Panel activities, analyze areas of overlap and opportunities for cooperation with other NAPA Standing Panels and produce a newsletter on Panel activities

Members: Gail Christopher, Chair; Glen Cope, Adam Herbert, Herb Jasper, Tobe Johnson, Jim Kunde, Gilda Lambert, Jim Murley, Rosemary O’Leary, Elaine Orr*, Mark Pisano, Barbara Sabol, AL Schexnider, Larry terry, Deil Wright

D. Working Group on Social Equity Issue Definition

Charge: Define, synthesize, and articulate social equity issues in governance, based on Forums, expert experience and commentaries, commissioned papers, and other sources that help to identify possible Panel contributions to the profession.

Members: Valerie Lemmie, Chair; Yvonne Brainthwaite Burke, George Carvalho, Jim Carroll, Timothy Clark, George Frederickson, Howard Hallman, Royce Hanson, Grantland Johnson, Norman Johnson, Norman King, David Mora, Jim Svara, Charles Washington, Harvey White*, Joe Wholey

E. Working Group on International Social Equity Opportunities

Charge: Examine ideas and opportunities for NAPA initiatives in enhancing social equity in governance internationally, with particular emphasis on Africa. Charge includes seeking opportunities for projects that may be conducted by the Academy.

Members: Sy Murray, Chair; Chuck Bingman, Mort Downey, George Goodman, Dale Krane*, Ed Perkins, Mitch Rice, Terence Todman, Costis Toregas

*Indicates an Associate Member of the Panel who is not a Fellow

Staff Support: Doris Surratt, NAPA Senior Staff
Tel: 800-993-3190 or 202-347-3190
E-mail: dsurratt@napawash.org
Fax: 202-393-0993

Panel Officers

Philip Rutledge, Chair
Gail Christopher, Co-Vice Chair
William Hansell, Co-Vice Chair
Valerie Lemmie, Rapporteur

VII. The Schedule of Work

<p>Opportunities -Identify Liaison People -Seek Joint Projects & International Panel -Explore Africa project -Develop & fund Africa project Implement Africa project</p>	<p>----- ----- ----- ----- -----</p>	<p>----- ----- ----- ----- -----</p>	<p>----- ----- ----- -----</p>
<p>5. Coordination -Coordinate Working Groups -Prepare for General NAPA Meetings -Liaison with NAPA Leadership</p>	<p>----- ----- ----- ----- -----</p>	<p>----- ----- ----- ----- -----</p>	<p>----- ----- ----- ----- -----</p>

Date: Thu, 21 Sep 2000 11:22:11 -0500
From: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7 [en] (Win98; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
To: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>
Subject: on-line poll for presidential debates

Dear Friend of Project Abolition:

The Commission on Presidential Debates is conducting a Harris on-line poll to help determine the topics addressed at the debates. Now that the presidential debates proposed by the commission are back on, this is an excellent opportunity to help put nuclear weapons on the national screen via cyber-organizing. The poll is at www.debates.org.

Please note: mid-way through the poll you will be asked to pick 3 (out of six) broad topics that are most important to you. You will only be allowed to comment in-depth on those three topics, so be sure to pick Foreign Policy and Defense if you want to register your opinion on nuclear weapons elimination.

There is no option immediately given for nuclear weapons, but if you select "Other" within the Foreign Policy and Defense list, you'll be allowed to write-in. Missile defense is listed as a topic.

The "What question would you ask if you were moderator?" section is also a good spot to bring up nuclear issues.

There does not appear to be any limit as to the number of times you can take the survey.

For your convenience and reference, a list of possible nuclear "comment points" follows for the write-in section. Feel free to call the Global Security Institute (415 561 6686) or Project Abolition (219 535 1110) for elaboration on any of these points.

Tyler Stevenson
Global Security Institute

Kevin Martin
Project Abolition

PLEASE FEEL FREE TO FORWARD AND RE-POST!

Pax and facts -- samples for you to use and adapt:

1. U.S. obligation under the Non-Proliferation Treaty obligation, reaffirmed this May, to the "unequivocal undertaking" of nuclear weapon elimination.
2. The Cold War level of weapon readiness (hair-trigger), targeting (thousands in Russia alone), and the danger of accidental launch.
3. Continued existence of nuclear weapons, especially with deteriorating command-and-control in Russia, makes nuclear terrorism an increasing likelihood.
4. At any given point in the past ten years, in any given country on earth, well over half the population has supported nuclear weapon abolition.
5. Aggregate nuclear weapon spending in the United States alone is \$35 billion annually, or \$1000 every second.
6. Some of our most powerful and loyal allies--Ireland, Brazil, Sweden, New Zealand, Mexico, South Africa, and Egypt--have formed a New Agenda Coalition to urge international disarmament.
7. A major overhaul in U.S. leadership is needed to recover from the disastrous Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty rejection in the U.S. Senate last October.
8. The current debate over National Missile Defense misses the point: the only true security from nuclear ballistic missiles is the elimination of nuclear weapons. In the meantime, our government is pandering to defense industry lobbyists and soundbite populism in its willingness to construct a missile defense that doesn't work, costs AT LEAST \$60 billion, and antagonizes our allies and enemies alike.
9. The use of nuclear weapons, or threat thereof, is anathema to every religious, moral, and legal norm on the planet. They are unworthy of the United States or any nation.

ALL OF THIS MEANS FOR THE NEW PRESIDENT: The United States should take a leadership role in the multilateral, transparent, verifiable, and irreversible elimination of nuclear weapons worldwide.

To: mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: on-line poll for presidential debates
Cc:
Bcc: ipnd, mupjbd
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

I call to your attention the following information about an on-line poll for presidential debates. I suggested that you participate and ask your constituents to do likewise. I suggest selection of "Foreign Policy and Defense", select "Other" and write in "nuclear disarmament" or "nuclear weapons" or "morality of nuclear weapons". When given the choice of "What question would you ask if you were moderator?", you might ask about the morality of nuclear weapons, their use and threatened use in the name of nuclear deterrence. Or you might ask what the candidate will do during his four-year term in office to work toward the elimination of nuclear weapons. Of course, you may have other issues to stress. Whatever the case, let's get our concerns to the Commission on Presidential Debates.

Shalom,
Howard

>Date: Thu, 21 Sep 2000 11:22:11 -0500
>From: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>
>X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7 [en] (Win98; U)
>X-Accept-Language: en
>To: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>
>Subject: on-line poll for presidential debates

>

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>

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>

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>Tyler Stevenson

>Global Security Institute

>

>Kevin Martin

>Project Abolition

>

>PLEASE FEEL FREE TO FORWARD AND RE-POST!

>-----

>

From: David Culp <david@fcnl.org>
To: David Culp <david@fcnl.org>
Subject: San Francisco Chronicle Op-ed: Unleashing "Mini-Nukes" Will Bring Dire Consequences
Date: Thu, 21 Sep 2000 12:22:16 -0400
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

Unleashing "Mini-Nukes" Will Bring Dire Consequences

by Martin Butcher and Theresa Hitchens
Thursday, September 21, 2000
© 2000 San Francisco Chronicle

<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/2000/09/21/ED35855.DTL>

Some U.S. leaders are toying with an idea for a new nuclear bomb that could have turned NATO's campaign in Kosovo into a nuclear war. For more than 50 years, there has been a taboo against unleashing the terrible power of the atom in war, but some in the U.S. nuclear weapons establishment and their political allies now envision a world where nuclear combat could become almost a commonplace event.

Sound crazy? Unfortunately, it's true.

Top Senate Republicans already have pushed through a measure that will allow

U.S. weapons labs to begin studies on a so-called "mini-nuke," intended not to deter a potential enemy but for use in small, regional wars. The measure is expected to pass when Congress debates the defense budget bill later this month. And even though the Pentagon says it "has no requirement" for such a new weapon, no one in President Clinton's lame-duck administration is expected to take on the issue.

Sens. John Warner, R-Va., and Wayne Allard, R-Colo., ensured that the Senate

version of the Defense Authorization Bill for fiscal year 2001 contains a provision to allow initial development studies on a nuclear weapon with an explosive yield of less than five kilotons. The senators acted in answer to an

Air Force request for permission to explore creation of an earth-burrowing nuclear warhead that could be used in regional wars, such as the Gulf War or

Kosovo, to destroy underground bunkers.

The aim would be to kill national leaders such as Saddam Hussein or Slobodan

Milosevic, or to destroy stocks of biological/chemical weapons held by so-called "rogue" states. The thinking -- detailed in a recent paper,

"Nuclear Weapons in the 21st Century" by Stephen Younger, associate director

for nuclear weapons at Los Alamos National Laboratory -- is that such bunkers are often in urban areas, where use of a "normal" nuclear weapon would cause

unacceptable damage and casualties to the civilian population. A "mini-nuke," proponents argue, would be a sure way of killing a dictator, or

wiping out stockpiles of chemical and biological weapons, with little or no release of those agents into the environment.

Obviously, the development and deployment of a weapon with a relatively small explosive yield -- the Hiroshima bomb, regarded today as tiny, was a 15 kiloton weapon -- would be extremely dangerous, precisely because the military would regard it as "usable." The negative political ramifications of launching a nuclear war apparently go unheeded by Younger and others promoting such a new weapon.

It is also absurd to assert that such a weapon could be employed without endangering civilians. A mini-nuke dropped on San Francisco might only destroy Twin Peaks, not the entire city. But, even a small nuclear weapon would kill

thousands of people and bring appalling suffering to thousands more victims of burns, radiation sickness, blindness and other injuries. Eventually, thousands more would suffer as the result of genetic deformities -- exactly as has happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

And even with today's precision weapons, accurate delivery cannot be ensured. The accidental bombing of the Chinese embassy during NATO's Kosovo air war is a case in point.

War aside, a number of immediate negative consequences can be expected if the United States pursues "mini-nukes."

In the near term, nuclear weapons design and development activity at Department of Energy labs would be intensified. Eventually, there would be strong pressure to resume nuclear testing, as the weapon scientists seek to prove to the military that their new designs work. This would wreck the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, already weakened by its rejection by the Senate last year. In fact, there already is strong pressure from the U.S. nuclear labs, and members of Congress such as Sen. Allard, to abandon the test ban treaty and the U.S. moratorium on nuclear testing. The United States' move to

develop mini-nukes has the potential to spur proliferation. The refusal of the "nuclear-haves" to live up to obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty to pursue nuclear disarmament already has piqued India and Pakistan to acquire nuclear capability.

How can the world take seriously Washington's pledge, made during the May Non-Proliferation Treaty 2000 Review Conference, to make an "unequivocal undertaking" to work toward eliminating nuclear weapons, when at the same time U.S. officials are promoting new, more usable bombs?

Moreover, the United States has signed so-called negative security assurances -- promising not to launch a nuclear attack on non-nuclear countries. Doesn't the development of a "mini-nuke" make a mockery of those promises?

Is the U.S. government really ready to overthrow the international consensus that nuclear war would be the ultimate disaster, just for the chance to drop a bomb on Saddam Hussein? Does such a policy make strategic sense for a peaceful 21st century?

Those touting the use of battlefield nuclear weapons need to look up from their blueprints and recognize the potentially frightening results of their laboratory experiments.

Martin Butcher is director of security programs at Physicians for Social Responsibility. Theresa Hitchens is research director at the British American Security Information Council.

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Date: Thu, 21 Sep 2000 16:13:18 -0400
From: Robert Casad <76453.1314@compuserve.com>
Subject: change of address
Sender: Robert Casad <76453.1314@compuserve.com>
To: Ed Alden <evalden@ridgecrest.ca.us>
Cc: r casad <74741.1030@compuserve.com>,
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ralph dagenais <dagenais@southwind.net>,
Jane Dagenais <jedagena@earthlink.net>, Carl Deal <c.deal@uiuc.edu>,
Karl & Vicki Farris <farrask@bcinet.net>, Mary Frost <mfrost@riv.com>,
Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.apc.org>, "Dr. Holzeman" <HMN@Merck.DE>,
LWV list <listproc@ukans.edu>,
Fernando Martin-Diz <fmdiz@gugu.usal.es>,
mickey <Madeleine-Casad@uiowa.edu>,
Marian Montgomery <MHMONT30@aol.com>,
mimi Montgomery <RNARCAIR@aol.com>, Nancy Moore <mfarms@jvlnet.com>,
max reich <oblomov@iowacity.net>, Fernando Rey <rey@portu.der.uva.es>,
nicolas rodriguez <niroga@gugu.usal.es>,
Allison Smith <smithco@eagle.cc.ukans.edu>,
Phil Smith <smrtd51@yahoo.com>, Xinying <rose_liu@hotmail.com>

Dear correspondents:

We are dropping Compuserve. From now on we can be reached at this address:

bobkan29@hotmail.com

I can also be reached at

casad@law.wpo.ukans.edu

Best regards.

Bob & Sarah Casad

To: dringler@umc-gbcs.org, phil
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Robb vs. Allen debate in Virginia solicits questions
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

For your information and possible action.
Howard

>From: David Culp <david@fcnl.org>
>To: David Culp <david@fcnl.org>
>Subject: Robb vs. Allen debate in Virginia solicits questions
>Date: Thu, 21 Sep 2000 16:23:37 -0400
>X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

>
>To: Interested Persons

>
>
>Sen. Chuck Robb and former Gov. George Allen have their first televised
>debate this Sunday, September 24, 8 p.m., at Virginia Commonwealth
>University in Richmond.

>
>The University is soliciting questions for the debate. Virginians can call
>(866) 249-2607. They also can propose questions online while visiting the
>debate web page at <<http://www.vcu.edu/debate>> or via e-mail
><<mailto:debate@vcu.edu>>.

>
>This is a good opportunity to ask questions about:

>
>* CTBT ratification
>* National Missile Defense
>* Nuclear weapons de-alerting.

>
>The Virginia Senate race is one of the closest in the nation. The debate
>will be carried on many Virginia TV stations and rebroadcast nationally by
>C-SPAN at 11 p.m. that evening.

>
>
>David Culp

>
>Friends Committee on National Legislation (Quakers)
>245 Second Street, N.E.
>Washington, D.C. 20002-5795
>Phone: (202)547-6000, ext. 146
>Fax: (202)547-6019
>E-mail: david@fcnl.org
>Website: <http://www.fcnl.org>

>

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1300601-221-969593704-mupj=igc.org@returns.onelist.com
X-Sender: MingoMae@aol.com
X-Apparently-To: bumc@egroups.com
To: bumc@egroups.com
X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Windows sub 119
From: mingomae@aol.com
Mailing-List: list bumc@egroups.com; contact bumc-owner@egroups.com
Delivered-To: mailing list bumc@egroups.com
List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:bumc-unsubscribe@egroups.com>
Date: Thu, 21 Sep 2000 23:34:52 EDT
Subject: [bumc] Fwd: UMNS #420-Volunteers racing to save birthplace of 'Old Rugged Cro ss'

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Return-Path: <owner-umnsdn@LISTSERV.UMC.ORG>

Received: from rly-yg04.mx.aol.com (rly-yg04.mail.aol.com [172.18.147.4]) by air-yg05.mail.aol.com (v76_r1.3) with ESMTP; Thu, 21 Sep 2000 16:32:25 -0400

Received: from smtp.umcom.net (host81.umcom.org [209.194.114.81]) by rly-yg04.mx.aol.com (v75_b3.9) with ESMTP; Thu, 21 Sep 2000 16:31:38 -0400

Received: from umcom2c01 (com.umcom.org [209.194.114.78] (may be forged))
by smtp.umcom.net (8.9.3/8.8.7) with ESMTP id PAA16187;
Thu, 21 Sep 2000 15:32:06 -0400

Received: from LISTSERV.UMC.ORG by LISTSERV.UMC.ORG (LISTSERV-TCP/IP release 1.8d) with spool id 10895 for UMNSDN@LISTSERV.UMC.ORG; Thu, 21 Sep 2000 15:04:07 -0700

Received: from 10.1.2.10 by LISTSERV.UMC.ORG (SMTPPL release 1.0d) with TCP;
Thu, 21 Sep 2000 15:04:07 -0700

Received: by mail.umcom.web with Internet Mail Service (5.0.1460.8) id
<SND4JSTR>; Thu, 21 Sep 2000 15:00:25 -0500

X-Message-Flag:

MIME-Version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.0.1460.8)

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"

Message-ID: <F081FCEC704BD3118DA700105A61DECAA8EEFF@mail.umcom.web>

Date: Thu, 21 Sep 2000 15:00:18 -0500

Reply-To: newsdesk@UMCOM.UMC.ORG

Sender: UMNS Daily News <UMNSDN@LISTSERV.UMC.ORG>

From: NewsDesk <NewsDesk@UMCOM.UMC.ORG>

Subject: UMNS #420-Volunteers racing to save birthplace of 'Old Rugged Cro
ss'

To: UMNSDN@LISTSERV.UMC.ORG

Volunteers racing to save birthplace of 'Old Rugged Cross'

Sept. 21, 2000 News media contact: Thomas S.

NOTE: Photographs are available for use with this story.

A UMNS Feature
By Marta K. Dodd*

POKAGON, Mich. (UMNS) -- Volunteers from several denominations are racing against the clock and weather to restore the birthplace of the beloved hymn, "The Old Rugged Cross."

Known today simply as "the Original Old Rugged Cross Church," the building was originally the Pokagon Methodist Episcopal Church, named for the southwest Michigan village that it served. There, in 1913, the hymn was first sung publicly in its entirety, after being written by the Rev. George Bennard.

Bennard, an ordained Methodist evangelist, was in Pokagon to help the church's pastor with revival meetings. Having worked on the hymn for some time, Bennard finally completed it and sang it for the congregation. Church choir members, an organist and a violinist then performed it from his penciled notes.

Bennard sold the rights to "The Old Rugged Cross" to gospel music publisher Homer Rodeheaver Co., of Winona Lake, Ind., a company for which he wrote many hymns. The song was formally introduced at the Chicago Evangelistic Institute before a large convention and later was popular in crusades led by evangelist William Ashley "Billy" Sunday. It quickly became one of the world's most beloved Christian hymns and continues in wide use today. Many commercial recordings of favorite hymns include "The Old Rugged Cross."

Shortly after the introduction of the song at the Pokagon church, the Methodist congregation moved across the street into another building. The hymn's birthplace passed into private ownership and languished as a storage barn for more than 80 years. In 1998, a couple from the current Pokagon United Methodist Church bought the building and adjacent lot and donated them to their church.

A multi-denominational, tax-exempt foundation was created to raise the \$1.5 million needed to restore the historic building to its 1913 appearance. Initial contributions of \$50,000 are being used to brace the building and stabilize its foundation. The deteriorating foundation in one area leans at a 15-degree angle and threatens the building with collapse.

Fortunately, the 28-by-90 building was well constructed when it began its life of service in 1862 as a hops barn. Though it is still structurally sound, time and neglect have taken their toll. Before the building was bought and donated to the Pokagon Church, animals had used it for refuge. Vandals had scrawled graffiti across interior walls. Decades of dirt and dust lingered where worshipers once sang and prayed. Trees and shrubs grew wildly around the building. Plywood patched exterior walls, and sheets of metal covered the original roof. Daylight, rain and snow entered through an upper corner of the former sanctuary.

Still, the lofty ceiling and unique, pointed window frames give silent testimony to the building's 40 years as a church. An original, tall, pointed door connects the former sanctuary and kitchen area. The kitchen floor is still sound. Hundreds of small pieces of the original leaded, painted windows lie in dirt and debris on the floor, priceless clues to the windows' design. Fragments of wallpaper in the sanctuary and kitchen await removal and documentation for duplication.

The old church's pulpit is in the current Pokagon sanctuary. An area resident has the last organ used in the former church and plans to return it to the restored building.

The restored building will include a small museum of church and local history. The building will once again be available for weddings and other special church services.

The Original Old Rugged Cross Church is a registered Michigan Historic Site. The church is also an official project of Save America's Treasures, a public-private partnership between the White House Millennium Council and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

As part of their fund-raising efforts, volunteers have created a site for the Old Rugged Cross Church at www.olderuggedcross.org on the Internet. Information is available by calling (toll free) 800-966-3316, sending an e-mail message to orcf@aol.com or writing to the Old Rugged Cross Foundation, P.O. Box 41, Niles, MI 49120.

*Dodd is a member of the Old Rugged Cross Foundation board of directors. Her grandfather was the violinist in the hymn's 1913 debut.

United Methodist News Service
Photos and stories also available at:
<http://umns.umc.org>

You may leave the list at any time by going to
<http://umns.umc.org/unsubscribe.html>

To leave this list at any time, please send an email to listserv@listserv.umc.org with SIGNOFF UMNSDN in the body.

X-Sender: jdi@[63.106.26.66]
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.5 (32)
Date: Fri, 22 Sep 2000 13:21:02 -0400
To: jdi@clw.org
From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>
Subject: Senate election polling update

RECENT POLLING ON SENATE 2000 CAMPAIGNS
September 22, 2000 update

==Toss-up races: Delaware (R), Minnesota (R), Missouri (R), New York (D),
Washington (R)

==Other close races: Florida (R), Michigan (R), Montana (R), Nebraska (D),
Nevada (D), New Jersey (D), Pennsylvania (R), Rhode Island (R), Virginia (D)

==New polls since the last polling data was circulated: California,
Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada,
New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania,
Virginia, Wyoming

N.B. Where available, independent polls are cited rather than those
associated with a candidate or a party.

=====
California

=====
48% - Senator Dianne Feinstein (D)
31% - Rep. Tom Campbell (R)
21% - Undecided, other
Public Policy Institute of California poll conducted September 5-11, 2000 -
1,099 likely voters

=====
Connecticut

=====
72% - Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D)
19% - Philip Giordano (R)
9% - Undecided, other
Quinnipiac University poll conducted September 13- 18, 2000 - 1,154
registered voters

=====
Delaware

=====
43% - Sen. Bill Roth (R)
42% - Gov. Tom Carper (D)
15% - Undecided
University of Delaware poll conducted August 27- September 11, 2000 - 382
likely voters

=====
Florida

=====
44% - Bill Nelson (D)
36% - Bill McCollum (R)
4% - Willie Logan (I)
15% - Undecided
Florida Voting poll conducted September 7-12, 2000 - 609 likely voters

=====
Georgia
=====
61% - Sen. Zell Miller (D)
21% - Mack Mattingly (R)
18% - Undecided
Mellman Group (Democratic) poll conducted July 28- 30, 2000 - 500 likely voters

=====
Indiana
=====
66% - Sen. Dick Lugar (R)
17% - David Johnson (D)
17% - Undecided, other
Research 2000 poll conducted September 16 - 18, 2000 for the South Bend Tribune - 604 likely voters

=====
Maine
=====
70% - Sen. Olympia Snowe (R)
19% - Mark Lawrence (D)
12% - Undecided, other
Bangor Daily News poll conducted September 10- 11, 2000 by RKM Research and Communications - 418 likely voters

=====
Maryland
=====
61% - Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D)
27% - Delegate Paul Rappaport (R)
12% - Undecided
Gonzales/Arscott Research and Communications poll conducted August 23-28, 2000 - 649 "regular" voters

=====
Massachusetts
=====
68% - Sen. Edward Kennedy (D)
16% - Jack E. Robinson (R)
16% - Undecided
Boston Herald poll conducted August 29 - 31, 2000 - 410 likely voters

=====
Michigan
=====

44% - Sen. Spencer Abraham (R)

32% - Rep. Debbie Stabenow (D)

24% - Undecided

Wayne State University/Free Press poll conducted September 6-13, 2000 -
600 likely voters

=====
Minnesota

=====
44% - Mark Dayton (D)

41% - Sen. Rod Grams (R)

4% - James Gibson (I)

11% - Undecided

Mason-Dixon poll conducted August 21-23, 2000 for the St. Paul Pioneer
Press and Minnesota Public Radio - 621 regular voters

=====
Missouri

=====
45% - Sen. John Ashcroft (R)

43% - Gov. Mel Carnahan (D)

12% - undecided

Zogby International poll conducted September 5-7, 2000 for St. Louis Post
Dispatch - 601 likely voters

=====
Montana

=====
49% - Sen. Conrad Burns (R)

40% - Brian Schweitzer (D)

11% - Undecided

Talmey-Drake (Democratic) poll conducted September 4-6, 2000 - 507 likely
voters

=====
Nebraska

=====
53% Ben Nelson (D)

33% Don Stenberg (R)

13% Undecided

Omaha World-Herald poll conducted September 12- 14, 2000 by RKM Research
and Comm. - 986 registered voters

=====
Nevada

=====
50% - Former Rep. John Ensign (R)

39% - Ed Bernstein (D)

11% - Undecided

Mason-Dixon poll conducted September 9-12, 2000 - 627 regular voters

=====
New Jersey

=====
=====

47% - Jon Corzine (D)
32% - Rep. Bob Franks (R)
21% - Undecided
Newark Star Ledger/Eagleton-Rutgers poll conducted September 6-13, 2000 -
670 registered voters

=====
New Mexico

=====
57% - Sen. Jeff Bingaman (D)
28% - Former Rep. Bill Redmond (R)
15% - Undecided, other
Albuquerque Journal poll conducted September 7- 13, 2000 - 553 registered
voters

=====
New York

=====
48% - Hillary Clinton (D)
39% - Rep. Rick Lazio (R)
13% - Don't know, other
CBS/New York Times poll conducted September 14- 19, 2000 - 1,212 registered
voters

48% - Hillary Clinton (D)
48% - Rep. Rick Lazio (R)
4% - Don't know, other
Marist Institute poll conducted September 19-20, 2000 - 568 registered voters

=====
North Dakota

=====
61% - Sen. Kent Conrad (D)
27% - Duane Sand (R)
12% - Undecided
Garin-Hart-Yang (Democratic) poll conducted September 12-13, 2000 - 601
likely voters

=====
Ohio

=====
63% - Sen. Mike DeWine (R)
31% - Ted Celeste (D)
7% - Undecided, other
University of Cincinnati poll conducted September 5 -16, 2000 - 628 likely
voters

=====
Pennsylvania

=====
41% - Sen. Rick Santorum (R)
37% - Rep. Ron Klink (D)
22% - Undecided
EPIC-MRA poll conducted for Detroit Free Press September 6-13, 2000 - 400

likely voters

=====
Rhode Island
=====

48% - Sen. Lincoln Chafee (R)
31% - Rep. Robert Weygand (D)
21% - Undecided, other
Brown University poll conducted August 26-30, 2000 - 438 registered voters

=====
Tennessee
=====

62% - Sen. Bill Frist (R)
24% - John Kay Hooker (D)
22% - Undecided
Mason-Dixon poll conducted March 16-18, 2000 - 626 regular voters

=====
Texas
=====

56% - Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R)
21% - Gene Kelly (D)
23% - Undecided
Scripps Data Center poll conducted May 22 - June 16, 2000 - 1,000 adults

=====
Utah
=====

59% - Sen. Orrin Hatch (R)
27% - Scott Howell (D)
13% - undecided
Salt Lake Tribune poll conducted August 29-31, 2000 by Valley Research -
1,258 registered voters

=====
Vermont
=====

61% - Sen. Jim Jeffords (R)
28% - Ed Flanagan (D)
11% - Undecided
Mason Dixon poll conducted August 28-30, 2000 for the Burlington Free Press
- 621 regular voters

=====
Virginia
=====

48% - Ex-Governor George Allen (R)
41% - Sen. Chuck Robb (D)
11% - Undecided
Mason-Dixon poll conducted September 13-16, 2000 - 622 likely voters

=====
Washington

=====

Open primary:

45% - Sen. Slade Gorton (R)

33% - Maria Cantwell (D)

9% - Deborah Senn (D)

13% - Undecided, other candidates

Evans/McDonough poll conducted week of September 11, 2000 for KING-TV - 500

likely voters

General election:

40% - Sen. Slade Gorton (R)

40% - Maria Cantwell (D)

20% - Undecided, other candidates

Elway poll conducted August 24-29, 2000 - 445 registered voters

=====

Wisconsin

=====

64% - Sen. Herbert Kohl (D)

25% - John Gillespie (R)

11% - Undecided

Mason Dixon poll conducted May 16-17, 2000 - 428 likely voters

=====

Wyoming

=====

68% - Sen. Craig Thomas (R)

14% - Mel Logan (D)

18% - Undecided, other

Mason-Dixon poll conducted September 16-17, 2000 - 412 likely voters

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: mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Notes on September 19 meeting
Cc:
Bcc: ipnd
X-Attachments: A:\00911.12.doc; C:\My Documents\abolish.304.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

Here are notes of the September 19 meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We agreed to meet next on Tuesday, November 14 from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m. in the Methodist Building, room to be announced. Please put this on you calendar.

You will receive follow up information on national missile defense from 20/20 vision and on de-alerting from Back from the Brink Campaign.

Shalom,
Howard

###

Notes from meeting of Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament
September 19, 2000

Howard Hallman of Methodists United for Peace with Justice reported on the response of presidential candidates to questions on nuclear disarmament from 48 religious leaders (previously circulated by e-mail and available at www.umc-gbcs/whatsnew.htm). Attached is a story by the United Methodist News Service on the September 7 news conference with Bishop Thomas Gumbleton and Bishop C. Dale White. Hallman has invited the Gore and Bush campaigns to provide replies to the unanswered questions and will publicize them if received. As further follow up, Adam Eidinger, our media consultant, is trying to place the attached op-ed piece, signed by Bishop Gumbleton and Bishop White, asking the candidates to answer questions about the morality of nuclear weapons, their utility, and the NPT obligation for elimination of nuclear weapons.

Possible questions for grassroots activists to pose to presidential candidates were discussed. In addition to those previously circulated, Bill Yolton of the Presbyterian Peace Fellowship sent in the following: "How much money are we spending on nuclear weapons? And how much are we going to spend? Why don't we cut the budget there and save more than the tax cut?"

Among others Gregg Laszakovits of the Church of the Brethren and Mary Miller from the Episcopal Peace Fellowship indicated that they would circulate the questions, such as in a newsletter and by sending them to key contacts. Larry Egbert from the Unitarian Universalist Association suggested having local people send the questions to their senators and ask them to get answers from the candidates. We will also send the key unanswered questions to Jim Lehrer, moderator of the presidential candidates debate. David Culp, a consultant to the Friends Committee on National Legislation (FCNL), suggested having local activists write letters to the editor after the debate, commenting on the candidates' responses and lack of response on key issues.

Further information on presidential candidates' views is found in Arms Control Today, September 2000 in answers to 12 questions on arms control issues from Governor Bush and Vice President Gore, available on line at www.armscontrol.org/ACT/sept00/pressept00.html.

Regarding congressional candidates, some organizations are making use of questions developed at the June meeting and

circulated in August. This can set the stage for post-election contacts.

On national missile defense (NMD) Tim Barner of 20/20 Vision spoke of the postcard action alert developed by 20/20 Vision in cooperation with the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. Twenty-eight cosponsors from the faith community distributed over 40,000 postcards, and some sent out the message via e-mail. Even though President Clinton has decided to defer NMD, it remains an issue. The Church of the Brethren office has pasted a sticker on unused cards, noting that although President Clinton has postponed deployment, national missile defense is still an issue; so ask candidates where they stand. 20/20 Vision is printing stickers with a similar message for its 2,000 surplus cards. If you want some stickers, contact Tim Barner at 202 833-2020 or at timb@2020vision.org.

Tim reported that 38 persons, including 11 from the faith community, participated in a national conference call on NMD. Twenty civil-sector organizations are preparing a postcard on NMD and the need for deep cuts on strategic weapons, directed at members of Congress. As follow up to this meeting, Tim will provide further ideas for use by the faith community in encouraging grassroots action on NMD.

Ira Shorr and Ester Pank from the Back from the Bring Campaign presented a report on their activities on de-alerting the nuclear arsenal. They are seeking commitments from presidential candidates to act on de-alerting, and they are working in 16 states to raise this issue in congressional elections. In particular they are pressing for action by the next president and the new Congress during the first 100 days of the new presidential term. They distributed handouts on de-alerting and will send a packet of information to all persons on the contact list of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.

Kathy Guthrie of FCNL handed out a draft of a sign-on letter on de-alerting, to be sent from religious leaders to the president-elect after the election. FCNL is interested in comments on this draft. Persons present offered suggestions on how best to circulate the letter to collect signers.

There was discussion of post-election activities. David Culp suggested that the interfaith grassroots activists focus particularly on members of the House and Senate Armed Services Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. We recalled our experience with the CTBT ratification campaign in encouraging and facilitating interfaith cooperation in key states. We decided to take up at our next meeting which states to concentrate on for the next Congress and how to go about achieving interfaith organizing in those states.

Also for the post-election period Hallman agreed to seek a meeting between top staff the president-elect and representatives of the faith community to discuss our nuclear disarmament agenda.

We agreed to meet next on Tuesday, November 14 from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m. at the Methodist Building.

These notes were written by Howard W. Hallman.

To: aslater@gracelinks.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Candidates response
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: C:\My Documents\abolish.292.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Alice,

Attached is the composite candidates' response to the questions from religious leaders.

Howard

To: mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Contacting Jim Lehrer
Cc:
Bcc: ipnd
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues from Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament:

As another way to influence the presidential candidates' television debates, you may want to write to Jim Lehrer, who will be moderator, and suggest questions to ask the candidates. Attached is my letter as an example, asking questions about the morality and utility of nuclear weapons.

You can phrase similar questions in your own words. You may also want to ask about the U.S. NPT obligation, such as: "If elected president, what specifically will you do during your four-year term to fulfill the U.S. commitment under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to join the other nuclear weapon states in "an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals"? Of course, you are free to deal with other issues of your choice.

You can write on your letterhead to The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer, 2775 South Quincy Street, Arlington, VA 22206 or communicate via e-mail to newshour@pbs.org.

Shalom,
Howard

###

Letterhead of Methodists United for Peace with Justice

September 23, 2000

Mr. Jim Lehrer
NewsHour with Jim Lehrer
2775 South Quincy Street
Arlington, VA 22206 Re: Presidential Candidates' Debates

Dear Mr. Lehrer:

I propose the following two questions for you to ask Vice President Gore and Governor Bush in one of the presidential candidates' debates. They deal with a very important issue that the candidates are ignoring.

(1) In this year's presidential campaign, there is much talk about moral values. What are your views on the morality of the use of nuclear weapons and the threatened use through the doctrine of nuclear deterrence?

As follow up in case a candidate expresses the need for nuclear weapons:

(2) It has been more than fifty-five years since a U.S. president has authorized the use of nuclear weapons. If elected president, in what circumstance would you authorize actual use of nuclear weapons? What category of targets would you consider it legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons?

More than a month ago 48 religious leaders from a cross-section of denominations and geographic areas posed these and

related questions to the presidential candidates. Only Ralph Nader answered all questions. The two Reform Party candidates didn't reply. Vice President Gore and Governor Bush avoided these two crucial questions. This is shown in the enclosed composite of their responses. Related background material is also enclosed.

We believe that the American people should know how the candidates stand on this crucial issue. Therefore, we strongly urge you to ask these two questions in the course of one of the presidential debates.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair

To: adam
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Questions for Jim Lehrer
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Adam,

I have written to Jim Lehrer as follows. If you have a good contact there, please send the Gumbleton-White op-ed piece. It would be nice to have it published first, but if it isn't by mid-week, I would encourage you to send it as is. If you need an e-mail address, it is newshour@pbs.org.

Thanks,
Howard

###

September 23, 2000

Mr. Jim Lehrer
NewsHour with Jim Lehrer
2775 South Quincy Street
Arlington, VA 22206 Re: Presidential Candidates' Debates

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

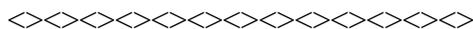
Chair

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-1415-969818114-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com
X-Sender: acc@internetegypt.com
X-Apparently-To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 [en] (Win98; I)
X-Accept-Language: en

To: FoE Sydney - Nuclear Campaign <nonukes@foesyd.org.au>, abolition-caucus@egroups.com, abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de, abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com, NucNews@egroups.com, nukenet@envirolink.org, globenet@egroups.com, URG Active List <active-list@lists.urg.org.au>, leftlink@vicnet.net.au, ozpeace@egroups.com, ausinuke@egroups.com, Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>, Stephen Young <syoung@clw.org>, ckucia@basicint.org, Admin <admin@ippnw.de>, Lynn Erskine <lerskine@clw.org>, Global Network Against Weapons And Nuclear Power in Space <globalnet@mindspring.com>, Dave Webb <dave@webbjeff.free-online.co.uk>, Regina Hagen <regina.hagen@jugendstil.da.shuttle.de>, thitchens@basicint.org, s.riggle@att.net, Felicity Hill <flick@igc.org>, Rebecca Johnson <rej@acronym.org.uk>, nbutler@acronym.org.uk, Rob Green <robwcpuk@chch.planet.org.nz>, Merav Datan <mdatan@ippnw.org>, Alyn Ware <alynw@ibm.net>, "Alan F. Phillips" <aphil@cujo2.icom.ca>, Kate Dewes <kate@chch.planet.org.nz>, Ak Malten <akmalten@cornnet.nl>, Ellen Thomas <prop1@prop1.org>, Alisa Nikoulina <aln@glasnet.ru>, ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>, Carah <a2000@silcom.com>, Jackie Cabasso <wslf@earthlink.net>, lcnp@lcnp.org, johnburroughs@earthlink.net, Sally light <sallight@earthlink.net>, Eugene Carroll <ecarroll@cdi.org>, Roger Herried <rogerh@energy-net.org>, smirnowb@ix.netcom.com, Ron Gray <r-grayle@msn.com.au>, Jo Vallentine <jovall@perth.dialix.com.au>, Jodie Green <jod@aragunnu.issaries.com.au>, "Marsh, Samantha (A. Morris, MP)" <Samantha.Marsh@aph.gov.au>, anthony.hails@aph.gov.au, robin@aucwa.org.au, thirdopinion@green.net.au

From: acc <acc@internetegypt.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: Sun, 24 Sep 2000 20:56:02 +0300
Reply-To: acc@internetegypt.com
Subject: [abolition-caucus] once more Reviewing Clinton Remarks on VMD

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Once more, Reviewing Clinton Remarks on NMD

The danger of TMD to the Security of the Middle East

“ A reply to a question raised by Peter Weiss”

By Bahig Nassar

1) Responses to the report you already received under the title “From Theater Missile Defense (TMD) to National Missile Defense (NMD)- A looming Danger NGOs Must Resist” were very encouraging. However the fact that many NGOs failed to notice the danger of TMD deployment and confined their campaign to the danger of NMD deserves more discussions. Leaders of these NGOs are prominent among advocates of peace, justice, security and disarmament. Peter Weise, a friend and a champion of the inalienable rights of people, international Humanitarian law and nuclear disarmament raised a question which may still hover in the minds of others, saying after reading the report, “I haven’t thought this through yet, but wouldn’t you and other Arab countries like to have a TMD against Israel missiles?” In other words TMDs may be accepted as a shield by all to challenge the danger posed by Israeli missiles. But isn’t it better for all of them and for peace to give up their TMDs together with the imminent danger leveled at each of them? This is my position. If we allow countries in the Middle East (ME) the Mediterranean region, South Asia, North East Asia, The Pacific region and Europe to live behind TMDs shields our planet will be a strange place. Possibly US will be the only country which will not be affected by TMD unless Russia will send an advanced portable TMD on naval units close to its territories. I thank Peter will fully agree with me. But, his question is still valid and stands to reason. It prompts us to concretely discuss the problem in the context of developments of the ME or of any other region to unmask and discover more dangers of TMDs, deployment. Suppose a certain country or several countries in a region similar to ME or South Asia insist on maintaining their weapons of mass destruction and their delivery vehicles, isn’t it reasonable for the countries of the region to live behind TMDs shields? Have they another option?

2) To answer this question – let us review the recent development in the Middle East (ME). “US already transferred the technology of TMD to Israel and with additional US financial assistance they were able to deploy the Arrow TMD system to kill the missiles of their adversaries. This step prompted other countries of the region to acquire more ballistic missiles to compensate for those which will be killed. In turn, US made special efforts to convince friendly countries particularly in the Gulf area to purchase US ready made TMDs of lesser technological quality in comparison with that deployed in Israel. Thanks to US technology the later is now conducting tests on Arrow 2 to develop the system thus the wheel of arms race will continue moving. If this process will not be halted an open ended chain of missile and missile defense system will be deployed in the region and most of them will be purchased from corporate affiliated to US military industrial complex, chasing after profits” (quotation from the former report). The problem is not confined to the abnormal situation where all people of the region will live behind shields to ensure their security. But the real problem is that the technology of the shields is continuously developing and consequently the M.E. countries will continue for ever racing to purchase new effective shields (TMDs), mainly from US. Egypt is a developing country. The annual average of an Egyptian income

is around 1400 US dollars whereas in Israel, a developed country, it is more than 16,000 US dollar. Concerted effort is made to further the Egyptian social and economic development and above all human development in order to secure the utmost advantage of the scientific technological revolution achievements. Egypt, also has tried to bring other developing countries of the region together to establish a free market and possibly to initiate integrated social and economic projects in order to acquire better and (possibly equal) terms for their trade and economic relations with developed countries. They need to devote every penny available to achieve this target instead of purchasing missile and missile defense systems or to acquire nukes and other weapons of mass destruction (WMD). But other forces are pushing them to start arms race contrary to their basic interests.

The same practices are underway in regard to China which possesses around 20 intercontinental missiles. Almost all of them can be neutralised by the 100 interceptors of NMD system together with other TMDs which may be deployed in North East Asia. To overcome these challenges China will initiate a new wave of arms race to compensate for the missiles which will be killed by US missile defense systems. Consequently colossal amount of money will be diverted from development fields to arms race, an attempt to halt China's brilliant economic development which could be a model for many developing countries.

3) US TMDs and NMD are tightly connected to nuclear weapon proliferation and arms build up. In the ME several countries of the region try to acquire WMD and ballistic missiles to counter Israeli nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles. Apart from squandering the limited budgets of ME developing countries on arms race other threats are leveled at them.

US counter proliferation (P.C.) policy to use force combined with nuclear deterrence has been initiated to meet such a development. In 1996, the then Secretary of Defense Perry, highlighted the importance of US Counter Proliferation (C.P.) when he said, "in deterring this (WMD) threat, we depend both on strong conventional military force and smaller but still powerful nuclear force. In our nuclear posture view, we reaffirmed the importance of maintaining nuclear weapons as a deterrent. But I would like to point out that both our conventional and nuclear force, as deterrents, not only must be strong, but must be perceived that the US has the will power to use that strength". (INESAP Information Bulletin, issue 12, March, 1997, P25). With the exception of North Korea, all countries threatened by US - CP are located in the M.E.

M.E. countries are in a very strange and abnormal situation. On the one hand the deadly threats leveled against them due to Israeli unilateral possession of nuclear weapons and advanced missiles, and of late its deployment of the Arrow TMD system is inducing several countries of the region to seek every possibility to acquire WMD and ballistic missiles. On the other hand any country opposes US policies and may try to acquire these weapons will be subject to threats and possible use of US strong and huge conventional forces combined with nuclear deterrence. Even Egypt, a country firmly striving to abolish all nuclear weapons and to free the ME from WMD and their delivery systems had been lately included in the last list of suspected countries presented biannually by US intelligent service to the Congress. This took place at the time when Egypt strongly supported Palestinian position on the question of

Jerusalem, contrary to US policy. In such a situation the only way to deliver Egypt and all ME countries including Israel from the above mentioned deadly threats is to prevent TMDs deployment and to free the region from all WMD and their delivery vehicles.

4) Possibly the main question which should be raised is why Israel deployed a TMD system in spite of the fact that no country in the region acquires nuclear weapons while it possesses an arsenal of diversified systems of these weapons and their delivery vehicles?

For a nuclear weapon states (NWS) TMD or NMD is not a defensive shield but basically an offensive system to support nuclear deterrence after it will neutralize the weapons of its adversary.

In his remarks of September the first, 2000, Clinton hints to this fact when he said “ the prospect of deterrence served us very well in the cold war, and deterrence remains imperativeNow, no one suggests that NMD would ever substitute for diplomacy or for deterrence. But such a system, if it worked properly, could give us an extra dimension for insurance in a world where proliferation has complicated the task of preserving peace” So, peace will not be preserved by putting an end to non proliferation through the implementation of NPT article VI on complete elimination of nuclear weapons. No, No, “peace” will be preserved by nuclear deterrence supported by missile defense systems. This is now the basic policy of US to preserve “peace” in the world and it is also the current policy of Israel to preserve “peace” in the M.E. region.

In fact, two projects are now implemented in Israel. The first is to continuously develop missile defense systems (including laser systems) to kill missiles of other states of the region, and consequently its capacities to launch a first nuclear strike will be enhanced. The second is to deploy nuclear capable cruise missiles on submarines of Dolphin-class, recently provided by Germany, in far and deep international waters, and consequently its capacities to launch a second nuclear strike will be developed.

Nothing could impede nuclear disarmament and the transformation of the M.E. into a zone free from all WMD and their delivery vehicles more than the deployment of TMD in Israel and nuclear weapons on its submarines. Israeli triad of nuclear force, with land, air and submarine launched missiles will function effectively with the deployment of missile “defense” systems to neutralize the others missiles. The possibility of establishing a Zone free from all WMD in the ME is becoming very bleak. Therefore, we appeal to all NGOs to make every effort to prevent TMD deployment together with NMD. Both are the two pillars of the so-called Ballistic missile “Defense” (BMD). Achieving this target is particularly necessary because TMD can be developed with additional technological devices and function as NMD. (end)

Bahig Nassar. Coordinator, Arab Coordination Center of NGOs
24, September, 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.

From: "Dessart Veronique, CEC Brussels" <ved@cec-kek.be>
To: "Anthea Bethge (E-mail)" <Anthea.Bethge@t-online.de>,
"Archbishop Vosskan Kalpakian (E-mail)" <a-p-m@ath.forthnet.gr>,
"Ben Ter Veer (E-mail)" <b.terveer@zonnet.nl>,
"Helen Steven (E-mail)"
<nonviolence@callnetuk.com>,
"Peter Weiderud (E-mail)"
<peter.weiderud@svenskakyrkan.se>,
"Dwain Epps (E-mail)"
<bem@wcc-coe.org>,
"Ernie Regehr (E-mail)" <eregehr@ploughshares.ca>,
"Howard W. Hallman (E-mail)" <mupj@igc.org>,
"Ries De Weerd (E-mail)"
<larissa@casema.net>,
"Sigrid Marten (E-mail)" <smarten@gn.apc.org>,
"Stephen Whiting (E-mail)" <stevew@quaker.org.uk>,
"Kirsten Hills (E-mail)" <qcea@ngonet.be>,
"Marian Subocz (E-mail)"
<comece@glo.be>,
"Paul Lansu (E-mail)" <paul@paxchristi.net>
Cc: "Lamont Stewart, CEC Brussels" <sjl@cec-kek.be>
Subject: Nuclear Weapons Briefing, Brussels, Oct. 5-6
Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 12:16:31 +0200
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

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

From: Lamont Stewart, CEC Brussels
Sent: Friday, September 22, 2000 5:10 PM
To: Dessart Veronique, CEC Brussels
Subject: Nuclear Weapons Briefing Brussels Oct 5-6

TO ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONFERENCE

There is less than two weeks to go until the conference for which you have registered, and which we look forward to welcoming you.

The purpose of this short e-mail is to let you know who is coming, to confirm your accommodation for which you will find a list attached. May I also advise you that on Oct 2nd you will be sent an e-mail with background briefing. The Conference will end at lunch time on Friday. Thursday evening will be free.

(The CEC working Group stays on until Saturday at Chant d'Oiseau Centre)

For those of you unfamiliar with Brussels, think of it as a large clock face with the airport just outside 2 o'clock.

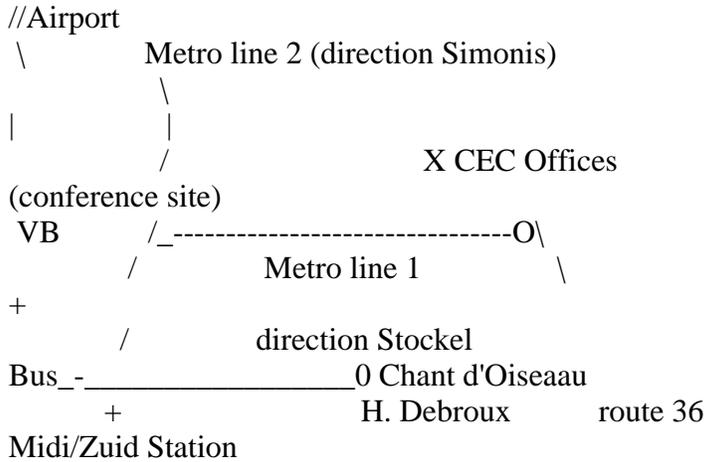
Those arriving by air can get trains (4 per hour :cost 90BEF) to Midi station where it is a short taxi ride or walk to the Hotel Van Belle(VB). The Conference takes place at the CEC offices 174 Rue Joseph II, (coming from the hotel get Metro from Midi (line 2 to Simonis), change at Arts-Loi for eastbound Line 1 trains (Stockel or H.Debroux). Get off at Schuman and walk back towards back of train, exiting up to your right. Turn right out of Metro exit past big glass building and you will see CEC next to Old Hack Bar

Those staying at Chant d'Oiseau will need to come to and from the roundabout

at the other (east) exit from Schuman Metro via the bus number 36 which has a terminus actually on the roundabout Schuman and goes past Chant d'Oiseau. We advise people who are using public transport to buy a Ticket with 5 or 10 journeys valid for bus & metro alike. Stamp them on orange machine on entry to bus/platform. Each journey costs less than 1\$US.

Below is a rough map. Best wishes Stewart Lamont (on behalf of CEC)

IF YOU REQUIRE DETAILED DIRECTIONS FOR HOTEL VAN BELLE PLEASE ADVISE US OF A FAX NUMBER AT WHICH WE CAN SEND THESE.



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Hotel Van Belle (Chaussée de Mons 39, phone +32.(0)2.521.35.16, fax +32.(0)2.527.00.02)

Mr Ries De Weerd [Uniting Churches in the Netherlands] : 1 night (5/10)
Rev. Dwain Epps [World Council of Churches] : 2 nights (4 & 5/10)
Ms Salpy Eskidjian [World Council of Churches] : 2 nights (4 & 5/10)
Mr Howard W. Hallman [Methodists United for Peace & Justice] : (4,5,6&7/10)
(*) Archbp. Vosskan Kalpakian [Armenian Apostolic Church of Greece] : 2 nights (4 & 5/10)
Rev. Sigrid Marten [Church of Scotland] : 2 nights (4 & 5/10)
Mr Ernie Regehr [Ploughshares] : 3 nights (4, 5 & 6/10)
Mr Stephen Whiting [Churches Peace Forum, CTBI] : 2 nights (4 & 5/10)
Mr Paul Wilson [NCCCUSA] : 3 nights (4, 5 & 6/10)

Chant d'Oiseau (Av. des Franciscains 3A, phone +32.(0)2.770.96.47, fax +32.(0)2.770.11.38)

Frau Dr. Anthea Bethge [German Protestant Church] : 2 nights (5 & 6/10)
(*) Archbp. Vosskan Kalpakian [Armenian Apostolic Church of Greece] : 1 night (6/10)
Ms Helen Steven [Scottish Centre for Nonviolence] : 3 nights (5, 6 & 7/10)
Dr Ben Ter Veer [Council of Churches in the Netherlands] : 3 nights (5, 6 & 7/10)
Mr Peter Weiderud [Church of Sweden] : 2 nights (6 & 7/10)

No accommodation

Ms Nicola Butler [Acronym Institute]
Mr Chris Donnelly [NATO]
Ms Kirsten Hills [Quaker Council for European Affairs]
Mr Rob Irvine [NATO]
Mr Paul Lansu [Pax Christi International]
Ms Sharon Riggle [Centre for European Security and Disarmament]
Mgr. Marian Subocz [Commission of Episcopates in the European Union]
Rev. Paul Van Sichem [United Protestant Church in Belgium]

To: eregehr@ploughshares.ca
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Briefing material for Brussels
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: A:\abolish.213.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Ernie,

I greatly appreciate the opportunity to be part of the consultation on nuclear weapons in Brussels on October 5 and 6. I notice that briefing material won't be sent until October 2, so I'm not certain what specific issues will be discussed. However, my guess is that the concept of no first use will come up, as it did in the spring of 1999 when church organizations discussed NATO policy. Although I wasn't part of the inner discussions, I submitted to several participants my view that the correct policy should be "no use". That seemed to be radical for many. Thus, the National Council of Churches in the U.S. affirmed a previous policy favoring no first use.

Afterwards I expressed my views in the attached statement. (If you need in text form, let me know.) If this subject comes up in Brussels, I will likely articulate this viewpoint. I am wondering, therefore, whether it would be appropriate to circulate this statement in advance. I could send it to the e-mail list that came with the communication from Dessart Veronique. Or I can simply bring copies for distribution at the meeting.

De-alerting is another subject likely to be discussed. The Back from the Brink Campaign has a lot of good material on this subject. Should I bring some of this? If so, how many copies?

I look forward to meeting you in person in Brussels.

Shalom,
Howard

To: mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Back from the Brink postcard
Cc:
Bcc: icnd
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

As I indicated in the notes of the September 19 meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, the Bank from the Brink Campaign will be sending you information on promoting the idea of taking the nuclear arsenal off hair-trigger alert. In the meantime Esther Pank of Bank from the Brink has asked me to forward the following message about an action related to the presidential campaign.

Shalom,
Howard

###

>From: "Esther Pank" <estherpank@hotmail.com>

>The Back from the Brink de-alerting campaign is working with many
>organizations to get thousands of postcards to the Bush and Gore campaign
>headquarters. The cards call for them, if elected, to take immediate steps
>to work with Russia to get all nuclear weapons off hair-trigger alert as a
>critical first step toward deep reductions in nuclear arsenals. There is
>room for personal messages as well. To order a supply of free preprinted
>cards, contact the Brink office at 202-545-1001, fax requests to
>202-545-1004, or e-mail your request to estherpank@hotmail ASAP.

From: Lydia Milnes <lydia@fcnl.org>
To: "mupj@igc.org" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Deadline for Comments on De-Alerting Sign on Letter
Date: Fri, 22 Sep 2000 14:56:48 -0400
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

Dear Howard Hallman,

Hi. Could you please forward a message from me to the Interfaith Coalition distribution list?

The message is regarding the sign on letter for religious leaders that FCNL has drafted, and that I passed out at the Interfaith Coalition meeting on Sept. 19th.

Thank you,
Lydia Milnes

The Message:

Dear Friends,

If you are interested in making comments about the Dear president-elect sign on letter regarding de-alerting, please do so by Oct. 6, 2000. This letter was drafted by the Friends Committee on National Legislation, and was passed out at the Sept. 19 Interfaith Coalition meeting. If you need a copy of the letter, or have comments, please contact me, Lydia Milnes, at FCNL. All feedback will be carefully considered, and greatly appreciated.

Thank you,

Lydia Milnes
Legislative Intern
Friends Committee on National Legislation (Quakers)
245 Second Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002 - 5795
Phone: 202-547-6000 ext. 121
Toll Free: 1-800-630-1330
Fax: 202-547-6019
website: <http://www.fcnl.org>

To: Lydia Milnes <lydia@fcnl.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Deadline for Comments on De-Alerting Sign on Letter
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <E9BA445D76C0D21182F30090273DFAF655196B@local.fcnl.org>
References:

At 02:56 PM 9/22/00 -0400, you wrote:

>Dear Howard Hallman,

>

>Hi. Could you please forward a message from me to the Interfaith Coalition

>distribution list?....

Dear Lydia,

I will be happy to forward your message. However, would you also want the draft letter sent as an attachment? If so, please send it to me as an attachment.

Thanks,
Howard

To: dringler@umc-gbcs.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Need space for November 14
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Robin,

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament agreed to meet next on Tuesday, November 14 from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m. May we have a room in the Methodist Building? As you know, Room 3 is my preference. but Room 4 will also be all right?

Any word on my request for a grant of \$500 to Methodists United for Peace with Justice in support of my travel to the consultation on churches and nuclear disarmament in Brussels?

Shalom,
Howard

X-Authentication-Warning: oscar.speakeasy.net: majordom set sender to owner-dealertorg@lists.speakeasy.org using -f
X-Originating-IP: [64.20.3.184]
From: "Ira Shorr" <irashorr@hotmail.com>
To: dealertorg@lists.speakeasy.org
Subject: Sample Letters for Debates
Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 11:19:39 EDT
X-OriginalArrivalTime: 25 Sep 2000 15:19:39.0869 (UTC) FILETIME=[05E610D0:01C02704]
Sender: owner-dealertorg@lists.speakeasy.org

De-alerting Advocates,

We're sending along two sample letters (copied below and attached) for your use in media work for next week's Presidential debate--or for the other debates. As noted, the letters presume a certain spin coming out of the debates.

If you send them to your networks and get feedback on how they're used please let us know.

Thanks,

Ira Shorr
Back From the Brink
202-545-1001

Sample letters-to-editor for sending in after first Presidential Debate, Tuesday, October 3rd. Could also be used for subsequent Presidential debates-Oct. 11 and 17th.

(Note: The messages below assume two things about the upcoming debate: (1) that Bush and Gore talk about building missile defenses; and (2) military "readiness" is discussed.

Letter writers can adapt as necessary following debate.)

Letter Number One

In their debate George Bush and Al Gore talked about building an untested missile shield to guard against some unknown future threat. But neither mentioned the real missile threat to the US and the world—the thousands of nuclear weapons still on hair-trigger alert.

The U.S. and Russia have the equivalent of 100,000 Hiroshima sized bombs poised to be launched at a moments notice. In a time of crisis or perceived attack, decision makers on both sides have just minutes to decide whether to launch a massive nuclear strike. The security of the U.S.—and the world—now rests with deteriorating Russian early warning systems and a decaying nuclear command and control structure.

The recent Russian submarine tragedy reminds us that we are just an accident away from nuclear war. There's no debate about it, we need leaders who will act to get all nuclear weapons off the hair-trigger.

Letter Number Two

There was much talk in the Presidential debate about the U.S. military not being “ready”. It’s hard to believe that a nation that spends more on its military than the next twelve nations combined-- including Russia and China—isn’t ready.

But one readiness problem the Presidential candidates didn’t address is the fact that the US and Russia are ready to launch their nuclear arsenals at a moment’s notice. Both sides still have thousands of weapons on hair-trigger alert—the equivalent of 100,000 Hiroshima bombs. With leaders having just minutes to make a decision on whether to launch their nuclear arsenals, this hair-trigger posture increases the chances that a nuclear war could start by a computer malfunction or human error.

The serious deterioration of Russia’s radar and early warning systems only increases the danger.

We need a President who is ready to work with Russia to get all nuclear weapons off hair-trigger alert. This is a critical first step towards deep reductions in nuclear arsenals and the eventual elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

Get Your Private, Free E-mail from MSN Hotmail at <http://www.hotmail.com>.

Share information about yourself, create your own public profile at <http://profiles.msn.com>.

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Sample letter-to-editor for Debate.doc"

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-1422-969897852-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com
X-Sender: katri@motherearth.org
X-Apparently-To: Abolition-Caucus@egroups.com
To: a-days@motherearth.org, fme@motherearth.org
Cc: Abolition-Caucus@egroups.com
Priority: normal
X-mailer: Pegasus Mail for Win32 (v3.01d)
Sender: fme-admin@motherearth.org
X-Mailman-Version: 1.1
List-Id: <fme.motherearth.org>
X-BeenThere: fme@motherearth.org
From: "For Mother Earth -Katri Silvonon" <katri@motherearth.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: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 17:21:28 +0200
Subject: [abolition-caucus] [FME] ACTION ALERT: 1 October

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href="http://click.egroups.com/1/8150/3/_/91925/_/969897852/">Start a new group!<!-- |@|end eGroups banner|@|
-->
----- _->

Dear friends,

Next Sunday 1 October will be an international Nuclear Weapons Abolition Day, and there will be direct action at several (NATO) nuclear weapon bases in Europe and the USA. Below you'll find a contact list for the actions. Please get in touch with the organisers in your country for more information on how to get involved with the actions.

If you are organising an action 1 October and are not yet on the contact list, please contact For Mother Earth office <international@motherearth.org>.

Contact list actions Sunday 1 October 2000

BELGIUM

Forum voor Vredesactie (Flemish section of the War Resisters International) and For Mother Earth are organising a 'photographic citizens inspection' out- and inside the NATO base of Kleine Brogel, where U.S. B-61 atomic bombs are deployed. There will also be an action camp near Kleine Brogel 27 September - 1 October.

Forum voor Vredesactie
Attn. Hans Lammerant
Phone: +32-(0)3-281 68 39
E-mail: <{ HYPERLINK "mailto:forum@vredesactie.ngonet.be" }forum@vredesactie.ngonet.be>

Voor Moeder Aarde (For Mother Earth)

Attn. Hanna Jarvinen or Katri Silvonen

Phone: +32-(0)9-242 87 52

E-mail: <{ HYPERLINK "mailto:international@motherearth.org" }international@motherearth.org>

{ HYPERLINK <http://www.motherearth.org> }<http://www.motherearth.org>

ENGLAND

The Aldermaston Women's Peace Camp is organising an action at the Atomic Weapons Establishment in Aldermaston. People are asked to bring their cameras to photograph the scene of the crime, and their favourite police/detective outfit.

Aldermaston Women's Peace Camp

Attn. Helen

Phone: +44-(0)1639-700680; or the camp 07808-553778

There will soon be a new website { HYPERLINK <http://www.gn.apc.org/aldermastonwpc> }<http://www.gn.apc.org/aldermastonwpc>

the NETHERLANDS

Akties Tegen Kernwapens (Actions Against Nuclear Weapons) organises a cultural, political manifestation and citizens inspection at the NATO-base of Volkel, where U.S. B-61's are deployed.

Akties Tegen Kernwapens

Attn. Rob Boogert

Phone: +31-(0)70-389 02 35

E-mail: bries11@euronet.nl

{ HYPERLINK <http://www.ddh.nl/vrede/kernwapens> }<http://www.ddh.nl/vrede/kernwapens>

USA

Nukewatch organises a noon gathering with picnic provided by Food Not Bombs, and non-violent direct action at the U.S. Navy Project ELF. There will also be a peace camp at Anathoth Community Farm 29 September - 1 October.

Nukewatch

P.O.Box 649, Luck WI 54853

Phone: +1-715-472-4185

E-mail: { HYPERLINK <mailto:nukewtch@win.bright.net> }nukewtch@win.bright.net

{ HYPERLINK <http://www.nukewatch.com> }<http://www.nukewatch.com>

There will be an action at Rickenbacker air force base.

Attn. Mark Stansbury
E-mail: walk@igc.org

end.

FOR MOTHER EARTH INTERNATIONAL

M Hendrikaplein 5-6

9000 Gent, Belgium

tel +32-9-2428752

fax +32-9-2337302

<http://www.motherearth.org>

international@motherearth.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.

X-Originating-IP: [64.20.68.162]

From: "Esther Pank" <estherpank@hotmail.com>

To: mupj@igc.org

Subject: Brink postcard request

Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 17:37:30 GMT

X-OriginalArrivalTime: 25 Sep 2000 17:37:30.0775 (UTC) FILETIME=[47BE2A70:01C02717]

Dear Howard,

Thanks so much for your contact list. We will be sending the letter out by the end of this week. I'll let you see it before it goes to make sure it sounds right for your constituency.

In the meantime, would you forward the following message to your list? I think it will have greater meaning coming from you. Thanks.

The Back from the Brink de-alerting campaign is working with many organizations to get thousands of postcards to the Bush and Gore campaign headquarters. The cards call for them, if elected, to take immediate steps to work with Russia to get all nuclear weapons off hair-trigger alert as a critical first step toward deep reductions in nuclear arsenals. There is room for personal messages as well. To order a supply of free preprinted cards, contact the Brink office at 202-545-1001, fax requests to 202-545-1004, or e-mail your request to estherpank@hotmail.com ASAP.

Get Your Private, Free E-mail from MSN Hotmail at <http://www.hotmail.com>.

Share information about yourself, create your own public profile at <http://profiles.msn.com>.

Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 13:07:19 -0500 From: Kevin Martin X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7 [en] (Win98; U) X-Accept-Language: en To: Kevin Martin Subject: Rehearsing Doomsday documentary to air on CNN October 15 To: Peace and Disarmament activists
Fr: Kevin Martin, Director, Project Abolition
September 25, 2000

Rehearsing Doomsday documentary to air on CNN October 15

Rehearsing Doomsday, a documentary produced by George Crile whose notable documentary "The Missiliers" aired last February on "60 Minutes II," gives an unprecedented look at the nuclear arsenals of both the United States and Russia. Unlike any yet produced, this documentary will take us on a journey to meet the generals and commanders responsible for nuclear weapons, the missiliers charged with firing them, and the politicians who craft our policies.

We all know that the Russians are eager to reduce their nuclear stockpile and that a string of former US generals and cabinet secretaries, haunted by their actions, have become abolitionists. This documentary is different. Rehearsing Doomsday will expose the hypocrisy of current nuclear policy with portraits of Senators, frustrated by their lack of access to knowledge, and missiliers, gravely concerned as they watch the American people sleepwalk toward armageddon.

Rehearsing Doomsday will be broadcast Sunday, October 15 at 10:00 p.m. eastern, 7:00 pacific time on CNN (The documentary may also air on another date, we'll let you know as soon as we find out). Thanks and kudos are due to the Global Security Institute, headed by former U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston, for working with George Crile and CNN to get this show on the air.

Let's put this much-anticipated documentary to good use in the election season. Here are some suggestions for peace and disarmament activists:

1. Organize a Rehearsing Doomsday watch party in a private home, church or place of worship, college campus, or other community meeting center. Last spring, Project Abolition, the Global Security Institute, and the Disarmament Clearinghouse organized over 100 watch parties around the country for the live CBS television re-make of the anti-nuclear thriller Fail Safe. Please contact Project Abolition at 219/535-1110 or kmartin@fourthfreedom.org for a house party organizing kit. If the broadcast times are inconvenient, you can videotape the show and hold your watch party on another day and time. Be sure to invite your local media to your watch party.
2. Bird-dog congressional candidates and demand to know how they will work to reduce the nuclear threat if they are elected or re-elected. Show up at candidate debates, rallies or town meetings prepared to ask tough questions of the candidates. You can also bring your local peace group's literature to hand out attendees.
3. Use the broadcast of Rehearsing Doomsday to raise nuclear abolition as an issue with your local media. Project Abolition will provide sample letters to the editor. You can also contact

your local newspaper's television critic and encourage her or him to preview or review Rehearsing Doomsday. After the broadcast, you can refer to the show and the concerns it raises in encouraging your local media to cover the nuclear issue and to raise it with candidates in editorial board meetings or candidate debates.

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Rehearsing Doomsday announcement.doc"

X-Sender: johnburroughs@mail.earthlink.net
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.0.1
Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 16:49:09 -0400
To: mupj@igc.org
From: John Burroughs <johnburroughs@earthlink.net>
Subject: Pres. quaire

Hi Howard - haven't talked to you in a while. I'm writing because I saw the superb questionnaire you developed for the presidential candidates. Excellent work. Some questions: 1) have you done anything similar for congressional candidates? do you know of anyone else who has done so other than Peace Action and Project Abolition? 2) did you get any media coverage? did you try to place op-eds based on the quaire? I'm asking these questions because LCNP is developing some questions for congressional candidates. Thanks - John

John Burroughs, Executive Director
Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy
211 E. 43d St., Suite 1204
New York, New York 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: John Burroughs <johnburroughs@earthlink.net>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Pres. quaire
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: A:\icnd.031.doc;
In-Reply-To: <200009252100.OAA24968@scaup.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
References:

At 04:49 PM 9/25/00 -0400, you wrote:

>Hi Howard - haven't talked to you in a while. I'm writing because I saw the
>superb questionnaire you developed for the presidential candidates.
>Excellent work. Some questions: 1) have you done anything similar for
>congressional candidates?

John,

Attached is a set of questions developed for congressional candidates by the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.

Q: do you know of anyone else who has done so other than Peace Action and Project Abolition?

A: No.

Q: 2) did you get any media coverage?

A: Only in the religious press. The mainstream press ignored us in spite of a strong effort to interest them.

Q: did you try to place op-eds based on the quaire?

A: We have an op-ed by Bishop Gumbleton and Bishop White circulating with open questions to Gore and Bush on morality and utility of nuclear weapons and the NPT obligation. So far no takers.

Q: I'm asking these questions because LCNP is developing some questions for congressional candidates.

A: John, I hope you give the presidential candidates some attention on the U.S. NPT obligation, including Article VI, the ICJ ruling, and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference with the "uniquivocal" language. Send questions like this to Jim Lehrer.

Good luck,
Howard

From: Lydia Milnes <lydia@fcnl.org>
To: "'Howard W. Hallman'" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: Deadline for Comments on De-Alerting Sign on Letter
Date: Tue, 26 Sep 2000 10:34:24 -0400
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

Dear Howard,
I am sending the most recent draft of the De-Alerting sign on letter. Can you please send it out to the Interfaith Coalition with a note telling people that it is an updated version of the letter, as well as with my message from last week? Thank you so much for your help.
Sincerely,
Lydia

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]
Sent: Monday, September 25, 2000 9:42 AM
To: Lydia Milnes
Subject: Re: Deadline for Comments on De-Alerting Sign on Letter

At 02:56 PM 9/22/00 -0400, you wrote:

>Dear Howard Hallman,
>
>Hi. Could you please forward a message from me to the Interfaith Coalition
>distribution list?....

Dear Lydia,

I will be happy to forward your message. However, would you also want the draft letter sent as an attachment? If so, please send it to me as an attachment.

Thanks,
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.

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\religious leaders letter Draft 3.wpd"

To: mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: Deadline for Comments on De-Alerting Sign on Letter
Cc:
Bcc: icnd
X-Attachments: A:\icnd.045.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues,

Please note the following message from Lydia Milnes of FCNL and respond as she requests.

Howard

>From: Lydia Milnes <lydia@fcnl.org>
>To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
>Subject: RE: Deadline for Comments on De-Alerting Sign on Letter
>Date: Tue, 26 Sep 2000 10:34:24 -0400
>X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

>

>Dear Howard,

>I am sending the most recent draft of the De-Alerting sign on letter. Can
>you please send it out to the Interfaith Coalition with a note telling
>people that it is an updated version of the letter, as well as with my
>message from last week? Thank you so much for your help.

>Sincerely,

>Lydia

The Message:

Dear Friends,

If you are interested in making comments about the Dear president-elect sign on letter regarding de-alerting, please do so by Oct. 6, 2000. This letter was drafted by the Friends Committee on National Legislation, and was passed out at the Sept. 19 Interfaith Coalition meeting. If you need a copy of the letter, or have comments, please contact me, Lydia Milnes, at FCNL. All feedback will be carefully considered, and greatly appreciated.

Thank you,

Lydia Milnes
Legislative Intern
Friends Committee on National Legislation (Quakers)
245 Second Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002 - 5795
Phone: 202-547-6000 ext. 121
Toll Free: 1-800-630-1330
Fax: 202-547-6019
website: <http://www.fcnl.org>

To: SCBWI@juno.com
From: "Carlee L. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: membership inquiry
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear SCBWI membership chairperson,

My membership application for associate membership with check was sent by fax 1/6/2000. Thereafter I received a packet of the 1999/2000 Roster, and August 1999 Publishers of Book for Young People, and copies of the SCBWI Bulletin for January-February through May-June. From others in my critique group, I understand that there is a new Publishers of Books for Young People. And I was wondering if there were further Bulletins?

Also, I was wondering if having two pages of recipes published in the Feb./Mar. 2000 issue of Hopscotch was enough to qualify me for Full Membership? Please advise.

I shall be waiting to hear from you.

Sincerely,
Carlee L. Hallman (301) 897-3668
6508 Wilmet Rd.
Bethesda, MD 20817-2318
fax 301 896-0013
Email mupj@igc.org

To: mupj@igc.org
Date: Tue, 26 Sep 2000 14:07:00 -0700
Subject: Re: membership inquiry
X-Mailer: Juno 2.0.11
From: stephen Mooser <scbwi@juno.com>

Dear Carlee:

There was an error on the cover of the July Bulletin--incorrectly identifying it as May/June--if you received a blue Bulletin it is the August issue--the September issue is in the mail. If you did not get a blue (may/june) Bulletin then let me know and we'll send a duplicate. The new survey is available if you'll send us an SASE bearing 99cents in postage.

Yes, your recipes qualify you for full membership. We have changed your status to full member--all best wishes, steve mooser

On Tue, 26 Sep 2000 16:59:39 -0400 "Carlee L. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org> writes:

>Dear SCBWI membership chairperson,

>

> My membership application for associate membership with check
>was sent by

>fax 1/6/2000. Thereafter I received a packet of the 1999/2000 Roster,
>and

>August 1999 Publishers of Book for Young People, and copies of the
>SCBWI

>Bulletin for January-February through May-June. From others in my
>critique

>group, I understand that there is a new Publishers of Books for Young
>People. And I was wondering if there were further Bulletins?

>

> Also, I was wondering if having two pages of recipes published
>in the

>Feb./Mar. 2000 issue of Hopscotch was enough to qualify me for Full
>Membership? Please advise.

>

> I shall be waiting to hear from you.

>

>Sincerely,

>Carlee L. Hallman (301) 897-3668

>6508 Wilmet Rd.

>Bethesda, MD 20817-2318

>fax 301 896-0013

>Email mupj@igc.org

>

>

Society of Children's Book Writer's & Illustrators
8271 Beverly Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90048
ph: (323) 782-1010 email: scbwi@scbwi.org

fax: (323) 782-1892

web: www.scbwi.org

From: "Grant Birks" <gbirks@ploughshares.ca>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Cc: "Ernie Regehr" <eregehr@ploughshares.ca>
Subject: Brussels Nuclear Briefing
Date: Wed, 27 Sep 2000 08:30:56 -0400
Organization: Project Ploughshares
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2314.1300
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300

Dear Howard,

Ernie is out of the office for a couple of days but we did discuss your thoughts regarding "no use" and de-alerting and he asked that I get back to you. We think that your input in these areas will be valuable at the meeting and suggest that you bring some copies of your material to pass out at the session. Currently it looks as if 30 copies would suffice.

In peace,

Grant.

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

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

> Sent: Monday, September 25, 2000 3:48 PM

> To: eregehr@ploughshares.ca

> Subject: Briefing material for Brussels

>

>

> Dear Ernie,

>

> I greatly appreciate the opportunity to be part of the consultation on
> nuclear weapons in Brussels on October 5 and 6. I notice that briefing
> material won't be sent until October 2, so I'm not certain what specific
> issues will be discussed. However, my guess is that the concept of no
> first use will come up, as it did in the spring of 1999 when church
> organizations discussed NATO policy. Although I wasn't part of the inner
> discussions, I submitted to several participants my view that the correct
> policy should be "no use". That seemed to be radical for many. Thus, the
> National Council of Churches in the U.S. affirmed a previous policy
> favoring no first use.

>

> Afterwards I expressed my views in the attached statement. (If you need
in

> text form, let me know.) If this subject comes up in Brussels, I will
> likely articulate this viewpoint. I am wondering, therefore, whether it
> would be appropriate to circulate this statement in advance. I could send
> it to the e-mail list that came with the communication from Dessart
> Veronique. Or I can simply bring copies for distribution at the meeting.

>

> De-alerting is another subject likely to be discussed. The Back from the
> Brink Campaign has a lot of good material on this subject. Should I bring

> some of this? If so, how many copies?

>

> I look forward to meeting you in person in Brussels.

>

> Shalom,

> Howard

>

>

>

To: phil
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Fund allocation
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Phil,

Now that I see the fund allocation, it's okay as it stands. I just wanted to be sure that one month was assigned to the Education Fund.

I finally got a check for \$500 from Bethesda UMC that was voted in June. I'll mail it to you.

Shalom,
Howard

To: dce@wcc-coe.org, sal@wcc-coe.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Brussels meeting
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Dwain and Saly,

I see that I'll be joining you at the meeting in Brussels on October 5 and 6. I'm coming in the morning of Wednesday, October 4 and am looking for somebody to have dinner with that evening. When are you arriving? Would you be available? I'd like to get caught up on what the World Council of Church is doing on nuclear disarmament and how it relates to your campaign against violence. And I'd like to try out some ideas on you prior to the meeting.

Shalom,
Howard

X-Sender: flick@pop.igc.org
Date: Wed, 27 Sep 2000 14:33:34 -0400
To: updates@reachingcriticalwill.org
From: Felicity Hill <flick@igc.org>
Subject: DRAFT NAC RESOLUTION

The following is the New Agenda's draft resolution for the First Committee of the 55th General Assembly, which begins on 2 October. The notations at the end of the paragraphs are those of the co-sponsors.

"Towards a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World: the Need for a New Agenda"

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/77Y of 4 December 1998 and 54/54G of 1 December 1999, (--)

Expressing its deep concern at the continued risk for humanity represented by the possibility that nuclear weapons could be used, (Art. VI and pp 8-12, §2)

Concerned that negotiations on nuclear arms reductions are currently stalled, (Res. 54/54G. pp 4)

Recalling the International Court of Justice advisory opinion on the Legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons issued at The Hague on 8 July 1996, (Art. VI and pp 8-12, §7)

Concerned at the continued retention of the nuclear weapons option by those three States that operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities and that have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and concerned at their failure to renounce that option, (Res. 54/54G pp3)

Declaring that nuclear test explosions carried out in 1998 by two of the States that have not renounced the nuclear weapons option do not in any way confer a nuclear-weapon State status or any special status whatsoever, (Art. I and II pp 1-3, §9)

Noting that despite achievements in bilateral and unilateral arms reductions, the total number of nuclear weapons deployed and in stockpile still amount to many thousands, (Art. VI and pp 8-12. §2)

Welcoming the significant progress achieved in nuclear weapons reductions made unilaterally or bilaterally under the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) process, as steps towards nuclear disarmament, (Art. VI and pp 8.12, §9)

Welcoming the ratification of START II by the Russian Federation as an important step in the efforts to reduce strategic offensive weapons, and stressing that completion of ratification of START II by the United States remains a priority, (Art. VI and pp 8-12. §9)

Welcoming the significant unilateral reduction measures taken by the nuclear-weapon States, including the close-down and dismantling of nuclear weapon-related facilities, (Art. VI and pp 8-12, §10)

Welcoming the efforts of several States to cooperate in making nuclear disarmament measures irreversible in particular, through initiatives on the verification, management and disposition of fissile material declared excess to military purposes, (Art. VI and pp 8-12, § 11)

Noting the nuclear-weapon States' declaration that none of their nuclear weapons are targeted at any State, (Art. VI and pp 8-12, § 1.4)

Underlining the necessity of strict compliance by all parties with their obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, (Art. IX, §9)

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which the Heads of State and Government resolved to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers, (Millennium Declaration. II:9)

Welcoming the Final Document of the Sixth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and underlining the need for urgent action to achieve a world free from nuclear weapons, (New)

Underlining the fundamental significance of the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty are committed under Article VI of the Treaty, (Art. VI and pp 8-12, §15:6)

Determined to pursue practical steps for the systematic and progressive efforts to implement Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament", (Art. VI and pp 8-12, §15)

1. Agrees on the importance and urgency of signatures and ratifications, without delay and without conditions and in accordance with constitutional processes, to achieve the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty; (Art. VI and pp 8-12, §15)
2. Calls for the upholding of a moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test explosions or any other nuclear explosions pending entry into force of that Treaty; (Art. VI and pp 8-12, §15:2)
3. Agrees on the necessity of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in accordance with the

statement of the Special Coordinator in 1995 and the mandate contained therein, taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives. The Conference on Disarmament is urged to agree on a program of work which includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty with a view to their conclusion within five years; (Art. VI and pp 8-12, §15:3)

4. Agrees on the necessity of establishing in the Conference on Disarmament an appropriate subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament is urged to agree on a program of work which includes the immediate establishment of such a body; (Art. VI and pp 8-12, §15:4)

5. Calls for the principle of irreversibility to apply to nuclear disarmament, nuclear and others related arms control and reduction measures; (Art. VI and pp 8-12, §15:5)

6. Calls for the early entry into force and full implementation of START II and the conclusion of START III as soon possible while preserving and strengthening the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems as a cornerstone of strategic stability and as a basis for further reductions of strategic offensive weapons, in accordance with its provisions; (Art. VI and pp 8-12, §15:7)

7. Calls for the completion and implementation of the Trilateral Initiative between the United States of America, the Russian Federation and the International Atomic Energy Agency; (Art. VI and pp 8.12, §15:8)

8. Calls for steps by all the nuclear-weapon States leading to nuclear disarmament in a way that promotes international stability, and based on the principle of undiminished security for all:

- Further efforts by the nuclear-weapon States to reduce their nuclear arsenals unilaterally;

- Increased transparency by the nuclear-weapon States with regard to the nuclear weapons capabilities and the implementation of agreements pursuant to article VI of the NPT and as a voluntary confidence-building measure to support further progress on nuclear disarmament;

- The further reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons, based on unilateral initiatives and as an integral part of the nuclear arms reduction and disarmament process;

- Concrete agreed measures to further reduce the operational status of nuclear weapons systems;

- A diminishing role for nuclear weapons in security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons will ever be used and to facilitate the process of their total elimination;

- The engagement as soon as appropriate of all the nuclear-weapon States

in the process leading to the total elimination of their nuclear weapons;
(Art. VI and pp 8-11, §15:9)

9. Calls for arrangements by all nuclear-weapon States place as soon as practicable, fissile material designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such materials for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes; (Art. VI and pp 8-12. §15:10)

10. Reaffirms that the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process is general and complete disarmament under effective international control; (Art. VI and pp 8-12, §15:11)

11. Calls for regular reports, within the framework of the strengthened review process for the Non-Proliferation Treaty, by all States parties on the implementation of article VI of the NPT and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament", and recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996; (Art. VI and pp 8-12. §15:12)

12. Agrees to pursue the further development of the verification capabilities that will be required to provide assurance of compliance with nuclear disarmament agreements for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear-weapon-free world; (Art. VI and pp 8.12. §15:13)

13. Calls on all States not yet party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accede to the Treaty as non nuclear-weapon States, promptly and without condition, particularly those States that operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, and calls upon those states to bring into force the required comprehensive safeguards agreements, together with additional Protocols consistent with the Model contained in INFCIR/540, and to reverse clearly and urgently any policies to pursue any nuclear-weapon development or deployment and to refrain from any action which could undermine regional and international peace and security and the efforts of the international community towards nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation; (Art. I and II § 8, Art. III § 4, and Art. I and II § 12)

14. Calls upon those states that have not yet done so to conclude full-scope safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency and to conclude additional protocols to their safeguards agreement on the basis of the Model Protocol approved by the Board of Governors of the Agency on 15 May 1997; (Res. 54/54G op 8)

15. Notes the paramount importance of effective physical protection of all nuclear material, and calls upon all States to maintain the highest possible standards of security and physical protection of nuclear materials; (Art. III § 42)

16. Notes that the Sixth Review Conference of the States parties to the NPT called upon its Preparatory Committee to make recommendations to the 2005 Review Conference on legally binding security assurances by the five nuclear weapon States to the non-nuclear weapon States parties to the

Treaty; (Art.VII § 2) .

17. Reaffirms the conviction that the establishment of internationally recognized nuclear weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned enhances global and regional peace and security, strengthens the nuclear non-proliferation regime and contributes towards realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament, and supports proposals for the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones where they do not yet exist, such as in the Middle East and South Asia; (Art. VII § 6 and 7)

18. Affirms 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; (Res. 54/54G op 20)

19. Acknowledges the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 54/54G (A/55/217) and requests him within existing resources, to compile a report on the implementation of the present resolution; (--)

20. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its 56th Session the item entitled "Towards a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World: the Need for a New Agenda" and to review the implementation of the present resolution; (---).

Felicity Hill,
Director, United Nations Office
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
777 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA

Ph: 1 212 682 1265
Fax: 1 212 286 8211
email: flick@igc.apc.org
web: www.wilpf.int.ch www.reachingcriticalwill.org

X-Sender: flick@pop.igc.org
Date: Wed, 27 Sep 2000 19:04:55 -0400
To: updates@reachingcriticalwill.org
From: Felicity Hill <flick@igc.org>
Subject: URGENT: Re NAC RESOLUTION

Dear All,

The draft NAC resolution sent out earlier today is NOT FOR PUBLIC USE. I forwarded it having been told it was a public document. In fact, it is not.

PLEASE DO NOT FORWARD IT OR USE IT.

The final draft will be available on Thursday and will be distributed as soon as it is available.

Thank you for withdrawing the text from circulation.

Felicity

Felicity Hill,
Director, United Nations Office
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
777 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA

Ph: 1 212 682 1265
Fax: 1 212 286 8211
email: flick@igc.apc.org
web: www.wilpf.int.ch www.reachingcriticalwill.org

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X-Sender: jlbloomfield@gn.apc.org
X-Apparently-To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
To: "abolition-caucus" <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>,
<a2000gc@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca>
Cc: "Abolition-Europe" <abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de>,
<abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca>,
"abolitionusa" <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2314.1300
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
X-eGroups-From: "Janet Bloomfield" <jlbloomfield@gn.apc.org>
From: "Janet Bloomfield" <janet@atomicmirror.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: Thu, 28 Sep 2000 08:36:09 +0100
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Abolition Coordinating Committee Conference Call Minutes

ACC Conference Call
18 September 2000
Minutes.

Present: Jackie Cabasso, John Burroughs, Alyn Ware, Alice Slater, Akira Kawasaki (for Hiro), Ross Wilcock, David Krieger, Carah Ong, Janet Bloomfield, Alyn Ware.

Facilitator: Jackie
Notetaker: Janet

I. Carah sent a financial report on 14 September. ACC needs to discuss fundraising. Still waiting to hear from Rachel and Ben Vaughn Foundation. John will follow up Boehm Foundation. Carah to send proposal and timeline for this to ACC.

II. Carah was thanked for her coordinators report. There was a discussion on work priorities for the coordinator. Recognising the excellent work being done concern was raised about the balance of work done with a global focus and work done in the US. Carah explained that a lot of the work reported that she had done in the US was in her own time. It was agreed to have a call dedicated to the issues raised in this discussion.

III. Reports were given on the recent meetings in Uppsalla, Sweden on Nuclear Free Zones and Aachen, Germany with IALANA/HAP. Uppsalla was very successful (see previously circulated reports and statement). It built important links with the new NFZ network which should be maintained and developed. It was the first time Egyptian and Israeli A2000 people had met. This may help to open up the way to an A2000 meeting in the Middle East. At the IALANA/HAP meeting it was clear that Peace Education is the main focus for HAP now. There is interest in IALANA participation in Geneva, possible in a joint project with IPPNW and IPB. Jackie had informally discussed the potential for an A2000 presence there. IALANA is consulting widely on the

possibility of a follow case being taken to the World Court.

IV. Global Council update: Carah's update was noted and it was proposed that Bruce Gagnon be asked to join. It was agreed that Bruce Gagnon should be invited to join the Global Council.

Carah reported on the feedback from the Global Council following the ACC letter circulated in August.

>>There was one request for information to be more succinct. Overall the responses to changing the statement showed that, amongst those who responded, it would be acceptable to take out '2000' from the first point with a footnote to be added explaining this but that it was not acceptable to change anything else. It was agreed that we should report back the results of this consultation to the Global Council with a proposal to circulate the proposed change to the listserv for final agreement at the Nagasaki meeting. Carah will send a memo to the Global Council. We should try to circulate the proposal to the listserv before the next call.

VI. Nagasaki Global Citizens' Assembly

Akira reported on the suggested agenda and finances for the A2000 meeting in Nagasaki. The agenda circulated from the Uppsalla meeting was a good basis to start from.

It was agreed that everyone on the ACC should post their comments on the agenda and facilitation to before our next call. We agreed that the final session would be a closed one for the ACC and Global Council to carry forward the work. It was agreed to ensure that simultaneous translation would be provided. GRACE agreed to cover up to the \$5,000 needed.

It was agreed that A2000 will contribute \$500. Other groups are encouraged to contribute towards the \$5000 costs. Many thanks to GRACE.

VII Other items: October 7th Day of Action on NMD was discussed. Carah is working closely with Bruce Gagnon to pull together solidarity messages. Material about the actions to be put on web site. It was recognised that this is an opportunity to build the network.

VIII. Next Call

9/10 October 2000

Time of call:

Aotearoa: 9 am on 10 October

Canada: 5pm EDT, 2 pm PDT on 9 October

Germany: 11 pm on 9 October

apan: 6am on 10 October

United Kingdom: 10 pm on 9 October

United States: 5pm EDT, 2 pm PDT on 9 October

DRAFT AGENDA FOR ABOLITION 2000 REVIEW AND STRATEGY MEETING

Japanese Abolition 2000 members will prepare a draft agenda for the ACC, but we discussed the following framework. We agreed that A2000's history needs to be presented to our new Japanese audience.

Agenda of the meeting

There are three sessions.

- 1) Nov 17 10-18 (open)
- 2) Nov 18 9:30-12 (open)
- 3) Nov 20 17-20 (ACC/GC only)

Abolition 2000 Review and Strategy Meeting

- 1) introduction and history
- 2) review and explain the A2000 Statement and each of its 11 points and Moorea Declaration
- 3) A2000 report card
- 4) strengths and weaknesses of the network - A2000 turning point after 5 years

Hiro suggested that we might consider raising the following issues in our strategy discussion:

- 1) sense of urgency about NMD/TMD
- 2) NPT 2000 Review Conference 13-point commitment; how to push for implementation
- 3) the Nuclear Weapons Convention (in his 9 August 2000 address, the Mayor of Nagasaki emphasised the NWC)
- 4) support for Kofi Annan's proposal for an international conference; a simple idea to understand

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

Date: Wed, 27 Sep 2000 18:12:38 -0400
From: Mintwood Media Collective <adam@mintwood.com>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.73 [en]C-CCK-MCD BA45DSL (Win98; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: [Fwd: rejection-The Candidates Views on Nuclear Disarmament]

Fyi...

Return-Path: <BGaston@dallasnews.com>

Received: from hermes.belo.com ([147.136.250.250]) by mail1.iqtinc.com
(Post.Office MTA v3.5.3 release 223 ID# 0-62655U6500L650S0V35)
with ESMTP id com for <adam@mintwood.com>;
Wed, 27 Sep 2000 16:31:05 -0400

Received: from corp.belo.com (smtp.corp.belo.com [147.136.136.26])
by hermes.belo.com (8.9.3/8.9.3) with ESMTP id PAA29241
for <adam@mintwood.com>; Wed, 27 Sep 2000 15:31:34 -0500

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by corp.belo.com (8.9.3/8.9.3) with ESMTP id PAA31960
for <adam@mintwood.com>; Wed, 27 Sep 2000 15:31:33 -0500

Received: by mail.eagle.belo.com with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
id <SJMPDCYX>; Wed, 27 Sep 2000 15:31:41 -0500

Message-ID: <DAB56D7DC950D211B4ED00A0C9D343F505ED19CD@DMN_MAIL_SERVER>

From: "Gaston, Bobbie" <BGaston@dallasnews.com>

To: "'adam@mintwood.com'" <adam@mintwood.com>

Subject: rejection-The Candidates Views on Nuclear Disarmament

Date: Wed, 27 Sep 2000 15:30:53 -0500

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

Dear Mr. Eiding:

Thank you for the article written by Bishop Thomas J. Gumbleton and Bishop
C. Dale White to the Viewpoints page. I regret that we are unable to
publish your op-ed at this time, but we appreciate your thinking of The
News.

Sincerely,

Bob Moos
Viewpoints Editor

To: gfred <gfred@falcon.cc.ukans.edu>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: FWD: NAPA Issue Paper & Work Plan
Cc: rutledge@indiana.edu, "Valerie Lemmie" <citymgr@ci.dayton.oh.us>
Bcc:
X-Attachments: A:\equity.001.doc; A:\CONSENT6.012.doc;
In-Reply-To: <39CA49C1@webmail.ukans.edu>
References:

Dear George,

Thanks for producing the Issue Paper and Work Plan for NAPA's Standing Panel on Social Equity. I have a few comments, which are attached along with something I wrote six years on consent of the governed.

Shalom,

Howard

To: lydia@fcl.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Letter on de-alerting
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Lydia,

Here's a sign-on for you.

Howard

>Reply-To: "Kenneth Giles" <kenanddavid@starpower.net>
>From: "Kenneth Giles" <kenanddavid@starpower.net>
>To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
>Subject: Re: Letter on de-alerting
>Date: Thu, 28 Sep 2000 21:34:17 -0400
>X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
>X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4133.2400
>X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400
>
>Howard...
>Please list Jewish Peace Fellowship as a signer of the de-alerting letter.
>Thanks.
>
>...Ken Giles, Jewish Peace Fellowship
>202-686-9479
>kenanddavid@starpower.net

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise Internet Agent 5.5.3.1
Date: Fri, 29 Sep 2000 10:20:15 +0100
From: "Dwain Epps" <dce@wcc-coe.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Cc: "Salpy Eskidjian" <SAL@wcc-coe.org>
Subject: Re: Brussels meeting

Thanks for the note, Howard. Looking forward to seeing you in Brussels.

Dwain

>>> "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org> 27-Sep-00 10:38:19 PM >>>
Dear Dwain and Saly,

I see that I'll be joining you at the meeting in Brussels on October 5 and 6. I'm coming in the morning of Wednesday, October 4 and am looking for somebody to have dinner with that evening. When are you arriving? Would you be available? I'd like to get caught up on what the World Council of Church is doing on nuclear disarmament and how it relates to your campaign against violence. And I'd like to try out some ideas on you prior to the meeting.

Shalom,
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

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X-Sender: abolition2000@abolition2000.org (Unverified)
To: sunflower-napf@egroups.com
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Subject: [sunflower-napf] Sunflower No. 41 October 2000

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The Sunflower Newsletter No. 41 October 2000

Free monthly on-line newsletter of the
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

The Sunflower
October 2000 (No. 41)

The Sunflower is a free, monthly e-newsletter providing educational information on nuclear weapons abolition and other issues relating to global security. Back issues are available at <Http://www.wagingpeace.org/sf/index.html>

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Http://www.wagingpeace.org/calendar/events_current.html

ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEMS

"It's difficult to imagine a system more likely to induce catastrophe than one that requires critical decisions by the second, is itself untested and fragile and yet is threatening to the other side's retaliatory capacity." Nobel Physics Laureate Hans Bethe

Admiral Gayler on Ballistic Missile Defense

"The arguments advanced by both proponents and opponents of a nuclear test ban speak of 'ballistic missile defense' as if it existed or could exist. It cannot, for myriad cogent operational and technical reasons. It reflects the understandable hopes of the uninformed and unversed in the subject. Perhaps also the hopes of suppliers greedy for business. Besides the enormous money drain, it seriously misleads diplomacy and injures defense."

"More important, it is irrelevant, for there are half a dozen other ways to deliver nuclear devices--don't even have to be weapons. Low-level aircraft or missiles, almost anything at all--trucks, recreational vehicles, boats in harbor or across the Rio...the list is endless. And our borders are porous, and will remain so. The sad but very important truth is that we are vulnerable, and no amount of questionable 'gee whiz' will lessen that vulnerability."

Admiral Noel Gayler is the Former Commander-in-Chief of the US Pacific Command.

NUCLEAR MATTERS

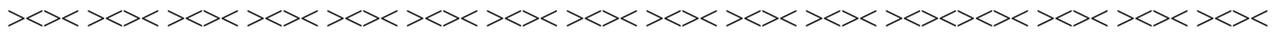
Is Your College Contaminated?

On 21 September 2000, the US Department of Energy (DoE) published a list of more than 577 sites that may have been involved in nuclear activities. The DoE is examining each site for possible nuclear contamination. The list includes more than 40 colleges and universities that may have conducted nuclear weapons research over the last 50 years. Publication of the list comes at the same time as the US House of Representatives is discussing legislation that would compensate people who worked in the nuclear weapons program and now suffer from illnesses related to radiation exposure.

Among the colleges listed on the DoE's list are: Brown University, California Institute of Technology, Case Western Reserve University, Colorado School of Mines, Columbia University, Cornell University Medical College, Fordham University*, Harvard University, Iowa State University, John Hopkins University, Long Island College of Medicine*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Montana State College, New York University*, North Carolina State University, Ohio State University, Princeton University, Purdue University, St. Louis

University, Stanford University*, Syracuse University*, Tufts College, University of Arizona*, University of California at Berkeley, University of California at Davis, University of Chicago, University of Cincinnati, University of Denver Research Institute, University of Florida, University of Indiana at Bloomington, University of Miami*, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, University of Nevada*, University of Notre Dame, University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, University of Rochester, University of Utah, University of Virginia, University of Washington, Washington University (Mo.), Wesleyan University and Yale University. The entire list can be viewed at [Http://www2.em.doe.gov/sitelist/](http://www2.em.doe.gov/sitelist/)

*Indicates institutions previously found not be contaminated (The Chronicle of Higher Education, 26 September 2000)

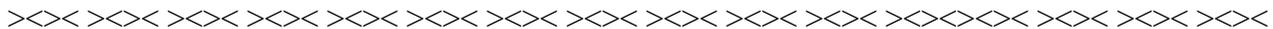


New Polymer Being Tested to Solve Nuclear Waste Problems

A new polymer coating called EKOR can completely encapsulate nuclear waste and prevent radioactive contaminants from seeping into the environment. The substance is currently being tested at the Chernobyl nuclear reactor 4 site, the most radioactive spot on the planet. In March, Robots applied the EKOR coating and successfully contained radiation. Developers say that EKOR could potentially solve the nuclear waste problems around the world.

The substance was developed by Russian scientists at the Kurchatov Institute in Moscow. The total development cost of the substance to date is approximately \$3 million. The rights to produce and market EKOR were acquired by Eurotech, which is working with NuSil Technology in Santa Barbara, California to prepare the substance for commercial production in North America where hundreds of nuclear waste sites are emitting radiation.

EKOR is non-toxic, highly fire and heat resistant and can be applied in the location where radioactive material is located and on all surfaces. The material encapsulates the contaminated site. Advocates of EKOR argue that the material won't corrode over centuries of prolonged exposure to radiation and environmental corrosion. However, some radioactive materials are dangerous for far longer than centuries. The greatest difficulty with nuclear waste management is that many of the containers designed to store and dispose of the waste have been unsuccessful in preventing the waste from seeping into the environment. (Environmental News Service, 19 September 2000)



India Issues First-ever Strategic Defense Review

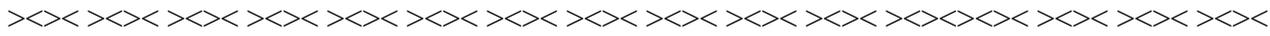
The first-ever Strategic Defense Review (SDR) commissioned by the Indian Government underlined the need for sub-critical nuclear

testing to fully integrate the benefits of the Shakti series of tests carried out at Pokhran in May 1998.

The SDR, which has been prepared by non-Government experts has been kept classified. Information available to "The Pioneer" news source stated that the SDR has called for a cautious approach to signing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

The SDR stated that China has the largest nuclear and missile development program in the world. Additionally the SDR urged the Indian government to develop the capability of conducting nuclear subcritical tests. It also expressed apprehension about the status of the Chinese tactical nuclear weapons arsenal and implications of proliferation to Pakistan. Tactical nuclear weapons were designed to be used in a nuclear war scenario, not necessarily as a second strike counter value capability. However, because of its no first-use policy, India has stated that it is unlikely to make tactical nuclear weapons.

(The Daily Pioneer, 11 September 2000)



Russia Conducts Three More Subcritical Nuclear Tests

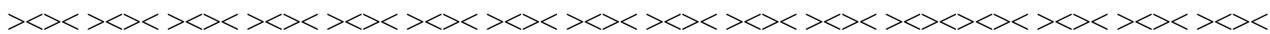
On 28 and 31 August and 3 September, Minatom and the Russian Defense Ministry conducted subcritical nuclear tests at Novaya Zemlya in the Arctic. Reportedly, the purpose of the tests was to ensure that the lifetime of the old weapons grade plutonium stocks can be prolonged. Yury Bespalko, a spokesman for Minatom, said that each test used about 100 grams of weapon-grade plutonium. Plutonium of various ages was tested to establish performance levels. According to Alexey Yablokov, chairman of the Russian Environmental Policy organization, the tests were necessary to conduct research on aging atoms as the behavior of plutonium under various conditions is unknown.

Subcritical tests, also called "hydrodynamic experiments" by Minatom, contain the ingredients of a nuclear warhead, plutonium or uranium, but no chain reaction occurs and experts claim that the tests are not accompanied by radioactive emissions. Minatom plans to continue subcritical nuclear tests at Novaya Zemlya this fall. A total of 132 tests have been conducted since 1955 at the northern and southern sites. For more information on the Russian nuclear arsenal, visit:

<http://www.bellona.no/imaker?id=1&sub=1>

Under the Stockpile Stewardship program, the US Department of Energy scheduled to conduct 1,100 "hydronuclear experiments" and subcritical tests at the Nevada Test Site between 1996 and 2005. A dozen or more of these tests are scheduled before the end of the year 2000. For more information on US nuclear testing, visit:

<http://www.shundahai.org>



addressing the State of the World Forum in New York on 3 September 2000

UN Resolutions Demand Disarmament

The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, which deals with nuclear disarmament, will begin meeting on 3 October. Preparatory meetings are already taking place, and the First Committee agenda is available on the UN website at: <http://www.un.org/News/Press/7days.html>.

A number of constructive resolutions concerning nuclear disarmament are on the agenda. Among those is a resolution sponsored by the New Agenda Coalition (New Zealand, Ireland, Sweden, Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, Egypt), calling upon the nuclear weapons states to fulfill their obligations under Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and their commitments undertaken at the 2000 NPT Review Conference. The full version of the NAC resolution is available on the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation website at <http://www.wagingpeace.org>. Other resolutions include one calling for a nuclear weapons convention, one calling for the entire southern hemisphere to be a nuclear weapons free zone, one calling for a convention to prevent an arms race in Outer Space and one calling for all nuclear weapons to be taken off hair-trigger alert.

Below is a sample letter to personalize and send to your Foreign Minister and UN mission, urging them to vote affirmatively on these resolutions. Handwritten letters are always best. Fax numbers for Heads of States and foreign ministers can be found at the Abolition 2000 website at <Http://www.abolition2000.org> and the Reaching Critical Will website at <Http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org>.

Take Action and Write a Letter

Dear Foreign Minister and UN Ambassador,

I am writing to you because I understand that a number of important resolutions concerning nuclear weapons are coming up in the United Nations General Assembly First Committee, starting this month.

I am concerned that my country may not be doing enough to rid the world of the one thing that could possibly destroy civilization and perhaps the human race.

I understand that in a press conference on 14 September, the New Agenda Coalition (NAC) (New Zealand, Ireland, Sweden, Brazil, South Africa, Egypt and Mexico) asked the nuclear weapons states to fulfill their obligations to get rid of nuclear weapons under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

This is a wonderful initiative, and I believe that my country should also take a leading role in supporting this vital initiative. Just as New Zealand and Ireland, Brazil, Mexico, South Africa and Egypt, all small/middle countries, are pressing the US and Russia to

get rid of their, so should my country.

There are at least seven really good initiatives that will be presented to the United Nations General Assembly, including a resolution from the NAC. Also included is a resolution to prohibit the use of nuclear weapons, a resolution for a nuclear weapons convention like the chemical weapons convention, a resolution to take nuclear weapons off "hair-trigger" alert, as recommended by the Canberra Commission, a resolution calling for a nuclear weapons free zone in the Southern Hemisphere, and a resolution to prevent space from being used for military purposes.

I urge you, Foreign Minister, to please support the New Agenda group in the General Assembly and satisfy the desire of all those who want this country to take a leading role in nuclear disarmament.

(Signed) (Your name)

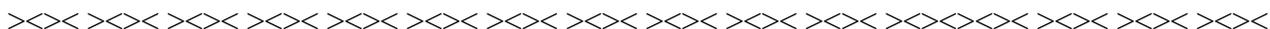
ACTION ALERT

Free Vanunu Vigil

On 4 October 2000, a vigil marking the 14th anniversary of the kidnapping and imprisonment of Mordechai Vanunu will take place at the Peres Peace Center in Tel-Aviv, Israel. Shimon Peres, Minister of Regional Development and former Prime Minister and Defense Minister, is a central figure behind Israel's undisclosed nuclear industry. He was also the person who gave the order to abduct Vanunu in Rome, drug him and take him to Israel to be secretly tried. Vanunu was given a sentence of 18 years of imprisonment.

Demonstrators will demand the release of Vanunu and an end to his mistreatment by prison authorities. Vanunu, who spent 11.5 years in solitary confinement, has been allowed to socialize with other prisoners since 1998. However, in violation of the law and of the security services policy, Vanunu was arbitrarily returned to solitary confinement in June 2000.

Vigils and protests in support of Vanunu and nuclear disarmament will take place throughout the week in places all around the world, including Washington D.C., Stockholm, Oslo, Sidney and London. For more information about the vigil or the campaign to free Mordechai Vanunu, please email Rayna Moss at legalese@netvision.net.il.



International Day of Protest to Stop the
Militarization of Space

The arms race is moving into Outer Space. The US Space Command has publicly stated that it intends to "control and dominate space in order to protect US interests and investments." In the US Space Command document entitled "Vision for 2020," the Pentagon states that because of corporate "globalization of the world economy" there will be a widening gap between the "haves and the have-nots." The document states that space "superiority" will emerge as an "essential element of battlefield success" as the Space Command becomes the military instrument by which challenges to corporate control are suppressed in regions around the world.

The Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space is calling for individuals and organizations to organize an event in their community on 7 October 2000 to protest the militarization of Outer Space. If you would like more information to host an event or an organizer's packet, visit: [Http://www.space4peace.org](http://www.space4peace.org)

NUCLEAR INSANITY

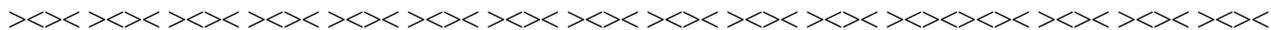
"Democracies will not sacrifice to protect their security in the sense of danger, and every time we create the impression that we and the Soviets are cooperating and moderating the competition we diminish the sense of apprehension."
Richard Perle, former US Assistant Secretary of Defense

"With your support, the program, to date, has achieved some major milestones as we move from underground nuclear test-based to science-based nuclear weapons assessment and certification. Most notably, we are about to certify, for the fourth consecutive year, that the safety, security and reliability of the nation's nuclear weapons stockpile is assured without the need for underground nuclear yield testing at this time....Our nuclear deterrent remains the foundation for US national security."

Statement of Brigadier General Thomas F. Gioconda, USAF
Acting Deputy Administrator
for Defense Programs
National Nuclear Security Administration
U.S. Department of Energy
FY 2001 Appropriations Hearings
(Full testimony available on the National Nuclear Security Administration website at <http://www.nnsa.doe.gov>)

NAPF HAPPENINGS

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation is now offering free on-line memberships, which include a subscription to The Sunflower. We are giving all current Sunflower subscribers free on-line membership to the Foundation. If you do not want to accept this membership, please send a message to wagingpeace@napf.org. Future issues of the Sunflower will include updates on NAPF activities. For more information on membership, please visit: <https://www.wagingpeace/mbrshp.html>



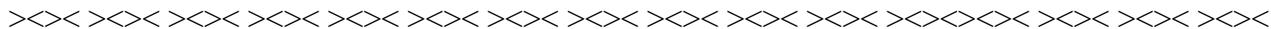
2001 Swackhamer Peace Essay Contest

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation announces the topic for the 2001 Swackhamer Peace Essay Contest.

"Who is your choice for the most important peace hero of the 20th Century? Write an essay supporting your choice and describing the qualities that make that person a peace hero."

The contest is open to all high school students around the world. Essay guidelines are available on the NAPF website at: <http://www.wagingpeace.org/awards/swackrules.html>.

For more information on Peace Heros, please visit: <http://www.wagingpeace.org/hero/index2.html>.

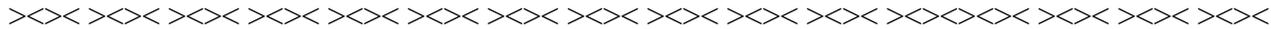


Message of Peace Exhibit in Santa Barbara

During the month of September, the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation hosted an international traveling exhibition from the Hiroshima and Nagasaki Peace Memorial Museums in Japan. The exhibit was displayed at the Reynolds Gallery at Westmont College from 1-27 September. The exhibition was a Flagship Event of the United Nations International Year for a Culture of Peace and included a month-long series of community-wide events.

The exhibit, "A Message of Peace" included photographic panels and artifacts from the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The exhibit preserves the memory of the tragic consequences of the atomic bombings of these cities in the hope of strengthening the resolve to abolish these weapons of mass destruction and to strengthen commitments to a more peaceful world. Miyoko Matsubara, a survivor of Hiroshima spoke to various classrooms throughout the month and shared her testimony with visitors to the exhibit.

The events concluded with a Peace Festival on Saturday, 23 September, co-sponsored by various community organizations and featuring musical guests, art work and children's activities. A "Virtual Exhibit," based on the exhibit in Santa Barbara, will soon be featured on the Foundation's website.



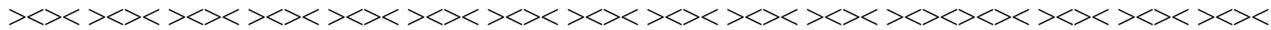
A Message from Hiroshima

By Miyoko Matsubara

Fifty-five years have passed since the end of World War II. However, in spite of our prayers, the nuclear weapons countries have not fulfilled their obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to achieve nuclear disarmament. Therefore, I think we are still quite a distance from abolishing nuclear weapons.

Facing the new century, it is imperative to do all we can do to prevent a repeat of nuclear war in the future. In this respect, I think one of the most important things to do is to sow seeds of peace in children's hearts and to nurture them.

Therefore, for me, as one of the survivors who experienced the horror of nuclear weapons, it is my mission to devote my life to telling my atomic bomb experience to people all over the world, to spread the spirit and feelings of Hiroshima for peace, and to pray for peaceful co-existence among nations. I believe that sowing seeds of peace in children's hearts will enable a change in the destiny of society and human life.



New Additions to WagingPeace.org

David Krieger's Open Letter to the Next President of the United States
http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/09september/krieger-open_letter_to_new_prez.htm

Guidebook for Youth Leaders:
Advice and Resources for Peace on Nuclear Weapons
<http://www.wagingpeace.org/students/index.html>

Frequently Asked Questions on Nuclear Weapons Dangers
<http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/krieger-faq.htm>

Signposts, Milestones to a Culture of Peace by Jennifer Allen Simons, Ph.D.
<http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/09september/simon-signposts.htm>

Peace is a Path: Poetic Perspectives on Peace by David Krieger is available via PDF File <http://www.wagingpeace.org/hero/index.html>

Frank Kelly, former Truman speech writer, on "Moving Humanity Toward a Great Future"
<http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/09september/kelley-movinghumanitytowardagreat.htm>

Harrison Ford is the newest member of the Foundation's Advisory Council. Read what Ford has to say about nuclear weapons at:

<http://www.wagingpeace.org>

RESOURCES

Visit the new and improved website of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation at <Http://www.wagingpeace.org>.

"Cold War Military Relics: Why Congress Funds Them" By Thomas A. Cardamone, Jr In the post cold war era, powerful legislators from both parties continue to see the Pentagon budget as a jobs program for constituents. Too often, funds are allocated for expensive weapons programs and equipment that lack a mission. A bold and reasonable defense policy should cut all research and development funds for unneeded and unworkable cold war relics, including the national missile defense system.

<Http://www.foreignpolicy-infocus.org/briefs/vol5/v5n29relics.html>

Full speeches from the United Nations Millennium Summit and the names of the Heads of State that read them are available at:

Http://www.un.org/millennium/statements_summit.htm

Jonathan Schell's "The Folly of Arms Control" is the lead article in the September/October issue of the journal Foreign Affairs.

"Foreign Relations at a Crossroads" A viewpoint article by William A. Self is available on the Peacezine (an on-line magazine and info. center) at:

<Http://www.peacezine.org/Editorials/index.html>

The latest issue of IEER's newsletter, Science for Democratic Action, is now available on-line. The issue features Ionizing Radiation (measuring it, health effects, etc.).

http://www.ieer.org/sdfiles/vol_8/8-4/index.html.

Editors

Carah Ong
David Krieger

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Carah Lynn Ong
Coordinator, Abolition 2000

"He aha te nui mea o te ao? He tangata, he tangata, he tangata" (A Maori saying)

Translation: "What is the most important thing in the world? It is the people, the people, the people."

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Santa Barbara, California 93108
Tel: (805) 965-3443 Fax: (805) 568-0466
email: admin@abolition2000.org
URL: <http://www.abolition2000.org>

To Unsubscribe, send a blank message to: sunflower-napf-unsubscribe@eGroups.com

To: "Kenneth Giles" <kenanddavid@starpower.net>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Letter on de-alerting
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <004201c029b5\$64ac3280\$f7403ad0@atw.pa.cable.rcn.com>
References: <3.0.3.32.20000926135324.00692608@pop2.igc.org>

At 09:34 PM 9/28/00 -0400, you wrote:

>Howard...

>Please list Jewish Peace Fellowship as a signer of the de-alerting letter....

Ken,

Thanks for signing.

Can you provide me a mailing address for you in case I have something other than e-mail to send you? Also, do you have a fax number?

Thanks,
Howard

X-Sender: dkimball@[63.106.26.66]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Fri, 29 Sep 2000 14:02:05 -0400
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: Media Advisory: Prez Candidates on Nuclear Policy

September 29, 2000

TO: Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers members and friends

FR: Daryl Kimball, Director

RE: The 2000 Presidential Candidates and Major Nuclear Weapons and Non-Proliferation Policy Issues

The next President will face an array of nuclear weapons policy challenges that will have a profound effect on U.S. national security for years to come. The next President has the opportunity and the obligation to address these challenges in ways that reduce existing nuclear dangers and prevent new threats from emerging.

Vice President Al Gore and Governor George W. Bush, the major 2000 presidential election contenders, have outlined their positions on many of the most important nuclear arms control and non-proliferation issues. However, questions still remain about the details, costs and plans for implementing their proposals, and securing domestic and international support for them.

It is likely that at least some of these questions will be addressed in the upcoming Presidential Debates, the first of which is scheduled for October 3 in Boston.

The attached files contain a Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers media advisory summarizing the major candidates views on key issues and a companion summary table from the Fourth Freedom Forum that will be distributed to reporters in the next few days. The text of the media advisory is also contained below.

For further details, see "Presidential Election Forum: The Candidates on Arms Control" from the September issue of Arms Control Today <<http://www.armscontrol.org>>. The article includes responses from Mr. Gore and Mr. Bush to detailed questions on key issues.

The Global Security Institute and the Fourth Freedom Forum are also sponsoring a symposium on nuclear weapons issues the eve of the first debate in Boston. For more details, see <<http://www.gsainstitute.org/rsp/>>

For further information on the candidates from the candidates, see:

<<http://www.algore.com>>

<<http://www.georgewbush.com>>

<<http://www.gopatgo2000.com>>

<<http://www.votenader.com>>

- DK

"The 2000 Presidential Candidates on Pivotal Nuclear Weapons and Non-Proliferation Decisions"

COALITION TO REDUCE NUCLEAR DANGERS -- NEWS ADVISORY

September 29, 2000

CONTACT: Daryl Kimball 202-546-0795 x136

THE NEXT PRESIDENT will face an array of nuclear weapons policy challenges that will have a profound effect on U.S. national security for decades to come. The next President has the opportunity and the responsibility to address these challenges in ways that reduce existing nuclear dangers and prevent new threats from emerging. At the Review Conference for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty earlier this year, the U.S. and other nuclear weapons states agreed to an "unequivocal undertaking" to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

The Clinton Administration leaves behind an extensive list of unsettled business:

- * the U.S. and Russia still deploy over 10,000 Cold War-era strategic nuclear weapons, approximately 4000 of which remain on "hair-trigger" alert, increasing the possibility of accidental nuclear war;
- * efforts to reduce nuclear weapons through START II and START III have stalled;
- * the next president will be under political pressure to deploy missile defenses, even though the system has not yet been proven to work, is opposed by U.S. allies, and threatens to create a new arms race;
- * U.S. nuclear testing and non-proliferation policy is in limbo following the Senate's rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty last October;
- * unresolved nuclear and ballistic missile proliferation dangers in the Middle East, South Asia, the former- Soviet Union, and Korea could worsen and be involved in regional conflicts.

There is no consensus in Congress on how to address these challenges. In addition, Congress is expected to approve legislation that will require the next President, within his first year in office, to undertake a new "Nuclear Posture Review," which could lead to changes in nuclear force structure, strategy and infrastructure requirements.

Vice President Al Gore and Governor George W. Bush, the major 2000 presidential election contenders, have outlined their positions on many of the most important nuclear arms control and non-proliferation issues. However, questions still remain about the details, costs and plans for

implementing their proposals, and securing domestic and international support for them.

Attached are a series of statements and articles that summarize their positions on key issues. For further details, see "Presidential Election Forum: The Candidates on Arms Control" from the September issue of Arms Control Today <<http://www.armscontrol.org>> It includes responses from Mr. Gore and Mr. Bush to detailed questions on key issues.

We encourage closer scrutiny of this important set of issues in advance of the November 7, 2000 election. Should you have any questions, feel free to contact the Coalition at (202) 546-0795 x136.

COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY

Mr. Gore has been an outspoken proponent of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, calling it an important non- proliferation tool. He was a co-sponsor of the 1992 nuclear test moratorium legislation that led to an end to U.S. testing and the signature of the CTBT in 1996. Gore has said the Senate rejection of the Treaty was "an act of massive irresponsibility," and, as recently as September 15, Gore reiterated his pledge to make CTBT ratification a major foreign policy priority if he is elected. Gore's running mate, Senator Joe Lieberman, voted for the CTBT and co-wrote an October 16, 1999 editorial in The New York Times with Senator Chuck Hagel (R-NE) saying they, "along with a clear majority in the Senate, have not given up hope of finding common ground in our quest for a sound and secure ban on nuclear testing."

Mr. Bush has said he supports the current nuclear test moratorium, but told Arms Control Today that he opposes the CTBT because it "does not stop proliferation ... it is not verifiable ... and it would stop us from ensuring the safety and reliability of our nation's nuclear deterrent should the need arise." Bush advisor Condoleeza Rice told The Washington Post on June 12, 2000 that Bush foresees any resumption of testing in the near future as being based on "questions of reliability and safety" of current weapons. As for developing new weapons, Bush is "reserving judgment. . . . It has not come up, but it is not inconceivable," she said. Some Republican Senators have suggested that the U.S. should develop new types of nuclear weapons.

In July 1992, Governor Bush's running mate, Dick Cheney, then serving as Defense Secretary, signed-off on an Administration policy decision to conduct nuclear tests only for "safety and reliability" purposes, rather than for the development of new nuclear weapons. Mr. Cheney opposed the CTBT in 1999. Some Bush advisors, including former JCS Chairman Colin Powell, are on record in support of the CTBT.

Key Questions:

* How does Mr. Bush propose the United States persuade other states, like China and India, not to test and improve their arsenals without leading the U.S. to ratify the CTBT?

* Would Mr. Bush support bi- partisan efforts to revisit the CTBT?

* How does Mr. Gore expect he can rally bi-partisan Senate support for the CTBT following last year's Senate vote?

* Would Mr. Gore be prepared to withdraw from the CTBT if there is a nuclear weapon "safety or reliability" problem that nuclear testing could help address?

NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE (NMD) and THE ABM TREATY

Mr. Gore supports the Clinton Administration's to conduct research and testing of a limited national missile defense with interceptors at up to two bases within the framework of a modified Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with Russia. Thus far, Russia (and China) have opposed NMD deployment and any modification of the ABM Treaty. Gore supports President Clinton's September 1 decision to defer action on NMD deployment. Gore said on August 31, that "The President's decision allows time ... to be more certain that these technologies actually work together properly." He also stated that he would "oppose the kinds of missile defense systems that would unnecessarily upset strategic stability and threaten to open the gates for a renewed arms race" The CBO estimates that a limited, ground-based system will cost \$60 billion through 2015.

Mr. Bush has stated that he will deploy a much larger and broader missile defense "to protect all 50 states and our friends and allies and deployed forces overseas ... at the earliest possible date." He told Arms Control Today that: "The Clinton-Gore administration at first denied the need for a national missile defense system. Then it delayed. Now the approach it proposes is flawed—a system initially based on a single site." Though Bush has not described what combination of land, air, and sea-based missile defenses he would pursue, in 1996, the Senate Budget Committee estimated it would cost over \$100 billion to build and operate a layered system. Mr. Bush says that he would withdraw from the ABM treaty if Russia does not agree U.S. proposals to modify it to permit NMD.

Congress supports further NMD research and development, but is divided on how and whether to pursue NMD deployment. A majority of Republican Senators are on record opposing an agreement with Russia to modify the ABM Treaty that allows only a limited NMD system.

Key Questions:

* How will Mr. Gore and Mr. Bush ensure that neither Russia nor China will substantially increase their nuclear forces in the event that the U.S. deploys an NMD system?

* Will each of the candidates support realistic NMD testing to ensure that the system works?

* Even if such NMD systems work as designed, won't unfriendly states find other ways to strike at the U.S.? How does Mr. Gore think he can secure Senate support for modifications to the ABM Treaty to allow only a limited

system?

* What is Mr. Bush's specific proposal and cost estimate for a layered NMD and how will he ensure that it works reliably?

NUCLEAR WEAPONS REDUCTIONS AND "DE-ALERTING"

Mr. Bush has suggested a new direction for pursuing nuclear arms cuts. In a May 23, 2000 speech, Bush called nuclear weapons "expensive relics of dead conflicts," and proposed that the United States could make unilateral cuts in U.S. strategic nuclear forces below those called for in START II (3,500) "without compromising our security in any way." Bush also advocates removing "as many weapons as possible from high-alert status." If elected, Bush says he will "ask the Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment of our nuclear force posture" and an "assessment of what we can safely do to lower the alert status of our forces." Bush proposes inviting the Russian government to take reciprocal steps.

Some Congressional Republicans have expressed guarded support for Governor Bush's approach; others, including the Chairman of the Senate Strategic Forces Subcommittee, Wayne Allard (R-CO), have expressed opposition, labeling the Republican presidential nominee's call for unilateral cuts in America's nuclear weapons arsenal "inadvisable." While Governor Bush has said that the Clinton-Gore administration's nuclear weapons policy "remain[s] locked in a Cold War mentality," the Republican-led Congress has passed legislation each year since 1998 prohibiting the nuclear risk reduction initiatives proposed by Mr. Bush.

As Mr. Gore told Arms Control Today, he supports continued efforts to achieve negotiated, verifiable reductions of U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons to the levels outlined at the 1997 Helsinki Summit (2,500 for each side). Concerning unilateral reductions, Gore told Arms Control Today, "If the Russians wish to reduce unilaterally below that level [2,500] for economic reasons, they certainly can and should. But for the United States to go lower requires a thorough re-examination of ... nuclear doctrine."

Prospects for further negotiated reductions remain uncertain. Although Russia ratified START II earlier this year, the agreement has not entered into force due to disagreement on how to proceed with national missile defense and the ABM Treaty. Even after START II, the U.S. arsenal will include about 1000 tactical nuclear weapons, 3,500 deployed strategic weapons, plus 500 strategic spares, and another 2,500 nuclear weapons held in "reserve" as a hedge against a renewed nuclear arms race. Agreement on START III, as outlined in Helsinki, have been held up since 1999 largely because of U.S. insistence on further modifications of the ABM Treaty to allow a "limited" U.S. national anti-missile system.

Key Questions:

* How does Mr. Gore propose to address the danger of nuclear war posed by weapons on high-alert?

* Does Mr. Gore support negotiation of a new strategic arms reduction treaty even if Russia and the U.S. cannot agree to modifications of the ABM Treaty?

* What would Mr. Bush and Mr. Gore do, if elected, to remove legislative obstacles to permit further reductions of nuclear weapons slated for elimination under existing arms reduction treaties?

* If the United States proceeds with a significant missile defense system, as Governor Bush proposes, why won't Russia feel compelled to keep a large number of strategic nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert to preserve their ability to launch a devastating counterattack?

* How do the candidates propose to reduce the enormous stockpile of tactical nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons held in "reserve?"

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The Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers is a non-partisan alliance of 17 of the nation's leading non-proliferation organizations. *The views and analysis in this paper do not necessarily reflect those of every member of the Coalition. See the Coalition's Web Site <<http://www.crnd.org>> for further information on nuclear weapons, as well as key statements from the two major Presidential candidates, and public opinion data.

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\ADVS09282000.WPD"

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Final where do the Candidates StandFINAL.doc"

Daryl Kimball, Executive Director
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
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Washington, DC 20002
(ph) 202-546-0795 x136 (fax) 202-546-7970
website <<http://www.crnd.org>>

Where do the Candidates Stand on Nuclear Security Issues?

GORE

BUSH

Reductions in U.S. Nuclear Arsenals

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Advocates reductions to proposed START III levels of 2,500-2,000 strategic weapons. ➤ No mention of tactical nuclear weapons reductions. ➤ Does not support unilateral U.S. cuts. ➤ Supports a new Nuclear Posture Review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Will pursue lowest number (unspecified) “consistent with our security”. ➤ No mention of tactical nuclear weapons reductions. ➤ Supports unilateral U.S. cuts. ➤ Supports a new Nuclear Posture Review.
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De-Alerting U.S. Nuclear Arsenal

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Does not mention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Believes U.S. “should remove as many weapons as possible” from high alert. ➤ Will seek assessment of policy for lowering alert status of U.S. forces.
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Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Supports. ➤ Pledges to “immediately revive the ratification process” in the Senate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Opposes. ➤ Believes CTBT is “unwise,” but supports U.S. self-imposed testing moratorium.
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Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Supports. ➤ Pledges to strengthen NPT and work for universal adherence to the Treaty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Unclear. ➤ Has not mentioned NPT specifically.
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Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wants to “work hard” to negotiate an amended ABM Treaty with Russians. ➤ Willing to abandon ABM Treaty if no compromise is reached. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proposes a more ambitious missile defense system inconsistent with ABM Treaty. ➤ Would give “prompt notice” to abandon ABM Treaty if no compromise is reached.
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Missile defense system(s)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Supports limited system designed to “face a small number of inter-continental ballistic missiles.”* ➤ Supports delay in deployment until “fully convinced that the technologies are ready.” ➤ Estimated cost of Gore’s (same as current Clinton plan) proposed plan will be at least \$60 billion dollars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Supports a system designed to defend all 50 states, as well as U.S. allies and troops overseas, at “earliest possible date”.* ➤ Supports soonest possible deployment of land-, sea- and space-based system. ➤ Bush proposal is larger in scale with an estimated cost of at least \$100 billion.
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*There is significant, credible doubt among top scientists about the technical feasibility of either proposed system.

Table compiled by Alistair Millar, Vice President Fourth Freedom Forum
11 Dupont Circle, NW, Ninth Floor, Washington, DC 20036, e-mail: amillar@fourthfreedom.org

COALITION TO REDUCE NUCLEAR DANGERS

The 2000 Presidential Candidates on Pivotal Nuclear Weapons and Non-Proliferation Decisions

NEWS ADVISORY

September 29, 2000

CONTACT: Daryl Kimball 202-546-0795
x136

THE NEXT PRESIDENT will face an array of nuclear weapons policy challenges that will have a profound effect on U.S. national security for decades to come. The next President has the opportunity and the responsibility to address these challenges in ways that reduce existing nuclear dangers and prevent new threats from emerging. At the Review Conference for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty earlier this year, the U.S. and other nuclear weapons states agreed to an “unequivocal undertaking” to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

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efforts to reduce nuclear weapons through START II and START III have stalled;
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U.S. nuclear testing and non-proliferation policy is in limbo following the Senate’s rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty last October;
unresolved nuclear and ballistic missile proliferation dangers in the Middle East, South Asia, the former-Soviet Union, and Korea could worsen.

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Key Questions: How does Mr. Bush propose the United States persuade other states, like China and India, not to test and improve their arsenals without leading the U.S. to ratify the CTBT? Would Mr. Bush support bi-partisan efforts to revisit the CTBT? How does Mr. Gore expect he can rally bi-partisan Senate support for the CTBT following last year’s Senate vote? Would Mr. Gore be prepared to withdraw from the CTBT if there is a nuclear weapon “safety or reliability” problem that nuclear testing could help address?

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and cost estimate for a layered NMD and how will he ensure that it works reliably?

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As Mr. Gore told *Arms Control Today*, he supports continued efforts to achieve negotiated, verifiable reductions of U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons to the levels outlined at the 1997 Helsinki Summit (2,500 for each side). Concerning unilateral reductions, Gore told *Arms Control Today*, "If the Russians wish to reduce unilaterally below that level [2,500] for economic reasons, they certainly can and should. But for the United States to go lower requires a thorough re-examination of ... nuclear doctrine."

Prospects for further negotiated reductions remain uncertain. Although Russia ratified START II earlier this year, the agreement has not entered into force due to disagreement on how to proceed with national missile defense and the ABM Treaty. Even after START II, the U.S. arsenal will include about 1000 tactical nuclear weapons, 3,500 deployed strategic weapons, plus 500 strategic spares, and another 2,500 nuclear weapons held in "reserve" as a hedge against a renewed nuclear arms race. Agreement on START III, as outlined in Helsinki, have been held up since 1999 largely because of U.S. insistence on further modifications of the ABM Treaty to allow a "limited" U.S. national anti-missile system.

Key Questions: How does Mr. Gore propose to address the danger of nuclear war posed by weapons on high-alert? Does Mr. Gore support negotiation of a new strategic arms reduction treaty even if Russia and the U.S. cannot agree to modifications of the ABM Treaty? What would Mr. Bush and Mr. Gore do, if elected, to remove legislative obstacles to permit further reductions of nuclear weapons slated for elimination under existing arms reduction treaties? If the United States proceeds with a significant missile defense system, as Governor Bush proposes, why won't Russia feel compelled to keep a large number of strategic nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert to preserve their ability to launch a devastating counterattack? How do the candidates propose to reduce the enormous stockpile of *tactical* nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons held in "reserve?"

*The Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers is a non-partisan alliance of 17 of the nation's leading non-proliferation organizations. *The views and analysis in this paper do not necessarily reflect those of every member of the Coalition. See the Coalition's Web Site <<http://www.crnd.org>> for further information on nuclear weapons, as well as key statements from the two major Presidential candidates, and public opinion data.*

From: Vmsmagic@cs.com
Date: Fri, 29 Sep 2000 13:12:23 EDT
Subject: Bethesda UMC Check
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
X-Mailer: CompuServe 2000 32-bit sub 103

Deposit of the subject check results in a general fund balance of \$1,719.19.

P.

X-Sender: flick@pop.igc.org
Date: Fri, 29 Sep 2000 16:42:24 -0400
To: updates@reachingcriticalwill.org
From: Felicity Hill <flick@igc.org>
Subject: GA First Committee
Cc: wilpf-news@igc.topica.com

<x-rich>Dear All,

Below please find all references made by countries on nuclear disarmament in the General debate of the General Assembly.

This is good material to read to identify country positions as we move into the First Committee from Monday 2nd October - 3rd November, 2000.

Please note that New York based NGOs are making efforts to place First Committee speeches, working papers and draft resolutions on line as soon as possible and will be providing weekly reports, all available at

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1stcommittee/1comindx.html>

best wishes,

Felicity

<bold>Bangladesh:</bold> FM Al-Haj Abdus Samad Azad

"To ensure peace and development, we must move ahead with an agenda for real

disarmament. The nuclearisation of our own region in South Asia has caused us

concern. As one of the least developed regions in the world, South Asia

cannot afford to get into a race for nuclear weapons. Reflective of her

Constitutional commitment to total and general disarmament, Bangladesh took

the lead in South Asia to sign the CTBT in 1996 and ratifying it earlier this

year. We also were among the first in South Asia to sign the Ottawa treaty on

the ban of anti personnel mines, which was also ratified by us during the

Millennium Summit along with the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

(CCWC) and all its Protocols."

Belarus: FM Ural Latypou

"The Republic of Belarus is committed to its choice for a nuclear-weapon-

free world. We believe in the generosity and great meaning of the initiative

put forward by the Head of our State to establish a nuclear-weapon-free space

in Central and Eastern Europe. We are confident that in due time this idea

will receive a sufficient number of proponents...

"It is critical to maintain and consolidate the strategic global parity built

under the complex conditions of the 20th century. In this regard,

preservation of and respect for the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty is a

logical basis for the maintenance of international stability. Its violation

could result in an extremely dangerous disruption of the established set of

interdependent agreements in this area. The Republic of Belarus will again

co-sponsor the resolution on the ABM during this session of the UN General

Assembly."

<bold>Canada:</bold> FM Lloyd Axworthy

"Aggressive pursuit of the global arms control and disarmament agenda is the

ultimate responsible act. Our generation built the nuclear arsenals that are

outmoded and rotting; we produced the chemical weapons that poison people;

and today we still make and distribute the small arms that are found

everywhere - in the hands of children, the arsenals of drug dealers and the

garrisons of guerilla fighters.

"But we have also had the foresight to build a system of international

obligations and principles to constrain our own behaviour. We have to

validate and implement these instruments. Above all, we must do nothing to

damage them.

"Certainly, governments must prepare for the defence of their people.

Responsible defence is an element of responsible government. But surely, our

responsibility to defend our citizens begins not with the development of new

weapons systems, but by dismantling old ones: by ratifying the CTBT

(Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty); by joining the 104 states parties to

the Ottawa Treaty; by implementing the international non- proliferation norms

and disarmament obligations embodied in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

(NPT); by developing comprehensive action plans to stop the proliferation of

small arms and missile technology."

China: FM Tang Jiaxun

"Global strategic stability is the foundation on which world security rests.

And the 1972 ABM Treaty is an important cornerstone for global strategic

stability. Any move to undermine the totality and effectiveness of the Treaty

will have a profound negative impact on world peace and security. The

proposal for a national missile defense system that is prohibited by the ABM

Treaty is essentially aimed at seeking unilateral military and strategic

supremacy and thus a typical example of the Cold War mentality. Such a plan,

if implemented, will only bring serious negative consequences to the security

of the whole world. The adoption by the General Assembly of the Resolution on

Preservation of and Compliance with the ABM Treaty at its 54th session with

an overwhelming majority is an indicator of the firm will of most countries

in the world to maintain and strictly observe the ABM Treaty. The UN should

continue to show serious concern over the attempt by a certain country to

develop a missile defense system to the detriment of the global strategic

stability and it should take necessary measures to stop this dangerous

development."

He also held up the agreement by China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and

Tajikistan on "confidence-building in the military field and reduction of

military forces in border areas" as a "useful" example of "a new security

concept."

Czech Republic: FM Jan Kavan

"We believe that boosting defense capacities to protect against potential

attack is an absolutely legitimate step by any government. In the case of

National Missile Defense, however, we are talking of a concept shrouded in

question marks. In our opinion, security, as conceived today, is

comprehensive and integral, something that cannot be built up to the

detriment of other partners. The Czech Republic sees the way to a safer world

primarily in a continuation of the disarmament process and the non-

proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction, leading ultimately to a

world free of any nuclear weapons. We support the view that a more intense

disarmament process will lead to savings in the funds spent on arms.

Employing them for peaceful means would increase the ability of the

international community to tackle pressing challenges such as the widening

gap between rich and poor countries, deal with ethnic and religious

conflicts, environmental care, and so on. I would like to assure you, Mr.

President, that efforts to renew the momentum in the disarmament process will

continue to have unequivocal support of the Czech Republic. Therefore, the

Czech Republic welcomes President Clinton's decision to leave the

verdict on

the NMD to the new President."

Egypt: FM Amre Moussa

"We would like to reaffirm the initiatives made by Egypt for the elimination

of weapons of mass destruction and nuclear weapons." Egypt welcomed the

outcome of the NPT Conference, particularly the importance of the Middle East

resolution.

"We also welcome the proposal by the Secretary-General to hold an

international conference to achieve the objective of nuclear disarmament as

adopted in the final document of the Millennium Summit last week. This will

constitute a step towards the implementation of the our proposal to convene

an international conference to consider ridding the world of nuclear weapons

within a specified time period."

Germany: FM Joschka Fischer

"One of the greatest dangers facing humanity remains the proliferation of

weapons of mass destruction. The risk of regional arms raises, particularly

in South Asia, has increased. Further developing the international arms

control regime therefore continues to be one of the UN's key tasks. This will

require resolute implementation of the results of the 6th NPT Review

Conference. Against this background, President Clinton's decision not to

commit now to the development of a national missile defence system is

very

welcome. The ABM Treaty must remain as a cornerstone of strategic stability

and the basis for further nuclear disarmament measures."

India: FM Jaswant Singh

"Disarmament, and global nuclear disarmament in particular, is essential to

engender a greater sense of security among Member States. India has been, and

will continue to be, in the forefront of efforts towards global nuclear

disarmament and genuine non-proliferation. We welcome the recommendation of

the Secretary General in his report on the Millennium Summit to convene an

international conference on Eliminating Nuclear Danger. We urge commencement

on negotiations on a Nuclear Weapons Convention to bring about a

nuclear-weapon-free world. India remains ready to participate in agreed and

irreversible steps such as de-alerting of nuclear forces, thus lowering

nuclear danger through accidental use or otherwise; also, a global agreement

on no-first-use and on non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon

states.

"The situation with regard to the entry into force of the Comprehensive

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the lack of progress, on a Programme of

Work at the Conference on Disarmament, in Geneva, shows the importance of

building a consensus, both within and amongst nations, on issues that affect

national and international security. We are conscious that 155 countries are,

at present, signatories to the CTBT. We would like to reiterate to them our

continuing commitment that India does not wish to stand in the way of entry

into force of the CTBT. India volunteered, and continues to observe a

moratorium on further explosive nuclear testing. This meets the basic

obligation of the CTBT. India also remains ready to engage in meaningful

negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament, including on a global treaty

to ban the future production of fissile material for weapons purposes."

Ireland: FM Brian Cowen

"Progress in disarmament remains crucially important both to the maintenance

of peace and to development.

"At the Sixth Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, very

considerable efforts were made by all the States parties to ensure a

successful outcome. This reflects the central role of this Treaty for the

achievement of a world free of nuclear weapons. The outcome highlights the

underlying premise of the Non-Proliferation Treaty that these weapons do not

provide assurances of peace and security. The threat to humanity posed by

their continued existence will remain until we achieve an effective and

global ban.

"There have been welcome and significant reductions of their arsenals by the

nuclear weapon States. But defence strategies, based on nuclear weapons,

continue to include the possible use, even the first use, of these weapons.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty is not a charter for the indefinite retention of

nuclear weapons by any State. It represents a clear obligation to make

nuclear disarmament a reality. At the Review Conference the parties to the

Non-Proliferation Treaty came closer in their common understanding of what is

demanding by the Treaty. In this connection the "unequivocal commitment to the

total elimination of their nuclear weapons" made by the nuclear weapon States

is of fundamental significance.

"However, let us not lull ourselves into complacency because we have reached

agreement on a programme of action. We now have an opportunity to begin the

root and branch elimination of these weapons. Progress is primarily dependent

on action by the five nuclear weapon States. States which participate in

security arrangements involving nuclear weapons have a particular

responsibility to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in security policies.

All states share a responsibility to advance negotiation of those measures

needed to guarantee a world free of nuclear weapons. For our part, Ireland

and our partners in the New Agenda Coalition are determined to work

vigorously for the achievement of this goal."

<bold>Israel:</bold> Acting FM Shlomo Ben-Ami

"The Middle East is not tranquil yet. It is still replete with armed conflicts, political hostilities and animosities. Israel believes that regional arrangements are crucial for arms control. A step-by-step approach, commensurate with progress towards comprehensive peace, is the right approach. We are concerned by the expanding stockpiles of conventional weapons in the region. That is complemented by attempts made by Iran and Iraq to acquire and develop non-conventional weapons, and by an increasing missile threat. Just recently, Iran conducted a long-range ballistic missile test. Israel attaches great importance to the eventual establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region. In order to reach that goal, direct negotiations between all States of the region must be held."

<bold>Japan:</bold> FM Yohei Kono

"I highly appreciate the final document adopted at the 2000 NPT Review Conference this spring, since it contains practical steps to be taken in the future in the fields of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear arsenals. I also appreciate the postponement by the U.S. Government of its decision to deploy a National Missile Defense, as a result of prudent consideration with an emphasis on a further dialogue on this important issue.

Japan hopes that this announcement will inspire a further deepening of the

discussion on issues surrounding NMD. I hope other countries respond to this

move by taking actions to avoid a vicious circle of an arms race, and to

create a beneficent circle toward nuclear disarmament.

"The international community must continue its efforts for the non-

proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and also demand that the

nuclear-weapon States further reduce their nuclear arsenals. This will

strongly require a further reduction by the United States and Russia in their

nuclear weapons through the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, as well as

efforts by other nuclear-weapon States, unilaterally or through their

negotiations, to reduce their nuclear arsenals...

"... Japan will submit to this session of the General Assembly a draft

resolution on the elimination of nuclear weapons which displays a "paths"

toward the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons, while ensuring the

non-proliferation of weapons of mass-destruction. It does so through measures

such as the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban

Treaty (CTBT), and the immediate commencement and early conclusion of

negotiations on the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty, as well as the promotion

of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty- (START) III negotiations, and through

further deeper reductions in later stage in nuclear arsenals, leading to the

final stage for total elimination. Japan expects that this resolution

will

gain wide support from the international community."

Kenya: FM Bonaya Adhi Godana

"Turning to disarmament and international security, we are disappointed that

the conference on disarmament for the second year running has not undertaken

any substantive work. This situation is particularly disturbing since the

conference is the sole Multilateral Disarmament Negotiating Forum. The

conference has for a considerable period of time been expected to conduct

serious negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty and a Treaty on

Nuclear Disarmament. This very Assembly has in various Resolutions urged the

Conference on Disarmament to undertake such negotiations. During its 54th

Session for instance, the Assembly passed four Resolutions which inter alia

called on the conference to get down to serious work.

"The lack of progress at the Disarmament Conference is due to the reluctance

of key Nuclear-Weapon States to submit themselves to negotiate in good faith,

despite their obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. We

still expect the Nuclear Weapon States to honour their commitment to

undertake genuine Nuclear Disarmament, which they renewed during the 2000

Review Conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Failure of

the

Conference on Disarmament will send a wrong signal to Non-Nuclear
Weapon

States and might encourage those with nuclear ambitions to pursue
them.

"After the end of the cold war, there is no longer any justification
for

maintaining nuclear arsenals, if there even was one. Kenya calls on the
nuclear countries to preserve the outer space as a nuclear free zone."

<bold>Malaysia:</bold> FM Datuk Seri Syed Hamid Albar

"We should strive to get rid of weapons of mass destruction,
particularly,

nuclear weapons, but also chemical and biological weapons. We must
intensify

the global efforts to reduce existing stocks of these horrendous
weapons,

culminating in their total elimination. The major powers and others
that

possess and manufacture these weapons, bear a special responsibility.
We

should all play our part in ensuring that there is no let- up in the
global

efforts towards nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. We should
also

limit the production and deployment of ultra-sophisticated, "hi-tech"

conventional weapons, many of which are being used in the wars of
developing

countries resulting in the ironic situation of third world countries
fighting

their wars with first world weapons, thanks to the aggressive marketing

efforts of arms vendors of the developed countries. The developing
countries

can ill afford the arms race that this will trigger, nor the huge defence

expenditures to sustain the use of these weapons."

Mexico: FM Rosario Green

"Mexico continues its fight to achieve the total elimination of nuclear

weapons and tests, and reiterates the call made last April by the group of

countries that comprise the New Nuclear Disarmament Agenda (sic) initiative,

for the nuclear powers to commit themselves to the total elimination of their

nuclear arsenals. Future generations deserve a world free of nuclear weapons."

Mongolia: FM L. Erdenechuluun

"As we review the progress in the area of arms limitation, disarmament and

non-proliferation, our reaction can at best be termed as mixed. While there

has been certain movement forward in some areas, there has been little or no

progress in others.

"The 2000 NPT Review Conference in its Final Document included a number of

agreed conclusions and recommendations related to nuclear disarmament. For

the first time ever all the nuclear-weapon States made "an unequivocal

undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals

leading to total nuclear disarmament to which all States parties are

committed under Article VI". The Conference also agreed on the necessity of

establishing in the Conference on Disarmament an appropriate subsidiary body

with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament. It called for an immediate

establishment of such a body. The Conference also called for further efforts

by the nuclear-weapon States to reduce their nuclear arsenals unilaterally

and for further reductions of non- strategic nuclear weapons based on

unilateral initiatives as an integral part of the nuclear disarmament

process. A call has been made for the engagement, as soon as appropriate, of

all the nuclear-weapon States in the process leading to the total elimination

of their nuclear arsenal. These constitute an important statement of purpose

and, if translated into practice, will open the way to practical nuclear

disarmament measures.

"Mongolia welcomes the ratification by the Russian Federation of the CTBT and

START II treaties. And we look forward to the United States' ratification of

the CTBT at an early date. We urge the Russian Federation and the United

States to follow-up on their earlier announcement regarding the discussions

on START III.

"Mongolia joins the international appeal to the key States to ratify the

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty so that it could be brought into force

as soon as possible. The urgency of this call becomes even more compelling in

the light of the activities that could seriously undermine the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

"My delegation also believes that it is important for the Conference on Disarmament which for several years has been unable to agree on a program of work, to end its stalemate and to engage in earnest negotiations on an early conclusion of a universal and verifiable Fissile Materials Cut- Off Treaty.

Pending the negotiation of that treaty we would welcome a moratorium by the nuclear-weapon-States on the production of weapons grade fissile materials and for greater transparency through disclosure of their present stocks.

Better still, we would urge the United Nations to establish a Register for all stocks of weapons grade fissile material. This would help establish an important balance with the UN Register of Conventional Arms.

"We welcome the decision taken by the United States to postpone the deployment of a National Missile Defense System. The ABM Treaty, a cornerstone of strategic stability, if undermined, could trigger an uncontrollable nuclear arms race.

"A growing emphasis placed of late on nuclear weapons in military doctrines is a cause of increasing concern. It is, therefore, only natural that countries like Mongolia favour the adoption of such steps as de-alerting of nuclear weapons, removal of nuclear warheads from delivery vehicles, joint

undertakings by the nuclear-weapon powers of a pledge not to be the first to

use nuclear weapons. These are essential safety measures that would reduce

the risk of unauthorized or miscalculated use of nuclear weapons. In

addition, provision should be made for legally binding negative security

assurances to non-nuclear States-parties to the NPT as has become customary

for NWS in signing Protocols to nuclear-weapon free zone treaties. In this

context, Mongolia welcomes the proposal by the Secretary-General to convene a

major international conference aimed at identifying ways of eliminating

nuclear dangers. We hope that this timely proposal will be given serious

consideration at this session of the General Assembly followed by the

adoption of a relevant resolution to this effect....

"As is known, Mongolia declared in 1992 its territory a nuclear-weapon-free

zone that was widely supported by the international community. Since then we

have come a long way. The General Assembly at its 53rd session adopted a

resolution (53/77D) entitled "Mongolia's international security and

nuclear-weapon-free status". As a followup to its declaration the Parliament

of Mongolia adopted last February a law on Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free

status thus institutionalizing it at the national level. At this session we

expect a joint statement by the nuclear-weapon States providing security

assurances to Mongolia in connection with its nuclear- weapon-free status,

which would represent an important step along the road to institutionalizing

that status at the international level. I wish to put on record my

Government's appreciation to the P5 for their constructive cooperation and

support.

"Furthermore, the General Assembly resolution addressed the nuclear- weapon-free status of Mongolia in conjunction with its overall security environment. In line with that approach and on the basis of relevant provisions of the above resolution an international Conference on Human Security in a Globalized World in the context of Mongolia has been held this

year with the participation of the United Nations and international experts,

which produced detailed recommendations on a wide range of human security-related areas. In many respects the recommendations of our

Conference parallel the spirit and concepts of the Millennium Declaration."

New Zealand: FM Phil Goff

"At the Millennium Summit world leaders agreed to strive for the elimination

of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons. The outcome of

the Non Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in May, where the five nuclear

weapons states gave an unequivocal political undertaking "to accomplish the

total elimination of their nuclear arsenals", demonstrates a new

determination to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons. This is a

matter of

real urgency. We must promote the implementation of the new commitments. New

Zealand with its New Agenda partners will table a draft resolution during

this General Assembly session.

"New Zealand will also in partnership with Brazil promote a Southern

Hemisphere free of nuclear weapons. In addition we will along with Australia,

Mexico and Japan urge all countries yet to do so to sign and ratify the

Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. We will also support further

preparations for the United Nations Conference to address the illicit trade

in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and join calls for

adherence to the Ottawa Convention on Anti-Personnel landmines.

"New Zealand urges caution regarding decisions on missile developments that

could impact negatively on nuclear disarmament, lead to a new nuclear arms

race, or be inconsistent with the commitment to the total elimination of

nuclear weapons. This is no time for complacency. The UN's disarmament and

arms control machinery must engage again in negotiations and other work on

the new programme of action agreed at the NPT Conference."

North Korea: Li Hyong Chol

"The United States is creating our non-existent "missile threats" in order to

justify the establishment of its "Theatre Missile Defense" and "National

Missile Defense" systems. Nevertheless, it gives rise to worldwide concern

for its danger. Our missile program is of a peaceful nature, to all intents

and purposes. All countries have an equal sovereign right recognized in the

United Nations to conduct a research work on and make use of the outer space.

It is, therefore, totally unfair for the United States to take issue only

with our rockets, while there are many countries that launch their own space

rockets. If the hostile relations are removed and confidence is built between

the DPRK and the US, there will be ways to address the concerns of both sides.....

"The role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, particularly,

nuclear disarmament should be enhanced. Despite ever-growing desire and expectation of the international society for disarmament after the end of the

cold war, disarmament process stands still, faced with new challenges.

Reality requires that a nuclear disarmament process be turned into a United

Nations process, instead of being left to the nuclear weapon states alone. We

are of the view that the fourth special session of the United Nations General

Assembly devoted to disarmament should be held as early as possible taking

into due consideration the demand of a large number of countries."

<bold>Pakistan:</bold> FM Abdul Sattar

"Pakistan has historically supported all proposals and agreements aimed at

the limitation, progressive reduction and eventual elimination of weapons of

mass destruction. For over a quarter century, we made efforts and initiated

proposals to keep our area free of nuclear weapons. Also, Pakistan has been

prepared to support universal and non-discriminatory measures and proposals.

Pakistan voted in favour of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in 1996 and

intended to sign it along with all others, especially the designated States.

The process of bringing that treaty into force was derailed due to events not

of our making. Even then, Pakistan was not the first to conduct tests in

1998. It will not be the first to resume them. We still hope the treaty can

be brought into force. Pakistan will not obstruct the realization of that

aim. Our Government continues efforts to build domestic consensus in favour

of the treaty.

"Meanwhile, restraint and responsibility remain the guiding principles of our

nuclear policy. Pakistan will not enter into any nuclear arms race. Our sole

aim is to retain minimum credible deterrence . I wish to reaffirm in this

august assembly, our nuclear capability is only meant to deter aggression

against Pakistan, it poses a threat to no country.

"We support efforts aimed at prevention of vertical or horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons. During the past year we have further strengthened domestic regulations against export of nuclear equipment or materials. Our power reactors are under international safeguards. Pakistan is prepared to cooperate in efforts for restraints in development, production and deployment of ballistic missiles. To be successful, such efforts must be non-discriminatory. Their aim must be stabilization of the situation.

"Any use of nuclear weapons is inconceivable. However, the Charter obliges us to refrain from the threat or use of force. The world community should, therefore, emphasize No-First-Use of force, nuclear or conventional. At the global level, Pakistan supports calls for continued observance of the ABM Treaty. Militarization of outer-space will be a disservice to hopes for maintenance of existing restraint and stability. Pakistan will participate in negotiations on the proposed Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty and make a positive contribution to evolving a fair and equitable text which all countries can support."

Russia: FM Igor Ivanov

"Strategic stability means further progress in the disarmament process, reliable prevention of the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Today nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation are no longer the subject of exclusive interaction between Russia, the USA and other nuclear powers. What is needed is effective involvement of multilateral UN mechanisms and

the

entire world community in those processes.

"The outcome of the Millennium Summit provides additional opportunities for

the achievement of a major breakthrough in disarmament in the 21st century.

This would require consistent joint efforts aimed at strict compliance with

the agreements concluded; step-by-step reduction and eventual elimination of

weapons of mass destruction under effective international control and

limitation of other types of armaments; and prevention of the arms race in

new spheres.

"Time has come to give a new impetus to the work of the Conference on

Disarmament which has proved in practice the effectiveness of multilateral

diplomacy under the auspices of the United Nations. Russia advocates the

resumption of substantive work at that forum on major issues on the

disarmament agenda.

"The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons provides an

indispensable international legal basis for nuclear disarmament. This has

been reaffirmed in full by the 2000 Review Conference. Russia will work to

ensure that the decisions of the Millennium Assembly promote practical

implementation of the agreements reached in the course of that Conference. It

is precisely for that purpose that the President of the Russian Federation,

Vladimir V. Putin, put forward an initiative on the development and implementation, under the IAEA auspices, of an international project to phase out the use of enriched uranium and pure plutonium in the civilian nuclear energy sector.

"We are satisfied to note the increasing number of states to accede to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Its speedy entry into force is in the interests of the entire international community. Having ratified the Treaty we call on those who have not done so yet to follow suit.

"We expect that the United States will follow Russia in completing the ratification of the START-2 Treaty, which will help make it operational. We are ready to actively continue the process of nuclear disarmament and to move towards the conclusion of a START-3 Treaty with an even lower threshold of nuclear warheads - down to 1500 units. But this will only be feasible if the

1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty remains intact. It is universally acknowledged that this major "Treaty concerns vital security interests of the international community as a whole. Its preservation is a key element of global stability and a strong barrier to the race of nuclear and missile arms as well as other weapons of mass destruction.

"Russia will introduce a draft General Assembly resolution in support of the ABM Treaty. We hope that, like last year, our initiative will receive

broad

support within the United Nations.

Peaceful Earth needs peaceful outer space. At the Millennium Summit
President

Putin proposed to convene an international conference on the prevention
of

weaponization of outer space in Moscow in the spring of 2001 when the
40th

anniversary of the first manned flight to outer space is to be
commemorated.

We hope that this proposal will be actively supported.

"Strategic stability means reliable safeguarding of international
information

security and counteraction to the use of scientific and technological

achievements for purposes incompatible with universal progress and

maintenance of international peace. Aware of the importance of
resolving

these most urgent issues Russia will introduce a draft resolution
entitled

"Developments in the Field of Informatization and Telecommunications in
the

Context of International Information Security" for the consideration by
the

GA session."

South Africa: FM Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma

"Nuclear weapons still constitute a threat to our planet. We have to
pursue

the path of universal disarmament and the destruction of all weapons of
mass

destruction."

Sweden: FM Anna Lindh

"To promote disarmament and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass-destruction remains a major challenge for the UN and its member states.

"The result of this year's review conference of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty gives certain hope in this regard.

- For the first time in many years, a consensus document on the agenda for

nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament was adopted.

- For the first time ever, the nuclear-weapons-states unconditionally pledged

to totally eliminate their nuclear arsenals.

- For the first time, a number of practical steps were identified for how to

work towards this goal.

A world free from nuclear weapons will not be achieved overnight. Nor are

these steps to be taken in a distant future or held hostage to states'

perception of the appropriate strategic balance.

"The momentum achieved at the NPT conference has to be sustained. All states

ought to immediately cease production of nuclear weapons and fissile material

for weapons purposes. The Conference on Disarmament should now start its work

on a ban on such material. The world community's efforts to prevent the

further production of nuclear weapons must not be blocked by China, India,

Pakistan or any other state. It is high time to bring the Comprehensive

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty into force. We expect all states to live up to their

commitments.

"The United States plans for a national missile defence system causes concern. In today's globalized world, we must always take account of the global effects of our decisions. It is hard to see how a possible threat, from a few states, would best be countered by a missile shield that may or may not work, particularly since it risks setting off a renewed arms race, with immense costs in terms of wasted resources and loss of human security.

The recent announcement by the US administration to postpone the decision on the NMD system was welcome. A more secure world ought to be built on co-operation rather than on isolation and confrontation. The ABM treaty is crucial to global security and must not be jeopardised."

Ukraine: FM Borys Tarasyuk

"Promotion of disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation are among the crucial issues before the UN and the whole international community at the turn of the century. We are convinced that those processes should go along with the overall improvement of international situation in other spheres, creation and practical implementation of universal security guarantees, unconditional adherence by States and international organizations to the norms and basic principles of international law, consolidation of an atmosphere of mutual

trust.

"As a country, which has made outstanding contribution into the process of

practical nuclear disarmament, Ukraine fully shares the concern that the

attention of the international community to this issue has substantially

decreased. We believe that nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation are the

cornerstones of international security and a means of averting a global

conflict. In our view, achieving the universality of the NPT and the CTBT is

the best way to prevent nuclear proliferation and to ensure elimination of

nuclear weapons. It is the nuclear states that should be in the vanguard of

this process."

United Kingdom: FM Robin Cook

"As an international community, we have put much effort into controlling

weapons of mass destruction. The good progress we all made at the Review

Conference on the Non- Proliferation Treaty underlines the importance which

each of us attaches to this strategic issue. The United Kingdom has ratified

the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, reduced by half its planned strategic

nuclear warheads, and supplied greater transparency on our nuclear arsenal.

"Yet, over the past decade, the true weapons of mass destruction have been

small arms, which have killed five million people in conflicts around the

globe. Overwhelmingly, those killed were civilians rather than soldiers. And,

overwhelmingly, they were killed in countries which do not manufacture firearms."

Felicity Hill,

Director, United Nations Office

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

777 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA

Ph: 1 212 682 1265

Fax: 1 212 286 8211

email: flick@igc.apc.org

web: www.wilpf.int.ch www.reachingcriticalwill.org

</x-rich>

Date: Sun, 1 Oct 2000 12:25:27 -0400
From: William J Price <WorldPeaceMakers@compuserve.com>
Subject: October 2000 Debates and our Destiny
Sender: William J Price <WorldPeaceMakers@compuserve.com>
To: Tom Huber <tomhub@erols.com>, Ted Gordon O <tgordon@cpsc.gov>,
Bob Bayer <roliver@erols.com>, Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>,
Harriet Hintz <momhh@aol.com>, Mike Little <mlittle@saminns.org>,
Bill Yolton <lwyolton@prodigy.net>,
Kip Landon <kpljr@bellatlantic.net>,
Cynthia Cowner <kirkridge@fast.net>,
Francis & Ken Monroe <Ken4Fran@aol.com>,
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Janet Hudson <janetehudson@compuserve.com>,
Susan Burton <hall-burton@starpower.net>,
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Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>,
Anne Garriazo Gabrielle <annemarie@gateway.net>,
Allen Holt <allen_holt@hotmail.com>,
Annie Eustis <aeustis@mail.howard.K12.md.us>

Dear Partners

More manna for our journey. Bill

-----Forwarded Message-----

From: William J Price,
To: Jim Lehrer , INTERNET:www.newshour@pbs.org

Date: 9/30/2000 12:19 PM

RE: October 2000 Debates and our Destiny

Mr. Jim Lehrer
September 30th, 2000
News Hour with Jim Lehrer
2775 South Quincy Street
Arlington, VA, 22206

Your program Debating Our Destiny was very helpful, especially in underlining how buried the issue nuclear weapons abolition is in our Nation's psyche. As President Carter (accompanied by Mrs. Carter) traveled up Pennsylvania Ave to his inauguration, he announced he would work to abolish nuclear weapons. On Pentecost Sunday 1979, worshipping at his church, the First Baptist in WDC, Pres. Carter participated in a major gathering arranged by the Riverside Church Nuclear Disarmament Program and World Peacemakers of The Church of the Saviour, Washington DC.

I have ever reason to believe that if President Carter, in answering your 1980 debate question, had spoken forthrightly for himself, rather than quoting Amy, today twenty years later we would not be buried so deeply in the hole we have dug for ourselves through the arrogant, idolatrous worship of nukes.

My recent letter to the Editor of the Post (Att. 1 below) gives some insight into how a crucial a debate on our destiny is. Rev. Bill Coffin, the Riverside Church Pastor who prayed with Pres. Carter, then preached the Pentecost 1979 Sermon, responding this summer at a gathering for his 75th birthday said: . "We're called to be truth tellers. America doesn't have to lead the world. It first has to join it in working to abolish war."

A crucial first step would be to get on post haste with implementing Article VI of the thirty year old Non Proliferation Treaty. (See Att. 2 below)the New York Times May22, 2000 article by Barbara Crossette)

Thanking your very much for your continuing crucial contribution to our destiny.

Bill Price,
Coordinator of World Peacemakers
11427 Scottsbury Terrace
Germantown, MD 20876
301-972-4041
(www.worldpeacemakers.org)

Att. 1 Below

From: William J Price,
To: Editor, INTERNET:letters@washpost.com Not yet published!

Date: 9/20/2000 5:18 PM

RE: Extra Debates

Dear Editor

Your September 19th Editorial helps open up the very importance subject of bringing into the coming debates those issues "Messrs. Bush and Gore should take on, not ignore them haughtily". And at the same time it helps parse further the ruminating on Nader's campaign, contained in E.J. Dionne's Sept. 10th Outlook Article and Sebastian Malaby's September 19th OpEd. Nader's concern that "Active citizens are left shouting their concerns over a deep chasm between them and their government" is certainly right on nuclear defense policies. All candidates point to domestic and political goals of "peace" and "prosperity" but no major candidate except Nader has, as yet, started to ask probing questions on nuclear disarmament issues.

This fact was illustrated dramatically on Thursday afternoon September 7th in the First Amendment Room at the National Press Club. The occasion was the sharing of answers (and lack of answers) to ten questions on nuclear disarmament issues asked in a August 18, 2000 letter sent to the Presidential candidates by forty-eight religious leaders. At the NPC gathering copies of the responses were distributed, and a dialogue was lead by conveners Mr. Howard Hallman (Chair of Methodists United for Peace with Justice), The Right Reverend Thomas Gumbleton, (Auxiliary Bishop, Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit) and Bishop C. Dale White, (United Methodist Church, Newport, Rhode Island)

The continuing great importance Nader's passion and activities can be understood by analyzing the similarity of the responses of Gore and Bush in their avoidance of these crucial questions and Nader's thoughtfulness and integrity in responding to each question. Illustrative of these contrasts is Question (3), implicit in which is the strengthening of Article VI at the May 2000 UN Non-Proliferation-Treaty. The question is "For instance, do you favor multilateral negotiations to achieve a global nuclear weapons convention that provides for total elimination of nuclear weapons within a timebound framework with effective verification and enforcement?" The collation of the responses reads: Governor Bush: Views unknown. Vice President Gore: Views unknown. Mr. Nader: "Yes. Working toward total elimination is the only moral and rational course. The United States, as the sole superpower, has the responsibility to take the lead in such negotiations." This clearly is a very big difference in as much it asks the candidates if they favor implementing the strengthened Article VI of Non-Proliferation-Treaty, agreed to by the USA in the May 2000 meeting at the UN. For details of the candidates responses see www.umd.gbc.org/whatsnew.htm .

And equally sad was the lack of press coverage of this seminal event, just like what happened with the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative, shared with the press Wednesday, 21 June 2000 at the Washington National Cathedral, where 18 retired high-ranking military officials joined 21 national religious leaders in calling for the outlawing and prohibition of nuclear weapons worldwide. Details can be found on www.cathedral.org/cathedral/events/nuclear/NuclearP04.html .

Sincerely
Dr. William Price,
Coordinator, World Peacemakers (1978 to present).
Executive Director, US Air Force Office of Scientific Research (1963 to 1974)
Phone 301-972-4041
Address: World Peacemakers, 11427 Scottsbury Terrace , Germantown, MD

Att. 2 Below.

Five Nuclear Powers Agree on Stronger Pledge to Scrap Arsenals
by Barbara Crossette
New York Times May 22, 2000

It took decades of international pressure and weeks of intense negotiations, but when a month-long conference of more than 185 nations ended at the United Nations this weekend, the five original atomic powers had agreed for the first time to the "unequivocal" elimination of nuclear arms.

Secretary General Kofi Annan called the move, part of a broad agreement to reinvigorate nuclear arms control, :a significant step forward in humanity's pursuit of a more peaceful world.

The five nuclear powers: Britain, China, France, Russia, and the United States never considered setting a deadline for meeting the goal, and there are strong lobbies in every country arguing for retention of nuclear arms.

But their pledge, brokered by a group of seven middle-level powers calling themselves The New Agenda Coalition, gives at least, a

psychological lift to flagging efforts to contain and abolish nuclear weapons, the aim of a 30 year treaty whose achievements and failures have been under review by the United Nations Conference.

A Clinton Administration official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, said last night that the agreement did not represent a significant shift in US policy. But the wording of the document did mark a break with earlier public statements.

Until now, the US and other nuclear-weapons nations have always insisted on qualifiers like the "eventual" elimination of arms.

The final document pledges "an unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon states to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament to which all states parties are committed."

Japan's chief negotiator, Ambassador Selichiro Noboru, who has been active in a six-month campaign to put muscle in disarmament promises during this treaty review conference, was jubilant.

"It is happy news that we could get agreement for the first time without the infamous word ultimate," he said in an interview at the a meeting on Thursday.

The Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons was adopted in 1968, went into effect in 1970 and was extended indefinitely in 1995. The pact, the cornerstone of international nuclear controls, is reviewed every five years.

This year's conference was considered by arms control experts to be especially important because of recent setbacks, including India's and Pakistan's tests of nuclear weapons in 1998 and Congress's refusal last year to approve a treaty banning nuclear testing.

India, which has long aspired to great-power status, has used the argument that it is unfair for some countries to keep nuclear bombs while others are not permitted to have them under the nonproliferation treaty, which succeeding Indian governments have refused to sign. Only three other nations have also refused: Cuba, Israel and Pakistan, which insists that India goes first. Israel, which is assumed to have the bomb, was singled out for the first time this year for its refusal to sign the treaty and allow comprehensive inspections of its nuclear facilities.

Those who have not signed cannot take part in the five-year review conferences, except as observers.

In the final document of this year's conference - which was finally approved late Saturday after being held up for 24 hours by a dispute between the United States and Iraq over how to word the status of Iraqi cooperation with nuclear inspections - nuclear and non-nuclear nations recommended themselves to forgo nuclear testing.

China, in a break with the past, agreed to greater openness in sharing information about its atomic programs.

Some diplomats and disarmament experts say that the greater flexibility shown by the United States this year may have been rooted in its determination not to have its proposed antimissile nuclear defense program criticized in the final conference statement.

The antimissile program has been under steady criticism at the conference, where the delegates from many nations said it could undermine decades of arms control agreements by provoking a new kind of weapons race.

The agreement to drop the qualifiers for the elimination of the weapons came on Thursday after Russia and France withdrew objections. The new wording emerged on Wednesday after days and nights of closed-door

meetings between the five original nuclear powers and the New Agenda Coalition - Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa and Sweden.

Speaking for arms control groups that welcomed the step, Rebecca Johnson, the director of Disarmament Diplomacy, a British journal covering arms control, said that the statement was very important because it reinforced a World Court judgement that "there is a legal obligation to negotiate the elimination of nuclear weapons."

Ms Johnson said previous documents issued at reviews of the nonproliferation treaty had much woolier provisions.

"To get this paragraph on the unequivocal undertaking on the elimination of nuclear arsenal is a much clearer statement of objectives and purpose," she said.

Other antinuclear groups were not happy, however, describing the new pledge as too little, too late.

Reply-To: "Kenneth Giles" <kenanddavid@starpower.net>
From: "Kenneth Giles" <kenanddavid@starpower.net>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Letter on de-alerting
Date: Fri, 29 Sep 2000 17:48:56 -0400
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4133.2400
X-Mimeole: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400

Ken Giles
4525 Burlington Pl, NW
Washington, DC 20016
202-686-9479
(phone/FAX are same...call first and we'll turn on FAX)

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

From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
To: "Kenneth Giles" <kenanddavid@starpower.net>
Sent: Friday, September 29, 2000 8:53 AM
Subject: Re: Letter on de-alerting

> At 09:34 PM 9/28/00 -0400, you wrote:
> >Howard...
> >Please list Jewish Peace Fellowship as a signer of the de-alerting
> letter....
>
> Ken,
>
> Thanks for signing.
>
> Can you provide me a mailing address for you in case I have something
> other
> than e-mail to send you? Also, do you have a fax number?
>
> Thanks,
> 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-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-1451-970263030-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com
X-Sender: aslater@gracelinks.org
X-Apparently-To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-Sender: slatera@204.141.205.3
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.0.2
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com, middle powers initiative@igc.apc.org
From: ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.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, 29 Sep 2000 17:22:44 -0400
Subject: [abolition-caucus] ACTION ALERT: URGENT: NATO

Dear Friends,

If you live in a NATO country the information below, prepared by Felicity Hill for the WILPF Network, will be extremely useful to your own organization to enable you to make a difference in the upcoming NATO review of its nuclear policy in December. Please read carefully and take appropriate action.

Spread

the word in your country and to other networks who can generate public pressure in NATO countries for a meaningful change this December in NATO nuclear policy which continues to rely on nuclear weapons for its security.

If we succeed in changing NATO's security policy, it will be a major blow to US

intransigence in moving forward on nuclear disarmament. Your help is needed here!!

Thank you for your participation. Alice Slater

email: flick@igc.apc.org

web: www.wilpf.int.ch www.reachingcriticalwill.org

***** ***** ***** *****

TO SEND A MESSAGE to wilpf-news send to wilpf-news@igc.topica.com

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T O P I C A The Email You Want. <http://www.topica.com/t/16>
Newsletters, Tips and Discussions on Your Favorite Topics

Dear WILPFers in NATO countries: Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States.

This material has been especially prepared for you to use and to share with other NGOs in your country.

There is a precedent-setting review process happening behind closed doors in NATO. Your government URGENTLY needs to know that its citizens are watching, and that you want the report / document made PUBLIC at

the NATO meeting in December.

Suggested timeline: Because the final report from NATO on its nuclear policy is due in DECEMBER, a letter out by end of October, and a meeting with your representative and foreign ministry in November would be ideal.

In this email you will find:

1. A summary of the issue
2. Basic information about NATO
3. A list of arguments WILPF Sections can use.
4. Some basic information about NATO's current review on nuclear weapons
5. A letter you can use/add to/ edit to express your opinion to your parliamentary representative, your foreign ministry, your press or NGO colleagues
6. A list of what WILPF can do
7. Some places to go for more information
8. Relevant paragraphs from NATO documents
9. A longer document has been prepared by the Middle Powers Initiative, of which WILPF is a board member, about NATO's nuclear weapons. This document has been sent in a different email in English, and in Italian to the section there.

1. SUMMARY

* At the April 1999 Summit held in Washington, thanks to the efforts of Canada and Germany, NATO undertook an arms control review process, including a review of the role of nuclear weapons, outlined in Paragraph 32 of its Final Communiqué. Nuclear weapons are only one part of the arms control review process, but by far the most contentious.

* At the same meeting in 1999, NATO strongly affirmed the role of nuclear weapons in its Strategic Concept

* The NATO ministers met in Florence in May 2000 and stated they were expecting to receive a "substantive report" on a "comprehensive and integrated review" in December 2000.

* At the April 2000 NPT Review Conference, all NATO members and all nuclear weapon states agreed to a package of 13 practical measures towards the "total elimination of nuclear weapons." NATO nuclear doctrine and strategic concepts must be in harmony with this document.

* There are tensions within NATO on this subject between the non-nuclear and nuclear NATO countries that we should encourage. At the NPT Conference in April, five non-nuclear NATO countries, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Italy and Belgium as well as Canada played a very constructive role in placing the issues of tactical nuclear weapons, transparency & accountability, and the concept of irreversibility on the agenda.

* Action by NATO on the conventional arms control side, in both heavy weapons and in small arms (adhering to the EU Code of Conduct in exports, for example; or publishing complete inventories of NATO holdings) is another demand we need to make.

2. BASICS ABOUT NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington on 4 April 1949, creating an alliance of 12 independent nations committed to each other's defence. Four more European nations later acceded to the Treaty between 1952 and 1982. On 12 March 1999, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland were welcomed into the Alliance, which now numbers 19 members.

NATO countries are: Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States. NATO is headquartered in Brussels, Belgium.

As of 1998, there were 214 NATO Nuclear Weapons storage sites in seven NATO countries: Greece, Italy, Turkey, Germany, Belgium, UK, Netherlands.

3. WHAT SHOULD WILPF' ARGUMENTS BE?

In the build up to the December meeting of NATO, WILPF sections in NATO countries should URGENTLY let their governments know they are watching this process and CLEARLY STATE that they want its results to be public.

WILPF should push hard for FIVE things:

1. substantive change in NATO's nuclear doctrine to harmonise it with the commitment made at the 2000 NPT Review Conference to the "total elimination of nuclear weapons."
2. immediate reductions in nuclear weapons held by the three NATO nuclear weapon states, including the complete withdrawal of US tactical nuclear weapons from Europe and an undertaking to not redeploy those weapons,
3. in the interim period, the dealerting of NATO nuclear forces
4. an end to the NATO nuclear umbrella / a non-nuclear NATO.
5. multilateral nuclear disarmament talks at the Conference on

Disarmament in Geneva,

4. BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT NATO'S PARAGRAPH 32 REVIEW PROCESS

In April of 1999, NATO celebrated its 50th year in Washington DC. Before this Summit, discussions about NATO reviewing its nuclear stance, or at least softening the language in the nuclear paragraphs of the new Strategic Concept was led by Canada and Germany, with the quiet support of other non-nuclear Allies.

The results of the Summit were mixed. On the one hand nuclear weapons were reaffirmed in the Strategic Concept, on the other hand, a promise was issued in Paragraph 32 of the Final Communique to open a discussion after the summit about nuclear weapons. (see full text below)

So far most of the nuclear part of the Paragraph 32 review has been done by the High Level Group (HLG) which reports to the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) in NATO. Several papers have been circulated, one from the Netherlands which suggests ways for NATO to improve transparency and another from Poland and Germany which also discusses transparency through creating a joint body with Russia to share data and to verify agreements.

Other suggestions have included:

- * information exchange on the numbers of tactical (short range) nuclear weapons, *
- * a declaration of the numbers of nuclear warheads at particular sites around Europe

- * exchange of data on the operational status of nuclear weapons (high alert etc)

- * possible demating (separating the war head from the missile or delivery system) of Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBMs)

According to the Centre for European Security and Disarmament (CESD), "There has been some disagreement as to whether the final report in December should be a public document. Canada argues that it should be. Some others disagree, with one mission casting doubt over whether the final document would even be meaty enough to warrant public disclosure."

5. A BASIC LETTER YOU CAN TAILOR TO YOUR NEEDS

Dear Foreign Minister/elected representative

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is currently undertaking a review of its policies regarding nuclear weapons, as well as other arms control issues. The final report will be finalised in December 2000, and we expect that document to be made public.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is very interested in the results of this process, which began as a reference in paragraph 32 of the Final Communique of the April 2000 Washington DC Summit. WILPF _____ (name your section) would like to know the position of our government, and would like to share our views on this matter.

WILPF members feel strongly that the consensus reached at the 2000 NPT Review Conference should be automatically reflected in NATO policies and doctrines related to nuclear weapons as every member of NATO was present and participated in the ground breaking New York meeting.

WILPF members welcome this paragraph 32 review as an opportunity for the Alliance to harmonise its nuclear doctrine with the commitment made at the 2000 NPT Review Conference, especially to the goal of the "total elimination of nuclear weapons."

The 2000 NPT Review Conference also made reference to further reductions in nuclear weapons, transparency and irreversibility. It is logical therefore, to assume that irreversible and transparent reductions in the nuclear weapons held by the three NATO nuclear weapons states should follow, including the negotiated and swift withdrawal of US tactical nuclear weapons from Europe. NATO countries should support and initiate multilateral nuclear disarmament talks in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

The elimination of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery is the only true defence against nuclear dangers.

The openness, accountability and transparency that we expect from our governments and other international institutions should be also be applied to NATO. We urge you, our elected representatives/foreign minister, to ensure that the results of this review process is open and public.

Thank you for supplying us with your position and papers on the paragraph 32 review and for ensuring this debate which affects all citizens in NATO countries is open and democratic.

Sincerely,

6. WHAT CAN WILPF DO?

- get this information to Members of Parliament, and urge them to provoke parliamentary debates and whatever other means exist in your country to get a public debate going now, before the report is written. This could take the form of a resolution, as is happening in Belgium, a debate, or even a joint letter (perhaps best option) across parties demanding the above.
- share this information with other NGOs
- prepare and organise a joint NGO visit to your Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- create a sign-on letter and collect signatures from the major NGOs in your country. Send to your foreign minister.
- write and send a letter to your local and national representatives
- write and send a letter to your Foreign Minister encouraging change in NATO's nuclear doctrine
- write and send a letter to your paper
- speak at universities, schools, clubs, societies about NATO's opportunity to de-nuclearise
- organise a demonstration, street theatre, or action to demand a

non-nuclear NATO

- link with activities done by other NGOs, including the activities of the Middle Powers Initiative, who are planning a series of visits to parliamentarians in your country

7. SOME LINKS AND REFERENCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

- The Centre for European Security and Disarmament (CESD)
<http://www.cesd.org>

Subscribe to CESD's NATO NOTES, an email newsletter from former WILPF intern Sharon Riggle, Executive Director of CESD. (Sharon has said she is willing to provide country specific information to WILPF sections
Ph: + 32 2 230 0732, fax: + 32 2 230 2467 email: cesd@cesd.be)

- Berlin Information-Center for Transatlantic Security
subscribe to the NATO information email list of BITS - Berlin Information-Center for Transatlantic Security

email: news-project@bits.de and ask to subscribe

- The British American Security Information Council
<http://www.basicint.org> has good article about NATO and the NPT promises

- The Acronym Institute has regular reports on NATO developments <http://www.acronym.org>

- The NATO Website <http://www.nato.int>

8. SOME RELEVANT PARAGRAPHS FROM NATO DOCUMENTS

The April 1999 Strategic Concept states:

"The supreme guarantee of the security of the allies is provided by the strategic nuclear forces of the Alliance, particularly those of the United States. The fundamental purpose of the nuclear forces of the allies is political: to preserve peace and prevent coercion and any kind of war. They will continue to fulfill an essential role by ensuring uncertainty in the mind of any aggressor about the nature of the allies' response to military aggression."

46. To protect peace and to prevent war or any kind of coercion, the Alliance will maintain for the foreseeable future an appropriate mix of nuclear and conventional forces based in Europe and kept up to date where necessary, although at a minimum sufficient level. Taking into account the diversity of risks with which the Alliance could be faced, it must maintain the forces necessary to ensure credible deterrence and to provide a wide range of conventional response options. But the Alliance's conventional forces alone cannot ensure credible deterrence. Nuclear weapons make a unique contribution in rendering the risks of aggression against the Alliance incalculable and unacceptable. Thus, they remain essential to preserve peace.

The April 1999 Final Communiqué Paragraph 32 states

32. Arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation will continue to play a major role in the achievement of the Alliance's security objectives. NATO has a long-standing commitment in this area. Allied

forces, both conventional and nuclear, have been significantly reduced since the end of the Cold War as part of the changed security environment. All Allies are States Parties to the central treaties related to disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention, and are committed to the full implementation of these treaties. NATO is a defensive Alliance seeking to enhance security and stability at the minimum level of forces consistent with the requirements for the full range of Alliance missions. As part of its broad approach to security, NATO actively supports arms control and disarmament, both conventional and nuclear, and pursues its approach against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery means. In the light of overall strategic developments and the reduced salience of nuclear weapons, the Alliance will consider options for confidence and security building measures, verification, non-proliferation and arms control and disarmament. The Council in Permanent Session will propose a process to Ministers in December for considering such options. The responsible NATO bodies would accomplish this. We support deepening consultations with Russia in these and other areas in the Permanent Joint Council as well as with Ukraine in the NATO-Ukraine Commission and with other Partners in the EAPC.

The May 2000 Florence Ministerial Final Communiqué States:

54. NATO Allies value the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as the cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. Alliance nations have dramatically reduced nuclear weapons and delivery systems, and reaffirm their commitment to work for the further reduction of nuclear weapons globally. We welcome the positive outcome of the NPT Review Conference. The Conference agreed on the importance of universal adherence to and compliance with the NPT, and reaffirmed the commitment of all States Parties to disarmament, safeguards and peaceful nuclear co-operation. Allies confirm their commitments made at the NPT Review Conference and will contribute to carrying forward the conclusions reached there.

55. At the Washington Summit, NATO leaders committed the Alliance to consider options for confidence and security building measures, verification, non-proliferation and arms control and disarmament, in the light of overall strategic developments and the reduced salience of nuclear weapons. At the December 1999 Ministerial meeting, we set this process in train. Today we received a progress report on the consultations that are taking place in the responsible NATO bodies, and welcome the fact that a comprehensive and integrated review is well underway. We look forward to receiving a substantive report for Ministerial consideration in December 2000. We have instructed the Council in Permanent Session to task the Senior Political Committee (Reinforced) to oversee and integrate the work on the process by establishing, as the next step, the framework for this report. NATO's decision to set in train this process further demonstrates Allied commitment to promoting arms control and disarmament and to strengthening the international non-proliferation

regime.

57. The proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) weapons and their means of delivery can pose a direct military threat to Allies' populations, territory and forces and therefore continues to be a matter of serious concern for the Alliance. The principal non-proliferation goal of the Alliance and its members is to prevent proliferation from occurring, or, should it occur, to reverse it through diplomatic means. In this context, we place great importance on arms control and the non-proliferation and export control regimes as means to prevent proliferation.

Felicity Hill,
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Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
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Ph: 1 212 682 1265
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web: www.wilpf.int.ch www.reachingcriticalwill.org

Alice Slater
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15 East 26th Street, Room 915
New York, NY 10010
tel: (212) 726-9161
fax: (212) 726-9160
email: aslater@gracelinks.org
<http://www.gracelinks.org>
GRACE is a member of Abolition 2000, a global network for the elimination nuclear weapons.

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

Dear WILPFers in NATO countries: Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States.

This material has been especially prepared for you to use and to share with other NGOs in your country.

There is a precedent-setting review process happening behind closed doors in NATO. Your government URGENTLY needs to know that its citizens are watching, and that you want the report / document made PUBLIC at the NATO meeting in December.

Suggested timeline: Because the final report from NATO on its nuclear policy is due in DECEMBER, a letter out by end of October, and a meeting with your representative and foreign ministry in November would be ideal.

In this email you will find:

1. A summary of the issue
2. Basic information about NATO
3. A list of arguments WILPF Sections can use.
4. Some basic information about NATO's current review on nuclear weapons
5. A letter you can use/add to/ edit to express your opinion to your parliamentary representative, your foreign ministry, your press or NGO colleagues
6. A list of what WILPF can do
7. Some places to go for more information
8. Relevant paragraphs from NATO documents
9. A longer document has been prepared by the Middle Powers Initiative, of which WILPF is a board member, about NATO's nuclear weapons. This document has been sent in a different email in English, and in Italian to the section there.

1. SUMMARY

* At the April 1999 Summit held in Washington, thanks to the efforts of Canada and Germany, NATO undertook an arms control review process, including a review of the role of nuclear weapons, outlined in Paragraph 32 of its Final Communique. Nuclear weapons are only one part of the arms control review process, but by far the most contentious.

* At the same meeting in 1999, NATO strongly affirmed the role of nuclear weapons in its Strategic Concept

* The NATO ministers met in Florence in May 2000 and stated they were expecting to receive a "substantive report" on a "comprehensive and integrated review" in December 2000.

* At the April 2000 NPT Review Conference, all NATO members and all nuclear weapon states agreed to a package of 13 practical measures

towards the "total elimination of nuclear weapons." NATO nuclear doctrine and strategic concepts must be in harmony with this document.

* There are tensions within NATO on this subject between the non-nuclear and nuclear NATO countries that we should encourage. At the NPT Conference in April, five non-nuclear NATO countries, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Italy and Belgium as well as Canada played a very constructive role in placing the issues of tactical nuclear weapons, transparency & accountability, and the concept of irreversibility on the agenda.

* Action by NATO on the conventional arms control side, in both heavy weapons and in small arms (adhering to the EU Code of Conduct in exports, for example; or publishing complete inventories of NATO holdings) is another demand we need to make.

2. BASICS ABOUT NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington on 4 April 1949, creating an alliance of 12 independent nations committed to each other's defence. Four more European nations later acceded to the Treaty between 1952 and 1982. On 12 March 1999, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland were welcomed into the Alliance, which now numbers 19 members.

NATO countries are: Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States. NATO is headquartered in Brussels, Belgium.

As of 1998, there were 214 NATO Nuclear Weapons storage sites in seven NATO countries: Greece, Italy, Turkey, Germany, Belgium, UK, Netherlands.

3. WHAT SHOULD WILPF' ARGUMENTS BE?

In the build up to the December meeting of NATO, WILPF sections in NATO countries should URGENTLY let their governments know they are watching this process and CLEARLY STATE that they want its results to be public.

WILPF should push hard for FIVE things:

1. substantive change in NATO's nuclear doctrine to harmonise it with the commitment made at the 2000 NPT Review Conference to the "total elimination of nuclear weapons."

2. immediate reductions in nuclear weapons held by the three NATO nuclear weapon states, including the complete withdrawal of US tactical nuclear weapons from Europe and an undertaking to not redeploy those weapons,

3. in the interim period, the dealerting of NATO nuclear forces
4. an end to the NATO nuclear umbrella / a non-nuclear NATO.
5. multilateral nuclear disarmament talks at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva,

4. BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT NATO'S PARAGRAPH 32 REVIEW PROCESS

In April of 1999, NATO celebrated its 50th year in Washington DC. Before this Summit, discussions about NATO reviewing its nuclear stance, or at least softening the language in the nuclear paragraphs of the new Strategic Concept was led by Canada and Germany, with the quiet support of other non-nuclear Allies.

The results of the Summit were mixed. On the one hand nuclear weapons were reaffirmed in the Strategic Concept, on the other hand, a promise was issued in Paragraph 32 of the Final Communique to open a discussion after the summit about nuclear weapons. (see full text below)

So far most of the nuclear part of the Paragraph 32 review has been done by the High Level Group (HLG) which reports to the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) in NATO. Several papers have been circulated, one from the Netherlands which suggests ways for NATO to improve transparency and another from Poland and Germany which also discusses transparency through creating a joint body with Russia to share data and to verify agreements.

Other suggestions have included:

- * information exchange on the numbers of tactical (short range) nuclear weapons, * a declaration of the numbers of nuclear warheads at particular sites around Europe
- * exchange of data on the operational status of nuclear weapons (high alert etc)
- * possible demating (separating the war head from the missile or delivery system) of Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBMs)

According to the Centre for European Security and Disarmament (CESD), "There has been some disagreement as to whether the final report in December should be a public document. Canada argues that it should be. Some others disagree, with one mission casting doubt over whether the final document would even be meaty enough to warrant public disclosure."

5. A BASIC LETTER YOU CAN TAILOR TO YOUR NEEDS

Dear Foreign Minister/elected representative

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is currently undertaking a review of its policies regarding nuclear weapons, as well as other arms control issues. The final report will be finalised in December 2000, and we expect that document to be made public.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is very interested in the results of this process, which began as a reference in paragraph 32 of the Final Communique of the April 2000 Washington DC Summit. WILPF _____ (name your section) would like to know the position of our government, and would like to share our views on this matter.

WILPF members feel strongly that the consensus reached at the 2000 NPT Review Conference should be automatically reflected in NATO policies and doctrines related to nuclear weapons as every member of NATO was present and participated in the ground breaking New York meeting.

WILPF members welcome this paragraph 32 review as an opportunity for the Alliance to harmonise its nuclear doctrine with the commitment made at the 2000 NPT Review Conference, especially to the goal of the "total elimination of nuclear weapons."

The 2000 NPT Review Conference also made reference to further reductions in nuclear weapons, transparency and irreversibility. It is logical therefore, to assume that irreversible and transparent reductions in the nuclear weapons held by the three NATO nuclear weapons states should follow, including the negotiated and swift withdrawal of US tactical nuclear weapons from Europe. NATO countries should support and initiate multilateral nuclear disarmament talks in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

The elimination of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery is the only true defence against nuclear dangers.

The openness, accountability and transparency that we expect from our governments and other international institutions should be also be applied to NATO. We urge you, our elected representatives/foreign minister, to ensure that the results of this review process is open and public.

Thank you for supplying us with your position and papers on the paragraph 32 review and for ensuring this debate which affects all citizens in NATO countries is open and democratic.

Sincerely,

6. WHAT CAN WILPF DO?

- get this information to Members of Parliament, and urge them to provoke parliamentary debates and whatever other means exist in your country to get a public debate going now, before the report is written. This could take the form of a resolution, as is happening in Belgium, a debate, or even a joint letter (perhaps best option) across parties demanding the above.
- share this information with other NGOs
- prepare and organise a joint NGO visit to your Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- create a sign-on letter and collect signatures from the major NGOs in your country. Send to your foreign minister.
- write and send a letter to your local and national representatives
- write and send a letter to your Foreign Minister encouraging change in NATO's nuclear doctrine
- write and send a letter to your paper
- speak at universities, schools, clubs, societies about NATO's opportunity to de-nuclearise
- organise a demonstration, street theatre, or action to demand a non-nuclear NATO
- link with activities done by other NGOs, including the activities of the Middle Powers Initiative, who are planning a series of visits to parliamentarians in your country

7. SOME LINKS AND REFERENCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

- The Centre for European Security and Disarmament (CESD)
<http://www.cesd.org>

Subscribe to CESD's NATO NOTES, an email newsletter from former WILPF intern Sharon Riggall, Executive Director of CESD. (Sharon has said she is willing to provide country specific information to WILPF sections
Ph: + 32 2 230 0732, fax: + 32 2 230 2467 email: cesd@cesd.be)

- Berlin Information-Center for Transatlantic Security
subscribe to the NATO information email list of BITS - Berlin Information-Center for Transatlantic Security

email: news-project@bits.de and ask to subscribe

- The British American Security Information Council
<http://www.basicint.org> has good article about NATO and the NPT promises
- The Acronym Institute has regular reports on NATO developments <http://www.acronym.org>
- The NATO Website <http://www.nato.int>

8. SOME RELEVANT PARAGRAPHS FROM NATO DOCUMENTS

The April 1999 Strategic Concept states:

"The supreme guarantee of the security of the allies is provided by the strategic nuclear forces of the Alliance, particularly those of the United States. The fundamental purpose of the nuclear forces of the allies is political: to preserve peace and prevent coercion and any kind of war. They will continue to fulfill an essential role by ensuring uncertainty in the mind of any aggressor about the nature of the allies' response to military aggression."

46. To protect peace and to prevent war or any kind of coercion, the Alliance will maintain for the foreseeable future an appropriate mix of nuclear and conventional forces based in Europe and kept up to date where necessary, although at a minimum sufficient level. Taking into account the diversity of risks with which the Alliance could be faced, it must maintain the forces necessary to ensure credible deterrence and to provide a wide range of conventional response options. But the Alliance's conventional forces alone cannot ensure credible deterrence. Nuclear weapons make a unique contribution in rendering the risks of aggression against the Alliance incalculable and unacceptable. Thus, they remain essential to preserve peace.

The April 1999 Final Communiqué Paragraph 32 states

32. Arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation will continue to play a major role in the achievement of the Alliance's security objectives. NATO has a long-standing commitment in this area. Allied forces, both conventional and nuclear, have been significantly reduced since the end of the Cold War as part of the changed security environment. All Allies are States Parties to the central treaties related to disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention, and are committed to the full implementation of these treaties. NATO is a defensive Alliance seeking to enhance security and stability at the minimum level of forces consistent with the requirements for the full range of Alliance missions. As part of its broad approach to security, NATO actively supports arms control and disarmament, both conventional and nuclear, and pursues its approach against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery means. In the light of overall strategic developments and the reduced salience of nuclear weapons, the Alliance will consider options for confidence and security building measures, verification, non-proliferation and arms control and disarmament. The Council in Permanent Session will propose a process to Ministers in December for considering such options. The responsible NATO bodies would accomplish this. We support deepening consultations with Russia in these and other areas in the Permanent Joint Council as well as with Ukraine in the

NATO-Ukraine Commission and with other Partners in the EAPC.

The May 2000 Florence Ministerial Final Communiqué States:

54. NATO Allies value the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as the cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. Alliance nations have dramatically reduced nuclear weapons and delivery systems, and reaffirm their commitment to work for the further reduction of nuclear weapons globally. We welcome the positive outcome of the NPT Review Conference. The Conference agreed on the importance of universal adherence to and compliance with the NPT, and reaffirmed the commitment of all States Parties to disarmament, safeguards and peaceful nuclear co-operation. Allies confirm their commitments made at the NPT Review Conference and will contribute to carrying forward the conclusions reached there.

55. At the Washington Summit, NATO leaders committed the Alliance to consider options for confidence and security building measures, verification, non-proliferation and arms control and disarmament, in the light of overall strategic developments and the reduced salience of nuclear weapons. At the December 1999 Ministerial meeting, we set this process in train. Today we received a progress report on the consultations that are taking place in the responsible NATO bodies, and welcome the fact that a comprehensive and integrated review is well underway. We look forward to receiving a substantive report for Ministerial consideration in December 2000. We have instructed the Council in Permanent Session to task the Senior Political Committee (Reinforced) to oversee and integrate the work on the process by establishing, as the next step, the framework for this report. NATO's decision to set in train this process further demonstrates Allied commitment to promoting arms control and disarmament and to strengthening the international non-proliferation regime.

57. The proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) weapons and their means of delivery can pose a direct military threat to Allies' populations, territory and forces and therefore continues to be a matter of serious concern for the Alliance. The principal non-proliferation goal of the Alliance and its members is to prevent proliferation from occurring, or, should it occur, to reverse it through diplomatic means. In this context, we place great importance on arms control and the non-proliferation and export control regimes as means to prevent proliferation.

***** ***** ***** *****

Felicity Hill,
Director, United Nations Office
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777 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA
Ph: 1 212 682 1265
Fax: 1 212 286 8211
email: flick@igc.apc.org

web: www.wilpf.int.ch www.reachingcriticalwill.org

To: blythe-goodman@erols.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: on-line poll for presidential debates
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <39D88BB2.2284@erols.com>
References: <3.0.3.32.20000921151625.0069209c@pop2.igc.org>

At 09:20 AM 10/2/00 -0400, you wrote:

>Howard -- I tried this and couldn't get anywhere -- have you any
>suggestions?
>Carol B.

Carol,

When I first heard about in August, I tried it without success. More recently I tried it, and it worked. You might try again. Otherwise I have no suggestions.

Howard

To: dringler@umc-gbcs.org, jhanson@umc0gbcs.org, jwinkler@umc-gbcs.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Nuclear Abolition Resolution
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: A:\mu.107.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Robin, Jaydee, and Jim:

For the last three months I have been concentrating on my interfaith work. Suddenly it occurs to me that the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society is about to meet. Since this is the first meeting of the new quadrennium, you are likely to be developing your work program for the next four years.

You are probably well aware of the updated "Nuclear Abolition" resolution adopted by the 2000 General Conference, but in case you've overlooked it, I would like to all your attention to the section on implementation, as follows:

"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."

In case you don't have a copy of the revised resolution, one is attached.

Shalom,
Howard

To: mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Rehearsing Doomsday to air October 15
Cc:
Bcc: icnd
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

I call the following information to your attention.

Shalom,
Howard

>Date: Mon, 02 Oct 2000 12:09:34 -0500
>From: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>
>X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7 [en] (Win98; U)
>X-Accept-Language: en
>To: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>
>Subject: (abolition-usa) Rehearsing Doomsday to air October 15
>X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by elk1.elkhart.net id MAA12602
>Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
>Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

>

>Dear Friends:

>

>Less than two weeks remain until the George Crile documentary
>"Rehearsing Doomsday" will air on CNN Sunday, October 15 at 10:00
>eastern, 7:00 pacific time, but there's still time to order a watch
>party organizing kit from Project Abolition. Call us at 219/535-1110 or
>email me at <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>. Below is my original notice
>from last week.

>

>Kevin Martin

>***

>

>To: Peace and Disarmament activists
>Fr: Kevin Martin, Director, Project Abolition
>September 25, 2000

>

>Rehearsing Doomsday documentary to air on CNN October 15

>

>Rehearsing Doomsday, a documentary produced by George Crile whose
>notable documentary "The
>Missiliers" aired last February on "60 Minutes II," gives an
>unprecedented look at the nuclear
>arsenals of both the United States and Russia. Unlike any yet produced,
>this documentary will
>take us on a journey to meet the generals and commanders responsible for
>nuclear weapons, the
>missiliers charged with firing them, and the politicians who craft our

>policies.

>

>We all know that the Russians are eager to reduce their nuclear

>stockpile and that a string of

>former US generals and cabinet secretaries, haunted by their actions,

>have become

>abolitionists. This documentary is different. Rehearsing Doomsday will

>expose the hypocrisy

>of current nuclear policy with portraits of Senators, frustrated by

>their lack of access to

>knowledge, and missiliers, gravely concerned as they watch the American

>people sleepwalk toward

>armageddon.

>

>Rehearsing Doomsday will be broadcast Sunday, October 15 at 10:00 p.m.

>eastern, 7:00 pacific

>time on CNN (The documentary may also air on another date, we'll let you

>know as soon as we

>find out). Thanks and kudos are due to the Global Security Institute,

>headed by former U.S.

>Sen. Alan Cranston, for working with George Crile and CNN to get this

>show on the air.

>

>Let's put this much-anticipated documentary to good use in the election

>season. Here are some

>suggestions for peace and disarmament activists:

>

>1. Organize a Rehearsing Doomsday watch party in a private home, church

>or place of worship,

>college campus, or other community meeting center. Last spring, Project

>Abolition, the Global

>Security Institute, and the Disarmament Clearinghouse organized over 100

>watch parties around

>the country for the live CBS television re-make of the anti-nuclear

>thriller Fail Safe. Please

>contact Project Abolition at 219/535-1110 or kmartin@fourthfreedom.org

>for a house party

>organizing kit. If the broadcast times are inconvenient, you can

>videotape the show and hold

>your watch party on another day and time. Be sure to invite your local

>media to your watch

>party.

>

>2. Bird-dog congressional candidates and demand to know how they will

>work to reduce the

>nuclear threat if they are elected or re-elected. Show up at candidate

>debates, rallies or

>town meetings prepared to ask tough questions of the candidates. You can

>also bring your local

>peace group's literature to hand out attendees.

>

>3. Use the broadcast of Rehearsing Doomsday to raise nuclear abolition

>as an issue with your

>local media. Project Abolition will provide sample letters to the

- >editor. You can also
- >contact your local newspaper's television critic and encourage her or
- >him to preview or review
- >Rehearsing Doomsday. After the broadcast, you can refer to the show and
- >the concerns it raises
- >in encouraging your local media to cover the nuclear issue and to raise
- >it with candidates in
- >editorial board meetings or candidate debates.
- >
- >-
- > 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.
- >

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-1468-970495888-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com
X-Sender: eperry98@worldnet.att.net
X-Apparently-To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
To: <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4133.2400
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400
From: "Edward Perry" <eperry98@worldnet.att.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: Mon, 2 Oct 2000 07:16:09 -0700
Subject: [abolition-caucus] INTERNATIONAL PARTY

ABOLITIONISTS

The following letter was published in CIRCUIT WEST the newspaper for the California-Pacific Conference of the United Methodist Church. It notes that in answer to question on nuclear weapons neither Al Gore nor George W. Bush have plans to eliminate nuclear weapons. Only the GREEN PARTY had plans to honor the obligation in Article VI. The inescapable conclusion is that changing the words of this obligation did not produce action

Edward C. Perry II

TO THE EDITOR

In 1986 the Council of Bishops of the United Methodist Church sent us a Pastoral Letter "In Defense of Creation" that told us that God's creation was under attack from nuclear weapons. The exchange of the thousands of nuclear weapons could eliminate all life on our planet.

The end of the cold war has not decreased that threat. In fact the probability of a nuclear exchange has increased. For example, in January 1995 Yeltsin was told by his military that America had launched the first-strike and he had 8 minutes to authorize the counter attack or loose his missiles. In that short time the radar operators corrected their report by adding that the missile that their radar had picked up over Norway was not headed for Russia. A counter attack was not necessary.

When thousands of missiles are poised against each other on a hair trigger alert they eventually will be used. It is just a matter of time.

Our Bishops proposed the elimination of this threat. More specifically, they urged us to "rediscover the McCloy/Zorin Agreement and to press for government fidelity to it." In my "rediscovery" I found that the McCloy/Zorin Agreement is a joint disarmament statement from the United States and the Soviet Union with a pledge to pursue the goal of the United Nations - "to save future generations from the scourge of war." The US and USSR announced their goal - "that disarmament is general and complete and war is no longer an instrument for settling international problems."

The McCloy/Zorin Agreement was adopted unanimously by the UN General Assembly on December 20, 1961 in the same session that approved a resolution to begin negotiations of a treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear

weapons.

In these negotiations the non-nuclear nations agreed to forego nuclear weapons only if there was a balancing obligation on the nuclear nations. That balancing obligation is in Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT):

"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."

The NPT was signed in 1968 and became affective in 1970 and every five years, at the NPT Review Conference, the non-nuclear nations have asked when they are going to implement Article VI.

At the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, the Clinton-Gore administration made a few empty campaign promises and the 187 states parties to the NPT agreed to extend the NPT indefinitely.

At the Sixth NPT Review Conference in May 2000, the Clinton-Gore administration agreed to "an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals."

On August 18, 2000 forty-eight religious leaders from a cross section of faith groups and geographic areas asked the presidential candidates ten questions on nuclear disarmament. Those questions and answers are on the web site of the General Board of Church and Society.

(<http://www.umc-gbcs.org/whatsnew.htm>)

Question number two was, "If elected president, what specifically will you do during your four-year term to fulfill this commitment?"

Both Bush and Gore did not answer this question. But Ralph Nader listed six items including, "Begin talks with all nuclear nations to develop a framework and a final date for the abolition of nuclear weapons."

They tell me that Nader can't win so don't waste my vote. My response is that my vote is for the platform of the American branch of the Green Party. Abolition of slavery created a new political party in America. The abolition of nuclear weapons is going to create a new international political party. If America is still here for the next election, the Green Party will be a major factor.

sincerely

EDWARD C PERRY

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.

From: Robin Ringler <DRingler@UMC-GBCS.ORG>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>, jhanson@umc0gbc.org,
James Winkler <JWinkler@UMC-GBCS.ORG>
Subject: RE: Nuclear Abolition Resolution
Date: Mon, 2 Oct 2000 15:01:38 -0400
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

Thanks very much, Howard! We will be beginning to form our working goals for the 2001-4 quadrennium at this meeting. Your reminder helps! The final version of the new goals will be completed at the March 2001 Board meeting.

Thanks for everything you do,
Robin

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]
Sent: Monday, October 02, 2000 2:03 PM
To: Robin Ringler; jhanson@umc0gbc.org; James Winkler
Subject: Nuclear Abolition Resolution

Dear Robin, Jaydee, and Jim:

For the last three months I have been concentrating on my interfaith work. Suddenly it occurs to me that the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society is about to meet. Since this is the first meeting of the new quadrennium, you are likely to be developing your work program for the next four years.

You are probably well aware of the updated "Nuclear Abolition" resolution adopted by the 2000 General Conference, but in case you've overlooked it, I would like to all your attention to the section on implementation, as follows:

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- 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."

In case you don't have a copy of the revised resolution, one is attached.

Shalom,

Howard

Date: Mon, 02 Oct 2000 17:32:43 -0700
From: Ibrahim Ramey <disarm@forusa.org>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.61 [en] (Win98; I)
X-Accept-Language: en
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: (abolition-usa) Rehearsing Doomsday to air October 15
X-SLUIDL: 58713491-989C11D4-B2F000A0-249C8F8C

Howard,

Thanks for this very important piece of information

Peace,

Ibrahim.

"Howard W. Hallman" wrote:

> Dear Colleagues:

>

> I call the following information to your attention.

>

> Shalom,

> Howard

>

>>Date: Mon, 02 Oct 2000 12:09:34 -0500

>>From: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>

>>X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7 [en] (Win98; U)

>>X-Accept-Language: en

>>To: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>

>>Subject: (abolition-usa) Rehearsing Doomsday to air October 15

>>X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by elk1.elkhart.net id

> MAA12602

>>Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

>>Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

>>

>>Dear Friends:

>>

>>Less than two weeks remain until the George Crile documentary

>>"Rehearsing Doomsday" will air on CNN Sunday, October 15 at 10:00

>>eastern, 7:00 pacific time, but there's still time to order a watch

>>party organizing kit from Project Abolition. Call us at 219/535-1110 or

>>email me at <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>. Below is my original notice

>>from last week.

>>

>>Kevin Martin

>>***

>>

>>To: Peace and Disarmament activists

>>Fr: Kevin Martin, Director, Project Abolition

>>September 25, 2000

>>

>>Rehearsing Doomsday documentary to air on CNN October 15

>>
>>Rehearsing Doomsday, a documentary produced by George Crile whose
>>notable documentary The
>>Missiliers aired last February on 60 Minutes II, gives an
>>unprecedented look at the nuclear
>>arsenals of both the United States and Russia. Unlike any yet produced,
>>this documentary will
>>take us on a journey to meet the generals and commanders responsible for
>>nuclear weapons, the
>>missiliers charged with firing them, and the politicians who craft our
>>policies.
>>
>>We all know that the Russians are eager to reduce their nuclear
>>stockpile and that a string of
>>former US generals and cabinet secretaries, haunted by their actions,
>>have become
>>abolitionists. This documentary is different. Rehearsing Doomsday will
>>expose the hypocrisy
>>of current nuclear policy with portraits of Senators, frustrated by
>>their lack of access to
>>knowledge, and missiliers, gravely concerned as they watch the American
>>people sleepwalk toward
>>armageddon.
>>
>>Rehearsing Doomsday will be broadcast Sunday, October 15 at 10:00 p.m.
>>eastern, 7:00 pacific
>>time on CNN (The documentary may also air on another date, we'll let you
>>know as soon as we
>>find out). Thanks and kudos are due to the Global Security Institute,
>>headed by former U.S.
>>Sen. Alan Cranston, for working with George Crile and CNN to get this
>>show on the air.
>>
>>Let's put this much-anticipated documentary to good use in the election
>>season. Here are some
>>suggestions for peace and disarmament activists:
>>
>>1. Organize a Rehearsing Doomsday watch party in a private home, church
>>or place of worship,
>>college campus, or other community meeting center. Last spring, Project
>>Abolition, the Global
>>Security Institute, and the Disarmament Clearinghouse organized over 100
>>watch parties around
>>the country for the live CBS television re-make of the anti-nuclear
>>thriller Fail Safe. Please
>>contact Project Abolition at 219/535-1110 or kmartin@fourthfreedom.org
>>for a house party
>>organizing kit. If the broadcast times are inconvenient, you can
>>videotape the show and hold
>>your watch party on another day and time. Be sure to invite your local
>>media to your watch
>>party.
>>
>>2. Bird-dog congressional candidates and demand to know how they will

>>work to reduce the
>>nuclear threat if they are elected or re-elected. Show up at candidate
>>debates, rallies or
>>town meetings prepared to ask tough questions of the candidates. You can
>>also bring your local
>>peace group's literature to hand out attendees.
>>
>>3. Use the broadcast of Rehearsing Doomsday to raise nuclear abolition
>>as an issue with your
>>local media. Project Abolition will provide sample letters to the
>>editor. You can also
>>contact your local newspaper's television critic and encourage her or
>>him to preview or review
>>Rehearsing Doomsday. After the broadcast, you can refer to the show and
>>the concerns it raises
>>in encouraging your local media to cover the nuclear issue and to raise
>>it with candidates in
>>editorial board meetings or candidate debates.
>>
>>-
>> 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.
>>
> 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: "Dessart Veronique, CEC Brussels" <ved@cec-kek.be>
To: "'Anthea.Bethge@t-online.de'" <Anthea.Bethge@t-online.de>,
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"'larissa@casema.net'" <larissa@casema.net>,
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<ifpnuc@hq.nato.int>,
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"'sal@wcc-coe.org'" <sal@wcc-coe.org>, "'mupj@igc.org'" <mupj@igc.org>,
"'qcea@ngonet.be'" <qcea@ngonet.be>,
"'ifpnuc@hq.nato.int'"
<ifpnuc@hq.nato.int>,
"'a-p-m@ath.forthnet.gr'" <a-p-m@ath.forthnet.gr>,
"'CPKerton@yahoo.com'" <CPKerton@yahoo.com>,
"'paul@paxchristi.net'"
<paul@paxchristi.net>,
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"'steve@quaker.org.uk'" <steve@quaker.org.uk>
Cc: "Lamont Stewart, CEC Brussels" <sjl@cec-kek.be>,
"Van der Borgh Charlotte, CEC Brussels" <cvb@cec-kek.be>
Subject: Nuclear Weapons Briefing, 5-6 October Brussels
Date: Tue, 3 Oct 2000 12:37:08 +0200
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

TO ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE BRIEFING

Dear participants,

On behalf of CEC, WCC and the Ploughshares Initiative we look forward to welcoming you to the conference "Creation at Risk;a Consultation on Nuclear Issues with Churches" taking place at the Ecumenical Centre, 174 Rue Joseph II, 1000 Brussels from 10am on October 5 to lunch the next day. I attach a final programme for the event.

If you have problems in transit our phone number here is 02 234 6832.

For those of you arriving by air and coming direct to the conference, I would advise taking the train from the airport (90BEF).Go to right on emerging in arrivals hall and descend by elevator for trains which leave 4 times per hour. Get off at Central Station (Nord station is too soon and Midi/Zuid is too late).Go up the stairs and along the tunnel to the right towards the Metro [M], [50BEF) and take any train in Direction Stokkel/ H.Debroux. Get off at Schuman and walk towards rear of train, up escalator and keep going right as you emerge towards large glass building. 100m to the

right you will see the Old Hack Bar. We are to the left of it.

There is no conference fee but we are making a charge for lunch on both days (INCLUDING WINE AND COFFEE, and 10 journey Metro/tram pass) of 2000BEF which will be payable to our administrative Secretary, Ms Charlotte Vander Borcht. Please note Thursday evening is free but those staying at Chant d'Oiseau have dinner reserved at 7pm.

I attach a final list of participants.

With best wishes for a smooth journey

(Rev) Stewart Lamont

<<nucagenda.rtf>> <<hotels.doc>>

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\nucagenda.rtf"

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\hotels1.doc"

Hotel Van Belle (Chaussée de Mons 39, phone +32.(0)2.521.35.16, fax +32.(0)2.527.00.02)

Mr Ries De Weerd [Uniting Churches in the Netherlands] : 2 nights (4 & 5/10)
Rev. Dwain Epps [World Council of Churches] : 1 night (5/10)
Ms Salpy Eskidjian [World Council of Churches] : 2 nights (4 & 5/10)
Mr Howard W. Hallman [Methodists United for Peace & Justice] : (4,5,6&7/10)
Rev. Sigrid Marten [Church of Scotland] : 2 nights (4 & 5/10)
Mr Ernie Regehr [Ploughshares] : 3 nights (4, 5 & 6/10)
Mr Stephen Whiting [Churches Peace Forum, CTBI] : 2 nights (4 & 5/10)
Mr Paul Wilson [NCCCUSA] : 3 nights (4, 5 & 6/10)
Mr Phil Kerton [Committee for International Justice and Peace] : (made his own booking)
Mr David Ryall [Committee for International Justice and Peace] : (made his own booking)

Chant d'Oiseau (Av. des Franciscains 3A, phone +32.(0)2.770.96.47, fax +32.(0)2.770.11.38)

Frau Dr. Anthea Bethge [German Protestant Church] : 2 nights (5 & 6/10)
Mr Mihail Brinzea [Ecum. Association of Churches in Rumania] : 4 nights (4, 5, 6 & 7/10)
Rev. Miklos Menessy [Home of Hope Christian Reformed Centre]: 4 nights (4, 5, 6 & 7/10)
Archbp. Vosskan Kalpakian [Armenian Apostolic Church of Greece] : 3 nights (4, 5 & 6/10)
Ms Helen Steven [Scottish Centre for Nonviolence] : 3 nights (5, 6 & 7/10)
Mr Peter Weiderud [Church of Sweden] : 2 nights (6 & 7/10)

No accommodation

Ms Nicola Butler [Acronym Institute]
Mr Chris Donnelly [NATO]
Ms Kirsten Hills [Quaker Council for European Affairs]
Mr Rob Irvine [NATO]
Mr Paul Lansu [Pax Christi International]
Ms Sharon Riggle [Centre for European Security and Disarmament]
Mgr. Marian Subocz [Commission of Episcopates in the European Union]
Rev. Paul Van Sichem [United Protestant Church in Belgium]

Creation at Risk: A Consultation on Nuclear Issues with Churches
Brussels, 5-6 October 2000

Thursday

- 5 October** 10:00 Introduction and opening worship
10:30 *Session 1: Status of nuclear arms control and disarmament efforts*
- Nicola Butler, Senior Analyst, Acronym Institute
(With brief coffee break)
13:00 Lunch
14:00 *Session 2: NATO in the Post-Cold War era, NATO nuclear policy, and status of the NATO nuclear review*
- Robert Irvine, Director, Nuclear Policy Directorate, NATO HQ
- Sharon Riggle, Director, Centre for European Security and

Disarmament

- 16:00 Break
16:30 *Session 3: The position of the churches on nuclear weapons*
- Dwain Epps, World Council of Churches
- Perspectives from various traditions – a roundtable discussion
18:00 Adjourn
Dinner

Friday

- 6 October** 09:00 *Session 4: Church action: issues and priorities*
- Ernie Regehr, Director, Project Ploughshares
10:30 Break for coffee/tea
10:45 *Session 5: Advancing the issues: planning for advocacy*
-Conference of European Churches
- Canadian Council of Churches
- National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA
- World Council of Churches
12:45 Closing reflection
13:00 Lunch
CEC Working Group will reconvene at Chant d'Oiseau after lunch

X-Sender: jdi@[63.106.26.66]
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.5 (32)
Date: Tue, 03 Oct 2000 09:14:59 -0400
To: jdi@clw.org
From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>
Subject: "Bush Backs Easing 'Hair Trigger' For Quick Firing Of U.S. Missiles"

"Bush Backs Easing 'Hair Trigger' For Quick Firing Of U.S. Missiles"
Baltimore Sun - October 3, 2000 - By Tom Bowman, Sun National Staff

GOP candidate finds himself in same stance with liberal Democrats

WASHINGTON - The issue is being embraced by Hollywood stars, peace activists and liberal Democrats.

But on the presidential campaign trail, the idea of taking more of America's nuclear missiles off hair-trigger alert has found favor with the conservative candidate. Republican presidential nominee George W. Bush has been outspoken in his support.

His Democratic rival, Vice President Al Gore, has not commented directly on the issue.

Citing the possibility of an accidental launch, Bush vowed to end the quick-firing abilities of the weapons, which can now be launched within 15 minutes.

"Preparation for quick launch within minutes after warning of an attack was the rule during the era of superpower rivalry," Bush said during a National Press Club speech in May. "But today, for two nations at peace, keeping so many weapons on high alert may create unacceptable risks of accidental or unauthorized launch."

Matt Gobush, a Gore spokesman, said the vice president plans to conduct a review of nuclear weapons policy, including possible changes in their high-alert status, should he be elected president.

Any arms control efforts must be "transparent, reciprocal and verifiable," said Gobush. Reducing the high-alert status, or "de-alerting," as weapons experts call it, should not be unilateral, he said.

Doing so "would not strengthen nuclear stability with Russia and could potentially undermine it," he maintained.

Today, the Global Security Institute, a California-based group that advocates reductions in nuclear weapons, was to run a full-page ad in the New York Times headed, "An Appeal to End the Nuclear Threat," with dozens of signatories, including retired Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., former chairman of the joint chiefs of staff; actors Harrison Ford, Richard Dreyfuss and Mia Farrow; Nobel Peace Prize-laureate Elie Wiesel; and Marian Wright Edelman, president of the Children's Defense Fund.

By removing warheads or breaking their electrical circuitry, nuclear weapons that could be launched in minutes would require days or weeks of preparation.

"I would like to see both candidates discussing [the issue] together," said Alan Cranston, the institute's president and a former Democratic senator from California, who is supporting Gore. But the vice president "has not said a word" about nuclear weapons, said Cranston.

Fred Ikle, a former Pentagon official in the Reagan administration and an adviser to the Texas governor, said the Bush campaign is looking for a new relationship with Russia that moves beyond mutual assured destruction - the MAD doctrine that was the organizing principle of the Cold War.

"We don't have to threaten each other with nuclear destruction," he said.

In pressing the nuclear issue, Bush has taken a page from his father, President George Bush, who with the end of the Cold War began taking weapons off their high-alert status.

The governor's national security advisers - including Condoleezza Rice and retired Gen. Colin L. Powell, Crowe's successor as Joint Chiefs chairman - were advising the elder Bush when the breakup of the Soviet Union and the 1991 failed military coup against Russian President Mikhail S. Gorbachev led to renewed concerns about an accidental nuclear launch. Those concerns led Bush to move ahead with de-alerting.

In the early 1990s, President Bush and Gorbachev trimmed their nations' short-range nuclear forces. Meanwhile, Bush took scores of B-52 bombers and 450 of 1,000 intercontinental Minuteman missiles off alert, while Gorbachev made similar moves in his arsenal.

The United States still has 2,400 land and sea-based missiles poised for immediate launch out of its 6,000-warhead inventory. Russia has a comparable number set to launch in minutes, said Bruce Blair, president of the Center for Defense Information, a liberal policy group in Washington, who advocates de-alerting.

"It buys us a big margin of safety against accidental or unauthorized launch," said Blair. "A hair trigger is inherently dangerous and is becoming more so as the Russian military decays."

But the Clinton administration has resisted efforts to continue what President Bush started. In 1998, a study by the Pentagon and related national security agencies recommended against taking any more weapons off their high-alert status, fearing that the ability to launch nuclear weapons could be dangerously delayed.

The study also pointed to the possibility of a "re-emergence of a hostile Russian leadership" as well as a "race to re-alert" should a crisis occur, said a Pentagon official.

What emerged instead was a decision to share early-warning information between Russia and the United States.

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: lydia@fcnl.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Dealerting letter
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Lydia,

That's a good first draft of the dealerting letter. I have two comments.

First, the president-elect will know about the incident of January 1995, so you may not need to go into it in such detail.

Second, it might be useful to incorporate the "timeline to catastrophe" data from Back from the Brink, drawn from the Scientific American article. It shows that Russia has less time to decide than the U.S. because the United States can launch missiles from submarines, which are closer to Russia than the Russian ICBM's are to the United States.

When the letter is finalized, I'm willing to sign it if you want some initial signers before wider circulation.

Shalom,
Howard

From: "Jason Lee United Methodist Church" To: "William & Brenda Hardt" , "Linda Sullivan" , "Linda Sabin" , "Robin Ringler" , "Ann Freeman Price" , , "Howard Hallman" , "Bill Gates" , "Frank Fromherz" , "Adrienne Fong" , "Jonah Edelman" , "Bert" , "Rich Aronson" Subject: Rembmer the Poor Date: Tue, 3 Oct 2000 13:45:08 -0700 X-MSMail-Priority: Normal X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2919.6600 X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2919.6600

To
PwJ Coordinators
Witness Team Members
Others

I am sending you the draft copy of this year's PwJ Advent Booklet: Remember the Poor.

This the bare bones without graphics and layout but I wanted to pass on the stories and hope that this booklet will be useful to you as you prepare for Advent.

Booklets will be available through the Oregon-Idaho Conference office after November 1. Many of you will be receiving them by mail.

Comments are most welcome.

Kathy Campbell-Barton

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PREFACE

Read Luke 10:33-37

A Samaritan while traveling came near a wounded one; and when he saw him, he was moved with pity. He went to him and bandaged his wounds, having poured oil and wine on them. Then he put him on his own animal, brought him to an inn, and took care of him. The next day he took out two denarii, gave them to the innkeeper, and said, 'Take care of him; and when I come back, I will repay you whatever more you spend.' Which of these three, do you think, was a neighbor to the man who fell into the hands of the robbers?" He said, "The one who showed him mercy." Jesus said to him, "Go and do likewise."

Sunday

Read I Thessalonians 3:9-13

First Sunday of Advent: Hope

“Now may our God and Father himself, and our Lord Jesus, direct our way to you. And may the Lord make you increase and abound in love to one another...” I Thessalonians 3:11,12a

KNOWING THEIR NAME

Denise came to church camp with a friend. She had never been to camp before and didn't know much about church, but her friend assured her that she would be welcomed and it would be fun.

By mid-week it was quite evident that Denise wanted lots of attention, especially from the adults on the staff. Her counselor came to me after finding Denise crying and said that she wanted to talk with us. It was then that I learned her story.

Denise lived with her stepfather and his new spouse. When he and her biological mother were divorced, her mother said she couldn't take her, and so she went with her stepfather, who, she said, really didn't want her. She had no idea where her biological father was, and had now lost contact with her mother. She was feeling very unloved and unwanted. These feelings were only increased when her stepfather failed to show up at the end of camp to take her and her friend home, as had been arranged.

As we responded to Denise at the camp and even attempted to follow-up in the weeks afterward, we hoped and prayed and worked for ways that Denise could experience the love and care of others outside her “family.”

Then the call came – Denise had ended her life.

I have never forgotten Denise, and I am continually challenged by the memory of her life and its circumstances. How many others like her are out there? How many other children of God need someone to show them, as well as to tell them, that they are children of God?

It is in this season that we celebrate God entering human life in the form of an infant – Emmanuel! It is through this incomprehensible gift that we experience God calling each of us by name.

Yet, psychologists tell us that Christmas can be one of the loneliest times of the year for some children, not because they didn't

receive gifts but because no one knows their name.

Denise – I will always remember you, and by God's grace, I will work to give to other young people like you the gift of knowing their name. I will do it in the name of Emmanuel – God with us.

Bishop Edward W. Paup
Oregon-Idaho United Methodist Conference
Portland, Oregon

In 1996, the Council of Bishops called upon The United Methodist Church to reshape its life in response to the crisis among children and the impoverished and in faithfulness to Jesus Christ.

The crisis among children and the impoverished and our theological and historical mandates demand more than additional programs or emphases. Nothing less than the reshaping of The United Methodist Church in response to the God who is among “the least of these” is required.

The primary goal is evangelization, the proclamation in word and deed of the gospel of God's redeeming, reconciling and transforming grace in Jesus Christ to and with the children and those oppressed by poverty.

As one response to the Bishops' Initiative on Children and Poverty, congregations are invited to undertake specific actions to make their churches more responsive to the needs of children and their families in the church and community.

There are many other ways your church can respond to the challenge of the Bishops' Initiative on Children and Poverty. Making your church more child-friendly and hospitable to poor families. Remember that the focus of the Initiative, in the closing words of the Bishops' foundation document, “... is on communicating and living the gospel of Jesus Christ with all children and intentionally reaching out to impoverished persons as recipients and means of God's grace in Jesus Christ.”

Monday

Read Luke 1:68-79

First week in Advent: Hope

“What were you doing while the poor were suffering, their humanity and their lives consumed by flame?”

-Otto Rene Castillo, Guatemalan Poet killed in the 1960s

WHAT CAN I DO?

Remember the poor. Whenever I see a statement like that I always want to ask...And do what? What does it mean to remember the poor? Who are they? Why are they poor? What can I do about it?

The only real way to remember the poor is to spend time with them. Learn their names. Share their lives. Share a meal. We cannot remember someone we don't experience. It is different to remember stories than news events. And once we have spent time—in a labor camp, a refugee shelter, and a majority country—changing our life style becomes important enough to be priority.

Remember the Poor—and buy only locally grown food and products.

Remember the Poor—and cut up your Costco card.

Remember the Poor—and leave your car at home.

Remember the Poor—and stop buying sweatshop produced goods.

Remember the Poor—and get politically active advocating for living wages, affordable housing, and amnesty.

Remember the Poor—and spend more money on others and less on yourself.

Remember the Poor—and respect their wisdom.

Jan Harkness, Peace Advocate
First United Methodist Church
A Peace Covenant Congregation
Salem, Oregon

Jan serves as Board Chair of Oregon Farm Worker Ministry

Tuesday

Read Matthew 18:10-14

First week in Advent: Hope

"See that you do not despise on of these little ones..." Matthew 18:10a

THE PARABLE OF THE LOST SHEEP

Maybe you read about it. A huge city garbage dump on fire, one located half a world away in the Philippines. Hardly something to make us sit up and take notice. But I have been there. I have walked into this dump, smelled it, knew its awfulness. I knew that this particular dump contained more than garbage. I had seen the homes of thousands of people who made a meager living sifting through the discards of others for small items of worth including things to eat. These frail places of cardboard and tin were home to families, to children and babies, the only ones they knew. Now that smelly awful place was burning, not just the garbage but the homes.

I remember watching two little children, a young boy about seven and his tiny sister no more than three. Burnt into my mind is the scene I witnessed as this little boy helped his sister across a ditch, which was actually an open sewer. His obvious loving care for his tiny sister was as gallant as any thing I have ever seen.

Where are they now? Have they lost their home? Should we in our comfortable homes half a world away care?

When asked who was the greatest in the Kingdom, Jesus took a little child up in his arms. Then he added, "See that you do not despise one of these little ones. ... It is not the will of my Father who is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish."

I am so grateful that through our connectional church that we can reach out in love to such children as these. We can send gifts and prayers and love to quench the hurting fires and make smooth the pathway for these little ones.

Beverly J. Walker, Peace Advocate
Conference Lay Leader
First United Methodist Church
Portland, Oregon

Wednesday

Read Luke 1:46-55

First Week in Advent: Hope

“My soul glorifies the Lord and my spirit rejoices in God my Savior, for he has been mindful of the humble state of his servant.” Luke 1:46

A YOUNG MOTHER’S SONG

A young mother’s song, soft and high
drifts through the icy night,
nursing a baby to sleep
amid a troubled world.

A young mother’s song
threatens a king into a murderous rage,
singing Rachael’s sorrow,
and the foolishness of treachery.

A young mother’s song,
joins in the wedding dance,
waiting for the water to become the wine of life
that will intoxicate the world with love.

A young mother’s song,
soft and low at the grave of her son,
reaches deep for the solace
of the morning yet to come.

A young mother’s song,
sings the sidewalk carols
and bids the shoppers pause, remember,
and join the chorus for a moment or two.

A young mother’s song, soft and high,
still drifts through the icy night,
nursing a babe to sleep
amid a troubled world.

James Frisbie, Pastor
First United Methodist Church
Twin Falls, Idaho

Thursday

Read Romans 8:24-27

First Week in Advent: Hope

“For in hope we were saved. Now hope that is seen is not hope. For who hopes for what is seen? But if we hope for what we do not see, we wait for it with patience.

Likewise the Spirit helps us in our weakness; for we do not know how to pray, as we ought, but that very Spirit intercedes with sighs too deep for words. And God, who searches the heart, knows what is the mind of the Spirit, because the Spirit intercedes for the saints according to the will of God.” Romans 8:24-27

HOPE THROUGH THE SPIRIT

When youth are feeling good about themselves, it is easy to have hope. When they know they are loved and cared for, they look forward to each new day. If they have someone to turn to when times are difficult, they somehow know they will get through them. When they succeed in something, they hold their heads high. But when they feel they are not worthy, they may not trust that hope will carry them. When they feel all alone, they expect tomorrow to be equally as lonely. If they don’t know who to turn to when they hurt, they aren’t sure they’ll get through it. When they do not expect to succeed even if they try their best, they want to hide.

In Christ, we are all valued and loved. There are no favorites. I have to believe that God wants the very best for each one of us. This also means that I must do my part to help young people see a glimpse of God. My hands must help, my heart must open, my eyes must see, and my ears must hear the needs of children and youth.

When children do not see the possibilities, they have no hope. Let us show each child the array of possibilities waiting for them through faith, and encourage them to dream of all they may become. With patience, let us wait on the Lord and share hope for tomorrow.

Marcey Balcomb Ministry Staff
Director, Youth, Nurture, Outreach & Witness Ministries
Oregon-Idaho United Methodist Conference
Portland, Oregon

Friday

Read James 1:22-27

First Week in Advent: Hope

“To visit orphans and widows in their affliction...” James 1:27

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

As more grandparents (and even great-grandparents) are becoming parents for the second time, perhaps, a new class of widows and orphans are emerging in our midst. Many in these situations are grandmothers who learn that adoptions and guardianships are mandatory for effectively carrying out this true labor of love.

Indeed, James’ encouragement is very applicable and appropriate to them. Why not incorporate them into activities with your children and grandchildren during this season and throughout the year. You can’t imagine the blessing such “visits” would be for both of them, you, and yours. Our congregation at Hughes Memorial UMC has experienced many such blessings through our outreach ministry, Safehaven.

Safehaven is a children’s ministry presented through Family Ministries Center, associated with the Oregon-Idaho Annual Methodist Church through Hughes Memorial UMC. It is a year around educational enhancement program operating as an after school program during the school year and as a summer program during the summer break. Safehaven offers mentoring, tutoring, one-on-one academic development along with Virtues training for values development. It is 100% volunteer operated; hence, all donations go directly to the benefit of children. A food pantry and clothes closet is provided to families with children. Thanksgiving dinner, monthly Family night dinners, and an extra special Christmas party are jointly sponsored by sister United Methodist churches and other community sponsors.

Curtis Kirkpatrick, Pastor
Hughes Memorial UMC
Portland, Oregon

Conference Advance Special Offering: Safehaven #292

Saturday

Read I Thessalonians 5: 1-5

First Week in Advent: Hope

“You are all sons and daughters of the light and of the day. We do not belong to the night or to the darkness.” I Thessalonians 5:5

EYES THAT SEE BIG

Watching the movie, *Angela’s Ashes*, I was reminded once again of the enduring potential for good lying within the human spirit. In spite of the overwhelming and harsh poverty that surrounds him and traps him, Frank McCord refuses to accept that this is all there is. Something deep within his very being drives him to reach for life and to refuse death. That something is surely the spark of the Holy, and when it is seen in the poor and the suffering, it shines with a special glow.

When I was a case manager (twenty years ago), I knew a thirteen-year-old girl who had been sexually and physically brutalized by her stepfather. Her name was Kathy. Kathy was in one of my teen support groups. One of the other girls had just shared with the group that she was contemplating suicide. From her perspective the world looked dark and grim, and she said that she could not see anything worth living for. Kathy, who was usually very quiet, looked intently at her and said, “Look harder. Look bigger. See through it. There is more. And the more can be good.”

The manger is the promise that there is indeed more and that is indeed good and that it is given to each of us. Whatever else Christmas brings us this year, may we be gifted with eyes that see “big.”

Sue Owen, Metropolitan District Superintendent
The Oregon-Idaho United Methodist Conference
Portland, Oregon

Special Offering #10100-4: Bishop’s Appeal For Children

Rev. Owen serves as chair of the Bishops’ Task Force on Children and Poverty for the Oregon-Idaho United Methodist Conference. Members of the task force have contributed to the theme of this booklet by sharing their stories about children and poverty, reminding us to think and act on the words of John Wesley, “Remember the poor.”

For ideas & resources

Check out the Bishops' Initiative Website:

<http://www.umc.org/initiative/>

One way your local congregation can lift up children is to observe Children's Sabbath sponsored by the Children's Defense Fund. The observance is usually the third weekend in October. Order materials by writing or calling the Children's Defense Fund, PO Box 90500, Washington DC 20290-0500; phone: (202) 662-3652; fax: (202) 628-8331.

STAND for Children also provides resources and training for education, outreach and advocacy. It is a nonpartisan membership organization affiliated with the Children's Defense Fund working together in local communities to give children the opportunity to grow up healthy, educated, and safe. A growing number of local churches in the Portland, Salem, and Bend area participate in their local STAND Chapters. For more information call 1-800-663-4032 or Email: info@stand.org

Sunday

Read Matthew 3:1-12

Second Week in Advent: Faith

"The Rule and Reign of God is close at hand." –John the Baptist

YOU ARE PART OF THE FAMILY

I have lately become interested in my family roots and subscribe to a free service on my e-mail account regarding genealogy. Through that list, I have discovered that there was once a place for orphans in Des Moines called The Home for Friendless Children. It was established before 1900 and closed sometime in the 1950's.

It wasn't called the Des Moines Home for PARENTLESS children, but for FRIENDLESS children. Somehow the latter sounds lonelier to me than the former. It's bad enough to be without parents. In those days another family unit would step in and take care of these little ones. But to have been "friendless" as a child meant that there was absolutely no one in your family that would or could take you in.

Somehow I think---at least I hope---that the Des Moines Home for Friendless Children was something like the orphanage for boys run by the kindly old doctor in the book CIDER HOUSE RULES by John Updike. Every night before turning off the light in the large bedroom, he would call out to orphans; "Good night you kings of New England, you princes of Maine!"

The term "self esteem" was not even known then, but the good doctor was building it in these children. And by so doing he was giving them hope for a future beyond their present loneliness and sense of abandonment. They were not orphans! Indeed, they were kings and princes!

In a way, their whole life was a kind of Advent---a looking forward to the promise of some fulfillment as yet undefined. Nonetheless, it was promised, every night when he called these poor lonely children kings and princes.

"The Rule and Reign of God is close at hand" preached John the Baptist. That's a message of hope, a promise of some fulfillment as yet undefined.

Nonetheless it is promised to us. The Good News of God's Rule and Reign is this---Your loneliness is at an end. You are no longer an orphan! No longer without a friend.

You are a part of the family of God! Thanks be to God!

Charles Cooper, Peace Advocate
Pastor of Vermont Hills United Methodist Church
Portland, Oregon

Monday

Read Psalm 72:1-7,18-19

Second Week in Advent: Faith

"Blessed be the Lord the God of Israel, who alone does wondrous things." Psalm 72:18

THE HUMMINGBIRD

Beauty has the power
to make us good.
Wonder inspires
a passion for the Holy.

We discover our inner
virtue of generosity,
when in awe
puts us in our place.

I saw the power of beauty
in a hummingbird,
spent and frantic
on the inside of a window,
gently captured
and set free
by a boy
with sky blue eyes.

We are rich and poor,
not by the measure of our money,
but by our awareness of wonder,
lifting our hearts to glory.

Jim Frisbie, Pastor
Twin Falls United Methodist Church
Twin Falls, Idaho

Tuesday

Read Ephesians 4:26, 31-32

Second Week in Advent: Faith

“Be angry but do not sin; do not let the sun go down on your anger.” Ephesians 4:26

BEFORE THE SUN GOES DOWN

I recently had an opportunity to interview several teenagers about what causes them to become angry. Each one explained in some way that when others say or do things which “dis” [disregard] them, it hurts and they feel angry. Each of us wants to be valued, seen as worthy, thought of in a positive light. It is painful to experience situations when others do not treat us well. Our hearts cannot be at peace during these times. If we each do our best to follow the wisdom shared in the book of Ephesians, we might come closer to knowing peace and lessening the anger in and around us. Ephesians 4:26; 31-32 tells us, “Be angry but do not sin; do not let the sun go down on your anger. Put away from you all bitterness and wrath and anger and wrangling and slander, together with all malice, and be kind to one another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, as God in Christ has forgiven you.”

If we went to sleep each night having reconciled our differences, imagine how we would feel beginning each new day God gives us! Advent is a perfect time to practice this. Before the sun goes down, let us ask for forgiveness, put aside our grudges, say ‘I love you’ and those other words we often forget to say, and pray for justice and understanding. Let peace begin with each one of us in this way.

Marcey Balcomb, Ministry Staff
Director, Youth, Nurture, Outreach & Witness Ministries
Oregon-Idaho United Methodist Conference
Portland, Oregon

Wednesday

Read Matthew 5:43-48

Second Week in Advent: Faith

“You have heard that it was said, ‘You shall love your neighbor and hate your enemy.’ But I say to you, Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you...” Matthew 5:43-44

IT’S YOUR CHOICE

Jesus knew how to love enemies; he did it by not having any! As I read the Gospels I can’t find one place where I felt Jesus thought of someone as his enemy, not Pilate or Herod or the thief or even the Scribes and Pharisees - not even Judas. I know there are people who at times do bad things and we suffer as a result. Yet even those persons don’t automatically fall into the category of “enemy” until we put them there. “For if you love those who love you, what more are you doing than others?”

When we decide someone is not our friend, not worthy of our love, our fellowship, that is *our choice*. That seems to be what Jesus was telling us. And sometimes those who appear to hurt us may well be actually helping us. We live in an extremely competitive society. When we are criticized, seemingly belittled, put down, many times our response is to immediately spring to our own defense. This person is critical of me, so they are against me, they are my enemy, and I must defend myself! We raise the barricades, arm ourselves for battle, and seek ways to have our “enemy” lose so that we can “win.” Such a tactic leaves little room for reconciliation or even the possibility that we might grow because of what was said or done to us.

I can remember my rough old basic training sergeant in World War II. Woe to any of us who failed to obey him! If we messed up he had words and actions - like two 18-hour days on KP to demonstrate his anger.

At the time I thought of him as my most immediate enemy! But later I understood what he was doing; he was willing to risk being disliked in order to teach us how to stay alive in combat. I learned that he was far from being my enemy; he might well have been my best friend.

I recall many occasions when others proved their love for me by being sharply critical of what I said or did.

To choose not to have enemies is to stop being defensive, to seek what God might be saying to you through persons who may actually be hurting you or who just might be attempting to be a means of grace in your life. Your choice!

How do you love your enemy? By choosing not to have any.

Joe W. Walker
Retired clergy
Gresham, Oregon

Thursday
Second Week in Advent: Faith

Read Luke 2:39-40

"When Mary and Joseph had finished everything required by the law of the Lord, they returned to Galilee, to their own town of Nazareth. The child grew and became strong, filled with wisdom; and the favor of God was upon him." Luke 2:39-40

FAMILY LISTENING

The Biblical record indicates that Jesus grew up in a caring, nurturing family and community. Most of our preparations for Christmas are for special family times of gift sharing, eating, playing, and conversations. Strong families are important to the nurture and care of children and adults.

When I was a child I freely roamed a three-block neighborhood with friends until my mother called me to dinner or bedtime. My family and I were acquainted with most of our neighbors, often visiting and sharing activities. At home we played games and shared conversations around the dinner table. I was surrounded with people who cared for me and who provided me with a safe environment.

But many families are in trouble today. Where there are two parents, both often work long hours, but are still financially stressed. Television and Internet time minimize the conversation and interactive play we have with one another. Children commonly get only an hour or two per week of truly interactive listening with a significant adult. Neighbors are often not known or trusted. The projected needs and images of commercial advertising shape our lives. At camp we see significant changes in lives as people spend time in a safe environment listening to one another and to God's natural creation. At our Creation Vacation camps for families living in low income housing, parents and kids can relax, play together, and reestablish themselves as families.

From this year's evaluations:

"It let my son be free and have fun. In the city it is hard to let him have freedom."

"The camp showed me that my kids are capable of doing a lot

more than I can get them to do. We're so much alone at home, but here they aren't easily led. That makes me feel good."

"At camp I got along better with my mom and my sister."

"We were more together here - at home we are separated by TV and radio."

As you prepare for Christmas, consider the gift of time and listening for the members of your family - or maybe enabling it for a neighbor family. It can happen at home as well as at camp. Some time together in a park or sitting and talking beside a nearby stream might be of more value than another trip to the shopping mall.

Prayer: Creator God, help me to truly listen to the others in my family. Guide me as I seek to give gifts of myself, building the relationships that truly matter. Use me as an instrument of your love, reaching out to help others to grow when they know they are heard and cared for. Thank you for listening to us, your children. Amen.

Ted Hulbert, Peace Advocate
Camp Magruder Director
Rockaway, Oregon

On August 28-31 Camp Magruder hosted its second Creation Vacation event for 2000 with 22 families (105 persons) from Salem area low income housing. 19 volunteers served as family friends with Sue Owen as dean. Families experienced a great time of recreation and renewal, and made new friends.

For more information about Creation Vacation contact Rev. Ted Hulbert at Camp Magruder.

Address: 17450 Old Pacific Hwy., Rockaway Beach, OR 97136

Phone:(503) 355-3210

Email: campmagruder@oregoncoast.com

Friday

Read Matthew 11:2-11

Second Week in Advent: Faith

“...The blind receive their sight and the lame walk, lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear, and the dead are raised up and the poor have good news preached to them.” Matthew 11:5

BEGGAR WOMAN JESUS

So what do you do about the all the beggars that line the streets and approach you with out-stretched hands, while visiting Third World countries? Part of the secret, we are told, is to avoid eye contact. That, of course, is the easy part. Do not look. Do not see. Do not notice. Do not pay any attention. Just keep walking and never respond or look back.

Most of the time we were in Bolivia and Peru I was able to avoid the beggars. Even at the “Cathedral of the Black Madonna” in Copacabana, or on the shores of Lake Titicaca, I managed to hold strong while walking a good hundred yards or so from the plaza to the main door of the church, the whole way lined with old women begging for anything.

It was Sunday night in La Paz that really did me in. We were coming off a terrific morning. We had attended church at La Iglesia de Neuva Cana in El Alto, the poorest of the poor sections of La Paz.

We got back to the hotel about two o'clock and then walked the several blocks to Café Euro for a buffet lunch that featured many desserts worth coveting. Most of us then hiked up to the shopping area around the Iglesia de San Francisco where we purchased at least our fair share of memories of Bolivia and gifts for family and friends back home. On the way back to Hotel El Dorado we bought bags of popcorn for our evening time of reflection; and then a block or so from the hotel, we stopped at a street-side stand to buy some bottled water and Sprite to quench our thirst.

Right in the middle of our refreshment negotiations this Old Beggar Woman had the nerve to push her way into our group, speaking to us in her native language (probably Aymara), begging for anything we might give her. Again, we all held strong. We avoided her

eyes. We turned our backs to her touch. We were, after all, trying to buy some soda pop and water for our time of reflection and relaxation; so we, quite naturally, ignored her pleading words. And after all, we could not really understand exactly what she was asking for. We left her in our wake, purchases in hand, scouring for the safety and anonymity of the tenth floor of our hotel. Less than a minute into our homeward dash, Old Beggar Woman got to me from whatever distance she now was. I stopped and told the group I was going back to give my bag of popcorn to Old Beggar Woman.

I was haunted then, and still am by how quickly Old Beggar Woman vanished. I mean, vanished. I ran back to the soda pop and water place. I went this way and that, almost frantically, trying to find Old Beggar Woman. Several of the others joined me in the search. We extended our search in every possible direction beyond the reach of her ability to travel in that short minute of time. And now, when we desperately wanted finally to see her, she was nowhere in sight. The darkness and the city had swallowed her whole.

After the haunting encounter, I later that night wrote in my journal “that Jesus doesn’t wait forever for that bite of food.” Old Beggar Woman Jesus gave me every opportunity to serve Him in “the least of these.” And I did not even give Him a fifty-cent bag of popcorn.

David Helms-Peyer, Pastor
Fremont United Methodist Church
Portland, Oregon

Saturday

Read Matthew 2:8-12

Second Sunday in Advent: Faith

“And he sent them to Bethlehem saying, “Go and search diligently for the child, and when you have found him bring me word, that I too may come and worship him.” Matthew 2:8

GOD IS WITH US

Every culture and society tends to have a special dish that is prepared and eaten at major festivals and holidays. Some of these special dishes' origin could be traced to history. The pilgrims in America are said to have celebrated their first Thanksgiving meal made up of turkey, and so began the tradition of a turkey dish at Thanksgiving in America. Among the Annangs of southeast Nigeria where I was born, rice is the dish that is served traditionally at a Christmas dinner. How the rice is prepared depends on your status and economic ability.

As a result of poverty, many children grow up believing that rice is eaten only at Christmas. A story is told of a child who asked his aunt if a particular day was Christmas. The aunt replied that it was not and asked why the youngster thought it was. The little boy then said he had seen a family eating rice and so he thought it was Christmas. Obviously, rice was served in the boy's family only at Christmas.

Around the world and particularly in Africa many do not know the joy of Christmas. Hunger is a problem for many children who are orphaned and oppressed by diseases. Many women are struggling with oppression and the tyranny of traditions that seek to keep them enslaved.

We have heard of a savior that was born, but many have forgotten entirely why the season is celebrated. Many have given up on the message of Christ and on the gospel. Some say that it is not radical enough. Many have not seen the relevance of the gospel in their lives.

Like Herod, many have told others to go and search for the Christ and have themselves searched elsewhere. Many have sought solace in drugs and alcohol and have destroyed their lives and that

of their loved ones in the process.

Sometimes God may seem silent, and we wonder where God is but God is everywhere, God is with us!

At this season when we celebrate the birth of Christ, we are reminded once again of God's love. God has not abandoned us. Surely, the Lord is with us. Amen.

Ezekial Ette, Pastor
Bennett Chapel
Portland, Oregon

Sunday

Read Psalm 25

Third Sunday in Advent: Joy

"Make me to know your ways O Lord; teach me your paths." Psalm 25:4

GOD MOMENTS

I was working late one evening in my office at the church. All I could hear was the hum of the computer. Soon, however, I heard another noise, as if it were a herd of elephants coming up the stairs. Much to my surprise, it was only one child, seven or eight years old, wearing dirty jeans, and rumpled shirt. I said hi to him, he told me his name, and that his Mom lived in the low income housing behind the church. He just wanted to know if there were any bums in the building. I told him I didn't think so, but he wasn't reassured. So we looked around, upstairs and downstairs, and discovered we were the only ones in the building.

The last place we looked was in the sanctuary, with its beautiful stained glass picture high above the altar of Jesus, kneeling in prayer. The place was beautiful--all decked out in its finest Advent and Christmas greenery--beautiful tree with Chrismons and tiny sparkling lights, lots of poinsettias, surrounding the base of the tree, the manger scene on the altar, and the Advent candle wreath off to one side.

We walked up the aisle at a fast clip. He was in awe of what he saw. He just stood there and looked. Finally, I asked him if he knew who was in the stained glass. He had no idea about Jesus.

My heart took a leap, as I connected the fact that this young child knew to look for bums, but didn't know to look for Jesus.

Before being a pastor, I was an elementary school teacher. Here was an opportunity for me to do a little teaching. Max Lucado, in his delightful book, "The Applause of Heaven" would call this a "sacred delight"--sacred because God was involved, and a delight, because it gave me an opportunity to do a little teaching. I call these "God moments" opportunities to share our faith, and teach a little along the path of life. How happy I was to tell this child who Jesus was.

The moment was just that--a moment, just a few minutes out of a busy day. I don't know if that child will remember who Jesus was, or his visit with me. I haven't seen him since. God moments happen all the time. It is my prayer that this child will someday enjoy the benefit of knowing Jesus.

Roberta Patterson, Peace Advocate
Pastor of First United Methodist Church
Ontario, Oregon

Monday

Read Psalm 15: 1-10

Third week in Advent: Joy

"He leads the humble in what is right, and teaches the humble his way."
Psalm 25:9

I received this piece via Email. I thought this was worth sharing!
Here's your thought for today.

WHOSE HANDS?

A basketball in my hands is worth about \$19.

A basketball in Michael Jordan's hands is worth about \$33 million.

A baseball in my hands is worth about \$6.

A baseball in Mark McGuire's hands is worth \$19 million.

It depends whose hands it's in.

A tennis racket is useless in my hands.

A tennis racket in Pete Sampras' hands is a Wimbledon Championship.

A rod in my hands will keep away a wild animal.

A rod in Moses' hands will part the mighty sea.

It depends whose hands it's in.

A sling shot in my hands is a kid's toy.

A sling shot in David's hand is a mighty weapon.

Two fish and 5 loaves of bread in my hands is a couple of fish sandwiches.

Two fish and 5 loaves of bread in God's hands will feed thousands.

It depends whose hands it's in.

Nails in my hands might produce a birdhouse.

Nails in Jesus Christ's hands will produce salvation for the entire world.

As you see now it depends whose hands it's in.

So put your concerns, your worries, your fears, your hopes, your dreams, your families and your relationships in God's hands because

It depends whose hands it's in.

Eliezer Valentin-Castanon
United Methodist Child Advocacy Network
Program Director for Children's Issues
General Board of Church & Society
Washington, DC

The General Board of Church and Society, in collaboration with the Board of Discipleship, the Board of Global Ministries, and the Womens Division, have established a special program to help annual conferences and local churches become active advocates on behalf of children. The United Methodist Child Advocacy Network (UMCAN) is coordinated by the General Board of Church and Society through the Board's Ministry of God's Human Community.

UMCAN can help your congregation become an effective advocate for children. For more information, Contact Rev. Eliezer Valentin-Castanon, program director for children's issues at 202-488-5657.

Tuesday

Read Mark 8:27-38

Third week in Advent: Joy

"We are guilty of many errors and many faults, but our worst crime is abandoning the children, neglecting the foundation of life. Many of the things we need can wait. The child cannot. Right now is the time its bones are being formed, blood is being made and senses are being developed. To this child we cannot answer, 'Tomorrow.' This child's name is 'Today.' " Gabriela Mistral, Nobel Prize winning poet from Chile

WHO ARE THE VISITORS?

It was Sunday evening, and it had been a very long day. I'm one of those preachers who gets up at the ungodly hour of 4:30 a.m. on Sundays to finish off (or sometime begin) the sermon and worship details, then participate in Church School and worship, followed by an hour and a half of fellowship time. We *like* our fellowship!

Actually, *even* as a pastor, I really enjoy Sundays. But by the time I'm done with the youth group on Sunday evenings, I'm beat! I'm dragging by 6:30 p.m.

So when there were several young people using the playground equipment one Sunday at 6:30 p.m., it was a serious temptation to pretend I didn't see them, get in the old VW bus, wind up the rubber band, and putt on home.

But I didn't. Even though I'm often severely tempted to do what Jesus said some of the religious leaders of his time did and move on down the *other* side of the road, I couldn't. I went out back to talk with the kids. And I'm glad I did.

They were children from the neighborhood, from very low-income families. They had discovered the Head Start playground in back of the church. I sat on the bench, and we talked a while. To be honest, they did most of the talking.... and *asking*.

Andre asked: "Do you own this church?"

I paused. Then my inner theologian sought its way out: "No, it's *God's* church. I'm just the pastor." We continued talking and joking around.

But I was never satisfied with my answer. Oh, it's a good enough theological statement, one which church *members* need to

hear. But I don't think it answered his question.

Perhaps it would have been better if I had said, "No, I don't own it, *you* do." After all, isn't it children like these who Jesus said would make it possible to enter God's realm?

Certainly these children have as much claim to "ownership" as any of us do --- perhaps more.

But of course, we wouldn't *ever* be the same!

Questions for reflection: What did Jesus mean when he said "Let the little children come to me, and don't stop them; it is to such as these that the kingdom of heaven belongs?"

Do we sometimes act as if the church is "owned" by us, or by people like us, and that others who might act or look differently than us are always "visitors."

If we took his words seriously, would it change our church? Would it change me?

Prayer: Loving Parent, God of passion and compassion, help me to listen to and to hear the little children in my world. And in their being, help me to see your presence. Amen.

Luther, Sturtevant, Peace Advocate
Pastor of Woodlawn United Methodist Church
Portland, Oregon

Wednesday

Read Matthew 5:13-16

Third Week of Advent: Joy

"And walk your walk where the walk of love will extend to your neighbors, and continue until the whole world will say, 'Jesus is the Christ.' Amen."

Bishop Christopher Jokomo, Zimbabwe

WE ARE NEIGHBORS

One evening in the spring of 1968 I watched the news with disbelief. My high school was on national news, the one where I was employed as a new teacher with less than a year's experience. It wasn't on national news because of academic achievement.

The news that spring was all about the race riots that gripped our nation after the assassination of Martin Luther King. Now the news was covering the story of my school that had burned the night before. The school was in a ghetto, largely black, largely poor, the Hazelwood section of Pittsburgh, down near J&L Steel mill! Not all of it burned, just the library. The same rage and anger that had gripped so many U.S. cities had invaded my school. Some one had piled all the library books in the middle of the room and set them on fire.

My college years spanned some historic events. Dr. King's "I have a Dream speech", President John Kennedy's assassination, the Civil Rights Act, the escalation of the Vietnam War. The fact is that I thought I was aware of what was happening around me, but not aware enough. Somehow the sweep of history couldn't compete with my little world of Co-eds, jogging, a new car, and courses of study.

I can tell you that those race riots that caught my school in the 60's changed the direction of my life! There was something about being the white driver of a carload of friends and students who were all black that began to break through my isolated and privileged world-view. Not enough...but some. There was something about my America that didn't jive with 5000 National Guard troops on the streets enforcing a curfew. You know--troops armed with machine guns, patrolling in jeeps up and down the street. Something about that made me re-examine the status quo.

Because of my "60s" experiences, I went from a

fundamentalist to a evangelical with a social conscience. I went from a jock "co-ed chaser" to "marcher" in civil rights and Vietnam protests. I went from a conservative path to what I call a compassionate path that led to the same seminary where Dr. King achieved his Divinity degree, and studied at the feet of a professor who taught about Ghandi and non-violent theory and peaceful protest of human injustice and so much more.

What can all that tell you about those historical years? How can I tell you to do your Christian thing in your church and your community? How can I tell you to keep one eye on what's happening "out there" at the same time? How can I tell you that The United Methodist Church and what it does is important, and yet remind you that you are among 5% of the worlds population who consume 40% of the world's resources? How can I tell you that, though our denomination faces major problems, we as a people are still lucky because likely 75%+ of the world will never be successful enough to even have our problems!

The same thing happens every year, during Advent! Something about part of the all-powerful Godhead being willing to take on weakness and vulnerability makes me re-examine my status quo. Something about the weakness of a manger, finally being stronger than everything else that stops me cold in my tracks.

I have come to the conclusion that the status quo must always be examined and re-examined, especially with an eye to what God thinks about our lifestyle, our materialism, our selfishness. If our 5% of the world's population consume 40% of the world's resources, what do you think God and the other 95% of the population of this planet think of us? Aren't we all neighbors?

I challenge you to think about that question as you open your Christmas presents this season... and as you and I re-examine our status quo. Blessings on the journey!

Frank W. Shields, Oregon State Senator
United Methodist Pastor and Peace Advocate
Portland, Oregon

Thursday

Read Acts 9:10-19

Third Week of Advent: Joy

“...Immediately there fell from his eyes something like scales, and he received his sight at once; and he arose and was baptized.”

-from Paul’s conversion as recorded in Acts 9:18

REMEMBER THE POOR

I believe that it’s important to remember those who are in need on a daily basis. Growing up in my family that was something that we often did as we shared a meal with each other.

But from now on, I’ll especially remember those in need in my community on December 1st each year. That’s the day when appointments for the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) are first made available to individuals and families who need assistance with their utility bills or help in preventing gas/electric shutoffs.

I always considered myself a pretty concerned and aware person before I started working at Community Action Organization, but while I was there I supervised homeless shelters, emergency and energy needs programs, housing services and other low-income programs and consistently found my eyes being opened to new groups of people living on the margins in our society.

I learned that one of those groups is made up of people who don’t have the resources to pay their gas or electric bills. In fact, there are literally thousands of people throughout Oregon and Idaho who fit into this category. Many of them are very desperate. By the time you read this meditation, some of them have been without heat for months.

On December 1st, many of them begin lining up for their LIEAP appointments and subsequent utility assistance. Some come as early as 4:30 a.m. in the morning.

In 1998, while I was working at Community Action, we invited several of our county’s state legislators to meet with us so that they could begin to understand in a more personal way what these families must go through in order to simply heat their homes.

We shared various statistics related to this situation, but the most compelling part of the morning had to do with the large number of people lined up for assistance and the stories that they told about not being able to make ends meet.

These stories represented a kind of conversion experience for many of those gathered that morning. You could see it in people’s eyes, both those who were speaking and those who were listening. During the 1998-99 legislative session, thanks to eye opening, conversion experiences such as these and dedicated, committed lobbying on behalf of the poor in Salem, a state bill passed that dramatically increased funding resources for individuals needing utility assistance.

I believe that December 1st was the seed that helped produce this legislative fruit, because until you really see and understand what the situation is for those in need, it is difficult to know what to do or how to act.

It is always important to remember the needs of the poor throughout the year, but in the future I will always remember these needs in a special way on December 1st and think about those lines forming at 4:30 a.m., so that people will be able to pay their utility bills and keep the heat on in their homes.

And...immediately there fell from my eyes something like scales, and I saw the needs of the poor in a whole new light.

Lowell R. Greathouse, Peace Advocate
Community Action Organization Coordinator
Christ United Methodist Church
Portland, Oregon

Friday

Read Luke 1:36-42

Third week in Advent: Joy

"For with God, nothing will be impossible." Luke 1:37

ADVENT – A TIME OF HOPE

Advent has always been a time of hope for me. As a 21st century Christian, I also know God's promise will be fulfilled. God will send God's .0 Son to be our Savior. But Jesus is more than just our Savior. He is our brother and our role model.

Not only are we filled with hope, we are called and chosen to help fill others with hope. As I look around me I see, many people in despair. I see the single mother, working two jobs, neither providing health insurance for her or her children. I see the father who lost his job and cannot afford to pay to continue his family's health insurance premium. I hear many stories of individuals and families who are not receiving the care they need because they are not insured.

If a person's income is too high, they do not qualify for the Oregon Health Plan or Medicaid. When a person becomes unemployed, the program to allow people to continue to receive health insurance called COBRA is frequently too costly for an unemployed family to handle. This all too often translates into missing prevention services, such as physicals and immunizations. Or, it can mean letting a condition go to see if it will heal on its own.

Only at the point of extreme pain or severe complications does a parent take his or her child to the emergency room. It is "last resort" treatment – the most expensive kind. No access to regular dental check-ups either. But when a tooth becomes so painful one has to seek help, the only help available is to pull it.

While there are some options available, such as the Oregon Health Plan if you qualify financially, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) for low-income families, and the Family Health Insurance Assistance Program (FHIAP) for those able to pay a portion of their premium costs, too many people continue to fall

through the cracks.

In this season of hope isn't it time for a universal health care coverage system--One that ensures that all people have access to the care that is medically necessary.

If a child is to be able to learn in the classroom, don't they need to be healthy in mind, body and spirit? Isn't providing care and providing hope what we are called to do?

Wendy Van Elderdinghe
Assistant-Director, Oregon Health Action Campaign
Salem, Oregon

*Wendy serves as the Committee on Justice & Peace Chair
for the Portland Archdiocese*

**Oregon Health Plan:
1-(800) 359-9517**

Saturday

Read I Corinthians 13:8-13

Third week in Advent: Joy

“When I was a child, I spoke like a child, I thought like a child, I reasoned like a child; when I became an adult, I put an end to childish ways.” (I Corinthians 13:11; NRSV)

HOPE FOR THE CHILDREN OF AFRICA

One of the distinctive traits of children, especially young children, is that they will believe in only things they can see. Thus, to a child, a mother exists only when she can be seen. When she is out of view, it doesn't matter if the mother is two feet or two thousand feet away; the child believes the mother has disappeared.

Very often we will adopt this point of view in the church. The things that are real to us are the things we can see. Take, for example, the issue of children and poverty. We are most concerned with the plight of children in our church, neighborhood, or community because they are the most visible to us. The concerns of children of other nations, however, are of little significance because they are far from our range of view.

The apostle Paul writes, *“When I was a child, I spoke like a child, I thought like a child, I reasoned like a child; when I became an adult, I put an end to childish ways.”* (I Corinthians 13:11; NRSV). We will have reached an advanced stage of Christian maturity when we see the condition of those farthest from ourselves in the same way we see those closest to ourselves.

The bishops of the United Methodist Church are moving us towards this maturity through their program, “Hope for the Children of Africa,” an extension of the episcopal initiative on children and poverty. Their goal is to raise \$12 million to rebuild churches, schools, and medical clinics in countries such as Angola, Rwanda, Burundi, and Sierra Leone.

The General Board of Global Ministries has suggested several ways we can support this effort of our bishops:

- Pray for relief and reconciliation through restoration of the United Methodist churches and ministries that serve the physical, social and spiritual needs of Africa's children.
- Inform your pastor, lay leader, mission chair, congregation and

family about the appeal, and solicit their support.

- Give to the Bishops' Appeal: Hope for the Children of Africa, Advance #101000-4. (Please write the Advance number on checks submitted through your local church treasurer.)
- Urge families to hold regular meditations and give thanks for the ways children of Africa offer hope to the world.
- Keep a written and/or photo journal of children you meet if you travel to Africa. Include them in the church newsletter, on bulletin boards or as a part of special presentations.

Let us move towards a mature faith by striving to see the needs of the children of Africa as critical as those of our own sons and daughters.

Gary Oba, Southern District Superintendent
Oregon-Idaho United Methodist Conference
Eugene, Oregon

A Litany for the Children of Africa

For the many children in Burundi, Rwanda, Liberia, Angola, Mozambique, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, Sierra Leone and other countries who have been affected by war, but now receive the glorious message of God's redeeming love, which brings new hope out of despair, resurrection out of defeat and new life out of death,

Lord, hear our prayer.

For Africa's children who are beginning to find new hope and to rebuild their lives,

Lord, hear our prayer.

For Africa's children who are aware that God is with them in spite of conditions of neglect, homelessness and death from diseases of all kinds,

Lord, hear our prayer.

For Africa's children who can now be assured of the love and hope of Jesus Christ given to children so that they may walk, talk, see, dance, jump and play like other children, in spite of warring conditions,

Lord, hear our prayer.

For Africa's children who stand to receive the hope of Christ through the love of the Missioners of Hope for the Children of Africa,

Lord, hear our prayer. Amen.

The Rev. Connie Nelson is Executive Secretary, Mission Personnel

Sunday

Read Luke 2: 1-20

Christmas Eve

“And the Angel said to them, ‘Do not be afraid for behold I bring you good news of a great joy which will come to all the people’.” Luke 2:10

WE’VE A STORY TO TELL

An African proverb says that the carrier of good news travels with quick and easy steps. This was certainly true of the angels that night as they sang and announced the birth of a savior to the frightened shepherd. They brought a message of hope to a world filled with sin, hardships and despair. They brought a message of peace and joy to a world that knew no peace.

Several years ago an American missionary in an African village wrote these words on her door-post, “The eternal God is thy refuge.” Nobody really thought about the writing on her door-post, even though the students who walked past her house had learned to read the English words.

One day one of the neighbors asked the “Mbakara,” as the missionary was called, to explain what this meant. The people knew that markings could be made on a house to indicate a shrine, and so they wanted to know about this particular writing on the door. The missionary told her neighbor about God, and that God sent God’s son so that we might have life. She told him about the freedom and joy that comes from knowing the Son of God. She told him that the coming of the Savior is the good news that she has dedicated her life to spreading around the world.

The neighbor looked at this lady and said, “Thank you for telling the story to me.”

We all have a duty and an obligation not only of telling the good news, but living like we have heard the good news. Through our support and our gifts we can tell the news of the savior who came and continues to set the prisoner and the captives free.

We can preach this good news to the poor and oppressed people of the world. It is in doing this that we would straighten the path of justice and make the rough ways smooth so that all may see the salvation of our God.

Ezekiel Ette, Pastor
Bennett Chapel

Portland, Oregon

Monday
Christmas Day

Read John 1:1-14

“The light shines in the darkness, and the darkness has not overcome it.”

John 1:5

THE CONTRASTS OF CHRISTMAS

It is the contrasts
of Christmas
that brings
the magic to life;

Twinkling lights
amid the dark and cold;

Bells tweaking our conscience
outside the busy stores;

Carolers in the porch light
singing simple songs;

Candles in the sanctuary,
Santa in the halls;

The joy of family gathered,
the sorrow of those newly missed;

The wonder of child,
the weariness of the old alone.

It is the contrasts of Christmas
that bring the magic to life,
quicken our consciousness
to God’s eternal plan.

Jim Frisbie, Pastor
Twin Falls United Methodist Church
Twin Falls, Idaho

The Generous Christian’s Pledge

I pledge to open my heart to God’s call to care as much about the poor as the Bible does.

I therefore commit:

Daily, to pray for the poor, beginning with the Generous Christian Prayer: “Lord Jesus, teach my heart to share your love for the poor.”

Weekly, to minister, at least one hour to a poor person: helping, serving, sharing with and mostly, getting to know someone in need.

Monthly, to study, at least one story, book, article or film about the plight of the poor and hungry and discuss it with others.

Yearly, to retreat, for a few hours before the Scriptures to meditate on this one question: “Is caring for the poor as important in my life as it is in the Bible?” and to examine my budget and priorities in light of it, asking God: “What changes would you like me to make in the use of my time, money and influence?”

MERRY CHRISTMAS

Where does the money from this booklet go?

Funds generated from Advent Booklet will be used to provide scholarships to the annual interdenominational Parenting for Peace and Justice Family Camp (PPJ) next June 28-July 1.

PPJ Family Camp is designed to help nurture and empower families for a just and peaceful world by teaching strategies for peacemaking in the family and constructive social transformation in the wider community. The United Methodist OR/ID Conference Peace with Justice Program is a co-sponsor of this excellent camp and was involved in the founding of this camping program.

For more information about registration or scholarship applications contact Frank Fromhertz at the Office of Justice and Peace of the Archdiocese of Portland at (503): 233-8361.

From the Camp Directors:

Our tenth annual Parenting for Peace and Justice Family Camp was truly the “watershed experience” we hoped it could be. Kathy and Jim McGinnis moved us with Kathy’s eloquent call to all of us to remember our ancestors as “presente” and Jim’s wonderful way of involving everyone in creating the countenance and drama of “Francis the Clown.”

The Council of All Beings reminded each of us that humans share this good earth with all creatures great and small. Mary and Alejandro Aguilera-Titus and their dear family brought with them the gifts of hospitality and cultural richness that we remember as their gift when they were instrumental in shaping the very first of these ten consecutive camps in 1990.

Because of the strong support we have received from so many organizational and individual PPJ camp supporters, we were able to make camp affordable for many families. Very special thanks to the United Methodist Church and the Conference Peace with Justice Program for their continued support. We are most grateful to all who support the annual PPJ camp. Thank you! We are deeply grateful.

We hope to see you and yours at the eleventh annual! Remember that camp begins with dinner the last Thursday of June 2001.

Thank You One and All!

Emma Jackson Ford and Frank Fromherz,
Camp Coordinators

Dear Friends,

This is the 15th annual Peace with Justice Advent Booklet written for and by United Methodists in the Oregon/Idaho Conference. In it are personal reflections, poetry, and stories calling us to “remember the poor” this Advent season.

We are not the poor. We have roofs over our heads and food on our tables. We are rich. As you read these daily devotions you will find words of hope and words that challenge us to reach out beyond our secure and familiar worlds. In our reaching out, we will make a difference and we will be transformed.

The traditional message of the Parable of the Good Samaritan is that we are to be good neighbors. We are to go and do as the Samaritan in the story did. It is an important message; but it is not the only message.

I invite you, as you read, to look at what happens from the perspective of the man beaten, robbed, and left to die in the ditch. He received his life back from a man whom he despised, the Samaritan. He would have died if the person he was prejudiced against had not stopped to help. (Maybe, he would have rather died.)

We all have our prejudices, all of us! We all have our comfort zones and security blankets. We all have our reasons, very good reasons, too, for not liking someone. However, Jesus is calling us to be good neighbors. Being a good neighbor is more than remembering and helping the poor. It is establishing a relationship with the poor. It is allowing ourselves to be affected by the poor, helped by the poor, and transformed by the poor. It is allowing the poor to pull us out of the ditches in which we are living (or dying).

Are we willing to admit that we have prejudices? Are we willing to allow the poor into our lives? Are we willing to remember Christ and see Christ in the faces of the poor? Are we willing to be pulled out of our ditches into relationship and be transformed? Be prepared as you read these devotions to view life through the eyes of the one in the ditch. Let yourselves be transformed by the message spoken through the poor. Remember the poor.

Thanks to the Bishop's Task Force on Children & Poverty and to all who contributed meditation reflections.

Thanks to Florence Seward for coordinating the writers and proof reading.

Thanks to the Conference staff for printing and distribution.

Thanks to Kathy Campbell-Barton for editing and layout.

Thanks to the Jason Lee UMC congregation for the use of the church office.

REMEMBER THE POOR

2000 Peace with Justice
Advent Booklet

(A publication of the Oregon-Idaho United Methodist Conference)

How can you and your congregation be involved with the Peace with Justice Program?

The **Peace with Justice Network** is made up of United Methodists across the United States who are involved in peace with justice related ministries. Anyone who is interested is encouraged to join. For more information call 202/488-5600 or www.umc.gbsc.org

Peace with Justice Covenant Congregations make a church-wide commitment to study, pray, and act on peace with justice issues. Peace Covenant Churches in Oregon-Idaho Conference: First UMC Bend, First UMC Eugene, First UMC Salem, First UMC Portland, Tigard UMC, Jason Lee UMC Salem, Trinity UMC Portland, Christ's Church Monmouth, and Morningside UMC Salem

Peace Advocates are persons who devote time and energy to sharing peace and justice concerns and help organize activities with the local churches and communities. Peace Advocates automatically become a part of the Network and receive a newsletter.

If you would like to be part of the Oregon-Idaho PWJ Email Action Alert Network, contact Kathy Campbell-Barton at jlumc@open.org or at 503:399-1584.

Peace with Justice Sunday will be celebrated on June 10 2001. The purpose is to call the church to action for peace with justice. The church-wide **Peace with Justice Sunday Special Offering** funds the program by keeping half of the offering within the Annual Conference to fund local projects and providing another portion to the General Board of Society Peace with Justice Program for education and advocacy work, resources, and the national Peace with Justice Network. Your 2000 offering provided scholarships

for the Parenting for Peace with Justice Family Camp, and scholarships for Creation Vacation Camp.

Each Annual Conference has a **Peace with Justice Coordinator** who serves as the contact person with the General Board of Church and Society. The Rev. Gwen Drake is currently serving as our Conference Peace with Justice Coordinator. You may contact Gwen at the Dallas Oregon United Methodist Church: 503: 623-2481.

The Conference Peace with Justice Coordinator, Peace Advocate Network and Peace Covenant Congregation Network are links to the Oregon Idaho United Methodist Conference Witness Team connecting peace with justice ministries within the faith community as well as the local and the global community advocating for social justice and social concerns. These links are components of a national network within the Peace with Justice Program of the General Board of Church & Society of the United Methodist Church.

Congregations may celebrate **Peace with Justice Week**, the third week in October, by focusing worship and other church activities on peace and justice

Marvin: Here is the 2000 Peace with Justice Advent Booklet. Please print 800 copies. (13 sheets total, 8 ½ by 11 white f/b). The cover 8 ½ X 11 (1 sheet-f/b) should be printed on cardstock, use whatever color you have available.

I have included a draft booklet to help you with the paging. If you have any questions, please call me at 503: 364-2844 or at home 503:399-1584.

Thanks,

Kathy

Merry
Christmas

From: "Andrew Lichterman" <alichterman@worldnet.att.net>
To: "Abolition USA (E-mail)" <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Subject: (abolition-usa) NYT piece featuring peace priorities bus
Date: Tue, 3 Oct 2000 13:06:38 -0700
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook CWS, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2910.0)
Importance: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

piece featuring the disarmament work and broader peace and justice work of two Abolition 2000 groups (and others). Also appeared in NYT print edition, at A12 (top of national report)

New York Times on the Web

National

October 3, 2000

A Mission to Redirect Money Used for Defense

By GUSTAV NIEBUHR

T. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 27 - Under a radiant autumn sky, a bus with a sign identifying it as the "Moneymobile" pulled into the College of St. Benedict, a Roman Catholic institution near here. The bus's five young occupants emerged and inflated nine large balloons, which assumed a form both festive and esoteric - billowing, multicolored pie charts and bar graphs representing federal spending.

As a largely student crowd of about 100 gathered, one of the bus passengers, Shauna Farabaugh, 23, announced what was coming: a presentation by a Catholic organization on a cross-country tour urging that military spending be reduced and that the money saved go to health care and education.

"What we choose to prioritize as funding says a lot about us as a nation," Ms. Farabaugh said, as another person from the bus, dressed as Uncle Sam, appeared for a scripted debate about federal spending and social needs. The presentation was part of a two-month effort by Pax Christi USA, a venerable peace organization with 14,000 members and headquarters in Erie, Pa., to call attention to an issue with which it has long been concerned.

But in a larger sense, the bus journey illustrates how some religious organizations have been trying to call attention to broad issues that fall outside the themes that seem to dominate the close presidential race, themes like tax cuts and prescription drug costs for the elderly.

Over a 40-day stretch in July and August, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, an interfaith antiwar organization, held a series of events in Washington called the People's Campaign for Nonviolence, seeking nuclear disarmament, abolition of the death penalty and the lifting of sanctions on Iraq.

"We are, in our modest but persistent way, continuing to call for those changes," said the Rev. John Dear, the fellowship's executive director.

"There's a lot of grass-roots organizing happening," Father Dear said, "on justice issues."

In a separate effort in June, a group of religious leaders and retired

generals and admirals issued a statement calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Their statement - part of an effort called the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative - called for "a great national and international discussion and examination of the true and full implications of reliance on nuclear weapons, to be followed by action leading to the international prohibition of these weapons."

The statement has been signed by Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Muslims and others.

"Many of us in positions of religious leadership follow these matters more closely than many people would assume," said one signer, the Rev. John A. Buehrens, president of the Unitarian-Universalist Association.

Noting the statement's interfaith character and the number of military officials who signed, Mr. Buehrens added, "It's not coming from a romantic or naïve view of the dangers in this world."

Pax Christi's project began in March, when the organization released a statement signed by 34 Catholic bishops, some of them retired, calling for "a national Catholic campaign of prayer, study and action to end exorbitant military spending."

Titled "Bread, Not Stones," it said the federal budget should be viewed as a "moral document," reflecting compassion for society's have-nots. It also described a lack of health insurance and adequate child care for poor families as "a tragic consequence of a nation which chooses to spend only 6 cents on education and 4 cents on health care for every 50 cents it spends on the military."

Later, the organization received an offer of help - use of the Moneymobile - from a nonprofit organization called Business Leaders for Sensible Priorities, whose president is Jerry Cohen, co-founder of Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream. The group holds that military spending can be cut without endangering national security, and the money redirected to health care and education.

Before the Iowa presidential caucuses and the New Hampshire primary last winter, the group dispatched its bus through both states, holding public events with the inflatable charts, a spokesman, David Crosson, said.

For the last three weeks, the bus has made its way among college campuses, Catholic high schools and public parks in California, New Mexico, Texas, Missouri and Minnesota. Stops are planned in 33 cities, with Chicago, New York and Boston to come, before the tour ends in Burlington, Vt., just before Election Day.

Those on board say the presentations have sometimes drawn only a handful of people. But sometimes there are crowds like the one at St. Benedict.

"We do a lot of college campuses," said Katie Krolczyk, "and some are into it and some are not."

Shortly before they visited St. Benedict, in nearby St. Joseph, Ms. Krolczyk and the tour organizer, Eric LeCompte, stopped by a Catholic high school in St. Cloud to speak with students. During a break, Mr. LeCompte said that neither he nor others in the bus favored cuts in military pay. "In no way do we think that providing less for our soldiers is just," he said.

Andrew Lichterman
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From: Gretchen Hakola To: Subject: Special Election 2000 Methodist Church Issues Analysis
Date: Tue, 3 Oct 2000 17:48:45 -0400 X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
A Special Message from the General Board of Church and Society

The U.S. Presidential elections are again upon us. The Social Principles of The United Methodist Church speaks to so many of the issues that confront us as people, families, community, and world. Our theology can help us examine to what extent the values, views and priorities of the political parties reflect those of our church.

The editors of "Christian Social Action" magazine have prepared a comparison of the political party platforms in this election year with the statements of the United Methodist Church.

This is available now on our Website at http://www.umc-gbcs.org/platform_2000.htm

In an election cycle filled with talk about values, we hope this will guide you in your church to discuss how well our political parties address and reflect the concerns paramount to The United Methodist Church through the Social Principles. We encourage you to seek out the resolutions in the 1996 Book of Resolutions which call for specific responses to many of these issues, and to investigate the stands taken by the 2000 General Conference in May.

--- Erik Alsgaard and Gretchen Hakola, editors

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Date: Wed, 4 Oct 2000 09:40:23 -0400
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Letter to Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs

October 03, 2000

PLEASE QUOTE FILE: EC00-9917

Honourable Lloyd Axworthy, PC, MP
Minister of Foreign Affairs
418-N Centre Block
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6

Dear Lloyd,

I am writing to you in respect to a number of key resolutions relating to nuclear weapons which are due to be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly first Committee in early October.

I am most concerned that the Canadian government has not given these resolutions the full priority they most obviously deserve. Nuclear weapons have continued to pose an immense threat to the world and the survival of the human race. The UN is a forum through which we can work toward global nuclear disarmament.

Canada should join the New Agenda Coalition (New Zealand, Brazil, Sweden, Mexico, South Africa, Ireland and Egypt) and support their particularly constructive resolution "The Need for a New Agenda". If countries such as these can unite for the good of such a fundamental issue, why is Canada still standing on the sideline when we should be taking a lead role? I strongly urge you to give your full support to initiatives and resolutions such as these.

This is not the only positive initiative coming up in the General Assembly next month. There are also at least six other crucial resolutions; the Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, reducing nuclear danger by taking all weapons off immediate alert, preservation and compliance of the ABM treaty, a follow-up on the ICJ decision, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and a nuclear weapon free southern hemisphere. In all but two of these Canada has openly opposed or dragged its feet. What possible reason can the Canadian government have to reject the call to take 5,600 nuclear weapons off alert status, when doing so would clearly reduce the risk of a nuclear accident? Why do we appear unduly hesitant in the call to actually fulfil existing nuclear obligations?

These are logical and basic requests that have received support not only from the people of Canada but also world-wide. As one of those supporters myself I urge you to listen to these pleas. The fight for total nuclear disarmament must continue.

Yours sincerely,

Svend Robinson, Member of Parliament
Burnaby-Douglas, British Columbia, Canada
Spokesperson, International Affairs and International Human Rights
New Democratic Party of Canada

SJR/ec

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: Thu, 05 Oct 2000 10:56:49 -0400
Subject: [abolition-caucus] The New Agenda in the First Committee

The New Agenda in the First Committee, United Nations General Assembly,
October 2, 2000

by Jim Wurst, UN Coordinator
Middle Powers Initiative and Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

The UNGA's First Committee (Disarmament and International Security) opened
today, 2 October.

Four New Agenda countries spoke on the first day: Brazil, Mexico, New Zealand
and Sweden. As is their tradition (I guess three years counts as a
tradition), one delegation - this session it is Sweden - spoke on behalf of
the coalition. The other three made only passing references to NA. Amb.
Henrik Salander of Sweden lashed NA tightly to the decision of the NPT Review
Conference, basically saying if you support the NPT decision, you must
support the NA resolution. Obviously, this was going to be the strategy since
the NPT Conference closed, but it was good to see it put on the table.

He said, "The positive outcome of the 2000 NPT Review Conference was made
possible because the states parties definitively agreed to engage in nuclear
disarmament as an achievable goal without further procrastination and
prevarication.... The nuclear-weapon states parties to the NPT have finally
agreed to proceed towards the achievement of a nuclear-weapons- free world.
What had hitherto been implicit has thus become explicit."

Referring to the NPT decision "as the property of all the states parties,"
Salander said the NA draft "will reflect the outcome of the recent Review
Conference. It will be set in the context of the commitment made by the
nuclear weapon states which we have duly welcomed. It will accept the
compromises which all parties made to achieve a common purpose and common
future agenda."

It's too early to know how the new NA draft will play out - most countries
have just received it, and it has not been officially circulated yet. I was
only able to speak to one non-nuclear NATO ambassador today, who said it was
supportable (but decline to say if his country would vote "yes") and that the
burden is on the draft's opponents to explain why it can not be supported. A
small, but promising, start.

France spoke on behalf of the EU and Viet Nam spoke on behalf of ASEAN.

USG Dhanapala opened the session with a wide-ranging speech that highlighted the positive (the NPT Review Conference) as well as the negative (stagnation in the CD). The importance of the rule of law in international disarmament efforts was a theme that ran throughout the speech (although, oddly, he said nothing about the ICJ advisory opinion in this context). The nuclear aspects focused mostly on the NPT with references to NWFZs, the Millennium Summit (without mentioned the international conference) and the CD. He welcomed the US decision to delay a decision on national missile defense and cited the "increasingly proactive role in disarmament discussions" of civil society. He made no specific mention of the New Agenda initiative.

This is a very brief report. If you need further information, some of the New York-based NGOs (including LCNP, WILPF, and IPPNW) are pooling resources to prepare coordinated coverage. As much as possible, we will be posting speeches, draft resolutions, our own reports, etc. on the WILPF website for all to read. The address is:

www.reachingcriticalwill.org

Click on the First Committee icon on the homepage for everything we can get our hands on.

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.

X-Sender: flick@pop.igc.org
Date: Fri, 6 Oct 2000 17:10:03 -0400
To: updates@reachingcriticalwill.org
From: Felicity Hill <flick@igc.org>
Subject: WEEK 1, UNGA FIRST COMMITTEE
Cc: wilpf-news@igc.topica.com

October 6, 2000

News from the UN General Assembly First Committee

A team of NGOs are working together to monitor and report on developments at the First Committee meetings in New York, being held from October 2 to November 3, 2000. Informal consultations on Small Arms will be held 4-6pm on Friday 6th, Friday 13th and Monday 16th. Otherwise the schedule is placed on the website.

Groups participating in the sharing of information are: Peace Action, Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy, IPPNW/PSR, WILPF, QUNO, NGO Committee on Disarmament and the World Policy Institute.

Besides submitting this weekly report to you via email, we are placing all available speeches, draft resolutions and working papers on line at <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org>. As the UN documents for the First Committee become available electronically we are linking to them to try to provide a central repository of all First Committee related material. There are holes. Please indicate how we can improve the site, or documents you particularly need that do not yet appear.

Thanks to all NGOs that have sent materials for distribution - we have been placing the materials on the tables outside meeting rooms and it is being taken. If you have not already done so and you have relevant materials, there is time for you to send them to the WILPF Office (address below).

If you would like to send materials or reports that particularly highlight the work you are doing in your capitals (reports of meetings, letters sent or received etc) and you feel this would be relevant to distribute on paper or verbally (indicate which), don't hesitate to forward it.

We held a roundtable discussion with delegates on Wednesday 4th October. Unfortunately the official session ended early meaning many delegations left the building and didn't return, although four delegations did: Canada, Germany, Sweden and Ireland. The frank but off the record exchange of views was extremely useful and this exercise will be repeated October 11 and 25.

best wishes,

REPORT ON WEEK ONE OF UNGA FIRST COMMITTEE

1. Introduction
2. NMD/ABM,
3. New Agenda Coalition resolution,
4. Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space,
5. International Court of Justice resolution,
6. Small Arms,
7. SSOD4 - Fourth Special Session on Disarmament,
8. Nuclear Weapon Free Zones
9. Missiles

1. Introduction

In its first week of general debate, the First Committee statements have routinely referred to the recent successful NPT Review Conference and the issue of small arms. Many have referred to the issue of NMD, welcoming the decision of the US President to postpone the decision to deploy, and many have also referred to the stalemate in the Conference on Disarmament, with Canada indicating it as a top priority for them as they are taking up the Presidency in January. The Millennium Summit Declaration has also been referred to routinely, as a statement from the highest level on the urgent need for disarmament <http://www.un.org/millennium/summit.htm>

2. NMD/AMB

Under Secretary General Dhanapala mentioned that "the world welcomed the recent decision by the United States to postpone deployment of a national missile defence system" in his opening remarks, others have agreed with those sentiments, and others such as New Zealand, Norway and China have gone further to call for strict control on access to missile technology and components and warn against the dangers of unilateralism as undermining international security which is a collective concern and responsibility. More voices are being heard more loudly on this topic than last year. ASEAN countries expressed grave concern through the speech by Viet Nam that called on all states to "exercise utmost restraint in development, testing, deployment and transfers of ballistic missiles ...We deem it necessary that the world community take appropriate steps to develop effective legal norms against the proliferation of these weapons systems and recognise the need for a universal, comprehensive and

nondiscriminatory approach towards missiles as a contribution to international peace and security." China noted that the ABM goes far beyond bilateral Russian US agreements in significance but has a direct bearing on the security interest of all countries, saying that Clinton was wise to not deploy NMD but noticed that the program has not been given up and that research and development is intensifying. Russia similarly indicated that Clinton had made a "thoughtful and responsible step.... yet the fact is that the same decision also provides for an accelerated development of NMD. This program is being carried out at full speed. The tests are continuing." Russia also stressed the fact that this issue concerns all states, not just two, and that the resolution should be "another signal from the international community to mobilize in favour of preserving and strengthening the strategic stability, the inadmissibility of undermining the process of non-proliferation and disarmament."

The US devoted two paragraphs in their statement to the issue, delegitimising the link made in the CD "by some states" that "need to come down to earth.... Our NMD plans do not envisage activities that contravene existing constraints on the placement of weapons in outer space, including those in the ABM Treaty. On September 1, President Clinton announced that he would leave a decision on deploying NMD to his successor. This was a difficult choice, and the right one. We will use this time to meet with our friends around the world, to elaborate on why we believe there is a genuine need for NMD, and that NMD as we envisage it will not threaten, but will strengthen, strategic stability."

Indications are that the resolution on the ABM resolution will be very similar to last year with China, Russia and Belarus and other countries submitting the draft for the second time. China indicated an expectation that more countries will support the draft, and hoped that the US "will heed the appeals of the international community, consult with other countries on this issue, and drop the NMD program as soon as possible, which is in nobody's interest." Indeed.

Felicity Hill, WILPF

3. Nuclear Disarmament/New Agenda

The NPT Review Conference is the constant theme running through the general debate. It is welcomed as one of the few positive developments over the past year, and the positive reflection is usually followed by an acknowledgement that implementing the decision remains to be done. Please see the speeches on the website under "Country Statements".

As has been the case for the last two years, the nuclear disarmament debate will center around the New Agenda resolution as the program that best balances practical realities with a firm commitment to the elimination of nuclear weapons. Last year's resolution was overwhelmingly supported with only the eight nuclear powers and some of their allies voting against it. The non-nuclear NATO states abstained demonstrating a major

difference of
opinions between the nuclear and non-nuclear members of the alliance.

The New Agenda is circulating its new draft resolution (the text is posted on the website under "Resolutions"). It combines the elements of last year's draft while adhering very closely to the NPT decision. The obvious intention is to get the nations that abstained on the resolution last year (in particular the non-nuclear NATO states) to vote in favor this year. Any problems are likely to focus on para. 18 (legally binding instrument or set of instruments). The NA has started looking for co-sponsors.

Japan says it will introduce a new version of its nuclear disarmament resolution; changes will reflect the NPT decision. Resolutions from previous years have been criticized for being too timid. One version is circulating; a new one is due at any time. If both the NA and Japanese resolution stick to NPT language, then what is the difference? We will have an analysis next week answering that question.

Other nuclear disarmament drafts include:

- Algeria (as the President of the NPT Review Conference) will introduce a draft resolution on the NPT Conference. It will simply be a procedural draft welcoming the outcome.
- The Non-Aligned will submit their annual nuclear disarmament resolution reflecting NAM declarations. We haven't seen a text yet.
- India will introduce (for the third year) its draft on "Reducing nuclear danger."

Jim Wurst, LCNP

4. PAROS

China spoke at length about the need to prevent an arms race in outer space. Please see their statement. Egypt also mentioned the need to "seriously commit to the issue of preventing and arms race in outer space within the context of the Conference on Disarmament asking "Should we wait until a disaster happens, then try to face it?"

Felicity Hill, WILPF

5. International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion

Vietnam, speaking on behalf of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam), stressed the importance of the July 8, 1996, advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. Specifically it noted the ruling that the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally

be contrary to the rules of international law and the conclusion that all states should pursue and conclude good faith negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects. In this context Vietnam discussed the resolution, led by Malaysia and co-sponsored by ASEAN countries among others, following up on the ICJ advisory opinion. They expressed hope that it would enjoy wider support this year.

Indonesia also mentioned the ICJ opinion in the context of new approaches to nuclear disarmament since 1995. Chile stressed its "unswerving commitment to international law" and called the opinion a "solid doctrinal base, which must not be ignored" and which "establishes links between questions concerning the right to disarmament and humanitarian law". Chile also stated that the "mere possession of nuclear weapons, in situations of intense hostility, can give rise to what constitutes a 'threat of the use of force,'" prohibited under the UN Charter. It called the ICJ opinion an "unavoidable conceptual reference framework for opening up new paths to cooperation" and noted that it would be useful to have recourse to the ICJ on matters of similar importance in the future. India referred to the NPT nuclear weapon states' doctrines and justifications as contrary to the unanimous conclusion of the ICJ on nuclear disarmament.

- Merav Datan, IPPNW/PSR

6. Small Arms and Light Weapons

There is little that is new or detailed so far in the plenary speeches regarding small arms. The emphasis is on clearing some of the procedural blockage on the 2001 conference and sharing ideas on more substantive issues in other ways. Japan will introduce a draft decision to First Committee on venue and date of the 2001 Conference and on the venue of the third prepcom. Despite strong efforts by the Swiss, there is still no clear consensus regarding Geneva as the conference site. Kenya in its plenary speech did not press offer of Nairobi as a site for the third prepcom, which will take place in March 2001. There are now three declared candidates for President of the 2001 Conference itself, all from "like minded" or affected countries -- perhaps more evidence of the apparent disarray on dealing with the small arms topic. Ambassador Dos Santos of Mozambique, the Chair of the 2001 Prepcom has invited all delegations to attend three informal consultations, beginning with one this afternoon, which will focus on substantive issues. This is an informal continuation of last July's Intersessional meeting. This is welcome news, as there is still little consensus on the agenda and outcomes for 2001. More substantive views on small arms may be shared in upcoming weeks as delegations address the specific resolutions and decision on small arms.

David Jackman, Quaker UN Office

Nearly all states addressed small arms and light weapons, with frequent references to the UN conference on illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, scheduled for 2001, as a high priority. Mexico identified necessary elements of a Programme of Action, including national legislation, arms marking, exporting, importing and transit licenses, record-keeping, and information exchange. New Zealand noted that this issue is multi-faceted, involving disarmament, humanitarian, law and order, developmental and other dimensions, which requires engaging affected communities. Vietnam, speaking on behalf of ASEAN countries, underscored the right of self-defence and "specific circumstances of different regions of the world" in this context. Indonesia, China, India, and Sri Lanka also referred to national security or self-defence as a basis of legitimate possession.

South Africa discussed the "direct and negative impact on the African Renaissance" by these weapons and noted the importance of removing them from society and destroying surplus arms. Japan referred to several General Assembly resolutions on small arms it has introduced since 1995 and the establishment of two UN Governmental Groups of Experts on Small Arms, as well as donations of more than \$3.5 million towards UN activities. Peru noted the link between this subject and organized crime and drug traffic in Latin America, and its own legal framework to punish illegal possession and regulate firearms. Egypt supported the call for a UN conference, noted the legal and moral responsibility of exporting states, but added that the focus on nuclear weapons "should not be overshadowed by the increasing interest in the issues of small weapons, landmines, or other[s]". Norway stated that the UN conference should invite civil society and non-governmental organisations to participate fully, and mentioned its support for collection and destruction of small arms in Western and Southern Africa, as well as Albania.

Switzerland noted its offer to host the UN conference in Geneva and cover the cost difference between Geneva and New York. It also referred to a joint proposal with France to include in the Conference plan of action a number of principles and objectives for a future convention on marking, recording and tracing of small arms. Mali referred to regional initiatives that have taken place following its moratorium on import. Colombia observed that weapons outside of the control of the State can "transcend the level of the national security to that of the regional and international security," and that the fight against these weapons requires formalizing agreements of international cooperation. Senegal discussed the complex negative effects of small arms and light weapons, and the heavy toll Africa pays in that respect, making this issue an "absolute priority." Chile referred to the importance of including civil society in the conference and mentioned encouraging and innovative proposals such as "arms for development" and "arms for food" programmes.

Kenya noted the Regional Conference of Small Arms and Light Weapons that it hosted in March, 2000, and the follow-up meeting it will host later this year. The "Nairobi Process" together with efforts in West and Southern Africa, will "provide Africa's contribution to the Preparatory Process and the 2001 Conference." Angola referred to the role of "rebel groups" in transfer of small arms to areas of conflict, and the lack of any legal framework for "reducing or preventing excessive accumulations and transfers of small arms and light weapons." Angola also states that the presidency of the 2001 conference should be from one of the countries "most affected by the problem and small arms and involved in the process of its solution."

Turkey identified an "urgent need for better cooperation including areas such as border control, intelligence sharing, international monitoring and increased transparency" and advocated expanding the UN Register of Conventional Arms to include small arms and light weapons, with similar initiatives for the Wassenaar Arrangement and the OSCE. The Holy See referred to the connection between war and poverty, and the targeting of UN peacekeeping and humanitarian field staff, which also undermines development projects. Cuba stated that the scope of the UN conference should be limited to illicit arms traffic to facilitate broadly accepted results. Mongolia observed that over the past decade 5 million people have been killed in conflicts involving small arms. Sri Lanka stated that forces and technologies driving globalisation might be unwittingly supporting criminal groups that engage in illicit arms trade.

Other states which mentioned small arms and light weapons included Argentina, Brazil, Bangladesh, United Arab Emirates, Costa Rica, Libya, Canada, Czech Republic, Venezuela, Guatemala, Croatia, Republic of Korea, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, and Uruguay. A few states also referred to ongoing negotiations on the Firearms Protocol in Vienna.

- Merav Datan, IPPNW/PSR

7. SSOD4

The Fourth Special Session on Disarmament has been on the agenda for many years, but is perhaps closer than ever to a consensus. India remains the problem country, with the P5 feeling warmer towards the idea of the SSOD4, especially when compared to the idea contained in the Millennium Summit Declaration of an International Conference on Nuclear Dangers. The NAM in general support SSOD4 and wish to quickly achieve consensus, with Chile including the need to strive for the broadest participation by NGOs.

Indonesia made a very strong statement on SSOD4, noting progress and the objectives of the conference which would be "a review and an assessment of the international situation in the post-Cold war era,

learning lessons from past endeavors, identify ways and means of meeting new challenges and formulating plans of action for the future that would strengthen multilateralism in disarmament." The agenda would include all relevant issues, both nuclear and conventional disarmament and in general SSOD4 would "streamline the disparate attempts to limit armaments in the post Cold War period, assessing implementation or non implementation on decisions, resolutions and provisions of treaties and provide us with an opportunity to end the incessant arms race and to achieve disarmament."

Felicity Hill, WILPF

8. NWFZs

The most important development in the area of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones (NWFZ) was the statement in the First Committee on 5 Oct by the five nuclear states parties to the NPT concerning security assurances to Mongolia in regard to its single state nuclear weapon free zone. The statement - a political declaration rather than a legally-binding instrument - confirms that the five promise to respect Mongolia's zone and reaffirms that they extend to Mongolia the negative security assurances they agreed to in 1995 (in other words, promising not to use nuclear weapons against Mongolia and to aid it if it is a victim of nuclear attack). The five framed their position as the same guarantees Mongolia would have received in a protocol to a NWFZ treaty. The political importance for Mongolia in this statement is that it receives something it constantly strives for - recognition that its single-state zone is a legitimate entity.

Besides the routine resolutions welcoming progress on creating and solidifying NWFZ, there will be a draft on creating a Southern Hemisphere NWFZ. The proposal is regularly opposed by the US, UK and France on the grounds that the draft is not clear on the freedom of navigation on the high seas. This year's text is not ready so we don't know if any significant changes will be made.

Belarus also indicated that they will again submit a resolution on the Nuclear Weapon Free zone in Central and Eastern Europe.

Jim Wurst, LCNP

9. Missiles

The first draft resolution to be officially issued is Iran's draft on "missiles." This is the second year for this draft and is Iran's attempt to get the ignored issue missiles on the UN agenda. The preamble cites "the need for a comprehensive approach towards missiles, in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner, as a contribution to international peace and security." The draft requests the Secretary-General to create a panel of governmental experts in 2001 "to prepare a report... on the issue of missiles in all its aspects." Last year, the first version of the

Iran text also called for an expert panel, but later changed the request to simply ask states to present their views to the Secretary-General. Seven countries - Bangladesh, India, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Qatar and the UK - did so. (This document is on the website under UN Documents, Reports of the Secretary General) It's obviously too early to know if Iran will maintain its position this year.

Norway, NZ and China made strong interventions on the need to curb the proliferation of missiles and missile technology and the need for common international norms on missile related activities . Norway added that such norms should include a definition of acceptable and unacceptable behaviour concerning the development, production, stockpiling or other means of acquiring missile and missile technology.

Jim Wurst, LCNP

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Subject: October 13 Joint Working Group Meeting

Date: Thu, 5 Oct 2000 18:33:47 -0400

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

To: Working Group on Social Equity Issues Definition

Working Group on Social Equity Panel Forums/Meetings

Panel Coordinating Committee

From: Phil Rutledge

Subject: October 13 Joint Working Group Meeting

Attached is the current draft of the working paper on issues in social equity prepared by the Working Group on Social Equity Issues Definition. It should be regarded as a "work in progress" rather than the final word on the subject, although an earnest effort has been made to accommodate the many diverse views on the subject. The paper will be discussed by the full Working Group chaired by Valerie Lemmie which developed the paper, with comments by the Working Group on Forums/Meetings, chaired by Bill Hansell, which will develop forums and meetings to be held at the Academy and elsewhere to explore the ideas further. Objectives will be further education of Academy Fellows and possible projects to test concepts in action. Please review the charge to each Working Group as well as our Panel Charter, as approved by the Academy Board of Trustees.

The preliminary agenda for the meeting will consist of the following:

- I. Brief Update on "Where We Are" with Panel Development Rutledge
- II. Presentation of Issue Working Paper Lemmie & Frederickson
- III. General Discussion of Paper by Both working Groups
- IV. Preparation for NAPA Fall Meeting..... Rutledge, Hansell, et. al.
- V. Preliminary Forums/Meetings for Remaining Program year Hansell
- VI. Discussion of Possible Project Ideas..... Rutledge, et.al.
- VII. Other Business or Suggestions

The meeting will convene at 10:00 AM at NAPA and will conclude around 2:00 PM (hopefully before). Those participating via teleconference should call in on 1-800-311-9408, using the security code 'equity'. In order to plan for lunch at approximately 1:00 PM, please inform Doris Surratt at dsurratt@napawash.org or 202-347-3190 or 800-883-3190 if you will participate in person or via teleconference.

If you would like to discuss anything directly with me, I can be reached at rutledge@indiana.edu or 317-254-9463.

<<NAPA graph.doc>> <<NAPA-Standing Panel on Social Equality-Issue paper Work Plan.doc>>

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\NAPA graph1.doc"

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\NAPA-Standing Panel on Social Equality-Issue paper Work Plan.doc"

National Academy of Public Administration

Standing Panel on Social Equity

ISSUE PAPER AND WORK PLAN

October, 2000

STANDING PANEL ON SOCIAL EQUITY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Among the first charges to the Standing Panel on Social Equity by the Academy Board of Trustees was the preparation of an Issue Paper and Work Plan. With this document, the Fellows of the National Academy of Public Administration associated with the newly established Panel transmit to the Board and to the full membership the Panel Issue Paper and Work Plan.

The Issue Paper and Work Plan sets out the importance of social equity in public administration and in the work of the Academy. The history of social equity is traced from the constitutional period to today. Because the Academy is Congressionally chartered, the Issue Paper and Work Plan addresses the connections between the language of the charter on the work of the Standing Panel on Social Equity.

Like efficiency and economy, social equity is central to public administration. And, like efficiency and economy, social equity is complex. The Issue Paper and Work Plan set out several different social equity perspectives and describes the challenges of reconciliation among them.

Several contemporary social equity issues are described including issues of: managerial and organizational equity; service distribution equity; equity between jurisdictions and agencies; equity and the market; equity between nations; and equity between generations. Several projects and items are set out in each of these issue categories. It is the opinion of the Standing Panel that the Academy can contribute importantly to greater social equity in all of these issues.

Because social equity is a generalized concept, it connects to the work of the other Standing Panels of the Academy. Some of those connections are described in the Issue Paper and Work Plan.

To accomplish its work the Standing Panel is comprised of several functioning working groups, a coordinating group, and a steering committee. Over 70 Fellows of the Academy as well as several other non-Fellows have contributed to the work of the Panel.

Finally, the Issue Paper and Work Plan sets out a three year schedule of activities.

ISSUE PAPER AND WORK PLAN

I. The Standing Panel on Social Equity

At their February 2000 meeting the Board of Trustees of the National Academy of Public Administration approved the creation of the Standing Panel on Social Equity and appointed Philip Rutledge as its Chair. Following the Board's mandate, the Panel is to:

- A. review and evaluate developments in public administration that have to do with, critical matters in social equity and governance and provide guidance to the Academy on those issues,
- B. initiate or sponsor educational meetings to communicate with the public administration community, and the fellows of the Academy on social equity issues in public administration,
- C. prepare papers for public release on social equity and governance.
- D. serve as a forum where Fellows interact on issues of social equity and governance,
- E. serve as a means of identifying ideas, issues, and projects in social equity and governance,
- F. provide or recommend witnesses, and/or draft or review testimony, for congressional hearings related to social equity and governance.

The initial meeting of the standing Panel on Social Equity was held at the spring, 2000 meeting of the Fellows of the Academy. At that meeting the Panel established a Coordinating Committee and working groups on Social Equity Issues Definition, Development of Forums and

Meetings, Resource Development and Inter-Panel Relations, and International Social Equity Opportunities. The Panel then set out the tasks and works schedules for each working group.

This document, the Issue Paper and Work Plan for the Standing Panel on Social Equity is the product of Working Group on Issue Definition, and often review and approved by the standing Panel, is presented to the Fellows of the Academy and the Academy Executive Committee.

II. Introduction

The ideal of equality is one of the great themes in the culture of American public life. From the Declaration of Independence to the pledge of allegiance, the rhetoric of equality permeates our symbols of nationhood. Over and over in our history, from the earliest colonial beginnings, equality has been a rallying cry, a promise, and an article of national faith. So it is that the ideal of equality touches our emotions. All these aspects of equality—protest, hope, and faith, infused with emotion—came together in an August afternoon over a third of a century ago when Martin Luther King, Jr., spoke to a multitude at the Lincoln Memorial, repeatedly returning to the phrase: “I have a dream.”

Even before the founding of the United States of America, the people of this continent faced issues of fairness, justice and equality. Many came to the New World to escape injustice and intolerance and upon coming, sought to establish justice and equality among themselves, but not between themselves and those who were already here. As they struggled to collectively govern themselves they experienced unfair treatment at the hands of their colonial masters and rallied to the appeal of a fairness argument, “no taxation without representation.” It could be said that our revolution and its war were a fight over fairness and equality. The sacred founding

documents are a coda of a new country built on the bedrock of justice, fairness and equality in a system of democratic self-government.

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

“No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

At independence and in the constitutional period there were vexing problems of fairness and equality, —the treatment of our indigenes people, slavery, the franchise for women and many others. Nevertheless, the broadly based values of equality were so evident among our people that de Tocqueville would write of us in 1831:

“Among the novel objects that attracted my attention during my stay in the United States, nothing struck me more forcibly than the general equality of conditions. I readily discovered the prodigious influence which this primary fact exercises on the whole course of society, by giving a certain direction to public opinion, and a certain tenor to the laws; by imparting new maxims to the governing powers, and peculiar habits to the governed.

I speedily perceived that the influence of this fact extends far beyond the political character and the laws of the country, and that it has no less empire over civil society than over the government; it creates opinions, engenders sentiments, suggests the ordinary practices of life, and modifies whatever it does not produce.

The more I advanced in the study of American society, the more I perceived that the equality of conditions is the fundamental fact from which all others seem to be derived, and the central point at which all my observations constantly terminated.”

Less than a century after our founding we fought a great war among ourselves over slavery—a profound issue of justice and fairness—and today we continue to struggle with issues of racial justice, fairness and equality. In the years that followed our Civil War, issues of racial injustice did not recede, indeed, the great scholar Gunnar Myrdal would write An American

Dilemma in the 1940's, a sobering empirical description of continuing racial injustice and a prescient prediction of its consequences. Then after the urban riots of the 1960's, the Kerner Commission would issue its report detailing the persistent problems of racial injustice. Finally, in the 1990's, President Clinton assembled a Dialog on Race in America, a forthright recognition of our continuing struggle with equality, particularly in the context of rapidly changing American demographics. Among the issue considered were the growth of Hispanic and Asian American populations, the aging of America, the increasing presence of women in the workforce and the potential of those with disabilities.

It might be fairly asked: what does all of this have to do with American public administration? What is the problem?

Justice, fairness and equality have everything to do with public administration* . First, laws do not carry themselves out; that is our work. One of the early leaders of our field wrote that, "public administration is the law in action." Second, if public administration implements the law can we not simply and precisely bring the law to life exactly as it is written? No, because the law is seldom so clear, so precise, so evident that we know how to apply in one concrete case, and then another, and another. Third, in the early years of our field we believed there to be a dichotomy between politics, law-making and policy-making on the one hand and administration on the other. It was written that administration should be the neutral implementation of law and policy. We now know better. Public administration is the law in action and involves, indeed requires interpretation of that law and discretion in its application. Fourth, our public institutions are the settings in which our elected leaders working in our system

* Throughout this document the phrase public administration is used broadly to include not only the policies and management of governmental and jurisdictional agencies, but the work of nonprofit, voluntary, nongovernmental and contract organizations with public purposes and engaged in public work.

of democratic self-government struggle with issues of fairness, justice and equality. But, because public administration is responsible for carrying out their laws and policies, we too have important struggles with fairness, justice and equality. In sum, public administration has much to do with fairness, justice and equality in American life.

As in our past, there are at present serious problems of fairness, justice and equality in the United States. We are not as fair, as just or as equal as we should be, and public administration cannot say that these problems belong only to lawmakers. They are our problems too. And, over the years public administration has contributed much to a more equitable, a more fair and a more just America. And we have much more to contribute.

As the National Academy of Public Administration establishes the Standing Panel on Social Equity it strengthens its attention to the Congressional Charter upon which the Academy is based.

The objects and purposes of the Academy include: evaluating the structure, administration, operation, and program performance of Federal and other governments and government agencies, anticipating, identifying and analyzing significant problems and suggesting timely corrective action.

These objects and purposes will now also be evaluated in terms of social equity.

The charter asks the Academy to foresee and examine critical emerging issues in governance, formulating practical approaches in their resolution.

The charter asks the Academy to, assess the effectiveness, structure, administration and implications for governance of present or proposed public programs, policies, and processes, recommending specific changes.

These assessments will now include attention to the issues of social equity described herein.

Its charter calls for the Academy to provide advice: on the relationship of Federal, State, regional and local governments; increasing public officials', citizens' and scholars' understanding of requirements and opportunities for sound governance and how these can be effectively met.

Finally, by demonstrating by the conduct of its affairs a commitment to the highest professional standards of ethics and scholarships.

With this document the Standing Panel on Social Equity sets out its initial approaches to achieving these objectives by contributing to the overall work of the Academy.

III. What is Social Equity?

It was the efficient and economical management of government agencies which characterized much of the early reasoning in American public administration. Ours was an ethic of management, efficiency and economy and we conveniently assumed that the effects of good management, efficiency and economy would be evenly and fairly distributed among our people. Gradually, beginning in the 1960's, it came to be understood that the implementation of many public programs was much more efficient and effective for some than for others. Indeed, it came to be understood that public administration could not logically claim to be without responsibility for some practices which resulted in obvious unfairness or injustice. Armed with this understanding there emerged an argument for a social equity ethics in public administration, an ethic of importance equaling our ethics of efficiency and economy. Social equity took its place

with efficiency and economy as the “third pillar” of public administration. Indeed by the late 1990’s a standard text writes:

“The ethical and equitable treatment of citizens by administrators is at the forefront of concerns in public agencies. Reinforced by changing public attitudes, the reinventing government movement and civil rights laws, the new public administration has triumphed after a quarter century. Now it is unthinkable (as well as illegal), for example, to deny someone welfare benefits because of their race or a job opportunity because of their sex. Social equity today does not have to be so much fought for by young radicals as administered by managers of all ages.” (Jay M. Shafritz and E.W. Russell, *Introducing Public Administration*, 2nd Ed. New York: Longman, 2000)

Over the years the phrase “social equality” has come to comprehend the many complex issues associated with fairness, justice and equality in public administration.

A textbook description of social equality in public administration is:

“Fairness in the delivery of public services; it is egalitarianism in action—the principle that each citizen, regardless of economic resources or personal traits, deserves and has a right to be given equal treatment by the political system.”

The text then sets out three qualities of social equity:

“All public administrators have an obvious obligation to advance social equity. However, this obligation can be legitimately and honorably interpreted in several ways. First is the obligation to administer the laws they work under in a fair manner. It is hard to believe today that this first obligation was once controversial.”

“The second way of interpreting obligations to advance social equity is to feel bound to proactively further the cause—to seek to hire and advance a varied workforce. The attitude requires a specific approach: It is not enough to go out and find qualified minorities. You must go out, find them, and then qualify them. This is why the U.S. armed forces have been so much more successful in their affirmative action efforts than the society as a whole. They bring minorities into their organizations as young recruits and nurture them as they grow—just the same as they have been doing with white males for 200 years.”

“The third aspect to advancing social equity that is best illustrated by a story. In 1963 George C. Wallace, then governor of Alabama, dramatically stood in the doorway of the University of Alabama to prevent the entry of black students and the desegregation of the university. It was a major media event.

Wallace, backed up by the Alabama National Guard, stood waiting at his designated chalk mark on the pavement wearing his TV network microphone. As was arranged, the deputy U.S. attorney general, Nicholas Katzenbach, backed up by 3,000 federal troops, ordered Wallace to allow a black student, Vivian Malone, to enter. After a longwinded speech about federal encroachment on states' rights, Wallace stepped aside and Katzenbach escorted Malone to the university cafeteria.

This incident is a famous aspect of the civil rights movement. Journalist Jacob Weisberg in his *In Defense of Government* adds an element to this well known story that shows government at its best. After Malone entered the cafeteria, she got her tray of food and sat alone. Almost immediately some white female students joined her. They sought to befriend her, as they would any new student. According to Weisberg, "That's the most powerful part of the story because it is about a change that good government inspired but could not force." Then, as now, governments can go only so far in forcing social equity. But there is no limit to the amount of inspiration it can provide to encourage people to do the right, decent, and honorable thing. This encouragement has a name. It is called moral leadership."

Based on all of the above, the standing panel on social equity defines social equity in public administration as follows:

"The fair, just and equitable management of all institutions serving the public directly or by contract, and the fair, just and equitable distribution of public services, and implementation of public policy."

The Panel recognizes that social equity takes several forms:

A. Simple Individual Equality

The most rudimentary logic of equality assumes that we are all absolutely equal.

Such logic flies in the face of reason because we are all different in size, age, gender, race, talent and energy. We may be equal in the sense of being treated equally or having equal chances, but being equal in this way does not mean that we are all the same and should, therefore, be some how entirely equal. These are only a few examples of simple individual equality, such as the one-person-one-vote principle or

the standard price of products. Lincoln recognized this in his consideration of the meaning of equality in the Declaration of Independence:

“the authors...did not intend to declare all men equal *in all respects*. They did not mean to say all were equal in color, size, intellect, moral development, or social capacity. They defined tolerable distinctness in what respects they did consider man created equal—equal in “certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” (Philip Van Doren Stern, ed., *The Life and Writings of Abraham Lincoln*. The Modern Library, 1940. p. 422.)

B. Segmented Equality

In fact our most common form of social equity is understood to be segmented equality. Principles of segmented equality take into account our differences, and sets out the logic of equality within a segment but not between the segments. For example, farmers have a system of Federal taxation which is different than wage earners. And among farmers tax rates differ in terms of crops, income, and the like. Among wage earners there are tax differences based on income, number of dependents, home mortgage payments, and so forth. These are segments and we expect to be treated equally within our segment but generally recognize why our segment is not equal or the same as another segment.

Virtually all of the institutions in which we work are organized hierarchically, and hierarchy is segmented equality. Five star generals with comparable seniority are approximately equal to each other but hardly equal to privates first class. Merit systems are very elaborate forms of reconciliation of the principles of competence, qualifications and experiences, which presume to determine which of us has the greatest merit, and principles of equal pay, benefits and working conditions within each segment.

Equal pay for equal work is segmented equality. And there are endless such examples. The point is that social equity is a socially constructed set of agreements as to what things are to be equal within a segment and what things are allowed to be unequal between segments. These social agreements change through time as we sort through issues of fairness. There have been big and dramatic redefinitions of segments, such as the discontinuation of slavery, the granting of the franchise to women, and affirmative action programs.

A careful examination of the logic of segmented equality reveals an elaborate social systems in which we are equally unequal, but able to participate in determining what things are to be equal and unequal and for each of us to have individual opportunities to find our fair place.

C. Block Equity

The principles of block equality call for equality between blocks, a block being, for example, all women, or all retired persons. Under conditions of block equality all woman, as a block, would be approximately equal to all men as a block. Affirmative action and compatible worth are both block equality arguments. Many contemporary conflicts and debates are between the logic of segmented equality and the logic of block equality. Affirmative action policies, contract set aside policies, comparable work policies, and many other similar policies are designed to make one block - - all persons of color, all woman - - more nearly equal to another block. Much of the present social security and Medicare debate has to do with issues of fairness between the presently employed workforce and the retired or those about-to-retire.

D. Equalities of Opportunity

Much of the logic of social equity assumes fair and open processes by which persons compete for grades, admissions, jobs, promotions, and so forth. This is process equality and, if the processes are fair and based on social agreements as to what is to be involved, should produce what we have come to understand as merit. The procedural due-process logic in the American judicial system is a good example. Many of the issues in social equality have to do with making the processes fair, particularly when the results of the processes tend, obviously, to favor one block over another. The disproportionate share of poor and minority Americans in our penal system is often pointed to as illustrative of problems of fairness in procedural due-process. The contemporary test bias debate would also be illustrative.

E. Unequal Distribution of Resources so as to Achieve Equality

There are many programs in public policy, which operate on the basis of a differential allocation of resources for the purpose of attempting to achieve a more fair result. Special education programs and the Americans with Disabilities Act are illustrative. Compensatory equality is a form of block equality.

F. The Values of Equality

Social equity is a reflection of social values. These values shift and change as in the recent resurgence of principles of merit, based on assumptions of equal opportunity, coupled with political and court challenges to affirmative action programs which were originally designed to make blocks more equal. The values of equality are usually debated and settled in the context of majority rule, which is a particular challenge to minority groups in our form of democratic government. It is for this reason that the judicial system is often the final arbiter of conflicts between majority rule and minority right.

Social equity in public administration is the logic and language of seeking fairness, equality and justice in the context of competing conceptions of equality. Just as we learned through time that the principles of efficiency and economy in public administration are not simple, we have also learned that social equity is not simple. Equality is not one thing upon which we all agree, it is many things and on some of them there are disagreements. Still, there is no disagreement regarding the centrality of equality in American public life and the transcendent importance attached to it by the American people. The actual day-to-day work of public

administration often involves patterns of reconciliation between the social equity concepts just described.

The Standing Panel on Social Equity begins its work in full recognition of the complexity of the subject and the necessity of an informed approach to it.

IV Social Equity Issues

Because of the pervasiveness of social equity issues in American public life, an enumeration of them here must necessarily be limited to those which are at present most salient to public administration and to which the National Academy of Public Administration can contribute. It is understood that through time the centrality of these issues will wax and wane depending on social, economic and political circumstances. Here is the Panel list of social equity issues relevant to the mission of the Academy and about which the Academy could contribute.

1. Managerial and Organizational Equity.

- a. There continue to be issues of equity within many public agencies. Recent examples would include allegations of unfair and unequal treatment by managers in the U.S. Secret Service, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Energy, the Defense Department, several local police and fire departments, and so forth. The Academy could study these allegations, determine their validity and, if valid, suggest corrective steps.

- b. The effects of contracting-out or organizational fairness.

Recent examples would include charges that the savings attributed to contracting-out can be traced to lower wages, fewer benefits, more part-time and

temporary work, and reduced job security in the public work force. There are also suggestions that women and racial and ethnical minorities are being particularly disadvantaged by increased levels of contracting-out. Selected studies of contracting-out from the perspective of social equity could test these questions and contribute to our common understanding of this currently popular organizational tool.

c. Equity as an issue in performance.

Many Academy projects deal with agency and jurisdictional performance. The Social Equity Standing Panel could add value to these projects by developing indices of fairness which would, like other measures of performance, tell agencies how they are doing. And, the Standing Panel could develop a generalized equity “self assessment tool” which could be adapted to apply to particular agencies and, when applied, give the agencies a clearer picture of their equity performance.

d. Downsizing and Social Equity.

As some public agencies and jurisdictions reduce their work forces, there are suggestions that worker productivity expectations stay the same or even increase and that fewer and fewer workers are expected to produce more and more. The Academy could test this question and develop guidelines for reasonable unfair public workplace performance.

2. Service Distribution and Social Equity.

a. In the conduct of their work, some law enforcement agencies have used “profiles” of “likely” or “suspected” criminals or criminal acts. This practice has come to

be known as racial profiling and is an appropriate subject for Academy study and action.

- b. Studies indicate that the distribution of U.S. Department of Agriculture benefits has unfairly favored certain farmers and not others, particularly African-American farmers in the South and Hispanic farmers in the Southwest and California. This and similar federal subsidy distribution issues are also appropriate subjects for Academy study and action.
- c. University and college admissions policy and implementation are in the midst of radical reformation. As a result of Proposition 309 the University of California dropped race based segmented admissions which kept the student profile on approximate mirror of state demographics, and, in its place adopted a strictly merit based policy. As predicted Asian-Americans now constitute over 65% of new University of California admissions while the percentage of African-American, Hispanic and white students has plummeted. Texas also dropped somewhat race driven segmented admissions in favor of admissions to the top graduates of each high school. This appears to distribute admissions more equitably by race than in the California example. This subject is also suited to Academy study.
- d. Modern local government economic development polices usually involve one or more forms of public subsidy to businesses. The distribution of costs and benefits associated with these policies are deserving of Academy study and action.
- e. Performance and accountability in American public schools is increasingly defined by individual and aggregate student test scores. Some states have set

performance criteria and disaccredit school districts not meeting those criteria.

Virtually all of the districts either disaccredited or threatened with disaccreditation are metropolitan inner city or poor rural and heavily minority districts.

3. Interjurisdictional Ethics.

- a. The high jurisdictional fragmentation of American metropolitan areas has resulted in wide disparities in public costs and benefits, disparities which unfairly discriminate against those living in the inner city. The research of Rusk and others indicates that greater of jurisdictional consolidation in metropolitan areas results in stronger economic and more equitable distribution of public costs and benefits. This subject is well suited to Academy attention.
- b. Disparities in per student school spending are the subject of legal action in over half of the states. State school distribution formulas and related equity issues are appropriate topics for Academy consideration.
- c. In American federalism most modern housing, transportation and welfare programs are highly interjurisdictional. The experiences of urban renewal, freeway construction, high rise public housing and the like are all examples of the distributive issues associated with federalism. These subjects are highly suited to Academy study and action.

4. International Ethics

- a. In the era of global trade there are growing issues of fairness to American workers on the one hand and providing safe, fair and responsible income opportunities for

workers abroad, particularly in developing countries. The Academy can assist in developing strategies and programs to achieve both objectives.

- b. Many of the issues associated with global North/South inequality have to do with the absence in some countries in the southern hemisphere and among the newly independent states in Eastern Europe of effective public institutions, the rule of law and an effective civil infrastructure. The Academy has already contributed much to programs and projects designed to ameliorate these problems and the Standing Panel on Social Equity will now join with the International Affairs Panel to further contribute to solutions to these problems of international inequality.

5. Equity and the Market

- a. Over the past century the functioning of our market economy has resulted in serious environmental pollution for everyone but especially the poor and racial minorities. Issues of environmental justice are suited to Academy study and action.
- b. In the information age there are those who are being left behind, usually because of poverty and/or under-funded schools. The Academy can study and recommend policies and programs to ameliorate this problem.
- c. The evolution of the American health care financing system has left out millions of underinsured and uninsured, many of whom are employed. The Academy can contribute to the development of state and federal level approaches to a more equitable health care financing system.

1. Intergenerational Equity

- a. Perhaps the most obvious issues in intergenerational equity have to do with the Federal Social Security and Medicare programs. Intergenerational fairness issues as well as the long-term financial visibility of both programs are presenting the subject of high political interest. The Social Security Administration receives very high marks for productivity and performance. The high complexity and attenuated delivery format of Medicare invites evaluation and suggestions for improving both performance and equity.
- b. Few American social problems are more vexing than the persistent deprivation of children being raised in poverty. Many of these children regularly experience deficits in housing, nutrition, schooling and health care. At this point the acuity of this problem is particularly at issue given the implementation of welfare reform. The Academy has a role to play in exploring more equitable programs and alternatives.

V. The Work of the Standing Panel on Social Equity and the Work of Other Academy Panels.

- a. The Executive Organization and Management Panel
(to be completed)
- b. The International Affairs Panel
(to be completed)

b. The Federal Systems Panel
(to be completed)

c. The Public Service Panel
(to be completed)

VI. The Plan of Work

Two features characterize the work of the Standing Panel on Social Equity. The first is working groups. The second is projects. The working groups were established in the spring of

2000 and are discussed in Section I. As would be expected, during calendar year 2000 each group is holding meetings and planning their work.

Steering Committee

The charge to the Steering Committee is to guide the activities of the Panel during its initial program year, October 2000 to September 2001, while Panel membership is being confirmed and long-term leadership identified. Working Groups, composed of Steering Committee members appointed by the NAPA Board Chair, other Fellows who have self-selected the Panel, and some Associate Panel Members, have been appointed to assist in developing a work plan and in arranging interim program sessions. Meetings of the Steering Committee and its Working Groups will be held via teleconference, e-mail, or fax, unless the respective Chair determines otherwise.

A. Coordinating Committee

Charge: Coordinate Working Group Activities and Plans, consult regularly with NAPA leadership and management to assure alignment with academy policies and procedures.

Members: Phil Rutledge, Chair; Bill Hansell, Vice Chair; Gail Christopher, George Frederickson, Valerie Lemmie, Sy Murray, Costis Toregas

B. Working Group on Panel Forums/Meetings

Charge: Plan three to five forums/meetings to be held at NAPA and/or via teleconference on the second Friday of the month, between October 2000 and July 2001. A Retreat, with outside experts, to scope out issues in social equity and governance that the Panel may address should be considered, if outside funding is available.

Members: Bill Hansell, Chair; Walter Broadnax, Bill Davis*, Manny Deese, Dave Garrison, Wilson Goode, Pat Florestano, Mary Hamilton, Bruce McDowell, Richard Monteilh, Dave Rusk, Carl Stenberg, Susan Tolchin

C. Working Group on Resources Development & Inter Panel Cooperation

Charge: Develop resources for Panel activities, analyze areas of overlap and opportunities for cooperation with other NAPA Standing Panels and produce a newsletter on Panel activities

Members: Gail Christopher, Chair; Glen Cope, Adam Herbert, Herb Jasper, Tobe Johnson, Jim Kunde, Gilda Lambert, Jim Murley, Rosemary O'Leary, Elaine Orr*, Mark Pisano, Barbara Sabol, AL Schexnider, Larry terry, Deil Wright

D. Working Group on Social Equity Issue Definition

Charge: Define, synthesize, and articulate social equity issues in governance, based on Forums, expert experience and commentaries, commissioned papers, and other sources that help to identify possible Panel contributions to the profession.

Members: Valerie Lemmie, Chair; Yvonne Brainthwaite Burke, George Carvalho, Jim Carroll, Timothy Clark, George Frederickson, Howard Hallman, Royce Hanson, Grantland Johnson, Norman Johnson, Norman King, David Mora, Jim Svara, Charles Washington, Harvey White*, Joe Wholey

E. Working Group on International Social Equity Opportunities

Charge: Examine ideas and opportunities for NAPA initiatives in enhancing social equity in governance internationally, with particular emphasis on Africa. Charge includes seeking opportunities for projects that may be conducted by the Academy.

Members: Sy Murray, Chair; Chuck Bingman, Mort Downey, George Goodman, Dale Krane*, Ed Perkins, Mitch Rice, Terence Todman, Costis Toregas

*Indicates an Associate Member of the Panel who is not a Fellow

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Tel: 800-993-3190 or 202-347-3190

E-mail: dsurratt@napawash.org
Fax: 202-393-0993

Panel Officers

Philip Rutledge, Chair
Gail Christopher, Co-Vice Chair
William Hansell, Co-Vice Chair
Valerie Lemmie, Rapporteur

National Academy of Public Administration

Standing Panel on Social Equity

ISSUE PAPER AND WORK PLAN

October, 2000

STANDING PANEL ON SOCIAL EQUITY EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Among the first charges to the Standing Panel on Social Equity by the Academy Board of Trustees was the preparation of an Issue Paper and Work Plan. With this document, the Fellows of the National Academy of Public Administration associated with the newly established Panel transmit to the Board and to the full membership the Panel Issue Paper and Work Plan.

The Issue Paper and Work Plan sets out the importance of social equity in public administration and in the work of the Academy. The history of social equity is traced from the constitutional period to today. Because the Academy is Congressionally chartered, the Issue Paper and Work Plan addresses the connections between the language of the charter on the work of the Standing Panel on Social Equity.

Like efficiency and economy, social equity is central to public administration. And, like efficiency and economy, social equity is complex. The Issue Paper and Work Plan set out several different social equity perspectives and describes the challenges of reconciliation among them.

Several contemporary social equity issues are described including issues of: managerial and organizational equity; service distribution equity; equity between jurisdictions and agencies; equity and the market; equity between nations; and equity between generations. Several projects and items are set out in each of these issue categories. It is the opinion of the Standing Panel that the Academy can contribute importantly to greater social equity in all of these issues.

Because social equity is a generalized concept, it connects to the work of the other Standing Panels of the Academy. Some of those connections are described in the Issue Paper and Work Plan.

To accomplish its work the Standing Panel is comprised of several functioning working groups, a coordinating group, and a steering committee. Over 70 Fellows of the Academy as well as several other non-Fellows have contributed to the work of the Panel.

Finally, the Issue Paper and Work Plan sets out a three year schedule of activities.

ISSUE PAPER AND WORK PLAN

I. The Standing Panel on Social Equity

At their February 2000 meeting the Board of Trustees of the National Academy of Public Administration approved the creation of the Standing Panel on Social Equity and appointed Philip Rutledge as its Chair. Following the Board's mandate, the Panel is to:

- A. review and evaluate developments in public administration that have to do with, critical matters in social equity and governance and provide guidance to the Academy on those issues,
- B. initiate or sponsor educational meetings to communicate with the public administration community, and the fellows of the Academy on social equity issues in public administration,
- C. prepare papers for public release on social equity and governance.
- D. serve as a forum where Fellows interact on issues of social equity and governance,
- E. serve as a means of identifying ideas, issues, and projects in social equity and governance,
- F. provide or recommend witnesses, and/or draft or review testimony, for congressional hearings related to social equity and governance.

The initial meeting of the standing Panel on Social Equity was held at the spring, 2000 meeting of the Fellows of the Academy. At that meeting the Panel established a Coordinating Committee and working groups on Social Equity Issues Definition, Development of Forums and Meetings, Resource Development and Inter-Panel Relations, and International Social Equity Opportunities. The Panel then set out the tasks and works schedules for each working group.

This document, the Issue Paper and Work Plan for the Standing Panel on Social Equity is the product of Working Group on Issue Definition, and often review and approved by the standing Panel, is presented to the Fellows of the Academy and the Academy Executive Committee.

II. Introduction

The ideal of equality is one of the great themes in the culture of American public life. From the Declaration of Independence to the pledge of allegiance, the rhetoric of equality permeates our symbols of nationhood. Over and over in our history, from the earliest colonial beginnings, equality has been a rallying cry, a promise, and an article of national faith. So it is that the ideal of equality touches our emotions. All these aspects of equality—protest, hope, and faith, infused with emotion—came together in an August afternoon over a third of a century ago when Martin Luther King, Jr., spoke to a multitude at the Lincoln Memorial, repeatedly returning to the phrase: “I have a dream.”

Even before the founding of the United States of America, the people of this continent faced issues of fairness, justice and equality. Many came to the New World to escape injustice and intolerance and upon coming, sought to establish justice and equality among themselves, but not between themselves and those who were already here. As they struggled to collectively govern themselves they experienced unfair treatment at the hands of their colonial masters and rallied to the appeal of a fairness argument, “no taxation without representation.” It could be said that our revolution and its war were a fight over fairness and equality. The sacred founding documents are a coda of a new country built on the bedrock of justice, fairness and equality in a system of democratic self-government.

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

“No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

At independence and in the constitutional period there were vexing problems of fairness and equality, —the treatment of our indigenes people, slavery, the franchise for women and many others. Nevertheless, the broadly based values of equality were so evident among our people that de Tocqueville would write of us in 1831:

“Among the novel objects that attracted my attention during my stay in the United States, nothing struck me more forcibly than the general equality of conditions. I readily discovered the prodigious influence which this primary fact exercises on the whole course of society, by giving a certain direction to public opinion, and a certain tenor to the laws; by imparting new maxims to the governing powers, and peculiar habits to the governed.

I speedily perceived that the influence of this fact extends far beyond the political character and the laws of the country, and that it has no less empire over civil society than over the government; it creates opinions, engenders sentiments, suggests the ordinary practices of life, and modifies whatever it does not produce.

The more I advanced in the study of American society, the more I perceived that the equality of conditions is the fundamental fact from which all others seem to be derived, and the central point at which all my observations constantly terminated.”

Less than a century after our founding we fought a great war among ourselves over slavery—a profound issue of justice and fairness—and today we continue to struggle with issues of racial justice, fairness and equality. In the years that followed our Civil War, issues of racial injustice did not recede, indeed, the great scholar Gunnar Myrdal would write An American Dilemma in the 1940’s, a sobering empirical description of continuing racial injustice and a

prescient prediction of its consequences. Then after the urban riots of the 1960's, the Kerner Commission would issue its report detailing the persistent problems of racial injustice. Finally, in the 1990's, President Clinton assembled a Dialog on Race in America, a forthright recognition of our continuing struggle with equality, particularly in the context of rapidly changing American demographics. Among the issue considered were the growth of Hispanic and Asian American populations, the aging of America, the increasing presence of women in the workforce and the potential of those with disabilities.

It might be fairly asked: what does all of this have to do with American public administration? What is the problem?

Justice, fairness and equality have everything to do with public administration*. First, laws do not carry themselves out; that is our work. One of the early leaders of our field wrote that, "public administration is the law in action." Second, if public administration implements the law can we not simply and precisely bring the law to life exactly as it is written? No, because the law is seldom so clear, so precise, so evident that we know how to apply in one concrete case, and then another, and another. Third, in the early years of our field we believed there to be a dichotomy between politics, law-making and policy-making on the one hand and administration on the other. It was written that administration should be the neutral implementation of law and policy. We now know better. Public administration is the law in action and involves, indeed requires interpretation of that law and discretion in its application. Fourth, our public institutions are the settings in which our elected leaders working in our system of democratic self-government struggle with issues of fairness, justice and equality. But, because public administration is responsible for carrying out their laws and policies, we too have important struggles with fairness, justice and equality. In sum, public administration has much to do with fairness, justice and equality in American life.

As in our past, there are at present serious problems of fairness, justice and equality in the United States. We are not as fair, as just or as equal as we should be, and public administration cannot say that these problems belong only to lawmakers. They are our problems too. And, over the years public administration has contributed much to a more equitable, a more fair and a more just America. And we have much more to contribute.

As the National Academy of Public Administration establishes the Standing Panel on Social Equity it strengthens its attention to the Congressional Charter upon which the Academy is based.

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These objects and purposes will now also be evaluated in terms of social equity.

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III. What is Social Equity?

It was the efficient and economical management of government agencies which characterized much of the early reasoning in American public administration. Ours was an ethic of management, efficiency and economy and we conveniently assumed that the effects of good management, efficiency and economy would be evenly and fairly distributed among our people. Gradually, beginning in the 1960's, it came to be understood that the implementation of many public programs was much more efficient and effective for some than for others. Indeed, it came to be understood that public administration could not logically claim to be without responsibility for some practices which resulted in obvious unfairness or injustice. Armed with this understanding there emerged an argument for a social equity ethics in public administration, an ethic of importance equaling our ethics of efficiency and economy. Social equity took its place with efficiency and economy as the "third pillar" of public administration. Indeed by the late 1990's a standard text writes:

"The ethical and equitable treatment of citizens by administrators is at the forefront of concerns in public agencies. Reinforced by changing public attitudes, the reinventing government movement and civil rights laws, the new public administration has triumphed after a quarter century. Now it is unthinkable (as well as illegal), for example, to deny someone welfare benefits because of their race or a job opportunity because of their sex. Social equity today does not have to be so much fought for by young radicals as administered by managers of all

ages.” (Jay M. Shafritz and E.W. Russell, *Introducing Public Administration*, 2nd Ed. New York: Longman, 2000)

Over the years the phases “social equality” has come to comprehend the many complex issues associated with fairness, justice and equality in public administration.

A textbook description of social equality in public administration is:

“Fairness in the delivery of public services; it is egalitarianism in action—the principle that each citizen, regardless of economic resources or personal traits, deserves and has a right to be given equal treatment by the political system.”

The text then sets out three qualities of social equity:

“All public administrators have an obvious obligation to advance social equity. However, this obligation can be legitimately and honorably interpreted in several ways. First is the obligation to administer the laws they work under in a fair manner. It is hard to believe today that this first obligation was once controversial.”

“The second way of interpreting obligations to advance social equity is to feel bound to proactively further the cause—to seek to hire and advance a varied workforce. The attitude requires a specific approach: It is not enough to go out and find qualified minorities. You must go out, find them, and then qualify them. This is why the U.S. armed forces have been so much more successful in their affirmative action efforts than the society as a whole. They bring minorities into their organizations as young recruits and nurture them as they grow—just the same as they have been doing with white males for 200 years.”

“The third aspect to advancing social equity that is best illustrated by a story. In 1963 George C. Wallace, then governor of Alabama, dramatically stood in the doorway of the University of Alabama to prevent the entry of black students and the desegregation of the university. It was a major media event. Wallace, backed up by the Alabama National Guard, stood waiting at his designated chalk mark on the pavement wearing his TV network microphone. As was arranged, the deputy U.S. attorney general, Nicholas Katzenbach, backed up by 3,000 federal troops, ordered Wallace to allow a black student, Vivian Malone, to enter. After a longwinded speech about federal encroachment on states’ rights, Wallace stepped aside and Katzenbach escorted Malone to the university cafeteria.

This incident is a famous aspect of the civil rights movement. Journalist Jacob Weisberg in his *In Defense of Government* adds an element to this well known story that shows government at its best. After Malone entered the cafeteria, she got her tray of food and sat alone. Almost immediately some white

female students joined her. They sought to befriend her, as they would any new student. According to Weisberg, “That’s the most powerful part of the story because it is about a change that good government inspired but could not force.” Then, as now, governments can go only so far in forcing social equity. But there is no limit to the amount of inspiration it can provide to encourage people to do the right, decent, and honorable thing. This encouragement has a name. It is called moral leadership.”

Based on all of the above, the standing panel on social equity defines social equity in public administration as follows:

“The fair, just and equitable management of all institutions serving the public directly or by contract, and the fair, just and equitable distribution of public services, and implementation of public policy.”

The Panel recognizes that social equity takes several forms:

A. Simple Individual Equality

The most rudimentary logic of equality assumes that we are all absolutely equal.

Such logic flies in the face of reason because we are all different in size, age, gender, race, talent and energy. We may be equal in the sense of being treated equally or having equal chances, but being equal in this way does not mean that we are all the same and should, therefore, be some how entirely equal. These are only a few examples of simple individual equality, such as the one-person-one-vote principle or the standard price of products. Lincoln recognized this in his consideration of the meaning of equality in the Declaration of Independence:

“the authors...did not intend to declare all men equal *in all respects*. They did not mean to say all were equal in color, size, intellect, moral development, or social capacity. They defined tolerable distinctness in what respects they did consider man created equal—equal in “certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” (Philip Van Doren Stern, ed., *The Life and Writings of Abraham Lincoln*. The Modern Library, 1940. p. 422.)

B. Segmented Equality

In fact our most common form of social equity is understood to be segmented equality. Principles of segmented equality take into account our differences, and sets out the logic of equality within a segment but not between the segments. For example, farmers have a system of Federal taxation which is different than wage earners. And among farmers tax rates differ in terms of crops, income, and the like. Among wage earners there are tax differences based on income, number of dependents, home mortgage payments, and so forth. These are segments and we expect to be treated equally within our segment but generally recognize why our segment is not equal or the same as another segment.

Virtually all of the institutions in which we work are organized hierarchically, and hierarchy is segmented equality. Five star generals with comparable seniority are approximately equal to each other but hardly equal to privates first class. Merit systems are very elaborate forms of reconciliation of the principles of competence, qualifications and experiences, which presume to determine which of us has the greatest merit, and principles of equal pay, benefits and working conditions within each segment.

Equal pay for equal work is segmented equality. And there are endless such examples.

The point is that social equity is a socially constructed set of agreements as to what things are to be equal within a segment and what things are allowed to be unequal between segments. These social agreements change through time as we sort through issues of fairness. There have been big and dramatic redefinitions of segments, such as the discontinuation of slavery, the granting of the franchise to women, and affirmative action programs.

A careful examination of the logic of segmented equality reveals an elaborate social systems in which we are equally unequal, but able to participate in determining what things are to be equal and unequal and for each of us to have individual opportunities to find our fair place.

C. Block Equity

The principles of block equality call for equality between blocks, a block being, for example, all women, or all retired persons. Under conditions of block equality all woman, as a block, would be approximately equal to all men as a block. Affirmative action and compatible worth are both block equality arguments. Many contemporary conflicts and debates are between the logic of segmented equality and the logic of block equality. Affirmative action policies, contract set aside policies, comparable work policies, and many other similar policies are designed to make one block - - all persons of color, all woman - - more nearly equal to another block. Much of the present social security and Medicare debate has to do with issues of fairness between the presently employed workforce and the retired or those about-to-retire.

D. Equalities of Opportunity

Much of the logic of social equity assumes fair and open processes by which persons compete for grades, admissions, jobs, promotions, and so forth. This is process equality and, if the processes are fair and based on social agreements as to what is to be involved, should produce what we have come to understand as merit. The procedural due-process logic in the American judicial system is a good example. Many of the issues in social equality have to do with making the processes fair, particularly when the results of the processes tend, obviously, to favor one block over another. The disproportionate share of poor and minority Americans in our penal system is often pointed to as illustrative of problems of fairness in procedural due-process. The contemporary test bias debate would also be illustrative.

E. Unequal Distribution of Resources so as to Achieve Equality

There are many programs in public policy, which operate on the basis of a differential allocation of resources for the purpose of attempting to achieve a more fair result. Special education programs and the Americans with Disabilities Act are illustrative. Compensatory equality is a form of block equality.

F. The Values of Equality

Social equity is a reflection of social values. These values shift and change as in the recent resurgence of principles of merit, based on assumptions of equal opportunity, coupled with political and court challenges to affirmative action programs which were originally designed to make blocks more equal. The values of equality are usually debated and settled in the context of majority rule, which is a particular challenge to minority groups in our form of democratic government. It is for this reason that the judicial system is often the final arbiter of conflicts between majority role and minority right.

Social equity in public administration is the logic and language of seeking fairness, equality and justice in the context of competing conceptions of equality. Just as we learned through time that the principles of efficiency and economy in public administration are not simple, we have also learned that social equity is not simple. Equality is not one thing upon which we all agree, it is many things and on some of them there are disagreements. Still, there is no disagreement regarding the centrality of equality in American public life and the transcendent importance attached to it by the American people. The actual day-to-day work of public administration often involves patterns of reconciliation between the social equity concepts just described.

The Standing Panel on Social Equity begins its work in full recognition of the complexity of the subject and the necessity of an informed approach to it.

IV Social Equity Issues

Because of the pervasiveness of social equity issues in American public life, an enumeration of them here must necessarily be limited to those which are at present most salient to public administration and to which the National Academy of Public Administration can contribute. It is understood that through time the centrality of these issues will wax and wane depending on social, economic and political circumstances. Here is the Panel list of social equity issues relevant to the mission of the Academy and about which the Academy could contribute.

1. Managerial and Organizational Equity.

- a. There continue to be issues of equity within many public agencies. Recent examples would include allegations of unfair and unequal treatment by managers in the U.S. Secret Service, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Energy, the Defense Department, several local police and fire departments, and so

forth. The Academy could study these allegations, determine their validity and, if valid, suggest corrective steps.

- b. The effects of contracting-out or organizational fairness.

Recent examples would include charges that the savings attributed to contracting-out can be traced to lower wages, fewer benefits, more part-time and temporary work, and reduced job security in the public work force. There are also suggestions that women and racial and ethnical minorities are being particularly disadvantaged by increased levels of contracting-out. Selected studies of contracting-out from the perspective of social equity could test these questions and contribute to our common understanding of this currently popular organizational tool.

- c. Equity as an issue in performance.

Many Academy projects deal with agency and jurisdictional performance. The Social Equity Standing Panel could add value to these projects by developing indices of fairness which would, like other measures of performance, tell agencies how they are doing. And, the Standing Panel could develop a generalized equity “self assessment tool” which could be adapted to apply to particular agencies and, when applied, give the agencies a clearer picture of their equity performance.

- d. Downsizing and Social Equity.

As some public agencies and jurisdictions reduce their work forces, there are suggestions that worker productivity expectations stay the same or even increase and that fewer and fewer workers are expected to produce more and more. The Academy could test this question and develop guidelines for reasonable unfair public workplace performance.

2. Service Distribution and Social Equity.

- a. In the conduct of their work, some law enforcement agencies have used “profiles” of “likely” or “suspected” criminals or criminal acts. This practice has come to be known as racial profiling and is an appropriate subject for Academy study and action.
- b. Studies indicate that the distribution of U.S. Department of Agriculture benefits has unfairly favored certain farmers and not others, particularly African-American farmers in the South and Hispanic farmers in the Southwest and California. This and similar federal subsidy distribution issues are also appropriate subjects for Academy study and action.
- c. University and college admissions policy and implementation are in the midst of radical reformation. As a result of Proposition 309 the University of California

dropped race based segmented admissions which kept the student profile on approximate mirror of state demographics, and, in its place adopted a strictly merit based policy. As predicted Asian-Americans now constitute over 65% of new University of California admissions while the percentage of African-American, Hispanic and white students has plummeted. Texas also dropped somewhat race driven segmented admissions in favor of admissions to the top graduates of each high school. This appears to distribute admissions more equitably by race than in the California example. This subject is also suited to Academy study.

- d. Modern local government economic development policies usually involve one or more forms of public subsidy to businesses. The distribution of costs and benefits associated with these policies are deserving of Academy study and action.
- e. Performance and accountability in American public schools is increasingly defined by individual and aggregate student test scores. Some states have set performance criteria and disaccredit school districts not meeting those criteria. Virtually all of the districts either disaccredited or threatened with disaccreditation are metropolitan inner city or poor rural and heavily minority districts.

3. Interjurisdictional Ethics.

- a. The high jurisdictional fragmentation of American metropolitan areas has resulted in wide disparities in public costs and benefits, disparities which unfairly discriminate against those living in the inner city. The research of Rusk and others indicates that greater of jurisdictional consolidation in metropolitan areas results in stronger economic and more equitable distribution of public costs and benefits. This subject is well suited to Academy attention.
- b. Disparities in per student school spending are the subject of legal action in over half of the states. State school distribution formulas and related equity issues are appropriate topics for Academy consideration.
- c. In American federalism most modern housing, transportation and welfare programs are highly interjurisdictional. The experiences of urban renewal, freeway construction, high rise public housing and the like are all examples of the distributive issues associated with federalism. These subjects are highly suited to Academy study and action.

4. International Ethics

- a. In the era of global trade there are growing issues of fairness to American workers on the one hand and providing safe, fair and responsible income opportunities for workers abroad, particularly in developing countries. The Academy can assist in developing strategies and programs to achieve both objectives.

- b. Many of the issues associated with global North/South inequality have to do with the absence in some countries in the southern hemisphere and among the newly independent states in Eastern Europe of effective public institutions, the rule of law and an effective civil infrastructure. The Academy has already contributed much to programs and projects designed to ameliorate these problems and the Standing Panel on Social Equity will now join with the International Affairs Panel to further contribute to solutions to these problems of international inequality.

5. Equity and the Market

- a. Over the past century the functioning of our market economy has resulted in serious environmental pollution for everyone but especially the poor and racial minorities. Issues of environmental justice are suited to Academy study and action.
- b. In the information age there are those who are being left behind, usually because of poverty and/or under-funded schools. The Academy can study and recommend policies and programs to ameliorate this problem.
- c. The evolution of the American health care financing system has left out millions of underinsured and uninsured, many of whom are employed. The Academy can contribute to the development of state and federal level approaches to a more equitable health care financing system.

1. Intergenerational Equity

- a. Perhaps the most obvious issues in intergenerational equity have to do with the Federal Social Security and Medicare programs. Intergenerational fairness issues as well as the long-term financial visibility of both programs are presenting the subject of high political interest. The Social Security Administration receives very high marks for productivity and performance. The high complexity and attenuated delivery format of Medicare invites evaluation and suggestions for improving both performance and equity.
- b. Few American social problems are more vexing than the persistent deprivation of children being raised in poverty. Many of these children regularly experience deficits in housing, nutrition, schooling and health care. At this point the acuity of this problem is particularly at issue given the implementation of welfare reform. The Academy has a role to play in exploring more equitable programs and alternatives.

V. The Work of the Standing Panel on Social Equity and the Work of Other Academy Panels.

- a. The Executive Organization and Management Panel

(to be completed)

- b. The International Affairs Panel
(to be completed)
- a. The Federal Systems Panel
(to be completed)
- b. The Public Service Panel
(to be completed)

VI. The Plan of Work

Two features characterize the work of the Standing Panel on Social Equity. The first is working groups. The second is projects. The working groups were established in the spring of 2000 and are discussed in Section I. As would be expected, during calendar year 2000 each group is holding meetings and planning their work.

Steering Committee

The charge to the Steering Committee is to guide the activities of the Panel during its initial program year, October 2000 to September 2001, while Panel membership is being confirmed and long-term leadership identified. Working Groups, composed of Steering Committee members appointed by the NAPA Board Chair, other Fellows who have self-selected the Panel, and some Associate Panel Members, have been appointed to assist in developing a work plan and in arranging interim program sessions. Meetings of the Steering Committee and its Working Groups will be held via teleconference, e-mail, or fax, unless the respective Chair determines otherwise.

A. Coordinating Committee

Charge: Coordinate Working Group Activities and Plans, consult regularly with NAPA leadership and management to assure alignment with academy policies and procedures.

Members: Phil Rutledge, Chair; Bill Hansell, Vice Chair; Gail Christopher, George Frederickson, Valerie Lemmie, Sy Murray, Costis Toregas

B. Working Group on Panel Forums/Meetings

Charge: Plan three to five forums/meetings to be held at NAPA and/or via teleconference on the second Friday of the month, between October 2000 and July 2001. A Retreat, with outside experts, to scope out issues in social equity and governance that the Panel may address should be considered, if outside funding is available.

Members: Bill Hansell, Chair; Walter Broadnax, Bill Davis*, Manny Deese, Dave Garrison, Wilson Goode, Pat Florestano, Mary Hamilton, Bruce McDowell, Richard Monteilh, Dave Rusk, Carl Stenberg, Susan Tolchin

C. Working Group on Resources Development & Inter Panel Cooperation

Charge: Develop resources for Panel activities, analyze areas of overlap and opportunities for cooperation with other NAPA Standing Panels and produce a newsletter on Panel activities

Members: Gail Christopher, Chair; Glen Cope, Adam Herbert, Herb Jasper, Tobe Johnson, Jim Kunde, Gilda Lambert, Jim Murley, Rosemary O'Leary, Elaine Orr*, Mark Pisano, Barbara Sabol, AL Schexnider, Larry terry, Deil Wright

D. Working Group on Social Equity Issue Definition

Charge: Define, synthesize, and articulate social equity issues in governance, based on Forums, expert experience and commentaries, commissioned papers, and other sources that help to identify possible Panel contributions to the profession.

Members: Valerie Lemmie, Chair; Yvonne Braithwaite Burke, George Carvalho, Jim Carroll, Timothy Clark, George Frederickson, Howard Hallman, Royce Hanson, Grantland Johnson, Norman Johnson, Norman King, David Mora, Jim Svara, Charles Washington, Harvey White*, Joe Wholey

E. Working Group on International Social Equity Opportunities

Charge: Examine ideas and opportunities for NAPA initiatives in enhancing social equity in governance internationally, with particular emphasis on Africa. Charge includes seeking opportunities for projects that may be conducted by the Academy.

Members: Sy Murray, Chair; Chuck Bingman, Mort Downey, George Goodman, Dale Krane*, Ed Perkins, Mitch Rice, Terence Todman, Costis Toregas

*Indicates an Associate Member of the Panel who is not a Fellow

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Panel Officers

Philip Rutledge, Chair

Gail Christopher, Co-Vice Chair
William Hansell, Co-Vice Chair
Valerie Lemmie, Rapporteur

VII. The Schedule of Work

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identify Liaison People -Seek Joint Projects & International Panel -Explore Africa project -Develop & fund Africa project Implement Africa project 	<p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>5. Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coordinate Working Groups -Prepare for General NAPA Meetings -Liaison with NAPA Leadership 	<p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>

From: "Dessart Veronique, CEC Brussels" <ved@cec-kek.be>
To: "'Anthea.Bethge@t-online.de'" <Anthea.Bethge@t-online.de>,
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Cc: "Lamont Stewart, CEC Brussels" <sjl@cec-kek.be>,
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Rev.
Rüdiger Noll (E-mail) <rud@cec-kek.org>,
"OKRin Heidrun Tempel (E-mail)" <Heidrun.Tempel@advalvas.be>
Subject: Final Communiqué Nuclear Issues, Brussels 5
-6 October
Date: Fri, 6 Oct 2000 15:50:45 +0200
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

COMMUNIQUE
October 6, 2000

An international gathering of church representatives met in Brussels on Oct 5 and 6, 2000 to explore effective church responses to the current NATO review of its nuclear arms control and security policies. Present were American, Canadian, and European church staff with responsibility for public policy issues, individuals from related denominational and ecumenical committees and institutions, and representatives of the Canadian Council of Churches, the Conference of European Churches, the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA, and the World Council of Churches. They were assisted by researchers in security and arms control, and benefitted from a session with a senior NATO official.

The consultation reminded the churches that the end of the Cold War has not meant an end to the threat of nuclear conflict and nuclear proliferation. While the recent Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference ended with "an unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear weapon states to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals," many other recent developments undermine progress toward nuclear disarmament. Notably, the defeat of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in the US Senate, the nuclearization of South Asia, and the retention of Cold War-era nuclear postures by the United States and Russia have tended instead towards the indefinite retention and even the spread of nuclear capabilities. The looming prospect of missile defence deployment threatens further damage to nuclear arms control and disarmament efforts.

As part of the review process, NATO will over the next few months be making key decisions that will do much to determine the future of nuclear weapons and nuclear arms control and disarmament efforts. With that in mind, the consultation agreed:

1. to recommend to the ecumenical community that it should engage directly with the current NATO Review process with a view to encouraging NATO states and NATO itself to conform to the obligations undertaken in the Non Proliferation Treaty; and
2. to impress upon churches the need to re-energise their peace witness and, within the framework of the Decade to Overcome Violence to undertake education, public awareness activity, and advocacy regarding the continuing threat of nuclear weapons.

For more information contact Salpy Eskidjian, Program Executive, International Relations, World Council of Churches.

Tel: 41 22 791 6111

E-mail: disarm@wcc-coe.org <<mailto:disarm@wcc-coe.org>>

Date: Sat, 07 Oct 2000 13:13:25 +0100 From: "m.h.h. de weerd" X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.08 [en] (Win95; I) To: "Dessart Veronique, CEC Brussels" CC: "Anthea.Bethge@t-online.de" , "gbirks@ploughshares.ca" , "c2mpower@fx.ro" , "nbutler@acronym.org.uk" , "bem@wcc-coe.org" , "mupj@igc.org" , "qcea@ngonet.be" , "ifpnuc@hq.nato.int" , "a-p-m@ath.forthnet.gr" , "CPKerton@yahoo.com" , "paul@paxchristi.net" , "smarten@gn.apc.org" , "mm@deuroconsult.ro" , "eregehr@ploughshares.ca" , "nonviolence@callnetuk.com" , "comece@glo.be" , "stevew@quaker.org.uk" , "paulw@nccusa.org" , "Lamont Stewart, CEC Brussels" , "Salpy Eskidjian (E-mail)" , "Jenkins Keith, CEC Brussels" , "Pavlovic Peter, CEC Brussels" , "Rev.Rüdiger Noll (E-mail)" , "OKRin Heidrun Tempel (E-mail)" Subject: Re: Final Communiqué Nuclear Issues, Brussels 5-6 October Urgent

Dear Veronique,

Thank you for your fast work and rapid reaction. But my first suggestion for inclusion into the third line of our communiqué, as agreed upon by the group, has still not been added. According to our 'statement of purpose' "Crucial decisions will be taken ... to determine the future of nuclear weapons and nuclear arms control and disarmament efforts: ...".

So, as I stressed, we have to include in the third line before "... arms control..." the notion of "... nuclear arms...", (and then) "arms control and security policies". Not to do this means losing an important part of the work we did and an important part of our focus of attention. It is not only arms control and disarmament we are addressing, but also Nato's nuclear weapons policy (as such).

Greetings,
Ries de Weerd

Dessart Veronique, CEC Brussels wrote:

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- > October 6, 2000
- >
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- > Churches of Christ in the USA, and the World Council of Churches. They were
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- >
- > For more information contact Salpy Eskidjian, Program Executive,
- > International Relations, World Council of Churches.
- >
- > Tel: 41 22 791 6111
- > E-mail: disarm@wcc-coe.org <<mailto:disarm@wcc-coe.org>>

Date: Sat, 7 Oct 2000 14:21:09 -0700 (PDT)
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"Salpy Eskidjian \ (E-mail) " <sal@wcc-coe.org>,
"Jenkins Keith, CEC Brussels" <kpj@cec-kek.be>,
"Pavlovic Peter, CEC Brussels" <ppt@cec-kek.be>,
"Rev.Rüdiger Noll \ (E-mail) " <rud@cec-kek.org>,
"OKRin Heidrun Tempel \ (E-mail) " <Heidrun.Tempel@advalvas.be>

I am no doubt coming late to the discussion!

On the one hand I agree that we should try to convey the full breadth of our discussions. On the other hand, I can find no evidence that NATO has said that the subject of its current review extends as far as "the future of nuclear weapons".

If this is the case (and perhaps others know better than me), it might be unfortunate to mention the future of nuclear weapons in the phrase where Ries suggests. (NATO apologists could perhaps say we have misrepresented matters.) Nevertheless, I can only think of other ways of getting it in early that are more clumsy and I hesitate to suggest them.

An approach along the lines of "A ...gathering ... met ... to examine church attitudes to the future of nuclear weapons and to explore effective responses to the current NATO review ... " might be more correct.

Please do not rush into anything on my account - I am just commenting in case alterations (or "fine tuning" are being considered. I am not making a strong plea

either for the original version or Ries's first suggested change: I just feel a little uncomfortable with both! One because it is incomplete and the other because it may overstate matters. I expect the best way ahead will depend on what audience those using the communique are directing it at.

Anyway, more than textual criticism, I really wanted to contact people to express my appreciation of the excellent discussion we had and the opportunity to have worked with so many agreeable people!

Peace,

Phil.

--- "m.h.h. de weerd" <larissa@casema.net> wrote: >

Urgent

>
> Dear Veronique,
>
> Thank you for your fast work and rapid reaction. But
> my first suggestion for
> inclusion into the third line of our communiqué, as
> agreed upon by the group,
> has still not been added. According to our
> 'statement of purpose' "Crucial
> decisions will be taken ... to determine the future
> of nuclear weapons and
> nuclear arms control and disarmament efforts: ...".

>
> So, as I stressed, we have to include in the third
> line before "... arms
> control..." the notion of "... nuclear arms...",
> (and then) "arms control and
> security policies". Not to do this means losing an
> important part of the work
> we did and an important part of our focus of
> attention. It is not only arms
> control and disarmament we are addressing, but also
> Nato's nuclear weapons
> policy (as such).

>
> Greetings,
> Ries de Weerd

>
>
>
> Dessart Veronique, CEC Brussels wrote:

>
>> COMMUNIQUE
>> October 6, 2000

>>
>> An international gathering of church

> representatives met in Brussels on Oct
>> 5 and 6, 2000 to explore effective church
> responses to the current NATO
>> review of its nuclear arms control and security
> policies. Present were
>> American, Canadian, and European church staff with
> responsibility for public
>> policy issues, individuals from related
> denominational and ecumenical
>> committees and institutions, and representatives
> of the Canadian Council of
>> Churches, the Conference of European Churches, the
> National Council of the
>> Churches of Christ in the USA, and the World
> Council of Churches. They were
>> assisted by researchers in security and arms
> control, and benefitted from a
>> session with a senior NATO official.
>>
>> The consultation reminded the churches that the
> end of the Cold War has not
>> meant an end to the threat of nuclear conflict and
> nuclear proliferation.
>> While the recent Non-Proliferation Treaty Review
> Conference ended with "an
>> unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear weapon
> states to accomplish the total
>> elimination of their nuclear arsenals," many other
> recent developments
>> undermine progress toward nuclear disarmament.
> Notably, the defeat of the
>> Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in the US Senate,
> the nuclearization of South
>> Asia, and the retention of Cold War-era nuclear
> postures by the United
>> States and Russia have tended instead towards the
> indefinite retention and
>> even the spread of nuclear capabilities. The
> looming prospect of missile
>> defence deployment threatens further damage to
> nuclear arms control and
>> disarmament efforts.
>>
>> As part of the review process, NATO will over the
> next few months be making
>> key decisions that will do much to determine the
> future of nuclear weapons
>> and nuclear arms control and disarmament efforts.
> With that in mind, the
>> consultation agreed:
>> 1. to recommend to the ecumenical community that
> it should engage directly
>> with the current NATO Review process with a view
> to encouraging NATO states

> > and NATO itself to conform to the obligations
> undertaken in the Non
> > Proliferation Treaty; and
> > 2. to impress upon churches the need to
> re-energise their peace witness and,
> > within the framework of the Decade to Overcome
> Violence to undertake
> > education, public awareness activity, and advocacy
> regarding the continuing
> > threat of nuclear weapons.
> >
> > For more information contact Salpy Eskidjian,
> Program Executive,
> > International Relations, World Council of
> Churches.
> >
> > Tel: 41 22 791 6111
> > E-mail: disarm@wcc-coe.org
> <<mailto:disarm@wcc-coe.org>>
>

=====

Phil Kerton.

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<http://photos.yahoo.com/>

X-Sender: jdi@[63.106.26.66]
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.5 (32)
Date: Fri, 06 Oct 2000 13:52:00 -0400
To: jdi@clw.org
From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>
Subject: Senate election polling update

RECENT POLLING ON SENATE 2000 CAMPAIGNS

October 6, 2000 update

== Close races: Delaware (R), Florida (R), Michigan (R), Minnesota (R),
Missouri (R), Montana (R), Nebraska (D), Nevada (D), New Jersey (D), New
York (D), Pennsylvania (R), Rhode Island (R), Virginia (D), Washington (R)

==Endorsements by Council for a Livable World indicated by ***

==New polls since the last polling data was circulated: California,
Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New
Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia,
Wisconsin

N.B. Where available, independent polls are cited rather than those
associated with a candidate or a party.

=====
California

=====
53% - Senator Dianne Feinstein (D)
36% - Rep. Tom Campbell (R)
11% - Undecided, other
Research 2000 poll conducted September 17-20, 2000 for S.F. Examiner - 820
likely voters

=====
Connecticut

=====
60% - Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D)
27% - Philip Giordano (R)
10% - Undecided, other

54% - Richard Blumenthal (D)
23% - Philip Giordano (R)
20% - Undecided, other
University of Connecticut poll conducted September 26-Oct. 1, 2000 - 447
registered voters

=====
Delaware

=====
46% - Gov. Tom Carper (D) ***
43% - Sen. Bill Roth (R)
11% - Undecided
University of Delaware poll conducted September 15-30, 2000 - 335 likely

voters

=====
Florida

=====
44% - Bill Nelson (D)
36% - Bill McCollum (R)
4% - Willie Logan (I)
15% - Undecided

Florida Voting poll conducted September 7-12, 2000 - 609 likely voters

=====
Georgia

=====
61% - Sen. Zell Miller (D)
21% - Mack Mattingly (R)
18% - Undecided

Mellman Group (Democratic) poll conducted July 28- 30, 2000 - 500 likely voters

=====
Indiana

=====
66% - Sen. Dick Lugar (R)
17% - David Johnson (D)
17% - Undecided, other

Research 2000 poll conducted September 16 - 18, 2000 for the South Bend Tribune - 604 likely voters

=====
Maine

=====
70% - Sen. Olympia Snowe (R)
19% - Mark Lawrence (D) ***
12% - Undecided, other

Bangor Daily News poll conducted September 10- 11, 2000 by RKM Research and Communications - 418 likely voters

=====
Maryland

=====
61% - Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D) ***
27% - Delegate Paul Rappaport (R)
12% - Undecided

Gonzales/Arscott Research and Communications poll conducted August 23-28, 2000 - 649 "regular" voters

=====
Massachusetts

=====
68% - Sen. Edward Kennedy (D) ***
16% - Jack E. Robinson (R)
16% - Undecided

Boston Herald poll conducted August 29 - 31, 2000 - 410 likely voters

=====

Michigan

=====

43% - Sen. Spencer Abraham (R)

34% - Rep. Debbie Stabenow (D) ***

23% - Undecided

EPIC-MRA poll conducted September 26-28, 2000 conducted for Detroit Free Press - 600 likely voters

46% - Sen. Spencer Abraham (R)

34% - Rep. Debbie Stabenow (D) ***

20% - Undecided

CBS/New York Times poll conducted September 22- 25, 2000 - 1,394 voters

=====

Minnesota

=====

46% - Mark Dayton (D)

41% - Sen. Rod Grams (R)

4% - James Gibson (I)

9% - Undecided

Mason-Dixon poll conducted September 22-25, 2000 for the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Minnesota Public Radio - 627 regular voters

49% - Mark Dayton (D)

35% - Sen. Rod Grams (R)

3% - James Gibson (I)

13% - Undecided

Minneapolis Star Tribune poll conducted September 23-27, 2000 by Market Solutions Group - 833 adults

=====

Missouri

=====

45% - Sen. John Ashcroft (R)

43% - Gov. Mel Carnahan (D) ***

12% - undecided

Zogby International poll conducted September 5-7, 2000 for St. Louis Post Dispatch - 601 likely voters

=====

Montana

=====

48% - Sen. Conrad Burns (R)

39% - Brian Schweitzer (D) ***

13% - Undecided, other

Mason-Dixon poll conducted September 21-23, 2000 for Lee Newspapers - 625 likely voters

=====

Nebraska

=====

53% Ben Nelson (D) ***

33% Don Stenberg (R)
13% Undecided
Omaha World-Herald poll conducted September 12- 14, 2000 by RKM Research
and Comm. - 986 registered voters

=====
Nevada

=====
50% - Former Rep. John Ensign (R)
39% - Ed Bernstein (D)
11% - Undecided
Mason-Dixon poll conducted September 9-12, 2000 - 627 regular voters

=====
New Jersey

=====
48% - Jon Corzine (D) ***
34% - Rep. Bob Franks (R)
18% - Undecided
Quinnipiac University poll conducted September 26- October 1, 2000 - 820
likely voters

=====
New Mexico

=====
59% - Sen. Jeff Bingaman (D) ***
31% - Former Rep. Bill Redmond (R)
10% - Undecided, other
Mason Dixon poll conducted September 28-30, 2000 - 442 likely voters

=====
New York

=====
50% - Hillary Clinton (D) ***
43% - Rep. Rick Lazio (R)
7% - Don't know, other
Quinnipiac University poll conducted October 2-5, 2000 - 801 likely voters

=====
North Dakota

=====
61% - Sen. Kent Conrad (D) ***
27% - Duane Sand (R)
12% - Undecided
Garin-Hart-Yang (Democratic) poll conducted September 12-13, 2000 - 601
likely voters

=====
Ohio

=====
57% - Sen. Mike DeWine (R)
32% - Ted Celeste (D)
11% - Undecided, other
Columbus Dispatch poll conducted September 22- 29, 2000 - 2,468 likely voters

=====
Pennsylvania

=====
53% - Sen. Rick Santorum (R)
35% - Rep. Ron Klink (D) ***
12% - Undecided

Mason-Dixon poll conducted for Pittsburgh Post- Gazette September 26-28,
2000 - 626 likely voters

=====
Rhode Island

=====
48% - Sen. Lincoln Chafee (R) ***
31% - Rep. Robert Weygand (D)
21% - Undecided, other

Brown University poll conducted August 26-30, 2000 - 438 registered voters

=====
Tennessee

=====
62% - Sen. Bill Frist (R)
23% - John Kay Hooker (D)
15% - Undecided, other

Mason-Dixon poll conducted September 25-27, 2000 - 625 likely voters

=====
Texas

=====
56% - Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R)
21% - Gene Kelly (D)
23% - Undecided

Scripps Data Center poll conducted May 22 - June 16, 2000 - 1,000 adults

=====
Utah

=====
59% - Sen. Orrin Hatch (R)
26% - Scott Howell (D)
16% - undecided, others

Deseret News poll conducted September 18-21, 2000 by Dan Jones & Assoc. -
613 adults

=====
Vermont

=====
59% - Sen. Jim Jeffords (R) ***
32% - Ed Flanagan (D)
9% - Undecided

Research 2000 poll conducted September 19-21 2000 for the Rutland Herald -
603 likely voters

=====
Virginia

=====

45% - Ex-Governor George Allen (R)

42% - Sen. Chuck Robb (D)

13% - Undecided

Media General poll conducted September 22-Oct. 2, 2000 for Richmond

Time-Dispatch - 507 likely voters

=====

Washington

=====

40% - Sen. Slade Gorton (R)

40% - Maria Cantwell (D) ***

20% - Undecided, other candidates

Elway poll conducted August 24-29, 2000 - 445 registered voters

=====

Wisconsin

=====

64% - Sen. Herbert Kohl (D) ***

23% - John Gillespie (R)

13% - Undecided

Milwaukee Journal Sentinel poll conducted September 18-20, 2000 by Market

Shares Corp. - 500 likely voters

=====

Wyoming

=====

68% - Sen. Craig Thomas (R)

14% - Mel Logan (D)

18% - Undecided, other

Mason-Dixon poll conducted September 16-17, 2000 - 412 likely voters

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: Gail Williams <gwilliams@TrammellCrow.com>
To: Ameer Fansler <fansfam@aol.com>, Andrea Butler
<andreabutler@mindspring.com>, David_N_Welch@ETNET.Com,
"Eliza Toomey @ Home" <polenaroom@aol.com>, Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>,
Janet Tyson - Home <jmtyson@dellnet.com>, "Jimbo @ Home"
<Spragins53@aol.com>, "Jimbo @ Work" <jlong@abramsonconstruction.com>,
Joan Taylor <seiftaylor@aol.com>, "Jodie Paustian @ mlirs"
<Jodie.L.Paustian@m1.irs.gov>, "John Euler @ Home" <eulers@erols.com>,
Michael Moran <mmoran@cbstevens.com>, "Nancy Smith @ Work"
<smithn@cder.fda.gov>, Ron Foster <HolRonFost@aol.com>,
"Sandy Long @ Home" <MingoMae@aol.com>, "Sandy Long @ Work"
<slong@4thpres.org>
Subject: Tonight's Schedule
Date: Thu, 5 Oct 2000 14:09:35 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

Hey everybody!

Here's the play list for tonight. Rehearsal will run from 6:30 to 7:30.
Instrumentalists will be Mike Moran, Jim Long and Dave Welch (perhaps John Euler).

I'll be there to rehearse with you tonight. Take care and see you tonight!

> -----Original Message-----
> From: HolRonFost@aol.com [SMTP:HolRonFost@aol.com]
> Sent: Thursday, October 05, 2000 3:10 PM
> To: gwilliams@trammellcrow.com
> Subject: Re: Hey Back!
>
> Gail:
>
> How bout the following play list for Sunday:
> Love Round
> Joy!
> Sanctuary
> Refiner's Fire
> Amazing Grace Medley
> Kum Ba Yah (NEW) with Dave on Bongos???
>
> See you tonight...
>
> Be God's,
> Ron

2. Extracts from "Interview: Ginsberg Says Gore Won't Rush Unproven Missile Defense System," USIA, 09/27/00

(Campaign adviser outlines Democratic foreign policy priorities) (2,520)

(This interview appeared in the September, 2000 issue of U.S. Foreign Policy Agenda, published by the Office of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Together with a companion piece by an adviser to Governor George W. Bush, it illustrates the approaches being taken to foreign policy in the 2000 elections by the Democratic and Republican campaigns respectively. There are no republication restrictions on the interview, conducted by staff writer Ralph Dannheisser.)

A Democratic View: Facing Key Foreign Policy Challenges An Interview with Ambassador Marc Ginsberg

(Ginsberg is senior coordinating adviser on foreign policy to Vice President Al Gore)

The Democrats and Al Gore are not prepared to rush headlong into a National Missile Defense system that hasn't been proven and tested. We also favor passage of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. So on areas of nuclear security as well as alliance-strengthening, the Republicans are prepared to act unilaterally; the Democrats believe in engaging our allies and working together with them to address and resolve these issues. That's a clear distinction between us and them.

Q: So you'd see those nuclear issues as the most significant area of disagreement?

GINSBERG: Yes.

There are issues of nuclear terrorism that have to be dealt with. There are issues of the environment, global warming -- issues that threaten our children and grandchildren -- that a good President, a forward-looking President, needs to address. You can't just deal with the issues of nuclear security and pretend that by dealing with these issues we've somehow been able to address all of the long-term threats that the United States faces.

Q: You made a couple of references earlier to National Missile Defense. What is the Vice President's view on whether or not the United States should proceed with the development of an NMD system?

GINSBERG: The Vice President has clearly stated that he believes that the United States faces a missile threat from rogue states, and not only from rogue states but also from terrorist organizations, and the United States needs to have an effective security deterrent to deal with those threats in the years to come. But he believes that there are four factors that need to

be addressed before making a decision on National Missile Defense.

First of all, the technical feasibility of the system. There's no point in having the American taxpayers spend billions of dollars on a program that is technically not feasible. No one knows yet the feasibility of such a program -- whether it would be a land-based system or a Star Wars-based system as the Republicans favor, but that's the first factor.

The second factor is the threat assessment. The third is the effect that a deployment will have on arms control and our alliance system abroad, and so that has to be taken into account. The fourth factor is the cost. This is the American taxpayer's money. We have to make sure that when we spend their money, the money should be spent wisely and in a way that accomplishes the objective. We're not prepared to do what the Republicans and George Bush favor, which is to arbitrarily decide, before there has been any effective determination of the feasibility of the project, to spend \$140 billion -- which would break the back of our budget -- on National Missile Defense. The threats that they claim that their system is going to address are threats based on a Cold War mentality that no longer is applicable. But what the Vice President has said is that National Missile Defense must deal, not with old threats, but with the new threats that we face.

+++++

3. Extracts from "Interview: Armitage Says Bush Wants Missile Defense System Swiftly," USIA, 09/27/00

(Campaign adviser outlines Republican foreign policy priorities) (2,320)

(This interview appeared in the September, 2000 issue of U.S. Foreign Policy Agenda, published by the Office of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Together with a companion piece by an adviser to Vice President Al Gore, it illustrates the approaches being taken to foreign policy in the 2000 elections by the Republican and Democratic campaigns respectively. There are no republication restrictions on the interview, conducted by staff writer Susan Ellis.)

A Republican View: Managing Relations with Russia, China, India An Interview with Ambassador Richard Armitage

(Armitage is a senior foreign policy and defense adviser to Governor George W. Bush)

Q: What is George W. Bush's view regarding a National Missile Defense (NMD) system and how does it differ from the Democratic position?

A: First of all, Mr. Bush has indicated that he wants to field an effective

National Missile Defense as soon as possible. I think the major difference between ourselves and the Democrats is in the true desire for the system. Mr. Bush wants a missile defense system to protect our citizens. The Democrats, we feel, are doing the absolute minimum to assuage the Congress and the American public without doing anything really meaningful toward the creation of such a system.

Q: You spoke of the need to nurture our alliances with countries overseas. How would a Republican administration deal with the concerns that have been expressed by U.S. allies about an NMD system and about the U.S. failure to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)?

A: Well, these are two different things. First of all, regarding the NMD and our allies, my first suggestion would be to change the terminology from National Missile Defense to Allied Missile Defense. I think if we made very clear that what protects us can in large measure protect our allies, then there might be a little different view of this.

On the CTBT, the Republican view has been discussed many, many times. We're not in the business of ratifying treaties that are unverifiable. I think a Republican administration would be much more inclined to negotiate a treaty that actually would hold water and might have verification measures in it that would withstand scrutiny.

To: rutledge@indiana.edu
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Issue paper on social equity
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: A:\hwh.393.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Phil,

For the re-draft of the paper on social equity issues, George Frederickson took into account most of my suggestions. However, he didn't add a section on decision-making equity that I suggested.

Would it be appropriate it to propose this addition at Friday's meeting? If so, would it be acceptable to send it in advance to the persons receiving the latest draft?

My proposed addition is attached. If you need it via text, please let me know.

Shalom,
Howard

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-1528-971221226-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com
X-Sender: dkrieger@napf.org
X-Apparently-To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-Sender: wagingpeace@wagingpeace.org
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
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: Tue, 10 Oct 2000 16:45:35 -0700
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Abolition at the Beginning of the 21st Century

I've attached a longer paper, "Nuclear Weapons Abolition at the Beginning of the 21st Century" for anyone interested. It contains a discussion on the irrationality of deterrence.

David Krieger

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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\abolitioneffortsatthebeginningofthe21stcentury080700.dk.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

8/18/2000

**NUCLEAR WEAPONS ABOLITION
AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY**

By David Krieger*

Humanity is challenged in the Nuclear Age in a way that is unprecedented in human history. With the creation of nuclear weapons, we have ignited the fire by which we are being tested as never before and by which our very existence as a species could end. What is strangest about this is how little we are doing to end this threat.

Let me review a little history. Scientists who were refugees from Nazi Germany feared that the Germans might develop a nuclear weapon. Einstein wrote President Roosevelt urging him to develop nuclear weapons to deter the Germans. While the Germans never developed a nuclear weapon, the US did succeed in doing so in the largest and most expensive scientific project ever undertaken. By the time the US tested its new atomic weapon on July 16, 1945, the Germans had already surrendered. The US went ahead and dropped two atomic bombs on Japan, utterly destroying the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The war with Japan soon ended, with substantial public credit for the Allied victory going to the use of the atomic weapons. Upon hearing of the bombing of Hiroshima, President Truman commented, "This is the greatest thing in history."

Over the next 45 years, the US and former Soviet Union engaged in an arms race in which they built tens of thousands of nuclear weapons and targeted each other's cities. In our country, intellectuals such as Henry Kissinger and many others contributed to developing strategic doctrines to justify our policies. One of these doctrines was called Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD). Another was called Flexible Response. Many scientists contributed to developing even more powerful and sophisticated nuclear weapons. Politicians in Congress authorized funding for the intellectuals to develop the policies, for the scientists to develop and test the weapons, and for the military to deploy nuclear arsenals.

This group of "nuclear warriors" told people that they were doing these things for public benefit. On several occasions, however, accidents, miscalculations and actual conflicts brought the world to the brink of nuclear annihilation. In the United States, there was a slogan that described the ideological standoff with the former USSR, "Better Dead than Red." Some companies tried to sell Fall-Out Shelters, where families could stock food and retreat underground, perhaps for years, should there be a nuclear war. The US government built a large underground shelter for itself where government officials, including Members of Congress, could go (without their families) to run the government during and after a nuclear war. They even produced audio tapes to reassure the public that at the end everything would be all right (when, of course, it would not be).

Nuclear weapons didn't make everything all right. They made everything precarious. Even though government officials acted as though everything was all right, children knew that they were wrong. Children had nightmares. They wondered if they would grow up. They knew there was no place to hide. Children of my generation practiced a drill in school in which we would drop under our desks and put our hands over our heads to protect against a nuclear attack. That was supposed to make us safe. How could it? It certainly would not have protected the children at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Now two generations have grown up under the threat of nuclear annihilation.

After 40 years of the Cold War between East and West, a miracle happened. The Cold War ended with considerable help from a Soviet leader who saw the possibilities of a better future, and realized that we didn't need to keep threatening each other until we created a global Hiroshima. That leader was Mikhail Gorbachev. He is not much appreciated in Russia today. He is blamed for the breakup of the former Soviet Union. It is remarkable that a Soviet leader should have pioneered the way. There were no political leaders in the West with the vision to end the Cold War. As soon as the Cold War ended, however, the leaders in the West declared victory. They said that they had defeated the Soviet Union in the Cold War by outspending them on weapons.

A future historian might assume that the conclusion of this story would describe how, with the end of the Cold War, that spending on nuclear weapons ended and that the nuclear threat hanging over the heads of humanity became a thing of the past. But we know better. Ten years ago there was jubilation as the Berlin Wall was torn down. Some early agreements were made to reduce the size of both sides' strategic nuclear arsenals, and these arsenals have in fact been brought down to lower levels. But today, there are still more than 31,000 nuclear weapons in the world, some 4,500 of these remain on hair-trigger alert, and we still spend billions annually on maintaining and improving our nuclear arsenal.

After the Cold War, it is generally agreed that the world has one superpower remaining, the United States. The US has said that it favors the "ultimate" elimination of nuclear weapons. "Ultimate" is diplomatic code for sometime in the far, far distant future or perhaps never. The Russians have told the US that they are ready to agree to reduce strategic nuclear weapons on each side to 1,000 to 1,500 each. The US, however, responded that it is not ready to go below 2,500 nuclear weapons each, presumably because it would not then be able to justify nuclear weapons for its submarines, its missiles and its bombers.

The US is also seeking to build a National Missile Defense, which it argues would protect it from what it calls "states of concern" (formerly "rogue states"). In order to be able to spend an additional \$60 billion to \$120 billion or more on missile defenses, the US is trying to persuade Russia that it has nothing to fear from US missile defenses because the Russians could easily overwhelm the defensive system. The Russians are dubious. They don't want to amend the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty that they signed with the US in 1972. They don't want US missile defenses, since that would

mean having to create better offenses. US officials are actually encouraging the Russians to keep their nuclear arsenal in a launch-on-warning mode, ready to be fired upon detection of attack. But what about the American people? Does it really make sense for our government to be trying to persuade the Russians to remain in a launch-on-warning mode rather than de-alerting their nuclear forces?

In the post-Cold War period, under US prodding NATO has expanded into Eastern Europe, causing the Russians to place more emphasis on their nuclear weapons. As one former high-ranking American general put it, “We keep poking the NATO stick in the Russian’s eyes.”

In a recent article entitled “Nuclear Madness,” Jonathan Schell writes, “the missile defenses insisted upon by the Republican Senate are a \$60 billion solution that doesn’t work to a problem that doesn’t exist. The new Russian emphasis on nuclear forces represents the attempted substitution of the baseless and useless image of a superpower for the lost reality of being one. The diplomatic clash of these fantasies is, however, producing dangers that are immense and real – dangers of accidental nuclear war, of uncontrolled nuclear proliferation, of multiple new arms races.” Schell does not overstate the case. He simply describes the madness.

While the US and Russia possess by far the largest number of nuclear weapons and set the tone for the nuclear debate, nuclear weapons states now also include the UK, France, China, Israel, India and Pakistan. There are potentials for new arms races and for still more nuclear weapons states, and it is likely that a nuclear war could begin elsewhere.

What the US and Russia have in common is that they want to keep other nations from becoming nuclear powers. Their primary vehicle for doing so is the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). In this treaty the nuclear weapons states promise nuclear disarmament, and at periodic review conferences, they reiterate their promises. The problem is that they don’t keep their promises. They continue to act, and their policies continue to reflect, an addiction to nuclear weapons. Other states observe this. They must ponder why the most powerful nations in the world need nuclear weapons for their security. All countries in the world are parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty except three nuclear weapons states, India, Pakistan, Israel -- and Cuba.

At the most recent NPT Review Conference, completed in May 2000, the nuclear weapons states agreed in the final document to an “unequivocal undertaking...to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals....”. Their words seemed designed to placate the non-nuclear weapons states and obfuscate the actual stated policies of the nuclear weapons states to rely upon their nuclear arsenals for the indefinite future.

The Challenge to Humanity

In the fertile soil of this insanity and hypocrisy, it is useful, perhaps even essential, to grasp the enormity of the challenge that nuclear weapons pose to the human species. They challenge our future, our understanding of ourselves and our means of social organization.

As to our future, nuclear weapons have the capacity to destroy the human species along with most other forms of life. Ever since we combined the power of nuclear weapons and large numbers of these weapons, we created the possibility of our own annihilation as a species. This is widely understood, and yet powerful countries choose to base their security on the theory of deterrence, which posits that the threat to annihilate a potential enemy will prevent a nuclear attack. These countries only apply this theory to their own possession of nuclear weapons and would, if possible, prevent all or most other countries from developing nuclear arsenals.

Our understanding of who we are must also be tempered by our invention of nuclear weapons. We humans are the creators of that which places creation itself in jeopardy. This at once makes us powerful in ways that intersect with evil. As Adolph Hitler, the leading candidate for the most evil leader of the 20th century, had a “final solution for the Jewish problem,” the promoters of nuclear weapons provide a “final solution for the human problem.” They offer it to us in the guise of a policy to protect us -- deterrence -- surely one of the greatest intellectual frauds of all time.

As the Germans were largely compliant and accepting of Hitler, most people in the world are largely compliant and accepting of nuclear weapons and the leaders who promote them. After all, it is said, what can an ordinary citizen do about them? On the one hand, nuclear weapons make a country appear powerful; on the other hand, they make humanity vulnerable to sudden catastrophic violence and seemingly impotent to end this threat. Nero is said to have fiddled while Rome burned. In our more democratic world, we do the same before the nuclear fire and threat of utter destruction. Can we hold ourselves in any esteem when we confront the historical challenge of controlling our own technology with such timidity, if not cowardice?

We must also question whether our means of political and social organization are not also contorted to institutionalize our justifications for our technologies of annihilation. Only a handful of individuals, nearly all men, have had the power to decide whether nuclear weapons will be used, whether civilization will be brought to a screeching halt. Nuclear weapons are incompatible with democratic processes. Will any Congress or Parliament be asked to debate whether nuclear weapons should be used in retaliation? The theory of deterrence does not allow for this; it rather demands sure and swift retribution, never mind that those who die will be almost entirely innocent, their only “crime” that of being citizens of a country where by accident or design, an attack with nuclear weapons was initiated. Unless nuclear weapons are abolished, societies of

the future will rely increasingly upon a nuclear priesthood to oversee these weapons, other nuclear technologies, and the radioactive materials they require and spawn.

Let me summarize. Nuclear weapons threaten our human future. They also disempower us as individuals and make us potential victims of sudden deadly attack. In addition, they concentrate power and undermine democratic governance. And what I have been referring to is just the potential threat of use of these weapons. I have not yet referred to the damage that has already been done to innocent individuals by the mining of uranium, by building and testing of weapons, and by the radiation experiments performed by numerous scientists and physicians on unwitting individuals. Nor have I referred to the future generations that will suffer genetic defects, cancers and leukemias as a result of the radiation that already has been, or will be, released into the environment.

Given the price we pay with our pocketbooks, our bodies and our souls for reliance on nuclear weapons, one would think that there would be more of a public outcry against policies to maintain these weapons. And yet, this is not the case. In general, citizens everywhere favor nuclear disarmament, but have not acted strongly in behalf of their views.

No Place to Hide

There is no place to hide. Not a single place on earth to hide from nuclear terror. We all stand naked before this consuming threat. No words can make it right. Not the words of any President or Prime Minister. Not the words of any scientist or technologist. Not the words of any general or admiral. None of them is in control. They try to hide behind the screen of national security, but it is a flimsy screen. It is a screen that can only hide their lies, and only for so long.

This is the truth: We are all vulnerable. Nuclear weapons put the entire human species at risk of annihilation. In the name of national security we put at risk the future of the human species and most forms of life. This is well known. It is a form of madness. It is the madness of our time, of the Nuclear Age. The madness says: "We cannot put the genie back in the bottle." "We have no other choice available to us but to live with these weapons." Those in power act as though they have no options to end this threat, as if their hands were tied, as if they were prisoners of a technological death wish.

We oppose genocide, as we should, but we risk omnicide, the death of all. We condemn the Nazis for the holocaust, but at the same moment we condone the threat of nuclear holocaust. The Nazis took the people to the incinerators. The nuclear weapons powers threaten to take the incinerators to the people. We are all targets. We are all potential victims. We are all part of a vast experiment in nuclear brinkmanship. The very presence of nuclear weapons in our world makes possible the ultimate destruction, the destruction of our collective selves.

Every so often a maniacal leader of a fringe group leads his followers to collective suicide. We read about the group suicides with horror, and ask ourselves how could this happen. Yet we are in a comparable situation, with our leaders poisoning us for a collective suicide on a far more massive scale. What will it take to wake up the citizens of the nuclear weapons states to the precariousness of their security when it rests on the threat of nuclear holocaust?

No American President has done enough to alleviate the danger. Nor has the leader of any other nuclear weapons state. It is a shared madness that threatens the future of our children and grandchildren. The leaders of these states are reinforced or hemmed in by a network of scientists, academics, corporate salesmen, generals and admirals, and bureaucrats and politicians. They share the madness that can only end in disaster and possibly extinction.

Is this too harsh a condemnation of those who hold onto nuclear arsenals in the name of national security? Is it too much to say that their crimes would make the Nazi crimes pale by comparison? Is it too much to say that they are fools if they fail to grasp the implications of their nuclear policies, and cowards if they do and yet do nothing?

Fools and cowards. That has been the nature of American leadership in the Nuclear Age. How can the American people tolerate such leadership, and what can explain their acceptance of our current national security policies that rely upon nuclear weapons? Polling information tells us that some 85 percent of the American public support a world free of nuclear weapons and US leadership toward achieving this goal. But their voices are not heard, and their convictions are apparently not strong enough to move them to action.

In a democracy it is the people who must ultimately bear the responsibility for a country's policies. Just as the German youth have questioned what their parents did during the Nazi era, future generations of Americans will surely question the lack of opposition to US nuclear weapons policies during the Cold War and in the period following it. Our country has quietly and with full self-righteousness gone about its business of researching, developing, testing, manufacturing, deploying, using and threatening to use nuclear weapons for more than five decades. It has performed grotesque radiation experiments on its own citizens. It has made its own soldiers, as well as those who live downwind from nuclear test sites, the guinea pigs of nuclear testing.

There is no place to hide either from nuclear dangers or from the culpability of threatening nuclear holocaust. American citizens, like the citizens of the other nuclear weapons states, now find themselves in a position of being parties to policies of threatening mass murder in the name of national security. The choice before us is to speak up and demand change from those in leadership positions or to select new leaders. History, if there is to be a future history and if there are to be humans to write and read that history, will mark our choices.

Never before has there been so great a need for forging a new path. Never before have so few people held the future of the species in their collective hands. Never before has there been such a strong imperative for peace. Never before has courageous leadership been so clearly required. And never before has there been a greater need for people everywhere to assert themselves on behalf of humanity and all creation.

The Irrationality of Deterrence

Surely the concept of deterrence is more enigmatic and perplexing than a Zen Koan!

The concept of deterrence, which underlies the nuclear weapons policies of the United States and other nuclear weapons states, presupposes human rationality in all cases. It is based upon the proposition that a rational person will not attack you if he understands that his country will be subject to unacceptable damage by retaliation.

What rational person would want his country to be exposed to unacceptable damage? Perhaps one who miscalculates. A rational person could believe that he could take action X, and that would not be sufficient to invoke retaliation. Saddam Hussein, for example, believed that he could invade Kuwait without retaliation from the United States. He miscalculated, in part because he had been misled by the American Ambassador to Iraq who informed him that the US would not retaliate. Misinformation, misunderstanding, or misconstruing information could lead a rational person to miscalculate. We don't always get our information straight, and we seldom have all of the facts.

Even more detrimental to the theory of deterrence is irrationality. Can anyone seriously believe that even sane humans always act rationally? Of course they do not. We are creatures who are affected by emotions and passions as well as intellect. Rationality is not to be relied upon. Normal people do not always act in their own best interests. Examples abound. Almost everyone knows that smoking causes terrible diseases and horrible deaths, and yet hundreds of millions of people continue to smoke. We know that the stock markets are driven by passions as much as they are by rationality. The odds are against winning at the gambling tables in Las Vegas, and yet millions of people take their chances, believing that they can win despite the odds.

Nuclear deterrence is based on rationality – the belief that a rational leader will not attack a country with nuclear weapons for fear of retaliation. And yet, it is clearly irrational to believe that rationality will always prevail. Let me put it another way. Isn't it irrational for a nation to rely upon deterrence, which is based upon humans always acting rationally (which they don't), to provide for its national security? Those who champion deterrence appear rational, but in fact prove their irrationality (or blindness) by their unfounded faith in human rationality. This is a conundrum from which there is no escape.

With nuclear deterrence, the deterring country threatens to retaliate with nuclear weapons if it is attacked. What if a country is attacked by nuclear weapons, but is unable to identify the source of the attack? How does it retaliate? Obviously, it either guesses, and risks retaliating against an innocent country, or it doesn't retaliate. *So much for deterrence.* What if a national leader or terrorist with a nuclear weapon believed he could attack without being identified? It doesn't matter whether he is right or wrong. It is his belief that he is unidentifiable that matters. *So much for deterrence.* What if a leader of a country doesn't care if his country is retaliated against? What if he believes he has nothing more to lose, like a nuclear-armed Hitler in his bunker? *So much for deterrence.*

It takes only minimal analysis to realize that nuclear deterrence is a fool's game. The corollary is that those who propound nuclear deterrence are fools in wise men's garb. The further corollary is that we have entrusted the future of the human species to a small group of fools -- the political and military leaders, the corporate executives who support them and profit from building the weapons systems, and the academics and other intellectuals, who provide the theoretical underpinnings for the concept of deterrence.

Eleven years after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War, we continue to live in a world in which a small number of nations rely upon the theory of nuclear deterrence to provide for their national security. In doing so, they threaten to kill tens of millions, or perhaps hundreds of millions, of innocent people by retaliation should deterrence fail. Stating what should be obvious, but doesn't appear to our leaders to be: This is highly immoral. It also sets an extremely bad example for other states, whose leaders just might be thinking: *If the strongest nations in the world are continuing to rely upon nuclear weapons for their national security, shouldn't we be doing so also?* Fortunately, most leaders in most countries are concluding that they should not.

There is only one way out of the dilemma we are in, and that is to begin immediately to abolish nuclear weapons. This happens also to be required by international law in Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and was the unanimous opinion of the International Court of Justice in 1996: "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."

Morality, the law, and rationality converge in the need to rid the world of nuclear weapons. This is the greatest challenge of our time. The will of the people on this issue is being blocked by only a few leaders in a few countries. As the world's most powerful nation, leadership should fall most naturally to the United States. Unfortunately, the policies of the United States have been driven by irrationality to the detriment of its own national security and the future of life on our planet. This is unlikely to change until the people of the United States exercise their democratic rights and demand policies that will end the nuclear threat to humanity.

A Call to Action

There are many steps that need to be taken to end the nuclear weapons threat to humanity. Here are some key steps that are advocated by an international group of leaders, including 35 Nobel Laureates, who have signed an Appeal prepared by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation (see Appendix A).

Ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This treaty bars nuclear tests, including underground nuclear tests. It was opened for signatures in 1996 and has been signed by 155 nations. To enter into force, it requires the ratification of all 44 nuclear capable states (those with nuclear reactors). Among the nuclear weapons states, the treaty has been ratified by the UK, France and Russia. The US has signed the treaty, but the Senate voted down ratification in October 1999. The US and Russia have continued to conduct underground “sub-critical” tests.

Reaffirm commitments to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. This treaty is binding between the US and Russia. It limits each country to only one defensive site with no more than 100 interceptor missiles. The theory behind the treaty is that a strengthened defense will result in greater offensive measures by the other side to assure sufficient retaliatory capability. The US is now seeking to amend this treaty to allow it to deploy a National Missile Defense (NMD). Both Russia and China strongly oppose modifications of the ABM Treaty. Unilateral deployment of NMD would breach the ABM Treaty and would likely result in renewed arms races and further proliferation of nuclear weapons.

De-Alert all nuclear weapons. More than 10 years after the end of the Cold War, the US and Russia continue to possess more than 31,000 nuclear weapons. Of these, some 4,500 remain on hair-trigger alert, ready to be launched within a few minutes of warning of attack. This is highly unstable, and human error or miscalculation could result in an accidental nuclear war. De-alerting nuclear weapons by taking them off hair-trigger alert would reduce the dangers of accidental nuclear war.

De-couple all nuclear warheads from their delivery vehicles. This would be a further step to increase the time it would take to actually use nuclear weapons. It would make it less likely that nuclear weapons would be used accidentally, in a moment of anger or insanity, or by an errant commander.

Declare policies of No First Use against other nuclear weapons states. Such policies would provide some assurance that no nuclear weapons state would be the first to use nuclear weapons against another nuclear weapons state. Among the nuclear weapons states, only China maintains a policy of No First Use.

Declare policies of No Use Against Non-Nuclear Weapons States. This would assure non-nuclear weapons states that they had no need to fear nuclear attack. It is US policy, however, to threaten nuclear retaliation against any state that initiates an attack on the US

or its allies with chemical or biological weapons. This policy increases the threat of nuclear weapons use, and makes nuclear weapons proliferation more likely.

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. An obligation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is “negotiations in good faith” on nuclear disarmament. Some reductions in nuclear arsenals have been achieved in the bilateral START process between the US and Russia. These countries, however, still have between them more than 31,000 nuclear weapons. A Model Nuclear Weapons Convention has been prepared by non-governmental organizations and introduced into the United Nations by Costa Rica.

Reallocate resources from the tens of billions of dollars currently spent for maintaining nuclear arsenals to improving human health, education and welfare throughout the world. The US alone is continuing to spend \$30-\$35 billion a year on its nuclear arsenal. This is an enormous waste of resources. These resources should be reallocated to meeting human needs.

Conclusion

The governments of the nuclear weapons states will continue to resist these steps, and will act on them only if pressed by their citizens and by citizens and leaders of other nations.

Abolishing nuclear weapons is a common responsibility. All of us must accept this responsibility, and demand that nuclear weapons be abolished. Speak out and act. If you do not act, you and your family will lose by default. We will all lose. Nuclear arms races and nuclear wars can have no winners. Nuclear weapons are the enemies of humanity; they make us all losers. As we are admonished by the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we must abolish nuclear weapons before they abolish us.

The sound of one hand clapping is silence. That is the sound of most people in most places in response to the nuclear weapons policies of the nuclear weapons states. While they do not applaud these policies with both hands, they also do not raise their voices to oppose them.

The sound of one finger pressing the button is the sound of a deeper silence, brought about by unrelenting apathy. It is the sound of the silence before a more final silence. It is an unbearable silence, for its consequences are beyond our power to repair. It is a silent death knell for humanity. We must raise our voices now with passion and commitment to prevent this pervasive silence from becoming the sound of our world.

*David Krieger is President of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. He can be contacted at dkrieger@napf.org. Web: www.wagingpeace.org.

APPENDIX

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:

-- Ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and reaffirm commitments to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

-- De-alert all nuclear weapons and de-couple all nuclear warheads from their delivery vehicles.

-- Declare policies of No First Use of nuclear weapons against other nuclear weapons states and policies of No Use against non-nuclear weapons states.

-- 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.

--. 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.

Date: Tue, 10 Oct 2000 09:44:06 -0500
From: William & Brenda Hardt <wchardt@teacher.esc4.com>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.72 [en]C-DIAL (Win95; I)
X-Accept-Language: en
To: Recipient List Suppressed <bbhardt@mail.esc4.com>
Subject: lawns

Imagine a conversation The Creator might have had with St. Francis on the subject of lawns:

GOD: Frank, you know all about gardens and nature. What in the world is going on down there in the U.S.? What happened to the dandelions, violets, thistle and stuff I started eons ago? I had a perfect, no-maintenance garden plan. Those plants grow in any type of soil, withstand drought and multiply with abandon. The nectar from the long lasting blossoms attracts butterflies, honey bees and flocks of songbirds. I expected to see a vast garden of colors by now. But all I see are these green rectangles.

ST. FRANCIS: It's the tribes that settled there, Lord. The Suburbanites. They started calling your flowers "weeds" and went to great lengths to kill them and replace them with grass.

GOD: Grass? But it's so boring. It's not colorful. It doesn't attract butterflies, birds and bees, only grubs and sod worms. It's temperamental with temperatures. Do these Suburbanites really want all that grass growing there?

ST. FRANCIS: Apparently so, Lord. They go to great pains to grow it and keep it green. They begin each spring by fertilizing grass and poisoning any other plant that crops up in the lawn.

God: The spring rains and warm weather probably make grass grow really fast. That must make the Suburbanites happy.

St. Francis: Apparently not, Lord. As soon as it grows a little, they cut it--sometimes twice a week.

God: They cut it? Do they then bail it like hay?

St. F.: Not exactly, Lord. Most of them rake it up and put it in bags.

God: They bag it? Why? Is it a cash crop? Do they sell it?

St. Francis: No Sir. Just the opposite. They pay to throw it away.

God: Now let me get this straight. They fertilize grass so it will grow. And when it does grow, they cut it off and pay to throw it away?

St. Francis: Yes, Sir.

God: These Suburbanites must be relieved in the summer when we cut back on the rain and turn up the heat. That surely slows the growth and saves them a lot of work.

> St. Francis: You aren't going to believe this Lord. When the grass stops growing so fast, they drag out hoses and pay more money to water it so they can continue to mow it and pay to get rid of it.

> God: What nonsense. At least they kept some of the trees. That was a sheer stroke of genius, if I do say so myself. The trees grow leaves in the spring to provide beauty and shade in the summer. In the autumn they fall to the ground and form a natural blanket to keep moisture in the soil and protect the trees and bushes. Plus, as they rot, the leaves form compost to enhance the soil. It's a natural circle of life.

> St. F.: You better sit down, Lord. The Suburbanites have drawn a new circle. As soon as the leaves fall, they rake them into great piles and pay to have them hauled away.

> God: No. What do they do to protect the shrub and tree roots in the winter and to keep the soil moist and loose?

> St. F: After throwing away the leaves, they go out and buy something which they call mulch. They haul it home and spread it around in place of the leaves.

> God: And where do they get this mulch?

> St. Francis: They cut down trees and grind them up to make the mulch.

> God: Enough. I don't want to think about this anymore. St. Catherine, you're in charge of the arts. What movie have you scheduled for us tonight?

> St. Catherine: Dumb and Dumber, Lord. It's a real stupid movie about.....

God: Never mind, I think I just heard the whole story from St.Francis.

Date: Mon, 09 Oct 2000 16:01:57 -0300
From: Gillian Gilhool <ggilhool@ix.netcom.com>
Organization: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7 [en]C-NSCPCD (Win98; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
To: Stephanie Broughton <fen_broughton@hotmail.com>
CC: annabananas@hotmai.com, timb@2020vision.org, dkimball@clw.org,
syoun@clw.org, kathy@fcnl.org, ieer@ieer.org,
kathycradall@eartylink.net, wand@wand.org, disarmament@igc.org,
agallivan@psr.org, jsmith@clw.org, tcollina@uscusa.org,
estherpank@hotmail.com, sara@fcnl.org, kroberts@psr.org,
amillar@fourthfreedom.org, Paul@Taxpayer.net, wilpfdc@wilfp.org,
irashorr@hotmail.com, mbutcher@psr.org, jbridfman@peace-action.org,
jspykerman@ucsusa.org, peacelinks1@erols.com, dadelman@nrdc.org,
mupj@igc.org, cferg@fas.org, dan@clw.org, alise@Taxpayer.net,
charolett baker@erols.com
Subject: Re: Another NWWG email change!

A typo to correct - please change wilpfdc@wilfp on your NWWG email lists to
wilpfdc@wilpf, as in peace and freedom. Ellen Barfield uses this address.
Thanks. GRG

Stephanie Broughton wrote:

> While we are updating and changing email addresses, could everyone also
> please change mine from this one to: nuclear@wand.org
>
> Thanks!!
>
> ~Stephanie
>
> Women's Action for New Directions (WAND)
> 110 Maryland Ave. NE, Suite 205
> Washington, DC 20002
> (202) 543-8505
> <<http://www.wand.org>>
>
> Mission: To empower women to act politically to reduce militarism and
> violence and to redirect excessive military spending to human and
> environmental needs.
>
>

> Get Your Private, Free E-mail from MSN Hotmail at <http://www.hotmail.com>

--
Gillian Gilhool
US Section Legislative Organizer
WILPF in Washington
110 Maryland Avenue NE, Suite 100
Washington, DC 20002
202-546-6727 phone
202-544-9613 fax

From: "Rutledge, Philip" <rutledge@indiana.edu>
To: "'Howard W. Hallman '" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: Issue paper on social equity
Date: Mon, 9 Oct 2000 13:18:15 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

Howard:

Go ahead with the proposal on Friday, with advance copies sent. I know one concern that George has is that the Issue paper may be trying to include too much. But the more ideas we have in play, the more possibilities for Forums and Panel deliberations.

Phil

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

From: Howard W. Hallman
To: rutledge@indiana.edu
Sent: 10/9/00 12:54 PM
Subject: Issue paper on social equity

Dear Phil,

For the re-draft of the paper on social equity issues, George Frederickson took into account most of my suggestions. However, he didn't add a section on decision-making equity that I suggested.

Would it be appropriate it to propose this addition at Friday's meeting? If so, would it be acceptable to send it in advance to the persons receiving the latest draft?

My proposed addition is attached. If you need it via text, please let me known.

Shalom,
Howard

<<hwh.393.doc>> <<ATT2025615.txt>>

To: "Surratt, Doris" <DSurratt@NAPAWASH.ORG>, Charles Washington <chaswash@mediaone.net>, Doris Surratt <DSurratt@NAPAWASH.ORG>, Gail Christopher <Gail_Christopher@harvard.edu>, George Frederickson <gfred@falcon.cc.ukans.edu>, Philip Rutledge <rutledge@indiana.edu>, Valerie Lemmie <citymgr@ci.dayton.oh.us>, "William Hansell, Jr" <bhansell@icma.org>, "zMurray, Sylvester" <murray@wolf.csuohio.edu>, "zToregas, Costis" <toregas@pti.nw.dc.us>, Bill Davis <bdavis@aaanet.org>, Bruce McDowell <BMcDowell@NAPAWASH.ORG>, Carl Stenberg <cstenberg@ubmail.ubalt.edu>, David Garrison <dgarriso@os.dhhs.gov>, Eddie Williams <ewilliam@clarknet.net>, Mary Hamilton <mhamilton@aspanet.org>, Pat Florestano <pflorestano@aol.com>, Richard Monteilh <rmonteilh@dchamber.org>, Robert Knox <knox.robert@epa.gov>, Susan Tolchin <tolchin@gmu.edu>, Walter Broadnax <wbroad@american.edu>, Wilson Goode <wilson_goode@ed.gov>, David Mora <davidm@ci.salinas.ca.us>, George Carvalho <gcarvalho@santa-clarita.com>, Grantland Johnson <gjohnson@chhs.cahwnet.gov>, Harvey White <hlw@pitt.edu>, Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.apc.org>, Jim Carroll <carrollj@fiu.edu>, Jim Svara <svara@ncsu.edu>, Norm Johnson <njohnson@mail.famu.edu>, Norman King <king_no@sanbag.ca.gov>, Royce Hanson <rhanson@umbc7.umbc.edu>, Tim Clark <tclark@njdc.com>, Yvonne Braithwaite Burke <seconddistrict@bos.co.la.ca.us>, "zWholey, Joseph" <wholey@usc.edu>

From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Subject: Proposed addition to Issue Paper

Cc:

Bcc:

X-Attachments: A:\hwh.393.doc;

In-Reply-To: <043191BD8403D411A2760090279CBFA9220482@NAPA-NT1>

References:

Dear Colleagues:

George Frederickson has provided NAPA's Standing Panel on Social Equity an excellent draft "Issue Paper and Work Plan." The paper contains a thoughtful list of equity issues for us to address. To these I propose adding one more: "Decision-making Equity". This is essential because full participation of groups experiencing inequities is required for fully overcoming these other inequities, such as in service distribution and interjurisdictional concerns.

Therefore, I am attaching a proposed addition to the Issue Paper.

With best regards,
Howard

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

Dear George,

Thanks for accepting many of my ideas in the revised draft. I would still like to get "Decision-making Equity" added to the list of issues. Phil Rutledge tells me that you are reluctant to get too many issues on the table. However, I believe that greater equity in decision-making is an essential ingredient for achieving some of the other equities. That's why I have circulated a proposal for adding a section on "Decision-making Equity" to the Issues Paper.

I'm not one to be picky, so I didn't tell you about minor errors in your paper. But since nobody else did, I mention two. In the last paragraph of "I. The Standing Panel on Social Equity" you probably mean "after review" rather than "often review". In the paragraph before the Lincoln quote, the plural of "fly" is "flies".

I look forward to our discussion on Friday.

Shalom,
Howard

To: "Rutledge, Philip" <rutledge@indiana.edu>

From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Subject: Proposed addition to Issue Paper

Cc:

Bcc:

X-Attachments:

In-Reply-To: <875F4BFEEB4CD21192D300805F65BBC00672D7D0@pennsylvania.exchange.indiana.edu>

References:

Dear Phil,

I understand the need to be disciplined in the number of equity issues we address. However, I believe that greater equity in decision-making is an essential ingredient for achieving other equities, such as in service distribution and interjurisdictional concerns. Therefore, I have circulated a proposal to add a section on "Decision-making Equity".

I look forward to our meeting on Friday.

Shalom,

Howard

From: "Rutledge, Philip" <rutledge@indiana.edu>
To: "'Howard W. Hallman'" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: Proposed addition to Issue Paper
Date: Wed, 11 Oct 2000 12:31:00 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

Howard:

Thanks. I look forward to a fruitful discussion of your addition.

Phil

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]
Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2000 8:58 AM
To: Rutledge, Philip
Subject: Proposed addition to Issue Paper

Dear Phil,

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I look forward to our meeting on Friday.

Shalom,
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-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-1531-971288452-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com
X-Sender: sean.howard@ns.sympatico.ca
X-Apparently-To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7 [en]C-SYMPA (Win98; U)
X-Accept-Language: en,fr-CA
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-eGroups-From: sean.howard@ns.sympatico.ca (Sean Howard)
From: sean.howard@ns.sympatico.ca
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: Wed, 11 Oct 2000 15:19:43 -0300
Reply-To: sean.howard@ns.sympatico.ca
Subject: [abolition-caucus] New edition of Disarmament Diplomacy

Dear Friends,

The latest edition of Disarmament Diplomacy (No. 50, September 2000) is now available on our website at <http://www.acronym.org.uk/dd50.htm>. We hope you find the material useful, and, as ever, welcome feedback and comment.

The issue reflects on a flurry of arms control activity. The month opened with President Clinton's deferral to his successor of a decision on US deployment of national missile defences. In a cautiously upbeat assessment, Joseph Cirincione, Director of the Non-Proliferation Project of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, applauds the development while warning that "one thing is certain: missile defence proponents will stay in the game." The evolving debate inside the Kremlin over the role and status of Russian nuclear forces, indicating a move to lower the high profile given to nuclear weapons in recent years, is again reviewed for us by Nikolai Sokov from the Center for Non-Proliferation Studies in Monterey. Any hopes that the recent NPT decisions would give a boost to the Conference on Disarmament remain unfulfilled. Jenni Rissanen, the Acronym Institute's Geneva Analyst, provides us with an in-depth and thoroughly unconsoling account of a dispirited end to the CD's annual session.

Documents and Sources reproduces material from the UN Millennium Summit, the IAEA General Conference, the Second Meeting of States Parties to the Ottawa Convention, and the International Conference on War-Affected Children. The section also includes the draft resolution from the New Agenda Coalition to the UN First Committee, the Indian Prime Minister's visit to Washington, the Uppsala Declaration on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, and a survey of the views of US Presidential candidates on nuclear issues. News Review includes coverage of President Clinton's deferral decision, the release of former Los Alamos scientist Wen Ho Lee, another US subcritical nuclear test, more problems for the US National Ignition Facility, and fears of further military action against Iraq as cracks widen in support for the sanctions regime.

With peace and best wishes from all at the Acronym Institute,

Sean Howard,
Editor,
Disarmament Diplomacy.

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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.

To: dce@wcc-coe.org, sal@wcc-coe.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Suggested WCC action on nuclear disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: A:\abolish.306.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Dwain and Salpy,

It was good to see you again at the meeting in Brussels. It was a good session to formulate a common approach to dealing with NATO.

Dwain, I was glad to hear that the WCC Central Committee may speak out again on nuclear disarmament at its meeting in January. The report you distributed shows the long heritage in dealing with this issue, which won't go away.

I would like to suggest that in addition to issuing a statement that the WCC appoint a delegation representing churches from different regions of the world to call upon the heads of nuclear- weapon states and their foreign ministers to demand that they move quickly to fulfill their NPT commitment to eliminate their nuclear weapons. First and foremost the delegation would go to the United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France, and China, secondarily to India, Pakistan, and Israel.

It would be useful to have the WCC delegation joined by a similar delegation from the Holy See, also representing different regions of the world. However, this wouldn't necessarily require a joint statement, as hard as that is to develop, but rather each delegation would have its own but similar message. I would be willing to use my contacts with Roman Catholics to encourage this kind of parallel initiative if you think it is desirable.

Attached are some suggestions for what might go into a WCC statement on the elimination of nuclear weapons. Also, you might want to look at the United Methodist resolution on "Nuclear Abolition" that I distributed at the Brussels meeting. I'll send you a copy if you don't have one.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Shalom,
Howard

To: newshour@pbs.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Questions for presidential candidates debate
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

(Dear Mr. Lehrer:

Thanks for the attention you gave to foreign policy in last night's presidential candidates debate. However, you omitted one of the most important foreign policy issues: the future of nuclear weapons. Whoever is elected president will be commander-in-chief of the most powerful nuclear force in the world. We voters should know where they stand on nuclear issues.

On September 23 I sent you a pair of questions on nuclear weapons. You replied: "Thank you for your letter. I hear you on your two questions for the presidential debates." Yes, you heard me, but so far you haven't heeded my suggestion. Here are the questions again, plus one additional one.

(1) In this year's presidential campaign, there is much talk about moral values. What are your views on the morality of the use of nuclear weapons and the threatened use through the doctrine of nuclear deterrence?

As follow up in case a candidate expresses the need for nuclear weapons:

(2) It has been more than fifty-five years since a U.S. president has authorized the use of nuclear weapons. If elected president, in what circumstance would you authorize actual use of nuclear weapons? What category of targets would you consider it legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons?

And one more.

(3) At the May 2000 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) the United States joined with Russia, the United Kingdom, France, and China in making a commitment to "an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals." If elected president, what will you do during your four-year term to fulfill this commitment.

If your staff would like further background on these questions, particularly the views of the faith community, please have them call me at 301 896-0013.

With best regards,
Howard W. Hallman

From: "Surratt, Doris" <DSurratt@NAPAWASH.ORG>
To: "zBraithwaite Burke, Yvonne" <seconddistrict@bos.co.la.ca.us>,
"zCarvalho, George" <gcarvalho@santa-clarita.com>,
"zCarroll, James"
<carrollj@fiu.edu>,
"zClark, Tim" <tclark@njdc.com>,
"zHallman, Howard"
<mupj@igc.apc.org>,
"zKing, Norman" <king_no@sanbag.ca.gov>,
"zJohnson, Grantland" <gjohnson@chhs.cahwnet.gov>,
"zHanson, Royce"
<rhanson@umbc7.umbc.edu>,
"zMora, David" <davidm@ci.salinas.ca.us>,
"zWashington, Charles" <cwashing@fau.edu>,
"zWhite, Harvey"
<hlw@pitt.edu>,
"zMurray, Sylvester" <murray@wolf.csuohio.edu>,
"zToregas, Costis" <toregas@pti.nw.dc.us>

Subject: October 13th Joint Working Group Meeting

Date: Wed, 11 Oct 2000 17:57:20 -0400

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

REF: October 13th Joint Meeting of Working Groups on Social Equity Issues
Definition and
Panel Forums/Meetings

Please let me know if you plan to participate in person or via teleconference for the above referenced meeting. Materials were sent electronically on 10/5. If you need additional information, please contact me at dsurratt@napawash.org <mailto:dsurratt@napawash.org> or 202-347-3190. Thank you.

To: "Surratt, Doris" <DSurratt@NAPAWASH.ORG>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: October 13th Joint Working Group Meeting
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <043191BD8403D411A2760090279CBFA922049D@NAPA-NT1>
References:

At 05:57 PM 10/11/00 -0400, you wrote:

>REF: October 13th Joint Meeting of Working Groups on Social Equity Issues

>Definition and

> Panel Forums/Meetings

>

>Please let me know if you plan to participate in person or via

>teleconference for the above referenced meeting.

Yes, I'll be there in person.

Howard Hallman

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise Internet Agent 5.5.3.1
Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2000 07:18:19 +0100
From: "Dwain Epps" <dce@wcc-coe.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Cc: "Salpy Eskidjian" <SAL@wcc-coe.org>
Subject: Re: Suggested WCC action on nuclear disarmament

Dear Howard,

I enjoyed meeting you again as well!

Thanks for the good suggestions. We'll put them in the hopper!

Go well!

Dwain

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise Internet Agent 5.5.3.1
Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2000 10:13:59 +0100
From: "Salpy Eskidjian" <sal@wcc-coe.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Suggested WCC action on nuclear disarmament

Dear Howard ,

IT was nice to see you too. THanks for your suggestions. As I mentioned we will be working on a WCC website on nuclear disarmament too . We would be grateful to know any special links , including church related or documentation that should be included there.

thanks again for your efforts !

PEace,

Salpy

>>> "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org> 10/11/00 09:58PM >>>

Dear Dwain and Salpy,

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Dwain, I was glad to hear that the WCC Central Committee may speak out again on nuclear disarmament at its meeting in January. The report you distributed shows the long heritage in dealing with this issue, which won't go away.

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Attached are some suggestions for what might go into a WCC statement on the elimination of nuclear weapons. Also, you might want to look at the United Methodist resolution on "Nuclear Abolition" that I distributed at the Brussels meeting. I'll send you a copy if you don't have one.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Shalom,
Howard

To: Stephanie Broughton <fen_broughton@hotmail.com>, annabananasmls@hotmail.com, timb@2020vision.org, dkimball@clw.org, syoung@clw.org, kathy@fcnl.org, ieer@ieer.org, kathycradall@eartylink.net, wand@wand.org, disarmament@igc.org, agallivan@psr.org, jsmith@clw.org, tcollina@uscusa.org, estherpank@hotmail.com, sara@fcnl.org, kroberts@psr.org, amillar@fourthfreedom.org, Paul@Taxpayer.net, wilpfdc@wilfp.org, irashorr@hotmail.com, mbutcher@psr.org, jbridfman@peace-action.org, jspykerman@ucsusa.org, peacelinks1@erols.com, dadelman@nrdc.org, mupj@igc.org, cferg@fas.org, dan@clw.org, alise@Taxpayer.net, charolett baker@erols.com

From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Subject: Questions for presidential candidates debate

Cc:

Bcc:

X-Attachments:

In-Reply-To:

References:

Dear Colleagues:

So far the debates of presidential and vice-presidential candidates haven't got into the issue of nuclear weapons. Previously I had written to Jim Lehrer a request to take up this issue, and I offered a couple of questions. This morning I e-mailed him a request that he deal with this subject in the third and final debate of the presidential candidates. I pointed out that whoever is elected president will be commander-in-chief of the most powerful nuclear force in the world. We voters should know where they stand on nuclear issues.

I urge you to likewise contact Jim Lehrer and ask that nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament be discussed in the final debate. His e-mail address is newshour@pbs.org. You can offer questions in your own words. As a point of departure, here are the three questions I submitted:

- (1) In this year's presidential campaign, there is much talk about moral values. What are your views on the morality of the use of nuclear weapons and the threatened use through the doctrine of nuclear deterrence?
- (2) It has been more than fifty-five years since a U.S. president has authorized the use of nuclear weapons. If elected president, in what circumstance would you authorize actual use of nuclear weapons? What category of targets would you consider it legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons?
- (3) At the May 2000 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) the United States joined with Russia, the United Kingdom, France, and China in making a commitment to "an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals." If elected president, what will you do during your four-year term to fulfill this commitment?

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Howard

To: mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Questions for presidential candidates debate
Cc:
Bcc: icnd, mupjbd
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

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Shalom,
Howard

To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Questions for presidential candidates debate
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

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Shalom,
Howard

X-Sender: syoung@mail.clw.org
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.0
Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2000 17:58:37 -0400
To: syoung@clw.org
From: Stephen Young <syoung@clw.org>
Subject: DEEP CUTS UPDATE, 10/12/00: Nuclear Posture Review and
Unilateral cuts

October 12, 2000

To: Coalition members and friends
Fm: Stephen Young

Re: DEEP CUTS UPDATE, 10/12/00: Nuclear Posture Review and Unilateral cuts

Either today or tomorrow, Congress is likely to complete action on the FY2001 Defense Authorization bill. The bill both requires the first nuclear posture review in six years and locks in U.S. strategic nuclear forces levels at unnecessarily high levels until START II is ratified.

The latter outcome was unexpected, as the Senate had, following an extensive debate earlier this year, adopted a provision that would have allowed the next president to make reductions in U.S. force levels below START I limits once the nuclear posture review had been completed. However, in Conference committee, Senate Republicans offered no objections when their House colleagues proposed removing provision, and it was dropped.

The deleted Senate provision replaced a much stronger alternative offered by Sen. Bob Kerry (D-NE), who offered an amendment to remove the restriction entirely, allowing President Clinton or his successor the opportunity to make changes in the strategic nuclear force structure at any time. When the Senate considered the bill in June, it narrowly defeated the Kerry provision, 51-47, accepting the Warner alternative in its place. Now even the weaker Warner version is gone.

As a result, any reduction in U.S. strategic nuclear forces below START I levels is prohibited until START II enters into force.

This creates an almost ironic political situation. The legislative provision was, in part, intended to pressure to ratify START II, which has now transpired. The ulterior, and sole remaining, motivation was to prevent Clinton from making any unilateral disarmament steps that conservatives in Congress would oppose.

However, Republican Presidential candidate George Bush, surrounded by his military advisers, has publicly called for unilateral cuts in U.S. nuclear forces, saying the arsenal should be sized based on a new assessment of needs and not held-over Cold War calculations. For his part, Democratic candidate Al Gore has opposed any unilateral cuts, saying they could upset strategic stability.

Thus, we have a Republican candidate who would be prevented from taking action to reduce nuclear weapons by a Republican-led Congress, and a

Democratic candidate agreeing with the Congress.

It seems likely, however, that if George Bush is elected and, with the support of the military, proposed cuts in U.S. strategic nuclear forces, Congress would agree to amend the law as needed.

This makes the upcoming nuclear posture review critical. To cite just one example, in testimony before Congress, leading Pentagon officials have said they would oppose dropping below the 2,000-2,500 level set out in the START III framework agreement UNLESS a new review supports such reductions.

The section of the Defense Authorization bill calling for the nuclear posture review is available on the Coalition's website, at:
[http://www.crnd.org/defense\\$100600.htm](http://www.crnd.org/defense$100600.htm)

The legislative restriction that mandates maintaining the current U.S. nuclear posture is still from the 1997 Defense Authorization bill, and amended every year since. The restriction, as amended, is on the Coalition website at: [http://www.crnd.org/defense2\\$100600.htm](http://www.crnd.org/defense2$100600.htm)

Below is a brief article from "Inside the Pentagon" discussing the passage of the Defense Authorization bill and the nuclear posture review.

+ + + + +

1. "Authorizers Call For Comprehensive Review Of U.S. Nuclear Posture," Inside the Pentagon, 10/12/00

Fiscal year 2001 defense authorization conferees have included language in the defense bill calling for a comprehensive nuclear posture review by the defense secretary, the first such review in six years.

The bill passed the House Oct. 11 by a 382-31 vote; the Senate could vote on the bill as early as today.

The review would consider the role of nuclear forces in U.S. military strategy, planning and programming for the next five to 10 years, according to the bill, which conferees filed last week. The results from the study are to be submitted to Congress "concurrently" with the upcoming Quadrennial Defense Review in December 2001.

The defense secretary, in consultation with the energy secretary, would ensure that the review contains a "long-range plan for the sustainment and modernization of [U.S.] strategic nuclear forces to counter emerging threats and to satisfy the evolving requirements of deterrence," according to report language accompanying the bill.

The authorization conferees "urge" the defense secretary to consider the potential impact a ratified START III Treaty would have on U.S. nuclear posture.

In May, the Senate Armed Services Committee approved a defense bill containing the demand for a new strategic review, which was later passed by the full Senate (Inside the Pentagon, May 18, p15). The House version of

the bill did not contain a corresponding provision.

In its May report for the authorization bill, the Senate Armed Services Committee said a new posture review "is overdue and should be completed in the near future. Although Presidential Decision Directive 60, signed in November 1997, reaffirmed and updated U.S. nuclear weapons employment policy guidance, there has not yet been an end-to-end review of U.S. nuclear weapons strategy, requirements and posture since fiscal year 1994."

In conducting the review, the defense secretary is required to consider the following, according to the bill:

- * "The relationship among [U.S.] nuclear deterrence policy, targeting strategy and arms control objectives;
- * "The levels and composition of the nuclear delivery systems that will be required for implementing the [U.S.] national and military strategy, including any plans for replacing or modifying existing systems;
- * "The nuclear weapons complex that will be required for implementing [U.S.] national and military strategy, including any plans to modernize or modify the complex; [and]
- * "The active and inactive nuclear weapons stockpile that will be required . . . [and] any plans for replacing or modifying warheads."

The conferees also included a provision expressing the sense of Congress that the results of the review be "used as the basis for establishing future [U.S.] arms control objectives and negotiating positions."

-- Keith J. Costa

Stephen Young, Deputy Director
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Ave. NE #505
Washington DC 20002
ph: 202-546-0795 ext. 102; fax: 202-546-7970
website: <<http://www.crnd.org>>

From: "bob kinsey" <bkinsey@peacemission.org>
To: <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Subject: Re: (abolition-usa) Questions for presidential candidates debate
Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2000 17:01:05 -0600
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2615.200
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Thanks for your work! New e-mail is bobkinsey@earthlink.net

We are planning a metro - Denver clergy luncheon to consult about where they and their churches are on nuclear weapons. Do you have a quick way to get to any of the official church statements on their morality etc. that have been made over the last several decades -- especially the most recent pronouncements??

We held a shadow debate over Denver Community Cable TV between five candidate representatives on issues of foreign and military policy. It was more interesting than the real candidates and way more lively, thoughtful and informative. Our two role-players for Gore and Bush were honest and accurate in their representations. We also had Nader, Hagelin and Browne and their representatives -- who were from their parties did a good job. We used six questions as the basis of the "debate". Each "candidate had the opportunity to answer the questions and to question one other candidate about their stance. If you are interested I could send you the questions.

Bob Kinsey
Peace and Justice Task Force
Rocky Mountain Conference, United Church of Christ
bkinsey@peacemission.org
6555 Ward Road, Arvada, Colorado, 80004
"Blessed are the peacemakers for they will be called children of God" --
Jesus of Nazareth

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

From: Howard W. Hallman <mupj@igc.org>
To: <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 12, 2000 12:21 PM
Subject: (abolition-usa) Questions for presidential candidates debate

> Dear Colleagues:

>

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> got into the issue of nuclear weapons. Previously I had written to Jim

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> accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals." If elected
> president, what will you do during your four-year term to fulfill this
> commitment?
>
> Shalom,
> Howard
>
> Howard W. Hallman, Chair
> Methodists United for Peace with Justice
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>
> Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a membership association of
> laity and clergy. It has no affiliation with any Methodist denomination.
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> To unsubscribe to abolition-usa, send an email to
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with "unsubscribe abolition-usa" in the body of the message.
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"help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

To: bobkinsey@earthlink.net
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Churches positions on nuclear weapons
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: A:\mu.107.doc;
In-Reply-To: <095e01c034a0\$a795d4c0\$61f1d33f@bkinsey>
References: <3.0.3.32.20001012142101.00693530@pop2.igc.org>

Bob,

I'll mail you a set of church statements on nuclear weapons. Attached is the United Methodist resolution, the only one I have on computer.

Howard

From: "Schuyler Rhodes" <srhodes@igc.org>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Questions for presidential candidates debate
Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2000 17:40:33 -0700
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2314.1300
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300

Dear Howard,
How are you? It's been a while since we communicated, and I fear I've been less than useful to Methodists United. I hope you will forgive my wandering as I have moved about a bit in the past few years. Just now, though, I have settled in as Pastor at Temple United Methodist Church in San Francisco. I hope that in the future I will be of further use to the good work you have faithfully continued. Please keep me on the list and let me know when the next meeting is to be held.

I have a question to which you may know the answer. I understand that at General Conference there was a resolution written by Alan Geyer and Phil Wogaman which basically placed the Methodist Church in the Augustinian Just War position. Is this so? If so, can you locate the info on this for me?

Thanks and blessings

Schuyler Rhodes
Temple UMC
www.templeumc.org

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

From: Howard W. Hallman <mupj@igc.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Sent: Thursday, October 12, 2000 11:15 AM
Subject: Questions for presidential candidates debate

> Dear Colleagues:

>

> So far the debates of presidential and vice-presidential candidates haven't

> got into the issue of nuclear weapons. Previously I had written to Jim

> Lehrer a request to take up this issue, and I offered a couple of

> questions. This morning I e-mailed him a request that he deal with this

> subject in the third and final debate of the presidential candidates. I

> pointed out that whoever is elected president will be commander-in-chief of

> the most powerful nuclear force in the world. We voters should know where

> they stand on nuclear issues.

>

> I urge you to likewise contact Jim Lehrer and ask that nuclear weapons and

> nuclear disarmament be discussed in the final debate. His e-mail address

> is newshour@pbs.org. You can offer questions in your own words. As a

> point of departure, here are the three questions I submitted:

>

> (1) In this year's presidential campaign, there is much talk about moral
> values. What are your views on the morality of the use of nuclear weapons
> and the threatened use through the doctrine of nuclear deterrence?
>
> (2) It has been more than fifty-five years since a U.S. president has
> authorized the use of nuclear weapons. If elected president, in what
> circumstance would you authorize actual use of nuclear weapons? What
> category of targets would you consider it legitimate to strike with
nuclear
> weapons?
>
> (3) At the May 2000 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation
> Treaty (NPT) the United States joined with Russia, the United Kingdom,
> France, and China in making a commitment to "an unequivocal undertaking to
> accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals." If elected
> president, what will you do during your four-year term to fulfill this
> commitment?
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> Shalom,
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Cc: "Lamont Stewart, CEC Brussels" <sjl@cec-kek.be>

Subject: List of participants in the Nuclear Weapons Briefing in Brussels,
5-6 October 2000

Date: Fri, 13 Oct 2000 11:29:00 +0200

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

E-mail to:

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Grant Birks
Mihail Brinzea
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Ries De Weerd
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Salpy Eskidjan
Howard Hallman
Kirsten Hills
Rob Irvine
Voskan Kalpakian
Phil Kerton
Paul Lansu
Sigrid Marten
Miklos Menessy
Ernie Regehr
Helen Steven
Marian Subocz

Peter Weiderud
Steve Whiting
Paul Wilson

<<NuclList.doc>>

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\NuclList.doc"

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Date: Fri, 13 Oct 2000 15:31:26 -0400
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From: Felicity Hill <flick@igc.org>
Subject: WEEK 2 UNGA FIRST COMMITTEE
Cc: wilpf-news@igc.topica.com

<x-rich><center><bold>REPORT ON THE SECOND WEEK OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE
OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

</bold></center><bold>

</bold>1. Introduction

2. NMD/ABM

3. Nuclear Disarmament/New Agenda Coalition resolution

4. Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space

5. International Court of Justice resolution

6. Small Arms

7. Landmines

8. Nuclear Weapon Free Zones

9. Missiles

10. Conventional Weapons Register

<bold>1. INTRODUCTION

</bold>This week in the First Committee, the General Statements have continued, and all those available have been placed on the RCW website.

Draft resolutions are beginning to come forward, and those available have also been placed on the website. The deadline for draft resolutions is today, Friday 13th.

General Statements will end this week and thematic discussion will commence on Monday 16th and continue until 23rd October on the following subjects in this order:

1. Nuclear weapons,

2. Other weapons of mass destruction,

3. Outer space (disarmament aspects),
4. Conventional Weapons,
5. Regional Disarmament and Security,
6. Confidence-building measures, including transparency in armaments,
7. Disarmament Machinery,
8. Other disarmament measures,
9. Related matters of disarmament and international security,
10. International Security.

It is hard to give precise dates for each subject, but instead of a strictly weekly reporting, the NGO group in New York has decided to report on each cluster, so you will all know when one issue has been dealt with and another one begins.

In the NGO/Delegation interface this week, the conversation focused on three main areas: Nuclear Weapons related issues, Small Arms related issues and ABM/NMD & missiles. NGOs were encouraged to increase their activity on missile proliferation to the same pitch and level as seen on other issues. We were advised that this urgently relevant area needs our focus right now, and the climate is right for our expertise and pressure to be brought to bear.

On Small Arms we heard that the consensus is coming very slowly on procedural matters which is very much stalling the important and necessary discussions on substance for the World Conference. On the matter of NGO access, we have heard that there is broad agreement on a compromise paper that falls between the Canadian and Algerian positions and outlines modalities for NGO access that are almost identical to the rights and restrictions of the NPT. Despite agreement from countries classically cautious of NGOs including P5 countries, it seems that one country is still holding out. Due to the positive experience had by NGOs this year with Algeria in the chair of the NPT, it is puzzling that Algeria is the country in question. NGOs have sought a meeting with Ambassador Baali to clarify the concerns. NGOs in New York are very clear that they don't want the issue of their access to obstruct the debate on substance. Many countries will simply place NGOs on their delegation, and it would be useful for NGOs to begin working towards this goal with their governments now. If the decision is not taken at this meeting about NGO modalities (and it is not technically part of the agenda), NGOs will not be able to attend the second PrepCom, and this issue will take a precious day at that meeting.

At the NGO/Delegate meeting NGOs were also encouraged to place pressure on governments currently not reporting to the Arms Register.

Felicity Hill - WILPF, Merav Datan - IPPNW/PSR, Pam Jordan - NGO Committee on Disarmament, Jim Wurst - LCNP, David Jackman - QUNO, Tyrone Savage - World Policy Institute, Tracy Moavero - Peace Action

2. NMD/ABM

We have heard very little on this subject this week. When the thematic debates occur, we are expecting more substance. At this stage it seems that the voting patterns will be similar to last year. More detailed report next week.

Felicity Hill, WILPF.

3. NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT ISSUES/ NEW AGENDA COALITION RESOLUTION

The NEW AGENDA draft is officially out as document L.4. The NA seven are now

looking for co-sponsors (more than 50 to date). The United States has

proposed some changes in the text, some are reportedly quite minor ("noting"

instead of "welcoming"), but others are important. In particular, the US is

targeting OP 18 ("legally binding instrument or a framework... of instruments" for a nuclear-free world).

The NGOs signing onto this report are asking our friends to let governments

know that OP 18 is central to the resolution and should remain.

The JAPANESE draft on "A Path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons" is

now entering its third unofficial version. The second draft's language is

largely lifted from the NPT final document: full implementation of

START II;

"principle of irreversibility;" transparency; reduction of non-strategic

(tactical) arms; etc. (a notable addition is that it call for the entry into

force of the CTBT before 2003). However, it falls short on the concept of

universality of nuclear disarmament. While it does refer to the "unequivocal

undertaking" by the NWS, there is no mention (as in the NA draft) of a final

legally-binding document; there is a lack of any practical steps beyond the

interim steps outlined in the NPT document; and there is nothing explicit

about the NWS other than the US and Russia. In other words, it adds nothing

to the NPT and falls short of the NA.

The NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM) draft is not out yet, but on 11 October,

Myanmar said in the general debate, "This year again we will submit a

resolution, which reflects not only traditional outlooks but also the

present-day realities and priorities including a call for the convening of an

international conference on nuclear disarmament in all its aspects at an

early date." This suggests that - other than endorsing the idea of an

international conference - the basics of the draft will be the same.

The NPT draft resolution, sponsored by Algeria (the president of the 2000

Conference), is out: L.7. It's only four paragraphs (none of them operative)

"recalling" the conference and "welcomes" the adoption of the consensus

document. Some states do not want the word "welcomes" - they say it should be

"notes" since this is only a procedural resolution. Apparently "welcomes" is

just too emotional.

- Jim Wurst, LCNP

4. PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

Very little was heard on this issue this week. Sri Lanka spoke about the need for the Geneva based Conference on Disarmament to set up an ad hoc committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space at exactly the same time as a demonstration occurred on Wall Street on this issue. October 7 saw almost 100 actions across the world expressing concern about the militarisation of space and the proposed National Missile Defense project of the United States which will damage international treaties and possibly spark another arms race. NGOs have noted that the two most vocal countries on this subject use different language: China speaks of the weaponisation of space, and Russia speaks of the militarisation of outer space.

Felicity Hill, WILPF

5. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Every year since 1996, Malaysia has introduced a resolution entitled Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons. The resolution underlines the unanimous conclusion of the ICJ 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, and calls on States to fulfill that obligation by commencing negotiations leading to the conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention.

At a meeting of current and potential co-sponsors of the resolution on Thursday, Sweden, New Zealand and Ireland made a number of suggested amendments to the resolution. They were:

1) The addition of a preambular paragraph welcoming the unequivocal undertaking achieved at the 2000 NPT Review. This was accepted using the language of the 2000 NPT Review Final Document: *Welcoming the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament.*"

2) *The addition of a preambular paragraph welcoming the entire 2000 NPT Review Conference Final Document. This was not agreed to on the grounds that the nuclear weapons convention is aiming to appeal to all States including those not parties to the NPT. The 2000 NPT Review Conference Final Document was critical of States not parties.*

3) Replacing current preambular language "*emphasising the need for the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time*" with *"emphasising the need for the Conference on Disarmament to establish an appropriate subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament."* This was not agreed to on the grounds that it considerably weakens the call on the Conference on Disarmament (CD).

4) Replacing the operative paragraph calling for negotiations leading to a nuclear weapons convention with a call for *"the immediate establishment of an appropriate subsidiary body in the Conference on Disarmament with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament."*

This was not agreed to as it removes the principle call of the resolution i.e. that negotiations should commence leading to a nuclear weapons convention. Also, it places the CD as the only forum for action. This is not supported by a number of cosponsors, some of whom are not members of the CD, and others who see the value of pursuing nuclear disarmament in a range of fora.

5) Adding a preambular paragraph affirming 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."*

This was not supported although no reasons were given. It would appear that cosponsors felt that this was tied in to the previous proposal to remove any reference to a nuclear weapons convention.

Recommended action:

1) Swedish, New Zealand and Irish NGOs: Contact your foreign ministry or UN ambassador to a) commend them for taking an interest in cosponsoring the ICJ resolution, b) note the flexibility of current cosponsors to include one of the suggested amendments, c) encourage them to join as a cosponsor.

2) NGOs from the Pacific, Latin America, Africa, Asia, Middle East. Contact your foreign ministry or UN ambassador asking them to cosponsor the resolution.

3) NGOs from Europe. Contact your foreign ministry or UN ambassador asking them to support the resolution when it comes for a vote.

For more information contact alynw@attglobal.net

Alyn Ware, Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy

6. SMALL ARMS

Small Arms and Light Weapons

Country Statements - Week 2

Small arms and light weapons continued to receive much attention in countries' statements to the First Committee. The salient issue the importance of the UN conference on illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, scheduled for June or July of 2001.

Several states referred to legitimate reasons for possession of these weapons on the basis of national self-defence, including Syria, Oman, Thailand, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Georgia, and Singapore (some specifically citing UN Charter Art. 51). Among the states who discussed the role of illicit small arms traffic in terrorist or

criminal activities, including organised crime and drug trade, were Nicaragua, Jamaica (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Ecuador, Burkina Faso, Moldova, and Georgia.

Nepal termed the threat of proliferation very serious and stated that the international conference should focus on consciousness raising and the creation of norms, as well as regional and international efforts. Nigeria listed as elements of a successful UN conference transparency, accountability, international code of conduct, enhanced national export and import controls, information exchange, marking and tracing, international cooperation and assistance, practical disarmament measures such as demobilisation, weapons collection and their destruction in post-conflict situations. Nigeria cited the ECOWAS Moratorium on the Importation, Export and Manufacture of Light Weapons in West Africa as a positive example on the regional level (also mentioned by Guinea and Burkina Faso).

Jamaica, speaking on behalf of the fourteen members of the Caribbean Community, cited the "unrelenting flow of illegal traffic in small arms" fuelled mainly by the illegal drug trade" as their particular concern, undermining regional security and destroying the social fabric. Australia pointed to the easy availability of small arms as a source of political instability in the South Pacific and noted the value of regional programs to promote practical solutions "in areas like demobilisation, post-conflict reconstruction, and stockpile destruction and management". Zambia noted the special impact in Africa and that illicit trade has distorted their "real market value" making it possible to obtain a gun in Africa for about US\$10.00. The Zambian government has been working within the framework of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization to seek regional solutions. Malaysia noted that important as they are, conventional weapons should not detract from nuclear disarmament as a top priority.

Ethiopia referred to the recommendation of the International Consultative Body which met in Addis Ababa in June 2000 and proposed that the OAU implement a coordinated approach towards the prevention and reduction of illicit proliferation and trade in small arms and light weapons. Macedonia noted with interest the Swiss-French proposal of adopting a legal instrument on marking, recording, and tracing of small arms. Singapore cited "total disarmament within its own borders, so to speak, among its own citizens" because of its very strict gun control laws and the ability of citizens to rely on the "efficiency and impartiality of the police and the judiciary".

Other states that discussed the problem of small arms and light weapons included the Philippines, Guinea, Tunisia, Gabon, Myanmar, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Cyprus, and Armenia.

This week we heard speeches in the First Committee plenary from the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) and from UNICEF. These interventions are an indication of the growing concern in the wider UN community for progress on small arms control. These agencies, which are both observers at First Committee, spoke from a humanitarian perspective. The ICRC speech emphasized the need for action on a range of conventional weapons and began with an upbeat description of the positive effects of the Ottawa treaty on the landmine situation. The following paragraphs described the ICRC's concern about other "explosive remnants of war", such as anti-vehicle mines, unexploded submunitions and other munitions left on post-war battlefields. ICRC is proposing a new protocol to the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) to deal with the use and clearance of unexploded weapons. Small arms are also a focus for ICRC and their speech welcomed the 2001 Conference. ICRC has published a report on the relationship between "Arms Availability and the Situation of Civilians in Armed Conflict." Perhaps most significantly ICRC is pressing states to review that their policies regarding the production, transfer and use of weapons conform to their responsibility to respect and ensure respect for humanitarian law. The ICRC speech was a far cry from the agency's understandable caution just a few years ago regarding disarmament issues. It now sees that its humanitarian mission is severely endangered by the easy availability of small arms and light weapons.

UNICEF's speech was the first it has made in the GA's First Committee.

Like the ICRC text it focused on the humanitarian impact of small arms

and light weapons, but it went still further to look at the development

impact of these tools of conflict. UNICEF noted the pervasive cultures

of violence fostered by small arms and the distortion of civil life

where gun violence is routine. They pointed out the threats to refugee

camps and to humanitarian workers posed by the weapons but also

emphasized the longer term disruption of post war reconstruction and the

broader destabilization of societies. UNICEF concluded with

announcements of two studies being completed for the 2001 conference:

one on the humanitarian impact of small arms and light weapons, the

other on the impact of small arms on children. UNICEF's priority issues

for the 2001 conference are for states to:

- reduce the legal trade of small arms and eliminate sales to regions of

conflict;

- strengthen mechanisms for prevention and control of the illicit trade;

- monitor and enforce arms embargoes; and

- make commitments to withhold military aid to countries or groups which

use child soldiers.

The list itself is not totally new, but the fact that another

humanitarian and development agency feels it must engage in the 2001

process is big news.

David Jackman, Quaker UN Office

On October 12, the NGO Committee on Disarmament, in cooperation with the UN

Department for Disarmament Affairs and the UN Department for Public

Information, sponsored a panel, "Small Arms: UN Conference on the Illicit

Trade in Small Arms and Actions Beyond." Overall, the four panelists

strongly advocated allowing NGOs to participate fully in the 2001 small

arms conference, a prospect that is far from assured. The first speaker,

Joao Honwana, Chief, Conventional Arms Branch, DDA, discussed the recent

growth in relations between NGOs, civil society and the UN. He stressed

that the upcoming conference will by no means resolve all controversies

associated with small arms and light weapons. He sees it more as a key

phase in an ongoing process of finding the means to end illegal trade in

small arms. Reluctance to participate in the UN Register of Conventional

Weapons has in part been due to the fact that, for some governments, small

arms form the basis of their national security. According to Mr. Honwana,

the idea of exchanging weapons for developing assistance is gaining ground.

Eugenia Piza Lopez of International Alert and the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA/www.iansa.org) gave background on IANSA, which now has 200 member NGOs. One of its main goals is to bring together organizations with common agendas. The global network has an interdisciplinary, multi-tiered,

multi-stakeholder approach, used in programs such as Viva Rio. Founded in

1998, IANSA is urging governments on various levels to adopt more

comprehensive ways to combat trade in illicit arms. It is also involved in

conducting regional assessments of the small arms problem and finding ways

to reduce demand (e.g., reforming the military, creating jobs and

job-training programs, creating norms of non-possession) and stem supply

(e.g., controlling the availability of small arms as well as the use and

stockpiling of arms within countries, making governments accountable for

their exporting decisions). IANSA advocates the widest NGO access possible

to the 2001 SALW conference, a broad definition of "illicit arms", building on existing regional initiatives as key elements for the development of the illicit trafficking agenda, procedures regulating the marking and placing of weapons, effective destruction of surplus weapons, transparency and accountability of countries involved in arms imports and exports, ways for providing resources to aid countries/regions in need, and practical ways for reducing demand.

Natalie Goldring, Executive Director of the Program on General Disarmament

at the University of Maryland, has combined a 13-year career in NGOs with

solid academic work in the field. Like Ms. Lopez, Ms. Goldring spoke of

paying heed to all aspects of illicit weapons trade and noted that most

illicit weapons were initially legally-produced. In focusing on the demand

side, she noted that the US should take a lead in passing stronger gun

control laws. Out of 500 million small arms and light weapons in the world today, 250 million are in the U.S. The keys to making a breakthrough on the flow of small arms, she stressed, are the following: integrating the many complex issues involved in reducing illicit trade, urging governments to adopt a "political will" to make

the changes, and breaking the cycle of violence. Toward this end, she urges the destruction of weapons rather than safe storage. In addition, she calls on governments involved in the 2001 conference not to accept the least common denominator in drafting resolutions.

Lastly, Lora Lumpe of the Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms (NISAT) spoke

briefly on NISAT and her extensive work on the illicit arms trade. She

stressed that new supplies of weapons continue to fuel conflicts in many

regions. NISAT (www.nisat.org) is made up of four Norwegian organizations

that work both on the supply and demand side of the issue. At NISAT, Ms.

Lumpe is developing an extensive database on small arms production. She

stressed that both supply and demand are difficult to get a handle on but

that demand is particularly difficult-in part because it takes additional

resources and involves changing the very culture of a country/region.

Instead of conceptualizing a dichotomy between the legal and illegal arms

trade, Ms. Lumpe urged us to link them in our minds. There is a need for

political will on the part of countries to implement the UN Charter's

obligations about embargos. Ms. Lumpe produced a recent study of Amnesty

International on the US military's training programs around the world (see

www.ai-usa.org). She is also the editor of an informative new book on small

arms entitled *Running Guns: The Global Black Market in Small Arms*" Zed Books, 2000 - ISBN 1-85649-873-5 \$27.50 in paperback.

Pam Jordan, NGO Committee on Disarmament and

Tyrone Savage, World Policy Institute

The European Union statement of from the opening day laid out EU expectations for the upcoming conference. The is EU looking for a program of action covering all domains which could be the object of international cooperation. Their recent working paper outlines areas to be studied in preparation for the conference: prevention, reduction, including existing stocks, and post-conflict efforts, with a view to economic, social and development aspects. Procedural issues: the EU has proposed Sir Michael Weston of the UK for the presidency of the conference, and the EU calls for procedural matters to be addressed in the first session so the second can be substantive.

The EU highlighted its support for projects in Cambodia, Mozambique and other regions, particularly in Africa, and the UN work on the Firearms Protocol. Also, the 1998 Code of Conduct has been positive for member states, creating greater transparency in trade, permitting more concrete action in national level examination of requests for export authorizations. The Code has also created a frame in which states can deal with the issues of stability and human rights. Other regions outside the EU have adhered to it as well (Central and Eastern Europe, Cyprus, Malta, Canada and the **EEE**).

Tracy Moavero, Peace Action

7. LANDMINES

The EU produced a lengthy statement on the opening day of the conference

which has thus far only been available in French. I've summarized the

landmines section, but this is not definitive. The English version will be

posted on the web site as soon as it's available, full French text already

online.

The landmines section is largely a general statement of support for

the

implementation of the Ottawa Convention. The EU notes with satisfaction that

the mobilization to ratify continues with vigor. It calls for swift

implementation, particularly regarding demining, destruction of stocks and

victim assistance. It gives support to the conclusion of the recent second

conference of states parties in September, specifically intersessional work.

The EU commits to working with mine exporting nations to prevent exports.

The EU is seeking to maintain its level of financial support for the future.

The statement calls for better international coordination action,

particularly for demining, noting the UN's important role, and highlights

anti-mine work in Croatia, the mandate for which has been extended.

Tracy Moavero, Peace Action

8. NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES

The draft on the Southern Hemisphere NWFZ is circulating. The Brazilian/New

Zealand draft is similar to last year's except that it adds a paragraph:

"...considers that an international conference of states parties and

signatories to [NWFZs] can help promoting these objectives." This is not the

same thing as calling for a conference, but is likely to be the only

reference to the idea in a draft this year. It is possible that rather than

an international conference in the normal understanding of the term,
there

could be a meeting of zone organizations (existing and provisional)
that

would explore ways of bringing all existing zones fully into force.

Jim Wurst, LCNP

9. MISSILES

Many are waiting for the results of the MTCR (Missile Technology Control Regime) meeting in Finland which finishes today before they move on the resolution before the Committee. Apparently there is widespread support for the Iranian resolution. The EU through its Presidency has been instructed to work with the Iranians on the language (some difficulty with the language in the sections relating to proliferation). The EU can also accept the idea of an expert group. If there can be no changes to the text, the EU will abstain.

10. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS REGISTER

UN Register of Conventional Arms

Speaking on behalf of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Register
of

Conventional Arms, Minister Rafael Mariano Grossi of Argentina
introduced

the Report on the Continuing Operation and Further Development of the
United

Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UN Doc. A/55/281). The Group had
been

mandated to look into the general functioning of the Register in order
to

assess its operation for transparency and confidence building.

The experts found that the Register, "as part of a broader range of

international efforts to promote transparency, was indeed a step in the

right direction." Ten years into its operation, they reaffirmed its validity

and relevance, and expressed faith in its potential to help prevent

destabilising arms accumulations, ease tensions, and promote restraint.

Regarding the operation of the Register, the Group found that participation

is among the highest compared with similar international reporting

instruments, has remained level, and covers the great bulk of arms trade in

the seven required categories. However, gaining wider participation is a

high priority, and this depends partly on greater awareness of the

functioning of the Register and more familiarity with its procedures. Many

states which do not participate would likely be reporting "NIL", or no transfers in the seven arms categories.

The Group examined the technical definitions of the seven categories, with a

view to maintaining their validity in the current security and technology

environment and identify the issues affecting the relevance of each of the

categories. The minister expressed the Group's hope that these elements be

taken up in future reviews "so that the Register will adapt to an

ever-changing environment" and avoid the danger of obsolescence through

technological progress or new security concepts.

The objective of early expansion (additional categories as well as data on

holdings and production) has not been achieved, although the Register

"continues accumulating data and information in increasingly good quality".

The minister noted that modification depends on the political and security

climate and expressed hope that states take a step forward in the direction

of confidence and transparency.

The report included an evaluation of regional aspects, an approach intended

to promote the Register in various regions according to specific needs and

priorities. At the Group's unanimous recommendation regional or subregional

seminars and workshops to promote better participation will begin early next

year.

The Group found that there are zones where the Register approaches the

realms of small arms and light weapons. "A loophole has been identified and

action will have to be taken." There is also concern throughout the world

about the effects of transfers of weapons systems that fall between small

and medium size and the Register's categories. In this context the minister

expressed hope that the 2001 Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and

Light Weapons will benefit from the conclusions of the Group.

On the question of weapons of mass destruction and their transparency, a

recurrent point of disagreement since the inception of the Register,
the

Group concluded that this issue needs to be considered by the General
Assembly as the Register only covers conventional armaments.

The minister concluded by expressing a conviction that as time passes
we

will realize how significant the Register is and could still become in
promoting peace and security.

In separate and informal conversations with delegates, it was observed
that

states who criticize the lack of inclusion of additional weapons
categories

in could still submit reports, particularly as many would be "NIL".
Such

participation might provide a better foundation for addressing these
criticisms.

- Merav Datan, PSR/IPPNW

Group members included US, Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Iran,
Japan,

Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Nigeria, France, UK, Germany, Netherlands,
Cuba,

Slovakia, Canada, Israel, South Africa and Jordan. Egypt was invited
but

declined to participate. No formal reason was given, though Egypt
takes

issue with the lack of weapons of mass destruction being included in
the

Register. Co-sponsors of the Transparency in Armaments resolution (led
by

the Dutch) are expected to propose another expert report in 2003.

The Department for Disarmament Affairs and Amb. Chris Sanders of the Netherlands co-hosted an informal delegates discussion of the Register outside the UN earlier this week. This was the first such meeting in recent years, and it is hoped that this will be an annual event. The purpose of the meeting was to clarify the Expert Group's discussions and recommendations.

The issues that emerged from the meeting generally reflected the report

itself: consolidating progress, promoting the Register in the field,

achieving clarity on problems that impede participation, and encouraging

non-reporting states to report "nil." The well-attended meeting was chaired

by Group chair Minister Grossi and featured a panel with representatives of

the Japanese, Mexican and Indian delegations who participated in the Group.

In a meeting with Nazir Kamal, the DDA staff member who was secretary to the

Group, he reported that the DDA has been pleased with the growing NGO

interest in the Register, noting several institutes and organizations with

which the DDA in frequent contact. The DDA has an easy-to-read publication

on the Register in the works for early next year. The DDA hopes to work with

NGOs to distribute this broadly.

Tracy Moavero, Peace Action International Office

Felicity Hill,

Director, United Nations Office

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

777 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA

Ph: 1 212 682 1265

Fax: 1 212 286 8211

email: flick@igc.apc.org

web: www.wilpf.int.ch www.reachingcriticalwill.org

</x-rich>

X-Sender: abolition2000@abolition2000.org
Date: Fri, 13 Oct 2000 11:56:50 -0800
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com, abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Abolition 2000 <admin@abolition2000.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Very Important Message RE: A2000 Statement
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

13 October 2000

Dear Friends and Activists,

The Abolition 2000 Coordinating Committee would like to bring a proposal to your attention regarding the amendment of the Abolition 2000 Statement. After consulting with the Global Council, the ACC would like to propose the deletion of the phrase "by the year 2000" from the Abolition 2000 Statement with a footnote explaining that this was removed in the year 2000.

The Statement currently reads:

1. Initiate immediately and conclude by the year 2000 negotiations on a nuclear weapons abolition convention that requires the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework, with provisions for effective verification and enforcement.*

Under the proposed changes the Statement would read:

1. Initiate immediately and conclude negotiations on a nuclear weapons abolition convention that requires the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework, with provisions for effective verification and enforcement.* *

*The phrase "by the year 2000" was removed from this Statement at the end of the year 2000.

In November, Abolition 2000 will have a strategic planning meeting during the Nagasaki Global Citizens Assembly for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. During this time a final decision will be made on this proposal. The Abolition 2000 Coordinating Committee and Global Council welcome your feedback on this proposal. If you will not be able to attend the Nagasaki Assembly, please let the ACC and other members of Abolition 2000 know whether or not you agree with this proposal by posting a message to the Abolition Global Caucus at <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>. Thank you for your continued support and work for a nuclear free future.

In peace and solidarity,

The Abolition 2000 Coordinating Committee

Janet Bloomfield (UK), John Burroughs (US), Jackie Cabasso (US),
David Krieger (US), Lars Pohlmeier (Germany), Alice Slater (US), Hiro
Umebayashi (Japan), Alyn Ware (Aotearoa/New Zealand), Ross Wilcock
(Canada), Carah Ong (US/Coordinator)

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X-Authentication-Warning: oscar.speakeasy.net: majordom set sender to owner-dealertorg@lists.speakeasy.org using -f
X-Originating-IP: [64.20.3.122]
From: "Esther Pank" <estherpank@hotmail.com>
To: dealertorg@lists.speakeasy.org
Subject: Sample letters to the editor re nuclear weapons
Date: Fri, 13 Oct 2000 16:01:07 GMT
X-OriginalArrivalTime: 13 Oct 2000 16:01:08.0116 (UTC) FILETIME=[CC71ED40:01C0352E]
Sender: owner-dealertorg@lists.speakeasy.org

As we all realize, the subject of nuclear weapons has been missing from the presidential campaigns and debates. Here are two sample letters we suggest for your use with your membership, list serves or websites.

When you receive copies of published letters from your folks, could you please send a copy on to us? Thanks.

Esther S. Pank
Back from the Brink
6856 Eastern Ave. N.W.Suite 322
Washington DC. 20012
202.545-1001 ph
202.545-1004 fax
www.backfromthebrink.org

Get Your Private, Free E-mail from MSN Hotmail at <http://www.hotmail.com>.

Share information about yourself, create your own public profile at <http://profiles.msn.com>.

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Sample letter-to-editor re nuclear weapons.doc"

Date: Fri, 13 Oct 2000 11:02:32 -0500
From: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7 [en] (Win98; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
To: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Rehearsing Doomsday on CNN this Sunday night
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by elk1.elkhart.net id LAA24318
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

To: Peace and Disarmament activists
Fr: Kevin Martin, Director, Project Abolition
October 13, 2000

Here's a final reminder of the George Crile documentary "Rehearsing Doomsday" which will air on CNN this Sunday night at 10:00 eastern, 7:00 pacific time. CNN's website has additional information, including a chat room discussion after the show. Go to <http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/2000/democracy/index.html>.

More information on the show and how to use it as an organizing tool follows. Please excuse duplicate messages.

Rehearsing Doomsday documentary to air on CNN October 15

Rehearsing Doomsday, a documentary produced by George Crile whose notable documentary "The Missiliers" aired last February on "60 Minutes II," gives an unprecedented look at the nuclear arsenals of both the United States and Russia. Unlike any yet produced, this documentary will take us on a journey to meet the generals and commanders responsible for nuclear weapons, the missiliers charged with firing them, and the politicians who craft our policies.

We all know that the Russians are eager to reduce their nuclear stockpile and that a string of former US generals and cabinet secretaries, haunted by their actions, have become abolitionists. This documentary is different. Rehearsing Doomsday will expose the hypocrisy of current nuclear policy with portraits of Senators, frustrated by their lack of access to knowledge, and missiliers, gravely concerned as they watch the American people sleepwalk toward armageddon.

Rehearsing Doomsday will be broadcast Sunday, October 15 at 10:00 p.m. eastern, 7:00 pacific time on CNN (The documentary may also air on another date, we'll let you know as soon as we

find out). Thanks and kudos are due to the Global Security Institute, headed by former U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston, for working with George Crile and CNN to get this show on the air.

Let's put this much-anticipated documentary to good use in the election season. Here are some suggestions for peace and disarmament activists:

1. Organize a Rehearsing Doomsday watch party in a private home, church or place of worship, college campus, or other community meeting center. Last spring, Project Abolition, the Global Security Institute, and the Disarmament Clearinghouse organized over 100 watch parties around the country for the live CBS television re-make of the anti-nuclear thriller Fail Safe. Please contact Project Abolition at 219/535-1110 or kmartin@fourthfreedom.org for a house party organizing kit. If the broadcast times are inconvenient, you can videotape the show and hold your watch party on another day and time. Be sure to invite your local media to your watch party.

2. Bird-dog congressional candidates and demand to know how they will work to reduce the nuclear threat if they are elected or re-elected. Show up at candidate debates, rallies or town meetings prepared to ask tough questions of the candidates. You can also bring your local peace group's literature to hand out attendees.

3. Use the broadcast of Rehearsing Doomsday to raise nuclear abolition as an issue with your local media. Project Abolition will provide sample letters to the editor. You can also contact your local newspaper's television critic and encourage her or him to preview or review Rehearsing Doomsday. After the broadcast, you can refer to the show and the concerns it raises in encouraging your local media to cover the nuclear issue and to raise it with candidates in editorial board meetings or candidate debates.

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To: phil
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Check request
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Phil,

I need more stamps. Please provide me with a \$66 check payable to the U.S. Postal Service.

I've sent out a membership renewal, so some small envelopes are appearing our box at Foundry. Please open them and take out the checks.

Thanks,
Howard

To: vhall110@southwind.net
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Our condolence
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Jeanette, Denise, Brian, and Terri,

I was saddened to learn of Vic's death. It's a great loss to the Hallman family, and especially to you and your children/grandchildren. Our thoughts and prayers are with you in this time of sorrow.

Growing up in Pittsburg, I saw Vic only at intervals, mainly during our visits to Hudson. But I have strong memories, especially of boy-things: Playing at the mill, including riding the belt elevator. Riding bikes to a windbreak and camping overnight; the mosquitoes were awful; for breakfast Ed and Vic cooked coffee in a tin can. Riding out to Rattlesnake Creek and swimming au naturel (no girls allowed). One time at Hugo's house Edgar showed us how we could use a razor blade to short circuit the doorbell wires in the basement and make it ring. When I was in college I visited Grandma Hallman in Hudson just before Labor Day and tossed the football around with Vic's six-man high school team. At one of the Hallman reunions Vic told me how glad he was to go to a small school and how he felt properly educated.

Our family stopped by Hutch in 1968 when we were returning from the Grand Canyon and visited you. I'm glad that Carlee and I got to be in Hutch again last April when we were in Kansas. We recall your family visiting us during a Washington trip when we were living in Potomac, in the countryside, so to speak. (We've since moved closer in.)

And, of course, there were the long, complicated jokes that Vic told at the Hallman reunions. We groaned and laughed.

Vic had his serious side, too, as a dedicated family man, a businessman, as a person concerned with community and our country. At a couple of reunions we had some vigorous political discussions. Being Hallmans, we each had strong views, but also mutual respect.

These are good memories. We'll all miss Vic.

Cordially yours,
Howard

Date: Wed, 15 Nov 2000 05:43:17 -0800 (PST)
From: Whizzy Ogbomoh <goldenGF@excite.com>
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: RELIGIOUS TEXTS NEEDED.
X-Mailer: Excite Inbox
X-Sender-IP: 209.198.242.134

Email: mupj@igc.apc.org

Subject: RELIGIOUS TEXTS NEEDED.

ATTN: HOWARD HALLMAN

Ours is peace and religious group -

GOLDEN GLOBAL FOCUS (ONE WORLD)
NO 19, DAWSON ROAD
NEAR ST. PHILOMINA CATHOLIC HOSPITAL
P.O.BOX 1767
BENIN CITY, EDO STATE
NIGERIA.

And a member of Abolition 2000.

Our main mission is to culturise peace through religion and one of the factors militating against this is unavailable religious text.

Could you in the light of the above mail some text i.e. Holy Bible, Pamphlets etc to us to cushion this third/developing world prevalent problems?

Anxiously awaiting yours.

In peace and humanity.

Prince Whizzy O. Osa-Ogbomoh
Secretary - General

Tired of slow Internet? Get @Home Broadband Internet
<http://www.home.com/xinbox/signup.html>