

From: "Rutledge, Philip" <rutledge@indiana.edu>

To: "WilliamRDodge@aol.com" <WilliamRDodge@aol.com>, herbjasper@hotmail.com, lorettajohnson@mail.famu.edu, "Carl W Stenberg" <cstenberg@UBmail.ubalt.edu>, cwashing@fau.edu, "Ebeaumo@aol.com" <Ebeaumo@aol.com>, "Lemmie, Valerie" <Valerie.Lemmie@ci.dayton.oh.us>, "Hug, Rick" <hugr@iun.edu>, "Mitchell F. Rice" <mrice@resi.tamu.edu>, "Bill Hansell" <BHANSELL@ICMA.org>, "Jim Svara" <svara@ncsu.edu>, lynn.naomi@uis.edu, "Dr. Costis Toregas" <ctoregas@pti.org>, "Franklin S. Reeder" <reeder@bellatlantic.net>, "Murray, Sylvester" <murray@wolf.csuohio.edu>, "DSkoler@aol.com" <DSkoler@aol.com>, "ScottFosler@aol.com" <ScottFosler@aol.com>, "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>, "HarriettGJ@aol.com" <HarriettGJ@aol.com>

Cc:"Orr, Elaine at NAPA" <EOrr@NAPAWASH.ORG>, "Garrison, David F." <DGarrison@NAPAWASH.ORG>

Subject: January 11 Social Equity Panel Meeting

Date: Thu, 3 Jan 2002 14:07:14 -0500

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Colleagues:

I would like to devote the bulk of the January 11 meeting to sorting out the recommendations from the Dallas Leadership Conference. I have sent each of you a copy of the recommendations growing out of the sessions at which you served as either a discussion leader, resource person or rapporteur. If you were unable to open my attachment containing the Dallas summary, please advise Elaine Orr, who is skilled in sending you a more navigable version. In preparation for the meeting, I am asking certain ones of you to prepare a five minute discussion of the recommendations from your breakout group, filtered through the following triage:

1. Which of the recommendations might possibly be developed into a NAPA project that might be funded from some appropriate source?
2. Which of the recommendations might be the subject of a future Panel meeting or joint meeting with another NAPA Panel?
3. Which of the recommendations, while not appropriate for the Panel or NAPA, may be referred to another Dallas Conference co-sponsor?

The breakout group assignments will be listed below, but the lead person, designated by asterisk, may delegate to another, if time commitments or schedule conflicts dictate. Assignments initially have been limited to Fellows, but in certain cases an Associate Member may be asked to substitute. If you cannot accept this assignment, please inform me right away. There should be at least a telephone or e-mail contact with others from your breakout group listed below. The report can also be sent to me via e-mail, in case you cannot attend the January 11 meeting.

Group 1: Bill Dodge*, Herb Jasper; Group 2: Norm Johnson*, Michael Brintnall; Group 3: Carl Stenberg*, Charles Washington;

Group 4: No assignment, since no Fellow was in a leadership position on this breakout group; Group 5: Enid Beaumont*, Horace Dickerson; Group 6: Rick Hug*, Valerie Lemmie; Group 7: Jim Svara*, Bill Hansell, Mitch Rice; Group 8: Costis Toregas*, Naomi Lynn; Group 9: Frank Reeder*, Sy Murray; Harriett Jenkins; Group 10: Dan Skoler*, Scott Fosler, Howard Hallman.

We will also have a general group discussion on the recommendations that were made directly to NAPA for implementation.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in this matter.

Phil

To: tcollina@ucsusa.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Scenarios for zero option
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Tom,

As further development of my thinking on nuclear disarmament, I have drafted the following "Query: How to Achieve the Zero Option for Nuclear Weapons", to be addressed by representatives of religious organizations to military leaders and other experts who have stated their support for total elimination of nuclear weapons. It asks them to provide us with a scenario for reaching this goal.

We would want to make the responses public as a means of showing that experts know the steps necessary to achieve the zero option and to encourage public discussion on this issue. These scenarios could be posted on a web site that is set up for interactive response.

I am wondering if the Union of Concerned Scientists would help us reach key scientists who favor elimination of nuclear weapons. I am asking Bruce Blair for help in reaching retired military leaders. Perhaps one of you would be interested in posting the response on your web site, set up for interactive response. Perhaps a new, interactive web site could be set up: www.zero-option.net.

As this process is going on, I would like to explore the possibility of creating some kind of "zero option coalition" among religious leaders, military leaders, and scientists -- an unusual combination that combines different strengths. However, collecting the disarmament scenarios will be useful whether or not we take this further step.

I'll give you a call to discuss this further.

Shalom,
Howard

###

Draft Query: How to Achieve the Zero Option for Nuclear Weapons

We, the undersigned representatives of religious organizations, welcome the initiative of President George W. Bush and President Vladimir Putin to make substantial reductions in the strategic nuclear arsenals of the United States and Russia. We agree with President Bush that the Cold War is over and that the doctrine of mutually assured destruction is obsolete. That being the case, we urge that nuclear arms reduction go deeper than the level now being considered and that reductions occur at a faster rate. Indeed, we believe that the goal should be the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, not only those of the United States and Russia but also those held by all other possessors.

We are not alone in calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Many top ranking U.S. military leaders have come to this conclusion. For example, Admiral Noel Gayler, while serving as commander-in-chief of all U.S. forces in the Pacific from 1972 to 1976, became convinced that "there is no sensible military use for nuclear weapons." During the period from 1991 to 1994 when General Lee Butler was commander-in-chief of the U.S. Strategic Command, he began what he later described as "the long and arduous intellectual journey from staunch advocate of nuclear deterrence to public proponent of nuclear abolition."

General Colin Powell, when he was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (appointed by President George H.W. Bush), told a Harvard University commencement audience in June 1993: "I declare my hope and declare it from the bottom of my heart 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." While serving as commander of the U.S. Space Command, General Charles Horner (allied air forces commander during the Gulf War), told the Defense Writers' Group at a breakfast meeting in July 1994: "The nuclear weapon is obsolete. I want to get rid of them all....I want to go to zero."

A crucial question is: how do we achieve the zero option? Not being military experts, we turn to military leaders, scientists, and other civilian experts for their answer to this question. We are interested in learning about alternative scenarios that outline a step-by-step approach to the elimination of various categories of nuclear weapons within a reasonable period of time. These steps might entail such processes as de-alerting, standing down, dismantling nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles, and providing for safe storage of fissile material.

We realize that experts are likely to offer a variety of approaches on how to reach zero. We would like to receive their suggestions and share them with others in the religious community and the broader public. This can provide the basis for significant public discussion on how to eliminate nuclear weapons in a manner that makes the world a much better place.

Proposed signers: denominational representatives, such as heads of Washington offices and headquarters peace and justice officers.

To: bblair@cdi.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Scenarios for zero option
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Bruce,

As I begin the new year, I'm putting behind the defeats of 2001 on nuclear disarmament: our failure to reduce funding for missile defense and President Bush's announced withdrawal from the ABM Treaty. I am encouraging the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which I chair, to focus on nuclear arms reduction that goes deeper and faster than what President Bush and President Putin have announced. This would include de-alerting and standing down as interim steps toward elimination.

To achieve this goal we will need a much stronger working alliance among persons and organizations that share this concern: the faith community, military leaders, scientists, other civilian experts, civil-sector organizations. In particular I want to explore the possibility of creating some kind of "zero option coalition" among religious leaders, military leaders, and scientists -- an unusual combination that combines different strengths. I choose the term "zero" purposefully because it has been used by military leaders (see below), doesn't carry the baggage of "nuclear abolition", and is a pithier phrase than "elimination of nuclear weapons".

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I am wondering if the Center for Defense Information would help us reach some key retired military leaders to pose this question. Among others I am thinking of retired generals and admirals who signed by joint statement of religious and military leaders, issued at the Washington National Cathedral in June 2000. I am seeking somebody from the scientific community, such as the Union of Concerned Scientists, to help us reach scientists.

We would want to make the responses public as a means of showing that experts know the steps necessary to achieve the zero option and to encourage public discussion on this issue. These scenarios could be posted on a web site that is set up for interactive response. Perhaps CDI would be interested in taking on this task, or maybe UCS. Perhaps a new site could be created: www.zero-option.net.

I would like to discuss this with you, either by an extensive phone conversation or preferably by coming by your office. I'll give you a call.

Shalom,
Howard Hallman

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From: Bruce Blair <BBlair@CDI.ORG>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: Scenarios for zero option
Date: Fri, 4 Jan 2002 11:43:22 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Dear Howard,

I am unable to take on this project due to over-commitment on other fronts. Our contact with former military officers has diminished over the years and you would need to reconstitute such a list more or less from scratch although perhaps building on the core group assembled by the Interfaith Committee. My own dedication to the zero option is of course reflected in "global zero alert" but the advocacy thrust here is represented by the Back from the Brink campaign which you should consider as a potential partner.

Warm regards and best of luck with your important project,

Bruce

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]
Sent: Friday, January 04, 2002 10:39 AM
To: Bruce Blair
Subject: Scenarios for zero option

Dear Bruce,

As I begin the new year, I'm putting behind the defeats of 2001 on nuclear disarmament: our failure to reduce funding for missile defense and President Bush's announced withdrawal from the ABM Treaty. I am encouraging the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which I chair, to focus on nuclear arms reduction that goes deeper and faster than what President Bush and President Putin have announced. This would include de-alerting and standing down as interim steps toward elimination.

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Shalom,
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Proposed signers: denominational representatives, such as heads of Washington offices and headquarters peace and justice officers.

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-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.5.2
Date: Fri, 04 Jan 2002 15:50:43 -0500
From: "Tom Collina" <tcollina@ucsusa.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Strategy for 2002

Hi Howard. Happy New Year. Thanks for including me on your list for comments. I support your call for practical steps, but I think we need to set goals that fit the times we are in. We are on the defensive and need to plan accordingly. I think we should be aggressive in areas where Bush is doing good things (ie, arms cuts, but make them deeper, verifiable) and seek to stop the bad things (NMD, and other bad stuff likely in the NPR). Thus I am not sure that pushing for the "zero option" is the right thing to do just now, although I like the phrase and the objective. But I do think that the religious community, scientists and military types should work together more, and I would be happy to explore that with you.

best, tom

>>> "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org> 01/02/02 02:36PM >>>
Dear Tom,

I would like to share with you an e-mail I sent this morning to participants in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament about a bolder approach for 2002. Among other things it discusses forging stronger ties between the faith community and scientists interested in eliminating nuclear weapons.

I don't have any replies yet, so I can't gauge the level of interest. But I would be interested in what you think of my ideas.

Shalom,
Howard

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January 2, 2002

Dear Interfaith Colleagues:

New Year's greetings! Another year, another time of opportunity to work toward our goal of global elimination of nuclear weapons.

I believe that we should put behind us our losses of recent years -- defeat of the CTBT in 1999, full funding of national missile defense and President Bush's notice of withdrawal from the ABM Treaty in 2001 -- and become bolder and more ambitious in 2002. I suggest that we develop and implement an approach that is both prophetic and practicable, focusing on standing down and completely eliminating the global nuclear arsenal.

In doing so we should go beyond public statements, sign-on letters, and general educational programs. We should help develop and work for a practicable program for eliminating nuclear weapons. We should realize that the faith community working alone cannot achieve this goal. We should seek a deeper working relationship not only with our current allies in the civil-sector peace and disarmament community and a wider relationship with

military leaders and scientists who believe that nuclear weapons should be eliminated.

In thinking about the latter groups, I realize that the term "abolition", which I and others in the faith community and some in the civil sector use, doesn't readily appeal to military leaders and moderates in the civil sector. A couple of years somebody conducted a focus-group survey of ordinary citizens and learned that "elimination of nuclear weapons" gained a more positive response than "abolition". However, that isn't a very catchy phrase.

As an alternative, I suggest that we consider working for the "zero option" and that we form a "zero option coalition". Among other sources the term "zero" comes from statements by two military commanders.

On June 10, 1993 General Colin Powell, then serving as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (appointed by President George H.W. Bush), told a Harvard University commencement audience: "I declare my hope and declare it from the bottom of my heart 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." While serving as commander of the U.S. Space Command, General Charles Horner (allied air forces commander during the Gulf War), said to the Defense Writers' Group at a breakfast meeting on July 15, 1994: "The nuclear weapon is obsolete. I want to get rid of them all...I want to go to zero."

I suggest we (to be defined below) ask General Horner, other military leaders who signed the June 2000 statement with religious leaders at the Washington National Cathedral, General Lee Butler, former civilian national security leaders (such as Robert McNamara), scientists and other civil-sector experts interested in eliminating nuclear weapons to offer a step-by-step schedule for reaching zero. Such a schedule would deal with categories of U.S. and Russian nuclear weapons and the nuclear arsenals of other states. It might encompass such steps as de-alerting, standing down, dismantling nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles, and securing safe storage of fissile material. It should also include methods for achieving transparency and verification.

Perhaps there could be a web site where these ideas are presented and opened for debate. Persons from other countries around the world could be drawn in.

We would not necessarily seek a consensus on which plan is the most effective. Rather we would be able to indicate that a number of experts believe that a step-by-step approach to reaching zero is practicable, that several alternative schemes are possible. The "zero option" would become a catch phrase for what we are seeking.

As to the "we", it would be possible to work with the Center for Defense Information and other organizations that are part of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers to solicit sets of going-to-zero proposals. The bigger challenge is for the faith community to become more actively engaged with military leaders who share the vision of zero nuclear weapons, and also with scientists who have technical knowledge of the subject. It

isn't a customary alliance. The closest we've come is the National Cathedral statement, but this was a one-time event as far as connecting religious and military leaders.

We are aware that many military leaders are nervous about working with religious leaders, who they view as pacifists. We can speculate that most of them wouldn't be part of a broad alliance that includes such "radicals" as Peace Action, WAND, Greenpeace, and the like.

It might be possible, though, to form a zero option coalition (formal or informal) involving some top religious leaders (heads of communion or ecumenical officer level), retired generals and admirals, and leading scientists. They would offer their combined prestige to advance ideas on how to achieve the zero option. Staff support could come from existing organizations. Separately other organizations could pick up their proposals and press President Bush and members of Congress to endorse a step-by-step approach to reaching zero. "Support the zero option" would be the slogan.

We could also make this a global effort, first by making contact with counterparts in Russia, then in Great Britain and France, in other NATO countries, and elsewhere. Already we have connections with religious organizations in Europe and Canada with this interest, with the World Council of Churches, and Pax Christi International. Some civil-sector organizations are in touch with Russian organizations. Through these contacts there could be citizen diplomacy to help bring the United States and Russia together on a zero-option plan and then broaden it to other nuclear-weapon states.

I offer these ideas for your consideration. I know that some of the participants in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament prefer an incremental approach that focuses on "realistic" objectives. Therefore, those of us who want a bolder approach might want to form a sub-group to develop and push for more prophetic action. Having regained my optimism, I believe that a more ambitious effort is practicable and can be achieved if we develop a broader alliance. Even with our present resources.

I would be interested in your response.

Shalom,
Howard

Howard W. Hallman, Chair
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From: "Orr, Elaine" <EOrr@NAPAWASH.ORG>
To: Social Equity Panel <SocEqPanel@NAPAWASH.ORG>
Cc: "Walsh, Charlene" <CWalsh@NAPAWASH.ORG>,
"Keiner, Suellen T"
<SKeiner@NAPAWASH.ORG>
Subject: More info on Jan 11 Social Equity Panel meeting
Date: Fri, 4 Jan 2002 19:24:01 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Colleagues

As Phil Rutledge indicated, the next meeting of the Standing Panel on Social Equity and Governance will be Friday, January 11, 2001, from Noon to 3:00 PM, EST. The meeting will be at NAPA. The conference call phone-in number will be 800-311-9402, and the access code is 55260. (If you have trouble getting into the call, contact Charlene Walsh at NAPA (800-883-3190, ext 3008).

The agenda will consist of

- 1) A review of the Dallas Leadership Conference and the recommendations made there. A panel of Fellows who attended the conference will lead the discussion. The focus will be on next steps.
- 2) Update on the NAPA environmental justice report and the follow-on project.
- 3) Next two meeting dates
February 7th (a Thursday), so as not to conflict with the NAPA Board meeting
March 8th (a Friday). This will probably be a joint meeting with the NAPA Standing Panel on the Federal System.

Attached are copies of the revised summary of the Dallas Leadership Conference (it has a new lead-in) and the summary of the Indianapolis conference, which was held in July. There are two copies of each. One is in MS Word, and one is in "rtf" format, which is supposed to be readable by any computer. I note that the NAPA system can also save documents into MS Word for Macs. If you need a Mac version, let me know.

In revising the Dallas summary lead-in, we tried to stress the continuing nature of the work and that it is not necessary for all coalition organizations to agree with every statement in the document. Rather, the purpose is to find issues for which an organization wants to take the lead.

We hope to see or hear you on January 11.

Elaine Orr

Associate Member

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
STANDING PANEL ON SOCIAL EQUITY IN GOVERNANCE
MINI-CONFERENCE
July 20-21, 2001
Indianapolis Indiana

In welcoming participants to the Standing Panel's Mini-Conference, Astrid Merget, Dean of Indiana University's School of Public and Environmental Affairs, and David Garrison, Academy vice-president, stressed the Academy role in ensuring that social equity is an essential value in public policy and public administration, and that it needs to be elevated as an issue in other public administration (PA) organizations. Both also extended thanks and congratulations to Phil Rutledge on convening the conference. Mary Hamilton, executive director of the American Society for Public Administration (ASPA), noted that the ASPA National Council said social equity was most important issue the organizations should address.

This brief conference summary offers highlights of each plenary session.

Social Equity Issues in President Bush's Faith Based Office Initiatives and the Charitable Choice Provisions of Recent Welfare Reform Legislation

Moderator: Enid Beaumont, Institute of Public Administration

Speakers: Leslie Lenkowsky, SPEA Professor and CEO Designate, Corporation for National and Community Service. Former head of the Hudson Institute in Indianapolis

Sheila Kennedy, SPEA Professor and Executive Director, Ford Foundation Project on Charitable Choice Implementation. Former head of the Indiana Civil Liberties Union

Discussants: Jim Carroll, Professor of Public Policy and Administration, Florida International University
Jim Perry, Associate Dean, SPEA Indianapolis Programs

Sheila Kennedy had just finished the first of three years of the Ford Foundation's charitable choice study, which looks at the results of welfare reform and the kinds of organizations that assist people coming off welfare. The study is examining three areas: efficacy (measure differences in outcomes between secular/religious service providers), accountability, and organizational capacity.

The charitable choice initiative is based on three premises: faith-based organizations had encountered barriers to receiving government funds for secular activities; they do a better job than some other groups; and they represent untapped resource that will allow us to help more people without more tax dollars. Kennedy's study found that data rebut the first two, and there is yet none on last point.

Many charitable choice issues that concern a religious community (the cost of doing business, secularizing, etc.) are the same that have been addressed as non-religious organizations began to do government work, the result of privatization. With charitable choice, the difference is political

rhetoric/symbolism. There are three political elements. 1) Morality politics, which see poverty as a values issue that can be overcome through spiritual efforts. 2) Outreach to inner-city churches, who will benefit from the current administration. 3) Charitable choice is cultural politics. One member of Congress applauded this as an opportunity to “get rid of the doctrine of separation of church and state.”

As a former ACLU person, I look closely at issues of church and state. I expect the provision allowing faith-based organizations to discriminate (in hiring) will be struck down on 14th amendment grounds. So long as the state is purchasing secular services, there will be no constitutional problem. There may be some problems in using vouchers. However, I believe it is ridiculous to say government can't purchase homeless assistance from a church group.

Charitable choice has the potential to do good things, and has generated a long-overdue discussion of the separation of church and state. The policy debate has led to studies such as the Ford study, and we will learn more about which approaches to social problems work and which don't. We need more data through sound scholarly effort; we can't just debate on political ideology and expediency.

Les Lenkowsky (who noted he was not there as an intended nominee for the Bush administration) believes President Bush's effort is equity for religious groups performing public service. He noted the Social Equity Panel definition paper did not mention equity toward religious groups.

The previous administration had an interagency task force on nonprofits and governments. Last year, it looked at ways the federal government contracted with all sorts of nonprofits, and the report was “Partnerships for Stronger Civil Society.” There was a section on “Working with Faith-Based Organizations,” which said the federal government approached this cautiously because of constitutional issues. The report then said that the Clinton administration has explored new ways to build close relationships with religious organizations, while respecting constitutional limitations. This is all the Bush administration program is about. This is an example of continuity in American government. Some object to the need for this, saying the playing field is already level.

Opponents of extending charitable choice are the ones who oppose equitable treatment of religious groups. Is there no evidence that religious charities are more effective? The point is, they are not likely to be effective in the same way that secular groups are. If equity means anything, it means treating things that are similar similarly.

Some churches see their social role as key. African American and Muslim groups are the strongest advocates of charitable choice. To ignore religion in a discussion of social equity risks discrimination against these groups.

Comments of the Discussants on Faith-Based Issues

Jim Carroll. Do you think it is desirable (constitutional and as public policy) to use public funds to support an activity that by its nature requires a recognition of God to be effective? His example was Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), where participants say that they “came to believe that a power higher than ourselves could restore us to sanity and made a decision to turn our will and our lives over to the care of God as we understood Him.” Lenkowsky noted that there have been court cases on

whether AA can operate in the nation's prisons, and it is allowed. Charitable choice does prohibit the use of public funds to promote religious beliefs.

Perry. One point of agreement seems to be the scholar's view that social equity is an empirical question. Lenkowsky says there is no equity if religious groups can't compete [for federal funds for non-religious activities]. I think both would agree that experimentation is good. Kennedy noted that she and Lenkowsky would probably agree that the issue is "what is a level playing field?" When you talk about AA and government funds, there may be some related issues. If a court tells an offender "you need help and you can choose from among" groups that include religious groups," that's one thing. It becomes a bigger issue if government remands someone to a particular group or church organization.

An audience member noted that Model Cities and OEO programs funded some religious organizations, and that many African American churches are getting loans to refurbish the community. He wondered if these, and other faith-based organizations, have the financial infrastructure to deal with government reporting, etc. Lenkowsky said that the Bush program includes the Compassion Capital Fund, a technical assistance fund to provide funding and training for this.

One participant noted that Indiana did a study on charitable choice and found that churches provide social services with their own funds. They are more into counseling, food pantries, homeless shelters. When the study looked at people who receive these services, they are much more disadvantaged – most crises, most needy. The same bar might not be appropriate for secular and non-secular organizations if there are two different client populations. Charitable choice is an empirical issue – what makes the clients better off?

INTRODUCTION TO MINI-CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL EQUITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

July 20, 2001

Phil Rutledge, Chair, NAPA Standing Panel on Social Equity in Governance &
Chair, NAPA/EPA Project Panel on Environmental Justice

William Plater, Executive Vice Chancellor & Dean of Faculties
Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis

Rutledge noted that Nelson Mandela said, "A person is a person because of other people." Many people in the audience helped me be a person and made this happen. I am a first-generation high school and college graduate, and believe that the urban campus has special relationship with the community. The then introduced the university's executive vice chancellor.

William Plater. Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI) have worked together for 32 years. We now play a role in the social transformation that IT is bringing, and have opened a School of Informatics. Locally and internationally, we are engaged in research, but we are also responsible in the community. In reading the issue paper, I was struck by the fundamental role of education in all we are talking about. It's the basis of civil society and personal achievement; both

are essential for the future. I have four ideas about education and the social equity issue. We need to:

- 1) Shift our focus from the institution to the individual.
- 2) Be concerned about access. Should there be a shifting financial aid to those most needy to those not as dependent on government aid? Implications?
- 3) Focus on accountability. I urge that we think not in terms of standard measures, but in terms of accountability tied to each institution's mission. We need to celebrate differentiation.
- 4) Think differently about education. We should think in terms of K-16 rather than K-12, and government and social policies should think in this sense. We ought to talk about universal access to post-secondary education.

Plater concluded by offering the assistance of IUPUI in convening future conferences or seminars of the Panel on Social Equity In Governance.

CRITIQUE OF SOCIAL EQUITY PANEL ISSUE PAPER

Moderator: Charles Bonser, SPEA Dean Emeritus

Round Table Participants:

Dan Boggan, Former City Manager, Berkeley, CA

Scott Fosler, Former President, NAPA

Peter Goldberg, Alliance for Children and Families and Chair of the Board of Independent Sector

Mary Hamilton, Executive Director, ASPA

John Olsen, Management Consultant

Roger Parks, Professor, SPEA, Indiana University

Tim McGann, Executive Director, Indiana Human Resources Investment Council

Graham Toft, President, Indiana Economic Development Council

Rutledge introduced **Dr. Bonser** and recognized Valerie Lemmie and George Frederickson for their roles in developing the panel's paper and work plan. Bonser asked the panel to focus on the paper and the following issues:

Did we get it right?

What are major gaps?

How do we implement our program?

What are needed benchmarks, social indicators, and partnerships

How should equity be integrated in other programs?

Role of university

Strategic planning for environmental justice

Scott Fosler: The Panel on Social Equity in Governance goes back to the mid-90s, when the Academy was rethinking the definition of the field and its mission. I asked all Fellows to present what they believed the key issues were in governance/public management. One finding was that the Academy should place emphasis on defining public purpose. Phil Rutledge was on the Academy

board, and taken with this perspective and had also been interested in organizing African-American Fellows to be more involved. From the first meeting of African-American Fellows came the idea of setting up a standing panel to deal with these issues. He, and others, did not want such a panel to be a representation of “minority groups” but to focus on social equity as a generic principle of American democracy. This panel has met this vision.

The panel has a rich work plan, and I am pleased that the Academy has continued to support it with tangible resources. I hope that for next steps the panel:

- 1) Will focus on pragmatic concerns, but not lose sight of continuing intellectual foundation of social equity and moral authority.
- 2) Emphasizes the importance of balanced perspective and accuracy in thinking about these issues.
- 3) Doesn't lose sight of “governance” in its title. When Alexander Hamilton used that term in Federalist 27, he meant administration of the entire governmental system, not just administration.
- 4) Continue to connect social equity to other key consideration, such as performance.

Mary Hamilton. The role of PA in social equity issues is demonstrated by the formation of the Academy panel at the same time that an ASPA scan of issues showed this to be what members in our organization considered most important. I gave this panel's paper to 60 people for comment, and received 13 responses; none are from participants in the SE panel.

Was the paper on the right track? They said yes. One said if we are trying to change cultures, we need to change backgrounds and values of those who deal with people.

When asked about indicators or benchmarks to measure, the respondents suggested such things as: trends in court decisions; quantitative assessments (HR area); and an assessment of the number and efficacy of programs in place to bring people along to be employable. There was enthusiasm about the self-assessment tool mentioned in the paper, and they suggested that NAPA should develop a national report card.

The respondents' advice to Congress and the executive branch was that they should be mindful of equity in their own operations and in drafting policy. NAPA could use the national report card to work with Congress to align existing laws and regulations with SE principles and see they are enforced in the executive branch. Respondents also endorsed the need to study contracting out and its fairness; there needs to be an equity evaluation of government cutback options.

Dan Boggan. As a practitioner, my concern is always SE. The paper itself had good history at the beginning. My concern in how we discuss the issues. The flawed part was in not noting that some people were not free initially – people of color, women. There is always evolution in the U.S. The definition of who we are is crucial. We can't solve issues unless we know who we are and what the problems are.

At a city council meeting, we would discuss the results of a policy (who wins and loses). Too often, we look at this rather than the shared vision of creating SE in our communities. The panel could look at redistricting. Who makes those decisions and what principles guide them? The Academy needs to set forth principles that set a vision for SE. We can interface between SE and the politics

that manifest throughout our structure. Start with three things: vision, values, the vehicles for implementation.

Roger Parks. The principles in the paper are excellent. However, in terms of dealing with particular problems, the paper is lacking. My suggestion would be to look at the war on drugs. This is the U.S. program with the most serious impact on racial bias of any program that we've adopted in my lifetime. This war is fought in the streets of cities, against our own citizens, with enormous collateral damage. The high rates of imprisonment of black men damage job opportunities and family prospects. When these men get out of prison, they can't get access to funds for higher education. We've adopted tactics that are intolerable in a free society – racial profiling, paid informants, militarization of police, RICO seizures of property without convictions (on when there are arrests), grossly unfair sentences, grossly overcrowded prisons and jails. I see the prospects of another Vietnam – Plan Columbia.

We need to change from a “war” to a “medical” metaphor. Rather than attacking “evil” people, we should be providing treatment for addicts and communities. Had folks had more opportunities, people might have had more to do than get involved in drugs. Essentially, we need treatment for the POWs of the war on drugs. Communities see large numbers of young men coming out from prison. I bet 1,500-2000 come back to Indianapolis each year. They need treatment and reintegration to the community. If that's within the purview of panel, I can't see a better group to address this.

Graham Toft. I am impressed with the document. However, it does not present the challenge of transforming a frontier economy. The dialogue in our country's founding years dealt with that, too. Same in Australia, New Zealand South Africa. Now we have issues of digital divide, shared prosperity. In the economic development planning process, people said deal with diversity more. I want the paper to say why this is important -- not just for a moral basis, but because it affects our competitiveness. Second issue is that the paper could address how other parts of the world have addressed this in more exciting ways. For example, New Zealand's electoral system is totally participative now.

Can we make this argument more compelling regarding issues of shared prosperity and social equity? One area to look at is the shifts in student funding to merit rather than need. Another is resegregation in where people live. The middle class is becoming meaner in terms of who they want to live with. People are not thinking of mixed housing development.

In terms of equity regarding information, it's not just a digital divide. There needs to be full government information about what they do, whom they serve, and how effective programs are. NAPA and ASPA must address this.

John Olsen. The paper is a great starting point. My concern is whether we might not have bitten off more than can chew. We need to involve others in our alliance. The National Civic League has its “All American City” awards program. Maybe they could do one on how communities recognize SE in their own operations and communities. Our resources are limited, and we can't do all things. I suggest the panel needs limited objectives and so that we can have some successes up front. We can't just talk about values, we must deliver. A connection with SPEA would be mutually

beneficial. There are many talented faculty and students here. We could deal with the practical aspects in making decision on resource allocations.

Peter Goldberg – The paper is an A+ job and a good starting place. One section addresses why justice, fairness and equality have all to do with PA. This is a healthy reminder that what we want is to infuse a core value into PA and NAPA itself. It’s an issue of transcending importance that should not be compartmentalized. Can we elevate it as a value for our field?

Maybe it would be helpful to create a series of case studies to highlight best practices in PA that reflect the concepts of the paper. We need to be very affirming – acknowledge our own history as well.

Politics and SE is an issue Dan Boggan addressed. There is the issue of “equity in advocacy.” There was a period of time over the past decade in which the power of money in the governing process was killing the power of ideas. We need benchmarks in terms of access. We can’t ignore campaign finance proposals and their impact on equity in governance. Access to governance and the ability to share ideas are enormously important. I hope that work plans for NAPA and the SE Panel can look at the implications of campaign finance reform and how it affects SE in governance.

It is important to continue to highlight issues of public sector contracting, which have been created through the combination of devolution and privatization. There is the potential to redefine service delivery and who delivers and to redefine who accesses government contracts and how decisions are made. Who is subsidizing whom? We may drive out the nonprofit human service community from providing human services. These issues also relate to childhood poverty.

Tim McGann. The SE initiative tries to get to a clear statement of purpose on the value of equity. The key goal is establishing equitable public purpose, and the notion of public purpose expands and changes. As a practitioner, I encourage the panel to think about how to develop a new set of tools that takes us into 21st century. We need to go beyond traditional ways of thinking – adaptive capacity. As we move into a new mindset (not agrarian and industrial but information-driven) – we need new tools and techniques. There will be new SE issues we have not anticipated but will have to deal with.

Discussion of the Social Equity Paper Critique

Bill McGregor. The name of the game is trained games, the speed with which you can generate knowledge and info. Our genius of the second Industrial Revolution sets us up for fall in Third. Our economy depends on the skills and genius of people left behind. I suggest we add the imperative of utilitarian requirement as well as standard moral issue. You then have an issue that goes beyond the bounds of NAPA.

Maureen Pirog. I would add one or two issues, such as sexual preference. For example, a domestic partner cannot get their partner’s employee health benefits. Another group is immigrants, legal and illegal, who are denied access to government services.

Rutledge closed the session by noting the Panel’s need to operationalize the ideas expressed in the paper. In the conference registration package is an article, *Putting Purpose in Public*

Administration, which Dwight Waldo wrote many years ago. He noted that there is nothing so powerful as an idea whose time has come. So it is with social equity in governance.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AS A SOCIAL EQUITY ISSUE

Chair, Ed Rhodes, SPEA Professor & author, *Environmental Justice: A New Paradigm*

Roundtable Participants

Barry Hill, Director, USEPA Office of Environmental Justice

Lori Kaplan, Commissioner, Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Harvey White, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Public Land International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh and member of ASPA's Conference of Minority Public Administrators

Rhodes: Environmental justice (EJ) is recent term, and it grew from grass roots community groups and non-academic studies – a United Church of Christ study raised questions about disparities. Early work said some types of hazardous waste disposal are more likely to be located near minority or low-income communities. There have been few minorities in decision-making and staff positions in environmental regulatory agencies compared to other agencies, or in nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in this field.

Current environmental legislation at all levels ignores the differential impact of environmental policies or decisions. At the federal and state levels, policies have been almost exclusively executive orders. Until 1970s, environmental issues were pollution and natural resources issues, and there was largely indifferent to issues of social equity. Then there was Love Canal in Niagara, NY, and a working class, white housewife led the effort by going to major environmental organizations. They said “it’s a real problem, good luck, it’s not what we do.” Things have changed.

Environmental policies have differentiating impacts on different populations, and some impacts are inequitable. So what do we do, and how? This is not just an EPA issue. The most important issue is not who is at fault, but how to find a way of perceiving problems in general. The policy challenge is to devise solutions that don’t increase inequity in other areas. For NAPA, this presents an exciting opportunity to do analysis.

Barry Hill. Tremendous activity at federal and state level, but it is hard to get a precise definition of EJ. There are four key areas that intersect -- social, environmental, economic, health. Each area represents indicators. You can use these to examine any community in the world. If these factors are in harmony, you have environmental justice.

EJ is achieved when everyone, regardless of race, culture, education, or income, enjoys the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards and equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn and work. Access to info and public participation are keys.

I am often asked where is the statutory authority for implementing regulations that allows EPA to consider EJ as a viable environmental policy/regulatory issue in the permitting process? The EPA general counsel in November 2000 said the authority is imbedded in existing laws. These laws have been in effect for as much as 30 years, and we need to use them, rather than focus on a novel legal theory. They include: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), Marine Protection, Research & Sanctuaries Act.

There is a distinction between Title VI of Civil Rights Act of 1964 and EJ. The EPA OEJ is not the Office of Civil Rights. OCR is entrusted with investigating complaints community groups file re discrimination in application and implementation of environmental laws. Our role is different. There is an overlap. No group of people, including a racial, ethnic or socioeconomic group should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal and commercial operations or the actions of any unit of government.

Meaningful involvement means:

- 1) Affected residents have a say
- 2) Public contribution can influence the regulatory agency decision
- 3) The concern of all participants involved will be considered
- 4) There is an effort to seek and encourage their participation.

Four premises of this definition

- 1) Basic right of all Americans to live and work in environmentally protected surroundings
- 2) Recognition that it is not only an environmental issue but also a public health issue
- 3) Suggests that it is forward-looking and goal-oriented
- 4) Indicates that it is also inclusive since it is based on the concept of fundamental fairness as well as a lack of racial prejudices.

A privilege can be given and taken away, a right belongs to you based on the fact that you are a citizen.

NAPA has a reputation for objective analysis, and this was what EPA's OEJ was thinking of when it made the cooperative agreement with NAPA. We have asked NAPA to provide:

- 1) Advice and recommendations
- 2) Analysis – how can EJ be integrated into administrative processes?
- 3) Input on training – permit writers have to understand how to integrate
- 4) Implementation
- 5) Evaluation

NAPA will also look at other statutes and how EJ relates to them.

Harvey White. EJ is about economics, Brownfields, revitalizing inner city communities, housing. Herbert Needleman at the University Pittsburgh talks about lead problems in inner city housing. If we took the lead out, this action would pay for itself in terms of health savings and reduced criminal activity that has been labeled lead-based. Transportation is an EJ issue. Which communities get buses and which get light rail? Who gets better service?

Environmental hazards are potentially the most important health concern in the U.S. We are totally dependent on public servants to protect us from bad air, bad water, and tainted food. This is why people respond to environmental hazards with such intensity.

At an international conference last month in Ethiopia, participants asked how they could protect themselves when they don't have the technology to know something is hazardous, and don't have the health care and technology to address problems if they are exposed.

I want to give examples of American two communities. I was city manager in Princeville, NC. When I arrived, they had no water, sewer system, or paved roads. I tried to get federal aid. I learned a neighboring city claimed us and had gotten millions of dollars based on our population. We got not a dime of that money. Even federal employees had conspired against us, and we could not get grants for our water and sewer system. That is an EJ issue.

In Clarion PA, a company wanted to put a facility in a middle-class community. The response was so different. Within two days after the announcement that the facility was being considered, a meeting was held, \$1,000 raised, and a plan was in place to raise \$250,000 to oppose it. In six weeks, 21,000 signatures were on a petition to oppose it, and in a short time the community blocked the new facility.

It is important for public service professionals to understand different knowledge and resources of communities. In a poorer community, people may not have the time to take off from work and to go to hearings. We must be sensitive to community capabilities.

Lori Kaplan. Initially we looked at siting inequities. It takes a certain amount of affluence in a society to address pollution issues. We are at a point where we can focus on these issues.

At the Department of Environmental Management, two years ago we got our first EPA grant for an EJ program. Three principles of our plan are:

- 1) Inform, educate and empower
- 2) Reduce disparate impact
- 3) Address our obligations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act

A draft of our strategic plan is on the Internet, and we are doing geographic information system (GIS) mapping re environmental impacts and types of neighborhoods. We are also preparing a citizen guide on permitting and environmental issues in general, which will be on our web page, and will be done in Spanish.

Discussion of Environmental Justice

Much of the discussion dealt with the corporate role in EJ. Kaplan noted that environmental protection and economic development can go hand-in-hand; environmental protection can improve the bottom line. White pointed out that industry did what it was allowed to do, and much of what happened was the result of the gap between science and technology. Companies knew what could produce, but initially did not know the impact of their byproducts, such as PCBs. Part of what EPA

is doing with the Brownfields Initiative is good, and needs to be augmented as state and local issues. Need to get beyond liability fear.

Hill noted that it is unlikely that EJ legislation will be passed in next four or five years, despite the fact that Representative John Lewis of Georgia introduces it each year. Hill's perspective is that EJ legislation is icing on cake. EJ is in existing environmental laws and regulations; it's how you apply them. That's where the NAPA study will be so helpful to EPA.

LUNCHEON SPEAKER

U.S. Congresswoman Julia Carson

Introduced by Cheryl Sullivan, Vice Chancellor for External Affairs, IUPUI

Cheryl Sullivan: Congresswoman Carson made history in 1996 as she became the first woman and first African-American from Indianapolis to be elected to Congress. She had served 18 years in the Indiana General Assembly, but she has spent a lifetime scaling barriers of poverty, racism, and sexism.

Congresswoman Carson: We must all be willing to give of ourselves to see that we all may have better life fashioned from the American experience. You will return great benefit to your neighborhood and your nation.

There is a strong relationship between the environment and justice. Social scientists have said children of minority, single mothers are doomed for social reasons. But, toxic waste, lead paint in public housing, these can lead to violence. The environment where children grow should not prepare them for prison.

Some women in a New Mexico public housing project contracted lupus and died, leaving young children. Later, it was discovered that it was built over a toxic waste dump, and that's why people contracted lupus. Clean up is going at a snail's pace.

Proctor and Gamble got mad at me because I said Olestra should be taken off the market because people have intestinal side effects. Sales dropped, they stopped building a new plant. They gave my opponent \$200,000 to try and beat me. Recently I read they were using Olestra to clean toxic waste.

Justice delayed is justice denied. Senior citizens should not have to struggle over medicine versus food. Members of Congress don't have to worry about these issues. I had double bypass surgery and then had a stroke, just before I was sworn in. No one asked how I would pay for it. No member of Congress will die prematurely because they can't get care. Do I support universal health care? If that's what it will take to fix it.

In our nation's prison system, there is a disparity in terms of people of color. Three strikes and you're out. Most who strike out and are in prison are people of color. Costs you more to keep someone in prison than in this university. I like the NAPA Charter. But I haven't heard NAPA tell government it is not doing right in some of these issues. Maybe NAPA doesn't want to be

unchartered. Most people (60%) in prison are there for drug-related reasons. We need to help people get sober, not just arrest them.

The majority of our vets went to war and came back basket cases. They have post-traumatic stress syndrome, drug addiction, homelessness, and domestic violence. We did it to them. Homeless population among veterans is abominable, yet we downsize VA services. There used to be a good VA drug rehab program in Indianapolis, now people have to drive 200 miles.

During the AIDS epidemic, President Reagan ignored it until a friend had it. We can't wait until something gets into our household before we do something about it.

SOCIAL EQUITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ISSUES IN INDIANAPOLIS, CENTRAL INDIANA, AND NORTHWEST INDIANA

Chair, Gail Christopher, Harvard University

Round Table Participants

John Ottensmann, SPEA Center for Urban Policy and the Environment

Diane Henshel, Indianapolis Urban League Environmental Coalition, and SPEA Associate Professor

Louis Lopez, Director of Public Policy and Community Response, United Way of Central Indiana

John Hall, Marion County Health and Hospital Corporation

Felicia Robinson, Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Charles Warren, Indiana Economic Development Council

John Ottensmann: There are many questions of equity with respect to place, and we see them reflected in national policies that address regional economic development and Empowerment Zones. The concentrations of people in a city add to SE questions. Where do you locate a park or library, where do you place lights? Local governments are spatially based, and this raises issues of uneven distribution of needs and resources.

In central Indiana, there are 44 counties, and we looked at patterns of economic investment. Colleague looked at greenway programs in Indianapolis, which are extensive. Turns out that members of poor and minority populations have disproportionate positive access. But further study looked at use and showed that the use of the Mormon Trail is directly related to incomes of population surrounding the trail. What does this say?

In terms of public libraries, specific locations require travel. Libraries serving poor and minority areas are much smaller than those in affluent suburban areas. But, convenience is a factor for place-based service. Libraries are much closer to residents of poor neighborhoods. Residents of poor areas use library more to access Internet. Do we need to devise more complex measures to account for level of service and distance to service?

Charles Warren. "Building Ladders for Success," a project operated by Partners for Hoosier Communities, received funds from Joyce Foundation in 1998 (now extended to 2003) to look at

consequences of Welfare-to-Work and advocate responsible actions and do research re low-income families and the working poor.

SE depends on the definition of the need and the problem. Second, is notion of utilitarianism in SE. Since 1995, we've reduced welfare families by 55%. We've turned everyone into working poor. Government policies say get off welfare into a \$7/hr job, which keeps you in the same place as when you got government funds. Indiana is the third lowest in the nation in terms of poverty, and is ranked as the lowest state in social inequality. On the surface, that says no problem. Possibly the low poverty rating is because there are not so many people who are destitute and we don't have many wealthy people, thus there is a small range of income. However, 55% of jobs in the state pay less than \$10 per hour.

Indiana has a low unemployment rate. For every 47 job seekers with moderate skills, there are 100 jobs available. Clarion Health does in-house training. Will take people from low skills to be a surgical technician. Problem facing us is that new economy demands high skills, there are too few workers, and people are stuck working in poor jobs. We need to tap this now untapped resource. To say we are lifting people out of poverty [when they get \$7/hour jobs] is to set a third-world standard for ourselves.

John Hall. How do we look to improve the quality of life for those in deteriorating areas? Marion County tried to put 100% of resources there. This did create tension as to how we decided to focus on those areas only. NAPA should look at how we focus on SE issues. At the Health and Hospital Administration, we are looking at parts of the city where lead is a serious issue. A child can easily lose 10 to 15 points of academic ability.

Diane Henshel. We looked at EJ as it interplays with social equity and stable development; all are essential to the healthy progression of society. We wanted a model in Indiana that would help promote these three points, and chose Indianapolis. We worked within the Urban League, which had a strong connection to community.

Our goals were to:

- Educate the Indianapolis community

- Empower and involve the community by increasing awareness and participation in items affecting environmental health

- Integrate environmental and equity considerations into the social and economic planning process.

- Provide a forum where all segments of the community could work together to improve the environmental health of Indianapolis and citizens through discussion and actions.

We did community-scoping workshops, and introduced concepts of EJ and environmental health. We were interested in Brownfields and the link between environment and health.

The premise is even though the environmental is multi-media and exposure to chemicals comes from air, water, soil, and food. We focused on air first, since it affects all of us. There are three steps in our vision of evaluation.

- 1) Identify the socio economic factors and how to correlate with indicators of environmental exposure. Used info from Toxic Release Inventory (TRI).
- 2) Evaluate whether exposures could increase health risks.
- 3) Evaluate health patterns to determine whether those we see in Marion County health databases correlate with the predictions of our model.

Is there an EJ issue? We used 1990 census socio economic data, GIS data. We concluded: increased percent of low-income (<\$25,000) people within 2 km of TRI sites, and a decreased proportion of high income (>\$50K) within the same distance. We also looked at minority vs. white, breakouts by race. There were increased percentages of blacks near the sites, no Asians, and a decreased percentage of whites.

It's important to remember that: correlations can work and let you work across scales; there is not a direct measure of exposure when you work with databases; and effects are due to more than evaluated exposure.

Questions for discussion:

In our evaluation of health risks, we use risk assessment, and it's a troublesome tool. Is it an appropriate tool for environmental equity?

The environment is multi-media (air, water, and soil). Environmental mediums divide regulatory agencies. How do we get regulatory processes integrated across media?

Effects are hard to assess. Time delay factor. Sublethal effects other than cancer are hard to monitor and measure, such as ADD, learning disabilities.

What have we learned and how does it apply to NAPA's Social Equity Panel?

Louis Lopez. The Lily Endowment, Indianapolis Foundation, and others funded a study we issued in July; it deals with the emergence of new immigrant population. This was a community-driven study, and the IUPUI public opinion group helped. We looked at this from an assets approach.

Six areas: demographics of population, persistence and aspirations, level of community engagement, institutional experience, employment situation and economic contributions, issue of citizenship.

Findings and assumptions. Indianapolis is different – small ethnic population until last decade. Not as many ethnically segmented communities. Jobs and strength of economy drew people here. Mostly moderate to mid income. Immigrants weren't from one single point of origin. Notion of "Hispanic" is people from 21 countries. Only real common issue is language, and people identified themselves by country. We found wide economic variations and agreement that there has been a big increase in the undocumented population.

Findings:

- 1) Population grew over most recent two years, and 46% came in that time. Half of them intended to stay here.
- 2) Economy was the magnet, but they also they knew someone here.
- 3) Large foreign born population; only 10% were born here.
- 4) Rates of voter registration mirrored that.

- 5) 86% were in the workforce and 25% held more than one job
- 6) Strong interest in learning English and adapting to American culture.
- 7) Majority of all school-age children in public schools.
- 8) Population didn't have much interest in social services. They were here to work.
- 9) Median income was under \$20K, median age of 29, 4.3 people in family, and 39% had kids under 18.
- 10) 90% were renters.
- 11) Many had no high school degree.
- 12) 56% sent money to help relatives.

Implications for social equity? They challenge race/SE/civil rights model. The immigrants are racially monolithic -- 98% said Hispanic/white. Not Hispanic/black. Government and public entities have responded by trying to fit them into the mold of racial issues (black/white). Some newcomers are from countries without representative democracy, countries that may not practice rule of law. They are used to police being judge and jury.

We still see rapid expansion of working poor. Education/economic advancement tempered by the fact that this population is unwilling to forgo immediate economic needs for education.

Felicia Robinson. Federal (EPA) plans for EJ programs are the road map, but the state is where the rubber hits the road. We make civic regulatory decisions that affect the way people live.

Indiana law does not really deal with EJ, and some aspects in state governments may hamper it. We must issue permits rapidly. There is tension between what we "like to do" to further EJ and the way the regulatory system is set up. Federal law supports EJ. State permit and regulatory processes are where to shape policies re EJ. We are on verge of finalizing our Strategic Environmental Justice Plan. This will be our instrument of change in Indiana for our agency. Five key principles.

- 1) Awareness and sensitivity. We will train more than 900 Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) employees to be aware of EJ and how it affects their jobs. A second phase of training will focus on permitting staff. We have the capability to take demographic data, EPA and our data on sources of pollution and overlay them to generate maps at the zip code level or smaller. We can say what else is in an area when we go to a public meeting.
- 2) Public participation. Our staff has done a citizen guide to permitting, rule making, and remediation. We are looking at opportunities to improve processes, such as rule making, permitting, clean up, more.
- 3) Inclusiveness. Community input is key and we will reach out at the start of a process; we will not wait for disputes. We have an EJ coordinator position.
- 4) Proactivity
- 5) Sustainability. Not just interim EJ advisory committee.

Discussion on Social Equity Issues in Indiana

One participant asked if transportation and EJ issues are on the same page. Robinson said DEPM had not coordinated with IN DOT on their training, and maybe they should. They do want all staff in an agency to relate the concept of EJ to what they do. When asked where workshops were held,

she noted that the first workshop was 100 people, and they held some in inner city areas. The last workshop was on TV, and local government TV has become an important means of access.

SELECTED CASE STUDIES IN ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Moderator: Mort Downey, former Deputy Secretary, U.S. Department of Transportation, currently Principal Consultant with PbConsult

Round Table Participants

Rick Hug, Associate Professor, Indiana University Northwest SPEA

Earl Jones, Environmental Justice Project, Dept. of Minority Studies, Indiana University Northwest

Suellen Keiner, Director, NAPA Center on Environment and the Economy

Robert Knox, Deputy Director, EPA Office of Environmental Justice

Bruce McDowell, President, InterGovernmental Management Association, and NAPA Consultant

Sylvia Wilcox, Deputy Commissioner for Legal Affairs, Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Mort Downey: Transportation issues and implementation issues arise in agencies, in courts, etc. Secretary Mineta sees that having 19 people in a van designed for seven is an EJ issue also. People want to work, but they can't get transportation to get there.

USDOT wanted more sensitivity to EJ and sees knowledge in this area as the basis for better decision making. DOT wants to influence state and local agencies to do more in this area, and is sensitive to issues of timing and the lengthy processes. We need EJ and environmental streamlining.

Regulatory side. The president signed an executive order (EO 12898) in 2/94, and DOT got an order out on EJ in 4/97. Took time to make it clear and to decide how to do it right so the department can show basis if something winds up in court. The department tried to show that EJ was part of other processes, not a totally new one.

The Clinton administration did not get as much done in the regulatory process arena as it wanted; had hoped to issue final regulations on surface transportation planning process, but time ran out. It looks as if Secretary Mineta will carry forward on this.

DOT recognizes that civil rights is different from EJ, but see that both focus on some of the same issues. We kept the Office of Civil Rights busy on these EJ issues and they did a good job.

Within GPRA, DOT set environmental concerns as one of five major departmental goals, and the departmental web site reflects this. We invested in new transportation planning models and tried to pull together a lot of things that would create good results. We also made investments in livable communities, welfare to work. We looked at all of this as part of a package. For example, when the Clinton administration arrived at DOT, they found DOT policy was not to invest in Brownfields! We changed this.

Bruce McDowell: Permitting is different than transportation issues, which deal with grant making. The federal government has to convince 50 states and 340 metro areas to do something -- from lawyers to planners. All DOT programs must relate to the plans developed at metro or state levels.

Transportation relies more on Title VI requirement to use all federal funds in a non-discriminatory fashion. Title VI has been around since 1964; why has it taken so long to use for this purpose? Concepts of EJ only crystallized in the mid-1990s. Transportation planning has huge responsibility. Through the 1990s, transportation planners figured out how to add air quality planning. Prediction is EJ planning will be added to this. EJ planning is a very different additional kind of planning, which will require different training as well as different ways to monitor and enforce.

The lawyer's approach is one I characterize as the negative approach. They focus on no discrimination in decision making rather than the result. A case in Los Angeles was filed in 1994 and said plans for transit in LA were a poor use of funds and were discriminatory. LA was beginning heavy rail and some light rail. A lot of underserved areas were still not fully integrated into the moving economy. The suit said if you took the rail money and improved bus services in the inner city, it would unlock a reservoir of vitality. There were three years of negotiations and a settlement. This is the benchmark for beginning to define EJ in the transportation field.

The timeline has been: from 1964 with legal requirement to 1994 with the present executive order and the suit filed in LA, to 1996 and the settlement, to 1997 and DOT guidelines, to 1999 when the guidelines became effective in terms of certifying planning processes in metro organizations that do required planning for DOT.

Only 129 of 340 metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) are required to be certified; the majority thus have no mechanism to enforce. What can the federal government do? Remind and train. What kind of new analysis do you need in metro and state plans? Have to look at the results of the current systems and planned additions. Small metro areas have very small planning staffs, and thus a capacity problem. Some larger MPOs are leading the way, and these case studies are part of the DOT web page. DOT had trained 46 states as of March 2001.

Another part of the planning process is major involvement of the people affected. It is hard to involve people when they don't have a way to get to meeting or have problems with childcare, etc. -- this presents a whole different take on what it takes to get involved. Can't just involve people at the agency's convenience.

Earl Jones. Transportation planning in northwest Indiana has been a very volatile process, and it may have to do with the way the planning process is structured and the way the public participation component is structured. There are issue about certification of the MPO in NW IN, corrective action issue, and conflict surrounding it. Two questions I'm interested in. One is, given that the executive order was in place at that time and DOT guidelines were issued in 1997, how was it possible for this conflict to occur over transportation planning? Second is, in light of observations I make from the analysis, what kinds of insights can be made to further EJ and public participation in the planning process?

The Interfaith Federation challenged recertification of NW IN Regional Planning Commission status as the administrator of federal and state transportation money in NW IN. They said there are

two transportation systems – separate and not equal. The plan proposed \$180 million, 68% on highways, 1% on buses, yet Lake County, IN alone, has 77,000 people in poverty. There was no bus transportation for the entire region.

The Regional Planning Commission noted that 69% goes to transit, 31% to highways, and there is a commitment to older cities. Steve Strains said “the planning organization being the commission has done all possible to work with the Interfaith Federation, but they have not responded. Failed for two years to take part in planning process. It is tough to sit with people who refuse to take part. Their issues are our issues. They misrepresent the facts.”

On 10/7/99, FHWA issued a summary report that directed the commission to address environmental issues by a given date. The commission was to identify and address disproportionately high adverse human, health, and environmental effects, more thoroughly address allocation of resources, and improve outreach efforts to minority and low-income communities.

In an analysis of the public participation element of the plan, I concluded that the approach the commission used to incorporate participation in transportation planning entailed using the existing organizational structure with established members as the decision-making body to make recommendations to a higher level part of organization. The Planning Commission used a two-stage public participation approach to establish public participation principles in the planing process. The policy says involve low-income and minority population, including identifying effects and alternatives and mitigation.

Several barriers may have constrained integrating EJ:

- 1) Method of involvement used existing committee structure.
- 2) Lack of clear guidelines re implementation of EJ when planning process began.
- 3) EJ was a new concept when this process began. The planning commission might appears to have continued the process until 2/99 without modifying it to be consistent with 4/97 guidelines.

General observation:

- 1) Manner in which commission concept and implementation of public participation points to the need to differentiate between different functions of participation. What is needed is a paradigm shift to incorporate worldviews of people of color and low-income population.
- 2) Effective EJ planning may require integration of public participation components into all stages of the planning process.
- 3) Integrating three EJ principles into the planning process requires identifying each stage and asking appropriate research questions, i.e., do goals have disproportionate impact?
- 4) How does EJ occur in areas where there is little or no community-based involvement? What set of conditions effectuate cost-beneficial environmental justice?
- 5) Infusing EJ into transportation planning is a process of social, structural change. Change roles of participants and stakeholders and the inclusion of different sets of stakeholders.

Sylvia Wilcox. Where are we in EJ following President Clinton’s EO of 1994? Lawyers would say not quite sure. It requires federal agencies to make achievement of EJ part of their individual missions. The Executive Order said there must be a working group to guide federal agencies in

evaluating and examining data collected. Also said agencies must identify disproportionately high adverse effects of programs on minorities and people of low income. The order does not have the effect of law; its intention is to improve the internal management of federal agencies.

There have been several court decisions since then. In Fort Wayne, a case arose over opposition to a landfill. The Environmental Appeals Board said EO did not have effect of law, but gave guidance and the opportunity for EPA to exercise wide discretion in implementing the presidential EO. EPA allowed an exchange of information among concerned community people with the landfill operator.

In another case, South Camden required a preliminary injunction against NJ regarding permit for a cement company. The judge convened those involved by phone and gave parties two days to read a previous Alabama case. The District Court granted South Camden request for injunction. Used 42 USC 1983 (rather than Sec 602). Called Civil Action for the Deprivation of Rights. Final District Court ruling enjoined cement company from operating its facility; citizens should be free of disparate impacts. The cases show that the court needs to be creative in effecting EJ issues. There is a danger in creating law in an ad hoc fashion.

Rick Hug: decided to forgo his presentation in the interest of hearing more from others.

Suellen Keiner. Under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), all federal agencies have responsibility to analyze the cumulative environmental impact of their actions. There is a strong connection between that responsibility and EJ issues. Thirty years after NEPA, we still do not have a good handle on scientific basis to analyze cumulative impact. That's the first public administration question it would help to have more thinking on.

Second PA question is how can government officials be more creative and proactive in outreach to and involvement of disadvantaged communities? These communities are not necessarily equipped with access to needed resources (lawyers, scientific data) to pull together quickly to react to proposals. Project will look at models EPA could use for technical assistance to community groups.

We need to turn the process on end so government can supply info on demographics, areas that need to be protected, areas that are saturated with pollution. Then a company can see problems it may face and propose way to address.

Discussion of Case Studies in Environmental Justice

There was discussion about whether EO-12898 would get rescinded, and most thought it would not. No one was aware that the state of Indiana would have a similar order in the near future. Participants talked about the fact that EJ issues extend beyond federal or state agencies that have the primary responsibility for environmental protection. One point was that related federal technical assistance grants are only in two areas (SuperFund, military base base rehab), but allow only scientific advice, no legal advice. This is a problem for communities. One participant encouraged the SE Panel to make this point. Congress is the one who has to change this.

Phil Rutledge closed the meeting by highlighting problems of definition. Environmental justice is one of the manifestations to achieve broader SE in society. What can public administrators identify as practical things we can do to move this along?

Date: Sat, 5 Jan 2002 10:53:43 -0800 (PST)
From: Egbert Lawrence <egbertl4pj@yahoo.com>
Subject: Re: Ideas for 2002
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Cc: UUAWO@aol.com

Dear Howard,

HAPPY NEW YEAR and thank you for your message to us interfaith colleagues. I am responding to your letter in two ways. First, as one who "represents" the Unitarian Universalist Washington Office for Faith in Action, my role is exactly the one you wish to move beyond, education, sign on letters, and public statements. I personally am not opposing a more vigorous approach but would have to spend a bit of time checking on the ground rules from Meg Riley and Rob Cavanaugh.

Second, I should remind myself that I live in Baltimore bicycling distance from Jonah House, Phil Berrigan, Liz McAlister and crew, where public statements and general education of a religious nature are regularly made. Hm. We should mull that thought over too.

Thanks again. Keep it up. When do we get together next? PEACE! Larry

--- "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org> wrote:

> Dear Interfaith Colleagues:

>
> New Year's greetings! Another year, another time of
> opportunity to work
> toward our goal of global elimination of nuclear
> weapons.
>
> I believe that we should put behind us our losses of
> recent years -- defeat
> of the CTBT in 1999, full funding of national
> missile defense and President
> Bush's notice of withdrawal from the ABM Treaty in
> 2001 -- and become
> bolder and more ambitious in 2002. I suggest that
> we develop and
> implement an approach that is both prophetic and
> practicable, focusing on
> standing down and completely eliminating the global
> nuclear arsenal.
>
> In doing so we should go beyond public statements,
> sign-on letters, and
> general educational programs. We should help
> develop and work for a
> practicable program for eliminating nuclear weapons.
> We should realize
> that the faith community working alone cannot

> achieve this goal. We should
> seek a deeper working relationship not only with our
> current allies in the
> civil-sector peace and disarmament community and a
> wider relationship with
> military leaders and scientists who believe that
> nuclear weapons should be
> eliminated.

>
> In thinking about the latter groups, I realize that
> the term "abolition",
> which I and others in the faith community and some
> in the civil sector use,
> doesn't readily appeal to military leaders and
> moderates in the civil
> sector. A couple of years somebody conducted a
> focus-group survey of
> ordinary citizens and learned that "elimination of
> nuclear weapons" gained
> a more positive response than "abolition".
> However, that isn't a very
> catchy phrase.

>
> As an alternative, I suggest that we consider
> working for the "zero option"
> and that we form a "zero option coalition". Among
> other sources the term
> "zero" comes from statements by two military
> commanders.

>
> On June 10, 1993 General Colin Powell, then serving
> as chairman of the
> Joint Chiefs of Staff (appointed by President George
> H.W. Bush), told a
> Harvard University commencement audience: "I declare
> my hope and declare it
> from the bottom of my heart 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." While serving as commander of the U.S.
> Space Command, General
> Charles Horner (allied air forces commander during
> the Gulf War), said to
> the Defense Writers' Group at a breakfast meeting on
> July 15, 1994: "The
> nuclear weapon is obsolete. I want to get rid of
> them all....I want to go
> to zero."

>
> I suggest we (to be defined below) ask General
> Horner, other military
> leaders who signed the June 2000 statement with
> religious leaders at the

- > Washington National Cathedral, General Lee Butler,
- > former civilian national
- > security leaders (such as Robert McNamara),
- > scientists and other
- > civil-sector experts interested in eliminating
- > nuclear weapons to offer a
- > step-by-step schedule for reaching zero. Such a
- > schedule would deal with
- > categories of U.S. and Russian nuclear weapons and
- > the nuclear arsenals of
- > other states. It might encompass such steps as
- > de-alerting, standing down,
- > dismantling nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles,
- > and securing safe
- > storage of fissile material. It should also include
- > methods for achieving
- > transparency and verification.
- >
- > Perhaps there could be a web site where these ideas
- > are presented and
- > opened for debate. Persons from other countries
- > around the world could be
- > drawn in.
- >
- > We would not necessarily seek a consensus on which
- > plan is the most
- > effective. Rather we would be able to indicate that
- > a number of experts
- > believe that a step-by-step approach to reaching
- > zero is practicable, that
- > several alternative schemes are possible. The "zero
- > option" would become a
- > catch phrase for what we are seeking.
- >
- > As to the "we", it would be possible to work with
- > the Center for Defense
- > Information and other organizations that are part of
- > the Coalition to
- > Reduce Nuclear Dangers to solicit sets of
- > going-to-zero proposals. The
- > bigger challenge is for the faith community to
- > become more actively engaged
- > with military leaders who share the vision of zero
- > nuclear weapons, and
- > also with scientists who have technical knowledge of
- > the subject. It
- > isn't a customary alliance. The closest we've come
- > is the National
- > Cathedral statement, but this was a one-time event
- > as far as connecting
- > religious and military leaders.
- >
- > We are aware that many military leaders are nervous
- > about working with

> religious leaders, who they view as pacifists. We
> can speculate that most
> of them wouldn't be part of a broad alliance that
> includes such "radicals"
> as Peace Action, WAND, Greenpeace, and the like.
>
> It might be possible, though, to form a zero option
> coalition (formal or
> informal) involving some top religious leaders
> (heads of communion or
> ecumenical officer level), retired generals and
> admirals, and leading
> scientists. They would offer their combined
> prestige to advance ideas on
> how to achieve the zero option. Staff support could
> come from existing
> organizations. Separately other organizations could
> pick up their
> proposals and press President Bush and members of
> Congress to endorse a
> step-by-step approach to reaching zero. "Support
> the zero option" would be
> the slogan.
>
> We could also make this a global effort, first by
> making contact with
> counterparts in Russia, then in Great Britain and
> France, in other NATO
> countries, and elsewhere. Already we have
> connections with religious
> organizations in Europe and Canada with this
> interest, with the World
> Council of Churches, and Pax Christi International.
> Some civil-sector
> organizations are in touch with Russian
> organizations. Through these
> contacts there could be citizen diplomacy to help
> bring the United States
> and Russia together on a zero-option plan and then
> broaden it to other
> nuclear-weapon states.
>
> I offer these ideas for your consideration. I know
> that some of the
> participants in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear
> Disarmament prefer an
> incremental approach that focuses on "realistic"
> objectives. Therefore,
> those of us who want a bolder approach might want to
> form a sub-group to
> develop and push for more prophetic action. Having
> regained my optimism,
> I believe that a more ambitious effort is
> practicable and can be achieved

> if we develop a broader alliance. Even with our
> present resources.
>
> I would be interested in your response. Because I
> haven't yet set up a
> list-serve, you can reply to all if you want to.
>
> Shalom,
> Howard
>
>

Do You Yahoo!?

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From: PVmsmagic@aol.com
Date: Sun, 6 Jan 2002 13:04:32 EST
Subject: Happy New Year
To: debate44646@yahoo.com
CC: mupj@igc.apc.org
X-Mailer: AOL 7.0 for Windows US sub 118

Jim and Char,

What a surprise and pleasure to receive the minutes of our 2001 MUPJ board meeting. It beats me how you managed to keep them in your mind over such a long period of time.

You're doing a great job on *Peace Leaf*. I get a hint of when an issue is coming out by receiving bills from the Western Ohio Conference!

Phil

To: ogragc@aol.com, glaszakovits_gb@brethren.org, 76622.637@compuserve.com, thart@dfms.org, marsusab@aol.com, J._Daryl_Byler@mcc.org, lisaw@nccusa.org, cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org, mweiner@rac.org, egbertl4pj@yahoo.com, stiefr@ucc.org, conoverp@ucc.org, jhorman@umc-gbcs.org, jhanson@umc-gbcs.org, gpowers@nccbuscc.org

From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Subject: Proposed web site for zero option

Cc:

Bcc:

X-Attachments:

In-Reply-To:

References:

Dear Colleagues,

I am continuing to think about next steps in our quest for nuclear disarmament. I don't want to abandon what we've been doing together with sign-on letters and action alerts on immediate issues, but I would like to work together for longer-range goals in cooperation with other sectors.

I have tried out the idea of "zero option" among several people from civil-sector organizations. The term has been favorably received, but there is caution on how far we can push for this goal at this time. There is encouragement to form stronger ties between various sectors -- religious, military, scientific, etc. -- but realization that this will take time to develop.

I'm wondering whether a first step might be to encourage greater dialogue among persons from these sectors on what practical steps are needed to exercise the zero option. This could be done by setting up a web site -- www.zero-option.net or some such name -- dedicated to presentation and discussion of concrete proposals for elimination of nuclear weapons. We could ask retired military leaders, scientists, and other experts to present their ideas for getting to zero. Members of Congress and their staffs could be welcome to participate and also persons in the government to the extent they are willing. We could start in the United States and then broaden the effort to encompass experts and civil-sector organizations in Russia and other nations.

This web site might be sponsored primarily by denominational offices to give it identity and respectability. They would be identified on the home page. I'm willing to serve as moderator, but we would need someone with web site capability to help with entries.

There could be sections for (a) basic facts on number and type of nuclear weapons, by possessor (to be obtained from the Center for Defense Information), (b) various proposals for going to zero, (c) a collection of policy statements from denomination and other faith-based entities on the subject (with linkage to their web pages), and (d) a chat room for discussing the various proposals. The web site would be used exclusively for information sharing and discussion and would not be used for action alerts. A draft introductory statement is offered below.

As we engage retired military leaders and scientists in this kind of dialogue, we can then explore how we might work together to get governmental policy makers to adopt and carry out our ideas. This could start in the United States and then broaden to work with counterpart organizations abroad. This might lead to some citizen diplomacy to encourage the United States, Russia, and other possessors of nuclear weapons to agree upon steps for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

What do you think of this idea? What clarification do you want? What modification would you propose? Would your office be interested in participating in this venture? If we go ahead with it, do you have talent in your office who can help design and set up the web site?

Shalom,

Howard

###

Draft Introduction to Proposed Web Site (www.zero-option.net)

"The nuclear weapon is obsolete. I want to get rid of them all....I want to go to zero." General Charles Horner, July 15, 1994, at the time commander of the U.S. Space Command.

"I declare my hope and declare it from the bottom of my heart 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." General Colin Powell, June 10, 1993, at the time chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Other military leaders have reached similar conclusions. For instance, Admiral Noel Gayler, while serving as commander-in-chief of all U.S. forces in the Pacific from 1972 to 1976, became convinced that "there is no sensible military use for nuclear weapons." During the period from 1991 to 1994 when General Lee Butler was commander-in-chief of the U.S. Strategic Command, he began what he later described as "the long and arduous intellectual journey from staunch advocate of nuclear deterrence to public proponent of nuclear abolition."

Numerous religious organizations and religious leaders are on record as favoring the total elimination of nuclear weapons. They include Pope John Paul II, National Conference of Catholic Bishops (United States), World Council of Churches, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., many Protestant denominations, Jewish organizations, Muslim organizations, the Dalai Lama, and others.

The crucial question: How do we achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons from Earth -- the zero option?

Because we in the faith community lack technical expertise on the detailed steps for reaching zero, we turn to those who do. Therefore, we invite military leaders, scientists, civilian national security experts, and others to offer their proposals for practical steps and sequence of events that can lead to zero nuclear weapons. We also ask for ideas on how to bring about verification of the results and how to assure the secure storage of fissile material remaining after nuclear warheads are dismantled.

Some may want to address some aspects, such as achieving zero alert for nuclear weapons without necessarily dismantling all of them at this time; or going almost to zero but leaving a residual on each side; or special issues, such as verification. Such ideas will be welcomed.

In addition to presentation of proposals for reaching zero, this web site has a chat room for discussion. It is open to all persons who have relevant observations to make about the proposals and the comments of others in the chat room.

[Instructions for submitting ideas. Perhaps rules for the chat room.]

To: Egbert Lawrence <egbertl4pj@yahoo.com>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Ideas for 2002
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <20020105185343.80690.qmail@web11107.mail.yahoo.com>
References: <3.0.3.32.20020102101119.0068ea18@pop2.igc.org>

At 10:53 AM 1/5/02 -0800, you wrote:

>Dear Howard,
> HAPPY NEW YEAR and thank you for your message to us
>interfaith colleagues. I am responding to your letter
>in two ways. First, as one who "represents" the
>Unitarian Universalist Washington Office for Faith in
>Action, my role is exactly the one you wish to move
>beyond, education, sign on letters, and public
>statements.....

Larry,

I don't want to abandon what we are doing with sign-on letters, statements, etc., but I want to broaden the issue focus to encompass longer-range matters. I have elaborated this in a separate e-mail regarding a possible separate web site.

With best wishes for the New Year,
Howard

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.5.2
Date: Mon, 07 Jan 2002 11:53:51 -0500
From: "Tom Collina" <tcollina@ucsusa.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Scenarios for zero option

Howard, I am happy to talk more about this, but I continue to believe that this is not the time for a push on elimination. deeper cuts yes, zero not yet. best, tom

>>> "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org> 01/04/02 10:37AM >>>
Dear Tom,

As further development of my thinking on nuclear disarmament, I have drafted the following "Query: How to Achieve the Zero Option for Nuclear Weapons", to be addressed by representatives of religious organizations to military leaders and other experts who have stated their support for total elimination of nuclear weapons. It asks them to provide us with a scenario for reaching this goal.

We would want to make the responses public as a means of showing that experts know the steps necessary to achieve the zero option and to encourage public discussion on this issue. These scenarios could be posted on a web site that is set up for interactive response.

I am wondering if the Union of Concerned Scientists would help us reach key scientists who favor elimination of nuclear weapons. I am asking Bruce Blair for help in reaching retired military leaders. Perhaps one of you would be interested in posting the response on your web site, set up for interactive response. Perhaps a new, interactive web site could be set up: www.zero-option.net.

As this process is going on, I would like to explore the possibility of creating some kind of "zero option coalition" among religious leaders, military leaders, and scientists -- an unusual combination that combines different strengths. However, collecting the disarmament scenarios will be useful whether or not we take this further step.

I'll give you a call to discuss this further.

Shalom,
Howard

###

Draft Query: How to Achieve the Zero Option for Nuclear Weapons

We, the undersigned representatives of religious organizations, welcome the initiative of President George W. Bush and President Vladimir Putin to make substantial reductions in the strategic nuclear arsenals of the United States and Russia. We agree with President Bush that the Cold War is over and that the doctrine of mutually assured destruction is obsolete. That being the case, we urge that nuclear arms reduction go deeper than the level now being considered and that reductions occur at a faster rate.

Indeed, we believe that the goal should be the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, not only those of the United States and Russia but also those held by all other possessors.

We are not alone in calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Many top ranking U.S. military leaders have come to this conclusion. For example, Admiral Noel Gayler, while serving as commander-in-chief of all U.S. forces in the Pacific from 1972 to 1976, became convinced that "there is no sensible military use for nuclear weapons." During the period from 1991 to 1994 when General Lee Butler was commander-in-chief of the U.S. Strategic Command, he began what he later described as "the long and arduous intellectual journey from staunch advocate of nuclear deterrence to public proponent of nuclear abolition."

General Colin Powell, when he was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (appointed by President George H.W. Bush), told a Harvard University commencement audience in June 1993: "I declare my hope and declare it from the bottom of my heart 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." While serving as commander of the U.S. Space Command, General Charles Horner (allied air forces commander during the Gulf War), told the Defense Writers' Group at a breakfast meeting in July 1994: "The nuclear weapon is obsolete. I want to get rid of them all....I want to go to zero."

A crucial question is: how do we achieve the zero option? Not being military experts, we turn to military leaders, scientists, and other civilian experts for their answer to this question. We are interested in learning about alternative scenarios that outline a step-by-step approach to the elimination of various categories of nuclear weapons within a reasonable period of time. These steps might entail such processes as de-alerting, standing down, dismantling nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles, and providing for safe storage of fissile material.

We realize that experts are likely to offer a variety of approaches on how to reach zero. We would like to receive their suggestions and share them with others in the religious community and the broader public. This can provide the basis for significant public discussion on how to eliminate nuclear weapons in a manner that makes the world a much better place.

Proposed signers: denominational representatives, such as heads of Washington offices and headquarters peace and justice officers.

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: jhorman@umc-gbcs.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: P/J grant application
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Janet,

Please send me the guidelines and application for a Peace with Justice grant.

Thanks,
Howard

To: "Jennifer Pope" <webaei@aol.com>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Query
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Ms. Pope:

Would AEI be interested in becoming my agent to market five screenplays I have written? Because you are also a production company, perhaps AEI would be interested in producing one or more of them. I have available one-page synopses and completed scripts if you would like to review them.

My screenplays are slices of Americana. There is no physical violence, car chases, sex scenes, or nudity but considerable interpersonal conflict, noticeable character growth, and plenty of action to carry the story. They include:

SUPER WEDNESDAY, a romance comedy with a touch of mystery. A widower supermarket manager in his mid-to-late forties clashes with a divorced, female police detective called in to investigate an anonymous threat received just before Halloween. Before the day is over an unexpected romance blossoms. This occurs as the daily life of the supermarket unfolds with drama and comedy. This could be a vehicle to bring Tom Hanks and Helen Hunt together again, or a similar pair.

SPRING CHICKENS, a comedy in which the Odd Couple meets the Bad News Bears. Two old guys in New York walk out on their wives at the opera, which they detest, and head for Florida. They become managers of rival senior softball teams (the spring chickens) and play out their long-standing feud. Their wives, borrowing an idea from Mozart's "Cosi fan Tutte", show up in disguise and spy on them until reconciliation occurs after the championship game. A pair of septuagenarian actors, such as Clinton Eastwood and James Garner, would be right for the roles, teamed with a pair of well-known actresses in their sixties.

SUNDAY BOX. With help from their womenfolk three generations of stubborn men (grandfather, son, grandson) offer mutual forgiveness for long-standing grievances and achieve reconciliation. This is of the genre of the Hallmark Hall of Fame and the CBS Sunday Night Movie, but it could also be a feature film.

LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT, a Christmas drama. A querulous band of travelers stranded by a blizzard in a little country church become the reluctant cast for the Christmas pageant with life-change consequences. It is essentially an ensemble piece, though the pastor has a central role.

A **GLORIOUS SEASON** tells the story of a 1944 high school football team with World War II looming in the background. The team has to resolve internal conflict between rival players; deal with racism on the team, in the league, and in the community; and compete with rival teams. The war keeps appearing in various ways.

I also have in the works one in which "Mr. Smith goes to Washington" to work for the Food Safety Agency where he unexpectedly becomes a whistle blower. It will be completed within the next three months.

The latter draws upon my experience working in and around the federal government. **SUPER WEDNESDAY** is derived from my observation of shifting drama and comedy that goes on every day in a supermarket and puts a blossoming romance in its midst. In **SUNDAY BOX** I deal with the need for forgiveness in parent-child conflict and broken marriage, reflecting what I have seen and experienced in family life. **LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT** is a complete revision of a three-act play that had five performances at a downtown Washington church; it introduces skeptics of religion that I have met over the years. **A GLORIOUS SEASON** and **SPRING CHICKENS** frame my own sports career, as a high school quarterback in the 1940s and as a senior softball player in recent years.

By the latter you can identify me as an old guy (age 73 going on 74). But don't let that turn you aside. I took up senior softball when I semi-retired at age 70, improved each year, and hit a grand slam last summer in my fourth season. At the same time I took seriously the challenge of screenwriting, something I had previously dabbled in. I'm improving each year and now need a good agent who will help me hit a "grand slam" in this field. I'm in good health and can travel as required. I should have another six to eight years in this new career, time enough to see my current output into production and develop several more ideas that I have in mind.

My training for film writing includes a course in television production at American University, workshops sponsored by the Maryland Writers' Association and the Writer's Center of Bethesda, Maryland (the most recent one taught by Adam Kulakow, a Hollywood screenwriter), reading books on screenwriting, watching movies analytically, and writing and re-writing these five screenplays. I use Final Draft to provide correct format. All of my screenplays are registered with the Writers Guild of America.

I can e-mail you synopses if you are interested and mail you the full script of any or all of my screenplays if you want to read them.

With best regards,
Howard W. Hallman

6508 Wilmett Road
Bethesda, MD 20817

Phone: 301 897-3668
Fax: 301 896-0013
E-mail: mupj@igc.org

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

Dear Mr. Kline:

I'm sorry you are not interested in my screenplay SUPER WEDNESDAY, but thanks for returning the script.

Previously I sent you a description of SPRING CHICKENS, the Odd Couples meets Bad News Bears (senior softball teams), but you didn't request the script. I have three other completed screenplays in case you would like to review one or more of them.

SUNDAY BOX. With help from their womenfolk three generations of stubborn men (grandfather, son, grandson) offer mutual forgiveness for long-standing grievances and achieve reconciliation. This is of the genre of the Hallmark Hall of Fame and the CBS Sunday Night Movie, but it could also be a feature film.

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I also have in the works one in which "Mr. Smith goes to Washington" to work for the Food Safety Agency where he unexpectedly becomes a whistle blower. It will be completed within the next three months.

Please let me know if you would like to review one or all of these screenplays.

Sincerely yours,
Howard W. Hallman

6508 Wilmett Road
Bethesda, MD 20817

Phone: 301 897-3668
Fax: 301 896-0013
E-mail: mupj@igc.org

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.5.2
Date: Mon, 07 Jan 2002 12:44:06 -0500
From: "Gerard Powers" <GPowers@usccb.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Ideas for 2002 -Reply

Thnaks, Howard. Very helpful.

We usually use "elimination" or "global ban" or "progressive disarmament"

Date: Tue, 08 Jan 2002 11:06:26 -0500
From: Kerri Wright Platais <kiki@wizard.net>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7 [en]C-CCK-MCD NSCPCD47 (Win95; I)
X-Accept-Language: en
To: Dwight Smith <dosmith6@juno.com>,
 Tony Andrews <andrewsa@saic.com>, Pat Beverly <beverly@erols.com>,
 Jerry Muys <jcm@duncanallen.com>, Jeanne North <jfnorth@aol.com>,
 Ron and Holly Foster <holronfost@aol.com>,
 Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>, Jo Allen <frankjoall@aol.com>,
 Gene Vincent <gene.vincent@starpower.net>
Subject: Draft Minutes from the Meeting held November 14, 2001

Greetings Fellow Outreach Crew,

Please find attached as text and as a file the minutes from our meeting of November 14th. I apologize for the delay, but hope they reach you before our meeting tomorrow night!!

See you then,

Kerri

**Minutes of the Meeting of the Outreach Committee, BUMC
November 14, 2001**

Members present: Howard, Dwight, Haven, Jeanne, Tony, Pat, Kerri and Rev. Ron. The meeting was chaired by Dwight Smith.

Minutes from Previous Meetings

The minutes from the meeting held September 12, 2001 were approved.

Budget

It was noted that the budget went forward as \$15,000 for the next year, up from \$12,000 the year prior. The Operating Budget would be finalized the 17th of December, but no action was required at this meeting.

Dwight said that there was \$13,000 to go on the Building for the Future Budget.

Alternative Gift Ideas

Discussion was given to the idea of an Alternative Gifts Catalogue for Christmas giving that could highlight a few missions or groups we tend to support. Haven and Jeanne volunteered to steer the project and after further discussion it was decided that the groups would include: 1) Bethesda Cares, 2) SOME, 3) The African University, 4) Community Ministries of Montgomery

County, and 5) Casa Pueblo. The gift catalogue would begin with the advent season and continue until Christmas.

Report on the Poverty Forum

Everyone felt the Poverty Forum held on October 23, 2001 had been a success, with 15 congregations in attendance. Thanks went out particularly to Haven and Jeanne who had put so much time into making it a success, as well as the entire crew for their joint effort!! Haven had written the draft summary document and was waiting for Becky's reaction. Once approved, it would be distributed to all that attended. Additional discussion was given to the design of the cover and printing costs (to be included from the Outreach Budget for approximately \$200-\$300).

Next Steps. Haven suggested we not lose momentum and could begin by focusing on one or two issues of importance to our congregation. Howard said he would like to see what issues tied into the current legislative schedule, as it was important to lobby for those who have no voice, but Tony was not comfortable in pursuing a political venue. Rev. Ron suggested we hold another meeting in February to set priorities and said that he thought affordable housing was an issue many people would back. Pat said that she would like to see BUMC focus on the county-level.

The Committee approved that \$5,000 of "seed money" come from the Building for the Future Budget to fund follow-up initiatives and issues that would emerge from the Poverty Forum.

Other Business

Jeanne asked for volunteers to help feed the homeless women of the Calvary Shelter on Sunday November 18. She said that she would buy the food, and Dwight said that he would follow-up on the delivery and coverage, along with Tony.

Date of Next Meeting

The Outreach Committee would next meet in January, 2002!!!

Prepared by: Kerri Wright Platais

Note to Committee: As acting scribe for the past two years (with help from Tony in a pinchJ), I respectfully request to be relieved of my duties this next year (due in part to my increased work load) in hopes that another able-bodied being would take the minutes. Thanks very much.

To: mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: New list-serve
Cc:
Bcc: icnd
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

I have now established a list-serve with Yahoo Groups to serve the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. You should have received an invitation to join and can subscribe by replying. Otherwise you can send an e-mail to interfaithnd-subscribe@yahoogroups.com. Write "subscribe" on the subject line.

I intend to use this list-serve as my primary means of communication with participants in the Interfaith Committee. It will also enable subscribers to communicate directly with others. After a week or so, to give persons time to subscribe, I will cease using my own list. So if you want to keep in touch, please sign up.

If you have any comment or questions, contact me at 301 896-0013 or at mupj@igc.org.

Shalom,
Howard

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

Thanks for joining this new list serve.

For our records would you supply your name and organization.

Thanks,
Howard Hallman

Reply-To: <lisaw@nccusa.org>
From: "Lisa Wright" <nccwsdc@bellatlantic.net>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: FW: January 10, 2002 WISC Community Day, the Same info is in the attachment and the body of the email.
Date: Thu, 10 Jan 2002 10:52:35 -0500
X-MSMail-Priority: High
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook IMO, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2910.0)
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4
Importance: High

FYI

Lisa

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

From: Lisa Wright [mailto:nccwsdc@bellatlantic.net]
Sent: Monday, January 07, 2002 11:47 AM
To: Barbara Green; Asma Lateef; John Johnson; Tom Hart; Tiffany Heath;
Ted Keating; Susie Johnson; Susan Thompson; Sandy Sorensen; Sammie
Moshenberg; Rosanne Rustemeyer; Russ Siler; Ron Stief; Robert D. Miller;
Richard Foltin; Ray Almeida; Pat Conover; Ned Stowe; Miriam A. Young;
Mike Dodd; Michael Kuchinsky; Merrill Smith; Meg Riley; Maura Browne;
Mary Elizabeth Clark; Marty Shupack; Mark Pelavin; Mark Harrison; Mark
Brown; Marie Dennis; Marian Franz; Maria Riley; Leon Spencer; Larry
Goodwin; Ken Brooker Langston; Kay Bengston; Kathy Thornton; Kathy
Selvaggio; Judy Coode; Joe Volk; Jim Winkler; Jim McDonald; Jim Matlack;
Jim Bowman; Jere Skipper; Jaydee Hansen; Janet Horman; J. Daryl Byler;
Howard Hartman; Herb & Beulah Blinder; Heather Foote; Greg Laszakovits;
Gerry Flood; Frances Horner; Eliezer Valentin-Castanon; Elenora Giddings
Ivory; David Saperstein; Cyndi Phillips; Corinne Whitlatch; Curtis
Ramsey-Lucas; Chris Hobgood; Cathrine Gordon; Carl Foreman; Bob Tiller;
Barbara Kohnen; John Taylor
Cc: Martin Rock
Subject: January 10, 2002 WISC Community Day, the Same info is in the
attachment and the body of the email.
Importance: High

Dear Friends:

Following is more information about our agenda for Jan. 10.

PLEASE RSVP with Martin Rock in our office ASAP, so he will know how many
people we can expect for lunch!

Thanks!

Lisa

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

From: Brenda Girton-Mitchell [mailto:nccwsd@bellatlantic.net]
Sent: Friday, January 04, 2002 5:17 PM
To: martin rock
Cc: Tsehai Dirar; Mary Cooper; Lisa Wright; Joan Maruskin; Heather

Nolen; Gabriel Habib; Donna Derr; Barbara Saunders; Jane Strachan
Subject: January 10, 2002 WISC Community Day, the Same info is in the
attachment and the body of the email.
Importance: High

WISC Community Building Day 2002

The Washington Interreligious Staff Community
Needs You!

Please join with your colleagues on
Thursday, January 10, 2002 from 12-5
100 Maryland Avenue NE
Room 1&2

This will be a time of sharing as we prepare for the next legislative
session. We want to know what your organization is doing to impact public
policy, but most of all, we need to get energized for the work that lies
ahead in 2002. This must be is a team effort for our offices. *

12 Noon Lunch
Keynote Speaker (E.J. Dionne –invited)
1:00 Who and What is WISC? Elnora Giddings-Ivory
1:15 Community Building – Getting to Know You !
Facilitator - Kay Bengston
2:15 Getting the work done- who -what -when –where-why and
How? Overview of priorities. The role of Working Groups. Facilitator - Meg
Riley
Break
3:30 What's Happening on the Hill? Speakers invited from the White House
and Congressional Staff. Facilitator Lisa Wright
4:15 Wrap –up –What do we do now? Facilitator -John Johnson

*Each WISC Office is encouraged to invite administrative, advocacy and
program staff to participate in this Community Building Day.
A light lunch will be provided. Please rsvp to Martin Rock (202) 544-2350.

Brenda Girton-Mitchell, JD
Associate General Secretary for Public Policy and
Director of the Washington Office
National Council of churches
110 Maryland Ave. NE, Suite 108
Washington, DC 20002
Tel: 202-544-2350 Fax: 202-543-1297
E-mail: bgirtonm@nccusa.org
Website: www.nccusa.org

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\WISC Community Building Day 2002 FLYER.doc"

X-Sender: jdi@[63.106.26.66]
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.0
Date: Mon, 14 Jan 2002 13:48:44 -0500
To: jdi@clw.org (John Isaacs)
From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>
Subject: 2002 Congressional, Political And National Security Schedule

2002 CONGRESSIONAL, POLITICAL AND NATIONAL SECURITY SCHEDULE

(As an attachment and in the body of this e-mail)

JANUARY

January 21 Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday
January 23 Congress reconvenes for 2nd session
January 29 President Bush's State of the Union address to Congress

FEBRUARY

February 1 Deadline for Pentagon report laying out cost, schedule, testing and performance goals for ballistic missile defense programs (Sec. 202 of Defense Authorization bill)
February 4 Probable date for President to submit annual budget to Congress
February 15-25 Congressional Presidents' Day recess
February 18 Presidents' Day holiday

MARCH

March 5 California Republican primary for Governor and Democratic primary for Rep. Condit's seat
March 12 Texas Democratic primary for Senator: Kirk, Bentsen, Morales, & Cunningham
March 22 - April 8 Congressional Easter recess
March 27 First night of Passover
March 29 Good Friday
March 31 Easter Sunday

APRIL

April 8 Congress reconvenes

MAY

May 7 North Carolina Democratic and Republican primary for Senate
May 24 - June 3 Congressional Memorial Day recess
May 27 Memorial Day

JUNE

June 15 Deadline for Administration report on a plan to secure nuclear weapons, material and expertise in Russia (sec. 1205 of Defense Authorization bill)
June 28-July 8 Congressional Independence Day recess

JULY

July 4 Independence Day
July 8 Congress reconvenes
July 26 -Sept. 4 House summer recess

AUGUST

August 2 - Sept. 3 Senate summer recess

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 2 Labor Day

September 3 & 4 Congress reconvenes

Sept. 6 Rosh Hashana begins at sundown

Sept. 10 New Hampshire Republican primary for Senate: Sen. Smith vs. Rep.

Sununu

September 15 Yom Kippur begins at sundown

OCTOBER

October 1 Fiscal Year 2003 begins

October 4 Tentative congressional adjournment day

October 14 Columbus Day

NOVEMBER

November 5 Election Day

November 6 Ramadan begins

November 11 Veterans' Day

November 28 Thanksgiving

November 29 First night of Hanukkah

DECEMBER

December 25 Christmas

N.B. All deadlines and due dates for Congress and the Administration should be considered flexible; both branches of government frequently act later than scheduled.

COUNCIL FOR A LIVABLE WORLD

110 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. 20002, (202) 543-4100

World Wide Web: www.clw.org E-mail: clw@clw.org

John Isaacs, President Dan Koslofsky, Legislative Director

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

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\schedule2002.wpd"

To: cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Meeting with Franklin Miller
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Catherine,

Here are the notes from the meeting with Franklin Miller

Howard

###

To: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

Dear Colleagues:

Here are some notes on a meeting held November 20, 2001 with Franklin C. Miller, special assistant to the president and senior director for defense policy and arms control, National Security Council. Attendees from the faith community consisted of Jerry Powers, U.S. Catholic Conference; Joe Volk, Friends Committee on National Legislation; Lisa Wright, National Council of Churches; and Howard Hallman, Methodists United for Peace with Justice.

Mr. Miller started by stating the view of President Bush that the Cold War is over. The president's response has three components: (1) end the notion that the United States and Russia are military rivals and draw Russia closer to the West; (2) reduce the level of nuclear weapons; (they will still play a role in security, for the world is not ready for nuclear disarmament); (3) get out of the ABM Treaty, an underpinning for mutual annihilation. Bush's War College speech of May 1 is the best statement of his current views.

The reductions of U.S. strategic weapons to 1,700 to 2,200 that Bush announced while meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin will take place over ten years. This is a unilateral declaration that reflects U.S. interests and needs. They don't want a traditional arms control treaty with its long delays. The arms control bureaucracy is an impediment to progress. Putin will subsequently announce a reduction to 1,500. He wants codification of the mutual reductions, so there will be more discussion. Likely the verification and transparency provision of START I will be used.

Joe asked about the Smith provision in defense authorization that prohibits U.S. reductions. Miller wasn't well informed on the status on Capitol Hill, but he said they support the Senate provision for outright repeal.

Jerry asked about what kind of targeting guidance goes with the 1,700 figure. Miller said that the number is a presidential decision to get out of the cold war vestige, for there is no military confrontation with Russia anywhere. The Pentagon will have several months to come up with a targeting plan that reflects this number. Reductions will include the 50 MX missiles and four Trident submarines. However, warheads will be retained. Tactical nuclear weapons are not covered. The White House will ultimately decide on new guidance for a smaller nuclear force.

Howard asked why stop at 1,700. Miller gave a long exposition about how nuclear deterrence prevented war in Europe and is still a necessity of U.S. policy. Getting under 2,000 is a significant improvement.

Regarding de-alerting, Miller stated that the idea is cosmetically attractive but impractical. If you de-alert only part of the arsenal, the remaining weapons become more vulnerable. Total de-alerting can't be verified. However, not all of

the 1,700 U.S. will be on operational alert. Bombers will take several hours to reload their nuclear weapons. Only some of the submarine fleet will be at sea at any one time. Likewise Russian subs are not at sea and mobile missiles are in their home bases. They are working with Russia on a joint warning system and are not worried about launching by mistake. The commitment to de-alerting expressed in Bush's May 2000 campaign speech does not reflect current presidential policy.

Regarding the ABM Treaty, it is based upon mutual fear, said Miller. They'll work it out with Russia, for Putin is pragmatic.

Lisa asked about nonproliferation policies, including the lifting of sanctions on India and Pakistan. Miller said they were counterproductive because denying Pakistan assistance on conventional weapons has made them rely more on nuclear weapons. There is a need to rethink sanctions.

They continue to be concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons and are worried about the deal between Russia and Iran. The key is to keep fissile material safe. The money spent on Nunn-Lugar and other measures in the past ten years has been a good investment. The Clinton administration tried but failed to help Russia shut down three nuclear power reactors that produce plutonium as a by-product. Now Rumsfeld opposes this initiative.

Howard asked about the possible expanding role for nuclear weapons, such as in response to biological and chemical weapons and for use against bunkers and caves. Miller reaffirmed the traditional policy of nuclear deterrence to prevent aggression against the United States by any means, including conventional and all kinds of weapons of mass destruction. They don't want any nation to think it can use biological or chemical weapons against U.S. without a strong response. (He emphasized "state actor".) Therefore, they will not say "no first use".

Joe asked whether deep cuts will lead to developing new kinds of nuclear weapons. Miller said, "absolutely not". He dismissed the need for a mini-nuke because it meets no military requirement.

Returning to targeting, Miller said that in his previous role in the Pentagon in 1995 he had found that multiplication of targets in urban areas led to de facto city-busting. He helped bring about a change away from targeting urban populations. In this discussion he referred to just war theory and international law.

November 21, 2001. Revised December 4, 2001.

To: mupj@igc.org

From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Subject: New list serve: second notice

Cc:

Bcc: ograbc@aol.com, ken@bpfna.org, tiller64@starpower.net, bpinguel@afsc.org, jmatlack@erols.com, glaszakovits_gb@brethren.org, dradcliff_gb@brethren.org, washofc@aol.com, tlheath@churchwomen.org, redgar@nccusa.org, heathern@nccusa.org, bgrieves@dfms.org, jmskipper@aol.com, thart@episcopalchurch.org, gthunt@mdo.net, stuwhis@enter.net, disarm@forusa.org, joe@fcn1.org, marsusab@aol.com, CHouleMM@aol.com, dave@paxchristiusa.org, uuawo@aol.com, stiefr@ucc.org, conoverp@ucc.org, jhanson@umc-gbcs.org, WorldPeaceMakers@compuserve.com, mpf@forusa.org, ccosby@dhm.disciples.org, jheim@cc.edu, amygopp@hotmail.com, sdeboe@csm.org, Murraylou2@cs.com, csjp@igc.org, oneilsp@netzero.net, kenanddavid@starpower.net, 76622.637@compuserve.com, bbryant@cbfnet.org, rsider@speakeasy.net, bgreen@wesleysem.edu, wstarman@wesleysem.edu

X-Attachments:

In-Reply-To:

References:

Dear Colleagues,

As I previously reported, I have set up a list-serve for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. After interested parties have subscribed, I will use the list-serve to communicate with you rather than my previous e-list. Subscribers will also be able to communicate with the list.

If you want to be part of this new arrangement, you can subscribe by sending an e-mail to: interfaithnd-subscribe@yahoogroup.com. Write "subscribe" on the subject line.

I look forward to your subscription.

Howard Hallman

To: "GREEN, BARBARA" <bGREEN@wesleysem.edu>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: New list serve: second notice
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <DC1977460103D311B0DE0060943F439F037D61@wesley-exch1.wesleysem.edu>
References:

At 10:55 AM 1/15/02 -0500, you wrote:

>When I tried to subscribe at this address, I got back an "undeliverable"
>message. What's up? Barbara Green

Barbara,

I inadvertently left out an "s". It is
interfaithnd-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

To: mupj@igc.org

From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Subject: Second notice: correction

Cc:

Bcc: ograbc@aol.com, ken@bpfna.org, tiller64@starpower.net, bpinguel@afsc.org, jmatlack@erols.com, glaszakovits_gb@brethren.org, dradcliff_gb@brethren.org, washofc@aol.com, tlheath@churchwomen.org, redgar@nccusa.org, heathern@nccusa.org, bgrieves@dfms.org, jmskipper@aol.com, thart@episcopalchurch.org, gthunt@mdo.net, stuwhis@enter.net, disarm@forusa.org, joe@fcn1.org, marsusab@aol.com, CHouleMM@aol.com, dave@paxchristiusa.org, uuawo@aol.com, stiefr@ucc.org, conoverp@ucc.org, jhanson@umc-gbcs.org, WorldPeaceMakers@compuserve.com, mpf@forusa.org, ccosby@dhm.disciples.org, jheim@cc.edu, amygopp@hotmail.com, sdeboe@csm.org, Murraylou2@cs.com, csjp@igc.org, oneilsp@netzero.net, kenanddavid@starpower.net, 76622.637@compuserve.com, rsider@speakeasy.net, wstarman@wesleysem.edu

X-Attachments:

In-Reply-To:

References:

Dear Colleagues,

I inadvertently left out an "s" in the address for subscribing to our new list-serve. The correct address is:

interfaithnd-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

Write "subscribe" on subject line.

Howard

From: <tineka@nonviolentpeaceforce.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Feasibility Study now available
Date: Wed, 16 Jan 2002 14:33:07 -0600
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300

Dear Colleagues:

We are proud to announce the release of The Nonviolent Peaceforce Feasibility Study, one of the most comprehensive examinations of third party nonviolent intervention ever produced. You may access it on our website: www.nonviolentpeaceforce.org, at the top of the home page. It is available in both HTML and for download in the more readable PDF formats.

We hope this study advances all of our work in creating nonviolent approaches to peacemaking and peacekeeping. The document provides tremendous background information to the Nonviolent Peaceforce as we develop our pilot project. We also make it available to any of you to aid in your peacemaking work or in your further research. Feel free to download, use or quote any portion of it. Please use proper attribution.

A very skilled team, directed by Christine Schweitzer, worked over one year in producing this research. Major contributors included: Donna Howard, Mareike Junge, Corey Levine, Carl Stieren and Tim Wallis. Without Mark Sherman, Judy Miller and Sister Pat Keefe the study would not have been put on the web. The research was conducted with support from the United States Institute of Peace.

Comments should be directed to Christine XSchweitz@aol.com

We appreciate your continued interest and support.

With hope and resolve,

David Hartsough Mel Duncan
Executive Director Project Director

To Unsubscribe: <http://www.thedatabank.com/sub.asp?id=6218952156>

To: bumc
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Society of St. Andrew
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Please note the report from the Society of St. Andrew, the recipient of our pennies-into-potatoes project.

Howard

###

Society of St. Andrew Reports Increase in Delivered Food for 2001
Over 45 million pounds of food was gathered by over 34,000 volunteers in 2001 by the Society of St. Andrew (SoSA), a hunger relief organization based in Virginia with close ties to the UMC. That amount of food is a 40 percent increase from the amount delivered in 2000, according to the Rev. Ken Horne, executive director. Writing in SoSA's Winter 2002 newsletter, Horne, a UM clergy, said that 45 million pounds is enough food "to fill three tractor-trailer trucks every day, 365 days a year."

SoSA saw their biggest weekend ever in October 2001, when 2,092 volunteers saved 455,000 pounds of food in six states by salvaging it from farm fields and orchards. The food was then bagged and donated to hunger relief organizations for free. Horne said in the newsletter that SoSA's delivery expenses for the year remained extremely low, at about four cents per pound. The newsletter noted that the US Department of Agriculture reports that 96 billion pounds of food is wasted in the US every year before it ever gets to market. At the same time, 30 million Americans are in need of food. SoSA's approach is to glean leftover produce and provide it to hunger relief organizations. The 45 million pounds of food translates into 135 million servings, according to the newsletter.

To: interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Nuclear Posture Review
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

The Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) has now been sent to Congress as a classified document. An unclassified document has not been released. However, the Pentagon held a news conference on January 9 and presented a series of 15 slides providing highlights. It is available at: <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jan2002/020109-D-6570C-001.pdf>. If you can't get direct access in this manner, you can go to www.defenselink.mil/, then to DOD News, then to Special Briefing -- Nuclear Posture Review -- Jan. 9, then click on slides shown. The briefing has an explanation of the slides.

This week I talked with a couple of experts at the annual peace and disarmament retreat at Coolfont about the NPR. There was a good analysis by Richard Sokolsky on the op-ed page of the Washington Post for January 17. This leads me to the following observations.

The NPR says that the "Cold War approach to deterrence no longer appropriate" and there is a need to "end relationship with Russia based on MAD" (mutually assured destruction). However, the 1,700 to 2,200 deployed strategic weapons that will still be in place in 2012 can be justified only by retaining targets in Russia that in effect continues the MAD doctrine.

Experts tell me that this level is approximately what President Clinton and President Yeltsin agreed to in Helsinki in 1997. However, the Bush plan is not to dismantle warheads taken out of service but rather to keep them in reserve in a "responsive force". In effect, this is de-alerting rather than disarmament. There is no intent to have a treaty that would tie down U.S. and Russian reductions.

How should we respond? I would like to start by asking Frank Miller from the National Security Council staff to arrange for a briefing so that we can have the NPR explained to us. On that occasion we can ask questions that reflect our concerns. Afterwards we can consider what kind of response we might undertake.

Please offer your suggestions on what our approach should be.

Shalom,
Howard

X-Originating-IP: [156.40.62.116]
From: "Kelly Diamond" <kgdime@hotmail.com>
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: offerings
Date: Mon, 21 Jan 2002 14:26:03 -0800
X-OriginalArrivalTime: 21 Jan 2002 22:26:03.0732 (UTC) FILETIME=[9C970140:01C1A2CA]

hi Howard,

Here are the Sunday School offerings for the next few months:

Feb: UM Global Ministries, Zimbabwe
Mar: World Vision, 30 hour fast for Youth
Apr: Operation Sea Bag
May: Heifer Project
Jun: NIH Children's Hospital

Let me know if you need anything else. thanks. Kelly

MSN Photos is the easiest way to share and print your photos:
<http://photos.msn.com/support/worldwide.aspx>

From: "Orr, Elaine" <EOrr@NAPAWASH.ORG>
To: Social Equity Panel <SocEqPanel@NAPAWASH.ORG>
Cc: "DeWitt, John" <djohn@bowdoin.edu>,
"Keiner, Suellen T"
<SKeiner@NAPAWASH.ORG>,
"Walsh, Charlene" <CWalsh@NAPAWASH.ORG>,
"Orr, Elaine" <elaineorr55@prodigy.net>,
"Kellar, Elizabeth"
<ekellar@icma.org>
Subject: Upcoming SEP meeting, Publ Admin Times Deadline
Date: Tue, 22 Jan 2002 20:05:54 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

We've combined several things in this email, so that we don't send too many in the next couple weeks.

The next meeting of the Social Equity Panel will be held, Thursday, February 7, 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM in the Staats Room at NAPA. The first hour of the meeting will be an informal reception, with wine and cheese, to facilitate open discussion between Panel members and guests about current issues before the Panel. The NAPA Board Retreat begins the following morning, and Board members who are also Social Equity Panel members are encouraged to attend this event, since several who can't usually be with us in person will be coming in from out of town. The leadership of other Standing panels will also be invited. The second hour will be further discussion of our Work Plan for the coming year.

PLEASE ADVISE ME IF YOU WILL ATTEND THE FEBRUARY SPECIAL MEETING. The call-in time is 6 p.m. (Sorry, you miss the reception.) The call-in number for the meeting is 800-311-9408. The password is OFFICERS.

Future meetings of the Panel, unless there is reason for an exception, will be held on the second Friday of each month from 12:00 Noon to 3:00 PM, March through October. The first hour of the monthly meetings at noon (over lunch) will not be on teleconference, and will consist of personal and professional interaction between those able to attend in person. The teleconference will be scheduled from 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM.

On March 8, the Social Equity will hold a joint meeting with the Federal Systems Panel, which Beth Kellar will take leadership in planning. The Panel will meet at the NAPA Spring and Fall meetings. At the latter, Phil Rutledge will step down as Chair.

As agreed at the January meeting, the Panel's principal focus this year will be on recommendation # 7 from the Dallas Leadership conference regarding the development of a protocol of measurements and benchmarks on social equity in governance. Phil is asking Jim Svava and others from the Dallas conference to lead that effort. Others interested will be invited to join in (and can volunteer). Phil will present at the February meeting other suggested priorities for study during the remainder of the year.

Attached is a very thoughtful e-mail from John Kelley, an Associate Member

of the Panel, which Phil believes reflects suggestions made by several others.

Please review the attached notes from the January meeting, and take another look at the Dallas Conference summary previously circulated. In case it is not at your fingertips, another copy is attached. Also attached is a copy of the NYT article that Deloras Parron and Annmarie Walsh sent prior to the last meeting. It is referenced in the minutes. All documents are in rtf format, so they should be readable on all software. If you have problems, get back to me and I'll fax things.

PA Times Submissions

FINALLY, but not least important. The theme for the Public Administration Times' March issue will be social equity. The deadline for articles is February 11th - no extensions. You can submit electronically to cjewett@aspanet.org. Earlier than Feb 11th is better. If you have questions, you can call Christine at ASPA on 202-393-7878. If she's out, you can ask for Courtney Klein. If you fax an article, the fax is 202-638-4952. Phil and I are going to write an article on the panel's work. If any of you have time, you might take the initial paper from Dallas and the final recommendations and prepare a short piece. These can't be overly long, since it's a newspaper rather than a journal. (As if you need me to tell you that.)

With any luck, this will be the ONLY email for the February meeting. Smile.

Elaine Orr
Associate member and Panel Facilitator
Iowa home office: 877-628-9660
Will be at NAPA Jan 29-Feb 6

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Races as the Same Machine in Different Colors in rtf.rtf"

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\John Kelley note in rtf.rtf"

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Social Equity Panel January 11 Final in RTF.rtf"

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Breakout Group synopses Jan 9 2001 in rtf.rtf"

SOCIAL EQUITY PANEL JANUARY 11, 2002

In DC: Phil Rutledge, chair, Enid Beaumont, Cora Beebe, Chuck Bingman, Frank Cipolla, Alan Dean, Bill Dodge, Scott Fosler, Dave Garrison, Mary Hamilton, Dwight Ink, Herb Jasper, Harriett Jenkins, Ed Jennings, Suellen Keiner, John Kelly, Bob Knox, Judy Leahy, Bruce McDowell, Samuel Myers, Dan Skoler, Carl Stenberg, Costis Torgas, Blue Wooldridge

Phone: Manuel Deese, George Frederickson, Diane Henshel, Jim Kunde, Elaine Orr, Ed Rhodes, Mitchell Rice, Jim Svava, Annmarie Walsh, Lois Wise, Charles Wise

The meeting began with lunch and informal check-ins and/or announcements by Panel members present in the room on their personal and professional activities since the last meeting. One of the check-in questions was how those present felt about beginning the meetings with lunch as opposed to ending with lunch, as other Panels do. This part of the meeting was not available via teleconference. Among the announcements of general interest to the Panel was Mary Hamilton's that Astrid Merget, George Frederickson, Valerie Lemmie, Jim Svava, and she would be part of a Social Equity Panel at the ASPA National Conference in Phoenix, March 24, 3:45 PM, and that Phil Rutledge will give the Donald Stone Lecture at 10:30 AM, March 26.

On convening the formal, Rutledge briefly summarized the discussion over lunch, indicating there was no strong feeling one way or the other regarding meeting time, but the general consensus was that the panel should continue to meet every month. Rutledge said the principal business before us today was to determine which of the Dallas recommendations we might pursue as either projects of discussion topics and which to defer or refer to other Dallas co-sponsors. The distributed meeting agenda (attached) was followed.

Update from Dave Garrison

Dave Garrison: Board retreat will be February 8/9th. Executive Committee has invited the standing panel chairs and center directors. There will be discussion on Academy strategic choices. One issue is how to improve the turnout for our spring meetings. Just sent a survey to Fellows via email and snail mail. Data will be tabulated for board for February meeting. Academy is in the last states of recruiting an international program director – Frank Reeder and Enid Beaumont have assisted.

The Department of Education has asked NAPA to do a project on issues that flow out of the emphasis in the President's Management Agenda, especially workforce planning. NAPA will work with the Council for Excellence in Government and PSC to develop a strategic HR plan. We will also look at competitive sourcing, change management issues that DoEd should consider for communication. This flows from Secretary Page's commitment to establish a culture of accountability.

Discussion on Environmental Justice Report

Rutledge: As noted previously, this project panel on EJ for EPA required that work had to be done by Fellows who were members of the SE Panel. Bob O'Neill mentioned in the report's preface that this is the first report of the standing panel. It is an example of what we might do with policy-oriented issues the panel wants to deal with. Thanks to the panel and for the good staff work from the Center on Economy and Efficiency.

Keiner: There was a companion to a study done by the Environmental Law Institute on legal issues of EJ. EPA wanted NAPA to look at the management practicality of bringing these issues into permitting. Report dealt with substance and process of the issue, especially community involvement. EPA realized it would be better if they could deal with internal issues and provide leadership to others. We are now doing another study of EJ for EPA, looking at three states that have established policy in the EJ arena – IN has executive order, NJ has an agency commissioner’s order, CA has legislation (just being implemented). Study will be done May 1. Will be able to look at strategies that work and develop some models.

Panel discussion points, Environmental Justice

Consider a handbook for S/L governments on how to deal with EJ issues. Could distribute through joint group. Focus on how this could fit into PA curricula. (Wooldridge) Rutledge thought a state PIG had developed a handbook for states.

The panel should be able to call on associate panel members for work as well as Fellows. (Ink) General concern that associate panel members could not work on this. (Henshel) Rutledge agreed they could be called on for consultation.

Need to do more than issue a NAPA report. Need to develop a strategy for local government, and need early NAPA staff level involvement with local PIG groups. Encourage the PIGs to develop videos, write articles for their publications. (Toregis) There is much research on this. (Walsh)

The Academy can develop its own proposals and then look for someone interested to sponsor it, rather than wait for federal agencies. (Bingman)

Dallas Conference Recommendations

Rutledge: Plans for the Panel’s second year were to hold a meeting outside Washington to discuss with others the Panel’s Issue Paper and Work Plan, and to hold a “summit” or leadership conference and invite others. Following the sponsored meeting in Indianapolis, a sponsored Leadership Conference was held in Dallas in cooperation with several other organizations. We developed ten areas that let us focus on issues. Cosponsors contributed funds or other in-kind help. Today want to discuss an agenda for collaboration by examining conference recommendations. Determine which might be appropriate for NAPA, which for the panel, which should be referred to others. These represent the views of the participants, not the entire Academy or even every member of this Panel. Leaders of each of the Break-out groups in Dallas have been asked for their suggestions. Rutledge said the Indiana University School of Public and Environmental Affairs was exploring the possibility of an Institute on Ethics and Social Equity in Governance to pursue further research and hold additional seminars and conferences on issue before the Panel, possibly in partnership with others in the public administration community.

BREAKOUT GROUP 1 ENSURING ADEQUATE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL

Jasper: I will focus only on those that could be an Academy initiative. Some is beyond our scope.

Broad-based program, including education, prevention, protection, and care

Content of all programs is substantive, but the design of a program that would affect a lot of F/S/L agencies we could address. Suggest joint review by this and Federal Systems Panel.

Develop and promote attention to measures showing access, insurance, outcomes, etc.

NAPA could work performance measures. Would be appropriate to seek funding, but it appears there are a lot of data HHS is tracking, and I doubt they need help. SE panel member Hug sent info on this. I suggest we look to Breakout Group 7 on this across the board.

Discussion on Breakout Group 1: Health Care

One issue is to maintain standards for employer-sponsored health insurance. Some say not appropriate for NAPA, but I think it is. Developing standards is not our niche, but implementing them might be. (Dodge)

On proposal (not by NAPA) has been for USG to ensure those with no insurance in the Federal Employees Health Benefit Plan (FEHBP). Establishing a national policy on health care for all is beyond our scope, but designing a program to do that efficiently if someone says it's a policy is our scope. Maybe get a member of Congress who has already addressed this to tell us how this would work. Policy implementation rather than decision. (Jasper)

Above is an example of where SEP could join issue of policy design and policy implementation. Part of problem with whole debate is lack of understanding of the options, costs and benefits. (Fosler) From design point of view could look at (for example) complex administrative machinery (a problem in the Clinton proposal). That could be a role from a design point of view. (Jasper)

Though policy area are inappropriate for the Academy, policy and management cannot be effective without working with each other. For example, Nixon welfare program proposal and computer possibilities. Study said could not be implemented because of management dimension. That role has opportunities for the Academy. (Ink)

WHO has done an econometric study of effectiveness of national health care systems. What if NAPA got the study and looked at it in terms of how we could advocate an SE dimension for such studies. Management service delivery effectiveness. We could approach WHO and ask them if they would like a funded (or unfunded) contribution from the SE Panel. This would help a large organization become linked to our work and perhaps become a distributor of it. (Bingman) Rutledge noted World Bank work. WHO is the most respected part of the UN. There may be some outcome measures. Suggest Enid follow up after her conference. (Ink)

ASPA has an MoU with UN, and ASPA member Jeanne Marie Col may still work there.

**BREAKOUT GROUP 2
MOVING FROM SCHOOL DESEGREGATION AND INTEGRATION TO
DIVERSITY AND IMPROVED EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES**

No general presentation on Dallas meeting priorities.

What are goals of excellence from public policy point of view? Want to avoid getting sucked into metrics that we may not know much about. Yet, metrics are used and drive policy, and if they are flawed it has an impact. For example, DoEd did 1965 study on equity, and it is now being repudiated because of the way the data were analyzed. Don't think it was deliberate. The framework of looking at this issue has been flawed. Maybe NAPA can add to the discussion without getting into policy results. I would like to be involved in that. (Beebe)

Agree, but larger point is we can't measure SE. (Walsh)

BREAKOUT GROUP 3 INVESTING IN PEOPLE: BEYOND MINIMUM/LIVABLE WAGES TO INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT

Stenberg: Dealt with issues that were broader than the title. Two of our recommendations found their way into the overview recommendations of the group. Charles Washington deserves credit.

First: What should NAPA do directly? Agreement to seek a congressionally sponsored study on the state of SE in the nation. Panorama. Also the scorecard approach (others will address). This is a study that could position the Academy. Would need to be better defined. SE is becoming key to NAPA mission and work program. We should invest in a major project. Maybe could get foundations or use the Academy endowment. We need to get the issue on the table and figure the parameters.

Second: Social impact statements. Each NAPA project panel study ought to be mindful of SE impacts and address them during the study.

Third: Specific studies. Service integration/seamless governance. Maybe this is an issues for the Federal Systems Panel. These issues have become more important after September 11th. Could have important SE dimensions. School sites, neighborhood disparities.

Wooldridge: last year of Johnson administration put out social report on the nation. Phil said there was one in the Nixon administration. Jasper said Mondale had a bill to require one – never passed. Would be useful.

BREAKOUT GROUP 5 SECURING THE FUTURE FOR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Beaumont: Core issue. Need to look at issue of SS, unemployment, welfare and impact on income base. Minorities, disabled, widows get into retirement – severe disadvantage because of other policies that affect them (little health insurance). Maybe we could describe a better health system. Think about income support programs and their long-term consequences. In the 10% poor elderly are many people we (as SE Panel) are concerned about.

Discussion on Income Support and Social Security

Need to be careful about what is policy and what is management or implementation; have a problem saying what SS policy should be (Ink). Could see how programs fit together and what is left out (Jasper). Ink had no problem with this.

Academy offers a group to look across the range of issues and impacts. We are not specialized. (Beaumont) Panel members may want to explore, have sessions. Maybe find funds on our own. (Rutledge)

BREAKOUT GROUP 7

IT ONLY MATTERS IF YOU MEASURE:

INDICATORS AND SCORE CARDS NEEDED TO TRACK SOCIAL EQUITY ISSUES

Svara: A lot we can do in this area, and many other breakout groups referred to it. Key issues:

Measuring equity, equity impact, being aware of different levels of equity. Panel could develop a generic agency set of guidelines for equity inventories. These could be the basis to assess work in areas such as regulation, contracting, hiring/promotions, service delivery. Great joint project with ASPA or NAPA.

Focus on local governments. Guidelines for cities, counties, local districts to do equity assessment for internal measures. ICMA, PTI as partners. The book *City Limits* talks about equity putting cities at competitive disadvantage. So elected officials and citizens can assess what local governments can do – an approach.

Link state of equity to scorecards. We've done a lot already. Issue paper, Indy, Dallas. Puts s in a position to develop a preliminary summary report on state of eq including sample scorecards to see how progressing. Are we closing gap, is it widening? A preliminary report would give a sense of what is out there, missing, flawed. Basis for larger proposal. Oregon State Progress Board is a model. Develops benchmarks, including equity ones.

Ultimate recommendation builds on Breakout Group 3 and Gail Christopher's proposal. Develop coalition of groups and seek support, including congressional, to develop report on state of equity. New research.

Discussion: Only Matters if You Measure

Heading is indicators but report talks about measures. Equalizing pay is a measure. Others are more indicators. I suggest we develop further and be careful about distinction between indicators and measures. Don't want to pretend to measure if dealing with only one or two indicators.

If we can't distinguish no one can. Ties with breakout 10. Important to intergenerational equity re measuring actions that deplete resources, produce contaminates. (Skoler)

Need to develop these ideas, put in proposal form and get some money. (Bingman, Frederickson) Would SPEA provide overhead? (Skoler)

Could examine one area in depth as a demonstration. Health – HHS 2010 study, WHO study. Scales scope of project, though misses cumulative aspects of equity. One chapter of a complete report. (Svara)

Only matters if measure. Has traction. Recommend we not leave today without agreeing to emphasize number this issue. Most legitimate possibility to move forward. All ten summaries are gold. (Toregas) The discussions in Dallas focused on dimensions of measuring dimensions of problem. We have more in meeting notes than Costis is referring to. (Svara). Orr will look into these notes.

Rutledge: I want volunteers to sift proposals more and propose how to move from here. We ought to be prepared to do some things, but not all on the table.

**BREAKOUT GROUP 8
BRIDGING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE: CREATING EQUAL ACCESS
SO WE DON'T REINFORCE ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES**

Toregas: This is an equity issue. Two in action items from the summary:

Guiding Principles

- Market the tenets of cost savings to achieve equity, fairness and justice

This applies to federal and state strategies. Use SE not as an added cost but as a way to reduce the cost of government.

Tactical Actions

- Encourage private foundations and business entities now offering computers to deepen their resource commitment to include training and staff to make them more useable

PTI is working on this. MWBE. Second is encourage private foundations and bus entities. Microsoft trying to get out of pressure – NAPA could step forward and say we will show you how to do it right.

Discussion of Digital Divide

Microsoft said will give computers to schools and others. Can we figure out how to influence this from an equity point of view? Do we know anyone who can get to Microsoft. (Beebe)

**BREAKOUT GROUP 10
ENSURING THAT TODAY'S GENERATION DOESN'T
CONSUME TOMORROW'S RESOURCES**

Skoler had a one-page comment on the triage (attached), but time did not permit discussion..

Consortium on intergenerational equity could be on SE. Nothing wrong with comfort zones at first. Subject is too big for NAPA. ASPA, NASPAA, PTI.

WORKING WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Stenberg: What should we do with other organizations? Need to move beyond our comfort zone. Examples in the synopsis – livable wages are on the policy agendas of S/L interest groups. This is a longer-term issue. Establish relationships with leaders of organizations. We have the EJ report. We can talk to executive directors about their policy processes. Distill lengthy reports to position statements we could submit to committees and their lobby platforms. EJ report – use as a test case to take the recommendations to the appropriate groups. That was not discussed by the breakout group.

Wooldridge. Get on PIG conference programs. Sy Murray and I did a panel on protecting equity when reinventing government at an ICMA meeting. Also, COMPA has a journal.

Jenkins: Reps of cosponsoring organizations could be on the list for meetings such as this.

Wooldridge wanted to stress NASPAA commitment to SE panel.

Sam Myers: What does “let’s do something” mean? How would I go to that organization and convince them to join 22 other organizations to do something when there is not agreement over what to do.

Bingman: If we try for an intellectual distillation we will never achieve anything. “We need to do something” means set priorities and convert into project-type activities and find a sponsor or co-performer. We need to develop an action agenda of specific studies or evaluations.

Toregas: agree with Bingman and would broaden. Under the “old style” (of NAPA just issuing reports) you are right. There are also new ways. Fellows are elected leaders, have current involvement with organizations, even run significant organizations. NAPA can be more than projects. Can bring people together and they can do things, not always under NAPA rubric. ASPA, PTI, NASPPA said they would do something. Continue working with Dallas partners.

Jenkins: Ask people who stood up in Dallas to name what they want to do.

Skoler: Like idea of a gathering group to look at issues, but group in Dallas was an accidentally selected one. We should consider who to involve beyond it. Don’t want to extend to too many organizations. Don’t want us to assign something to NLC – they’ve been working on it for years.

BROAD DISCUSSION ON NAPA ROLE

Rutledge: At its February meeting, the Academy Board will have a séance on what the Academy will do with this. My view is we are on the track of sorting out what the Academy might do through its panels, what Fellows might do, what we might do with others. Need more discussion. I will also try other small groups. Panel can’t make recommendations to the board yet. I will report on where we are. Stress Dallas meeting was not just a meeting of panels, it was a leadership meeting for larger community of folks. That’s what the paper is about

* * *

Deloras Parron and Annmarie Walsh sent copies of an article via email: *Races as the Same Machine in Different Colors*, By Linda Villarosa .New York Times, January 1, 2002. A MS Word Version will be distributed with the minutes.

* * *

Housekeeping

Rutledge: We will continue to meet on the second Friday of each month, at noon, unless there is reason to do otherwise. At Cora Beebe's suggestion, we will meet February 7, 5:00 to 7:00 PM. The march meeting will be held jointly with the Federal Systems Panel. I will step down as chair in November. Need to recruit others to recommend to the Board Chair for appointment to lead Panel next year.

Elaine and NAPA staff will take over all communication with the panel

NEXT MEETING FEBRUARY 7, 5:00 PM. EMAIL WILL ANNOUNCE DETAILS.

To: denominations
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposed web site
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

I have further developed my ideas for a web site, tentatively identified as www.zero-option.net (if that domain is available). The primary purpose would be to provide a forum for presentation and discussion of practical steps for the total elimination of nuclear weapons, the zero option. I propose that it be sponsored by denominational offices. Their representatives would serve as a steering committee. I would serve as moderator. We would invite retired military leaders, scientists, retired civilian national security officials, and other experts to offer their views. We would work with a variety of organizations to solicit these views. We would have a chat room to open the discussion to anyone who wants to participate.

The web site would not be used for action alerts or other means of direct advocacy. However, we should build upon relationships established with military leaders and other experts for coalition activities in another venues.

Please read over the following prospectus and let me know whether your office would be willing to be a sponsor. If so, please provide comments on the proposal and offer your suggestions for clarification, changes, and additions.

As to financing, I believe that funds can be found. Web site design would be a one-time expense, and annual fees aren't enormous. A part-time person with web-page skills would be needed to handle ongoing input. I will serve as a volunteer unless enough funds are available to provide some compensation. The project doesn't require an office and much other overhead. I have faith that things will work out.

Shalom,
Howard

###

Attachment 1. Proposal for a web site: www.zero-option.net.

Purpose: Provide a forum for presentation and discussion of practical steps for the total elimination of nuclear weapons, the zero option.

A. Home page would show the following:

Statement of purpose.

Introduction (see Attachment 2).

Sponsors (denominational offices), underscored for web linkage.

Moderator: Howard W. Hallman with e-mail address.

Menu

B. Sections

1. Basic data on global nuclear arsenal.

2. Getting to zero nuclear weapons.

Proposals from military leaders, scientists, physicians, lawyers, national security experts, and other professionals.

Open for proposals from members of Congress. Start with U.S. experts and extend globally, including proposals from Russia, NATO countries, and elsewhere.

3. Achieving zero alert (as a major step toward total elimination).
4. Statements of religious bodies and religious leaders on nuclear disarmament; linkages.
5. Civil-sector reports on nuclear disarmament: abstracts and linkages.
6. Nuclear Posture Review: summary (with linkage to government site) and comments.
7. Chat room, organized by major topics, such as steps toward zero nuclear weapons, de-alerting, dismantlement, transparency and verification, security of fissile material, Nuclear Posture Review, philosophy of nuclear deterrence and its application.

Attachment 2. Introduction.

"The nuclear weapon is obsolete. I want to get rid of them all....I want to go to zero." General Charles Horner, July 15, 1994, at the time commander of the U.S. Space Command.

"I declare my hope and declare it from the bottom of my heart 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." General Colin Powell, June 10, 1993, at the time chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Other military leaders have reached similar conclusions. For instance, Admiral Noel Gayler, while serving as commander-in-chief of all U.S. forces in the Pacific from 1972 to 1976, became convinced that "there is no sensible military use for nuclear weapons." During the period from 1991 to 1994 when General Lee Butler was commander-in-chief of the U.S. Strategic Command, he began what he later described as "the long and arduous intellectual journey from staunch advocate of nuclear deterrence to public proponent of nuclear abolition."

Numerous religious organizations and religious leaders are on record as favoring the total elimination of nuclear weapons. They include Pope John Paul II, National Conference of Catholic Bishops (United States), World Council of Churches, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., many Protestant denominations, Jewish organizations, Muslim organizations, the Dalai Lama, and others.

The crucial question: How do we achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons from Earth -- the zero option?

Because we in the faith community lack technical expertise on the detailed steps for reaching zero, we turn to those who do. Therefore, we invite military leaders, scientists, civilian national security experts, and others to offer their proposals for practical steps and sequence of events that can lead to zero nuclear weapons. We also ask for ideas on how to bring about verification of the results and how to assure the secure storage of fissile material remaining after nuclear warheads are dismantled.

Some may want to address some aspects, such as achieving zero alert for nuclear weapons without necessarily dismantling all of them at this time; or going almost to zero but leaving a residual on each side; or special issues, such as verification. Such ideas will be welcomed.

[To be written: how to submit ideas.]

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

Phil,

Please provide me a check for \$15 payable to Newscope for annual renewal of our e-mail subscription. It's the UMC weekly news letter.

Thanks,
Howard

Date: Thu, 24 Jan 2002 08:11:07 -0500
From: Vicki_M._Clark@nsc.eop.gov
Subject: Briefing with Mr. Miller
To: mupj@igc.org
X-Lotus-FromDomain: EOP

Good Morning Mr. Hallman,

Mr. Miller has agreed to meet with you. If there are going to be about 30 people - then meeting at the Methodist Building is fine. However, if it would be a smaller group (4 or 5), then our office would work. What date/time did you have in mind? You can reach me via email, or by calling me at 202-456-9191.

Thanks,
Vicki Clark
Executive Assistant
to Mr. Miller

To: Vicki_M._Clark@nsc.eop.gov
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Briefing with Mr. Miller
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <85256B4B.00487C69.00@sgeop01.eop.gov>
References:

At 08:11 AM 1/24/02 -0500, you wrote:

>Good Morning Mr. Hallman,

>

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>people - then meeting at the Methodist Building is fine. However, if it would
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>have in mind? You can reach me via email, or by calling me at 202-456-9191.

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>Thanks,
>Vicki Clark
>Executive Assistant
>to Mr. Miller

Dear Ms. Clark,

I am checking with our groups to find out when meetings are already scheduled during the two weeks in February involving many of our members. Then I'll talk with you about alternative dates. Because of the size we will arrange for space in the Methodist Building.

I should be in touch again on Friday.

Thanks,
Howard Hallman

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.5.5
Date: Thu, 24 Jan 2002 11:32:31 -0500
From: "Catherine Gordon" <cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review

The 6th, 8th, and 12th are out for me.

Catherine Gordon
Associate for International Issues
Washington Office
Presbyterian Church (USA)
www.pcusa.org/washington
p(202)543-1126; f(202)543-7755

>>> "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org> 01/24/02 11:11AM >>>
Dear Colleagues:

Quick reply requested.

I have asked Frank Miller on the staff of the National Security Council to brief participants in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on the Nuclear Posture Review. He has agreed and is willing to come to the Methodist Building in order to accommodate the size of our group. I envision one-per-organization with a few exceptions where more than one person is working on nuclear disarmament issues. That might total around 30 people.

I would like to know dates during the first two weeks in February that would NOT be good because of meetings involving persons from the faith community. After I rule out certain times and days, I'll check with Janet Horman for space available. Perhaps the FCNL conference room can be an alternative.

Please reply as soon as possible so that I can set a date with Mr. Miller.

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-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.5.5
Date: Thu, 24 Jan 2002 11:39:01 -0500
From: "Catherine Gordon" <cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Dates for briefing with Frank Miller

The 6th, 8th, 12th, 14th, and 15th are out for me.

Catherine Gordon
Associate for International Issues
Washington Office
Presbyterian Church (USA)
www.pcusa.org/washington
p(202)543-1126; f(202)543-7755

From: Michael Weiner mweiner@rac.org
To: "Howard W. Hallman" mupj@igc.org
Subject: RE: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review
Date: Thu, 24 Jan 2002 11:26:25 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Howard,

February 4 is bad for us, but otherwise, we're open.

Thanks,
Michael Weiner

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [<mailto:mupj@igc.org>]
Sent: Thursday, January 24, 2002 11:11 AM
To: ograbc@aol.com; glaszakovits_gb@brethren.org;
76622.637@compuserve.com; thart@episcopalchurch.org; marsusab@aol.com;
J._Daryl_Byler@mcc.org; cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org; mweiner@rac.org;
egbertl4pj@yahoo.com; stiefr@ucc.org; conoverp@ucc.org;
jhorman@umc-gbcs.org; jhanson@umc-gbcs.org; gpowers@nccbuscc.org;
lisaw@nccusa.org; kathy@fcnl.org; david@fcnl.org
Subject: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review

Dear Colleagues:

Quick reply requested.

I have asked Frank Miller on the staff of the National Security Council to brief participants in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on the Nuclear Posture Review. He has agreed and is willing to come to the Methodist Building in order to accommodate the size of our group. I envision one-per-organization with a few exceptions where more than one person is working on nuclear disarmament issues. That might total around 30 people.

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

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X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise Internet Agent 6.0.1
Date: Thu, 24 Jan 2002 11:11:16 -0600
From: "Greg Laszakovits" <glaszakovits_gb@brethren.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review

Thanks for your constant work on this Howard.

I am NOT available Feb. 6 (morning), 7, 8, 11, 14 (morning).

Greg

Greg Davidson Laszakovits
Church of the Brethren Washington Office
337 North Carolina Avenue SE
Washington, DC 20003
202.546.3202

Date: Thu, 24 Jan 2002 09:42:43 -0800 (PST)
From: Egbert Lawrence <egbertl4pj@yahoo.com>
Subject: Reply from Larry Egbert re: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Howard,

Dates during the first two weeks of February that would NOT be good for me are:

Feb 5,11,13,14. The others are all free and I would like to hear him. Thanks.

Larry

--- "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org> wrote:

> Dear Colleagues:

>

> Quick reply requested.

>

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> National Security Council to
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> Howard

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- > laity and clergy. It has no affiliation with any
- > Methodist denomination.

Do You Yahoo!?

Great stuff seeking new owners in Yahoo! Auctions!

<http://auctions.yahoo.com>

From: David Culp <david@fcnl.org>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Cc: Joe Volk <joe@fcnl.org>
Subject: RE: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review
Date: Thu, 24 Jan 2002 14:08:53 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Howard--

I'm not sure if I make the one-per-organization exception, but here is my schedule. I can meet almost anytime the first two weeks of February, except February 4. I have meetings all day and it is budget day.

Joe's schedule is more complicated, but I'll let him fill you in.

Best,

David

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]
Sent: Thursday, January 24, 2002 11:11 am
To: ograbc@aol.com; glaszakovits_gb@brethren.org;
76622.637@compuserve.com; thart@episcopalchurch.org; marsusab@aol.com;
J._Daryl_Byler@mcc.org; cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org; mweiner@rac.org;
egbertl4pj@yahoo.com; stiefr@ucc.org; conoverp@ucc.org;
jhorman@umc-gbcs.org; jhanson@umc-gbcs.org; gpowers@nccbuscc.org;
lisaw@nccusa.org; kathy@fcnl.org; david@fcnl.org
Subject: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review

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From: David Culp <david@fcnl.org>
To: "Howard W. Hallman " <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review
Date: Thu, 24 Jan 2002 14:46:21 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Howard --

Joe wants me to be the primary FCNL representative for the Frank Miller meeting. Joe will sit in if there is additional room and it doesn't conflict with his schedule. We won't worry about his schedule until after the meeting is set.

Thanks for setting this up,

David

X-Lotus-FromDomain: MCC
From: J._Daryl_Byler@mail.mcc.org
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Date: Thu, 24 Jan 2002 13:45:15 -0500
Subject: Re: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review

To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj @ igc.org>
From: J. Daryl Byler
Date: 1/24/2002 1:45:00 PM
Subj: Re: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review

Hi Howard:

The first two weeks in Feb. look good to me.

Warm regards,
Daryl

To: Vicki_M._Clark@nsc.eop.gov
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Briefing with Mr. Miller
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <85256B4B.00487C69.00@sgeop01.eop.gov>
References:

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I should be in touch again on Friday.

Thanks,
Howard Hallman

From: Joe Volk <joe@fcnl.org>
To: Joe Volk <joe@fcnl.org>
Subject: If Not War, Then What?
Date: Thu, 24 Jan 2002 16:36:24 -0500
X-MS-TNEF-Correlator: <E9BA445D76C0D21182F30090273DFAF6A2977E@local.fcnl.org>
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

We thought you might be interested in our new briefing document "If Not War, Then What? Alternatives to the 'War on Terror.'" To go directly to this document, click here:

www.fcnl.org/issues/air-violence/terror/stmt_tenpoints.htm
<http://www.fcnl.org/issues/air-violence/terror/stmt_tenpoints.htm >

If you would like to distribute these talking points, the printer-friendly option on our Website will let you print out a nice-looking copy.

You may visit our Website at: www.fcnl.org <<http://www.fcnl.org>>

Joe Volk
Executive Secretary
Friends Committee on National Legislation
245 Second Street NE
Washington, DC 20002-5795
Phone: 202-547-6000
Fax: 202-547-6019
Web: www.fcnl.org

We seek a world free of war and the threat of war.
We seek a society with equity and justice for all.
We seek a community where every person's potential may be fulfilled.
We seek an earth restored.

-- FCNL Statement of Purpose

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\If Not War, Then What"



FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION
... a Quaker lobby in the public interest

**If Not War, Then What?
Alternatives to the “War Against Terror”**

January 2002

The Friends Committee on National Legislation (FCNL) opposes the use of U.S. military force in response to the September 11th attacks. War is not the answer.

We continue to grieve for the many unique, precious and irreplaceable people who were murdered in the September 11 attacks. Our outrage at those terrible acts of violence is rooted in our profound belief that every human being is a creature of God and has been put here for a very special purpose. Those who helped in planning and carrying out the attacks have violated the most fundamental laws of a civil society. They should be held accountable under those laws.

Yet the terror and grief have not ended with the September 11 atrocities. While the full civilian death toll in Afghanistan has yet to be compiled, it is virtually certain that hundreds, if not thousands, of civilians have been killed or maimed directly by the war, and that hundreds, if not thousands more, refugees from the U.S. bombing have died from hidden landmines, hunger, or exposure to the elements. We cannot simply consign these innocent victims to the category of “collateral damage” or an “accident of war.” They, too, were unique and precious human beings who will never be replaced. The U.S. government had no right to sacrifice their lives in its pursuit of justice.

We call upon the United States government to end the downward spiral of attacks and reprisals, a spiral begun long before September 11, but propelled by those attacks. Terrorism is not a person, place, or thing. You cannot blast it out of this world. Violent retaliation by the U.S. will sow more seeds of hatred and reap a new harvest of terror. Instead, we call upon the President and Congress to help lead the world out of the wilderness of war and terror and into a new world where people exercise reverence for life and nations respect the international rule of law.

Many ask: If not war, then what should the U.S. do instead to respond to the horrific attacks of September 11? As an alternative to war, we believe the U.S. should:

1. Cooperate with law enforcement agencies around the world in bringing to justice those involved in international terrorism to the full extent of U.S. and international law. Toward that end, the U.S. Senate should ratify and implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing and assist and encourage other countries in doing so. In response to earlier bombing attacks against Pan Am flight 103, the World Trade Center, and the U.S. embassies in Africa, U.S. officials worked successfully with law enforcement agencies around the world to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators of those attacks.
2. Lead the international community in cooperative action to stop the flow of financial resources that support violent terror networks. Toward that end, the U.S. Senate should ratify and implement the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

3. Through the UN Security Council, call for the establishment of a special international tribunal (or authorize an existing tribunal) to investigate and prosecute the September 11 attacks as crimes against humanity. To have legitimacy and to receive full cooperation from other countries, these cases should be tried before an international tribunal rather than before a U.S. court or military tribunal. To help deter and prosecute future crimes against humanity, the U.S. Senate should join the world community by ratifying the Rome Statute for the International Criminal Court.
4. Preserve civil liberties for U.S. citizens and non-citizens alike; maintain full public accountability of U.S. governing institutions; and protect vulnerable groups in the U.S. from racial profiling, hate crimes, and harassment. The U.S. must not and need not sacrifice its core values in the process of defending them from acts of terror. Rather, the U.S. should demonstrate its enduring commitment to freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in the way it pursues justice.
5. Through the UN Security Council, lead the international community in bringing diplomatic, political, and economic pressure and incentives to bear on governments that give support or shelter to terror networks. If international sanctions are applied, they should be focused narrowly so as to isolate and limit the capacities of those in political power while avoiding harm to civilian populations.
6. Respond with compassion and generous, sustained humanitarian and development assistance to the suffering of the innocent peoples in Afghanistan, Colombia, Somalia, the Congo, Iraq, the Sudan, Pakistan, and other zones of conflict. War orphans, refugee children, and youth without hope, today numbering in the millions, are especially vulnerable to recruitment by terrorist organizations.
7. Intensify U.S. efforts to secure a just and lasting peace in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, a major source of deep anti-U.S. sentiment throughout the Arab world.
8. Lead the international community in cooperative efforts to dealert, reduce, and eliminate existing stockpiles of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons in the U.S., Russia, and elsewhere. This includes increasing substantially U.S. funding for the “Nunn-Lugar” cooperative threat reduction programs with Russia. To reduce the threat from weapons of mass destruction further, the Bush Administration and Congress should support the pending protocol to the Biological Weapons Convention, ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and preserve the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. If the U.S. does not lead, the danger from these weapons will continue to grow.
9. Support an international code of conduct on arms transfers and a ban on the sale and transfer of weapons to zones of conflict. Weapons sales and transfers increase acts of violence, suffering, and the collapse of civil society institutions. The U.S. is the world’s largest exporter of weapons. It should not export weapons to regimes that are undemocratic and violate human rights.
10. Develop environmentally sound energy and transportation policies to reduce U.S. dependence on oil, a driving factor behind U.S. military intervention and violent conflicts in the Persian Gulf region.

WAR IS NOT THE ANSWER.

For more information and resources, call FCNL (800) 630-1330
or visit <www.fcnl.org>

Help promote the peaceful prevention of armed conflict

If Not War, Then What?
Alternatives to the "War Against Terror"

January 2002

The Friends Committee on National Legislation (FCNL) opposes the use of U.S. military force in response to the September 11th attacks. War is not the answer.

We continue to grieve for the many unique, precious and irreplaceable people who were murdered in the September 11 attacks. Our outrage at those terrible acts of violence is rooted in our profound belief that every human being is a creature of God and has been put here for a very special purpose. Those who helped in planning and carrying out the attacks have violated the most fundamental laws of a civil society. They should be held accountable under those laws.

Yet the terror and grief have not ended with the September 11 atrocities. While the full civilian death toll in Afghanistan has yet to be compiled, it is virtually certain that hundreds, if not thousands, of civilians have been killed or maimed directly by the war, and that hundreds, if not thousands more, refugees from the U.S. bombing have died from hidden landmines, hunger, or exposure to the elements. We cannot simply consign these innocent victims to the category of "collateral damage" or an "accident of war." They, too, were unique and precious human beings who will never be replaced. The U.S. government had no right to sacrifice their lives in its pursuit of justice.

We call upon the United States government to end the downward spiral of attacks and reprisals, a spiral begun long before September 11, but propelled by those attacks. Terrorism is not a person, place, or thing. You cannot blast it out of this world. Violent retaliation by the U.S. will sow more seeds of hatred and reap a new harvest of terror. Instead, we call upon the President and Congress to help lead the world out of the wilderness of war and terror and into a new world where people exercise reverence for life and nations respect the international rule of law.

Many ask: If not war, then what should the U.S. do instead to respond to the horrific attacks of September 11? As an alternative to war, we believe the U.S. should:

1. Cooperate with law enforcement agencies around the world in bringing to justice those involved in international terrorism to the full extent of U.S. and international law. Toward that end, the U.S. Senate should ratify and implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing and assist and encourage other countries in doing so. In response to earlier bombing attacks against Pan Am flight 103, the World Trade Center, and the U.S. embassies in Africa, U.S. officials worked successfully with law enforcement agencies around the world to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators of those attacks.
2. Lead the international community in cooperative action to stop the flow of financial resources that support violent terror networks. Toward that end, the U.S. Senate should ratify and implement the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.
3. Through the UN Security Council, call for the establishment of a special international tribunal (or authorize an existing tribunal) to investigate and prosecute the September 11 attacks as crimes against humanity. To have legitimacy and to receive full cooperation from other countries, these cases should be tried before an international tribunal rather than before a U.S. court or military tribunal. To help deter and prosecute future crimes against humanity, the U.S. Senate should join the world community by ratifying the Rome Statute for the International Criminal Court.
4. Preserve civil liberties for U.S. citizens and non-citizens alike; maintain full public accountability of U.S. governing institutions; and protect vulnerable groups in the U.S. from racial profiling, hate crimes, and harassment. The U.S. must not and need not sacrifice its core values in the process of defending them from acts of terror. Rather, the U.S. should demonstrate its enduring commitment to freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in the way it pursues justice.
5. Through the UN Security Council, lead the international community in bringing diplomatic, political, and economic pressure and incentives to bear on governments that give support or shelter to terror networks. If international sanctions are applied, they should be focused narrowly so as to isolate and limit the capacities of those in political power while avoiding harm to civilian populations.

6. Respond with compassion and generous, sustained humanitarian and development assistance to the suffering of the innocent peoples in Afghanistan, Colombia, Somalia, the Congo, Iraq, the Sudan, Pakistan, and other zones of conflict. War orphans, refugee children, and youth without hope, today numbering in the millions, are especially vulnerable to recruitment by terrorist organizations.
7. Intensify U.S. efforts to secure a just and lasting peace in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, a major source of deep anti-U.S. sentiment throughout the Arab world.
8. Lead the international community in cooperative efforts to dealert, reduce, and eliminate existing stockpiles of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons in the U.S., Russia, and elsewhere. This includes increasing substantially U.S. funding for the "Nunn-Lugar" cooperative threat reduction programs with Russia. To reduce the threat from weapons of mass destruction further, the Bush Administration and Congress should support the pending protocol to the Biological Weapons Convention, ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and preserve the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. If the U.S. does not lead, the danger from these weapons will continue to grow.
9. Support an international code of conduct on arms transfers and a ban on the sale and transfer of weapons to zones of conflict. Weapons sales and transfers increase acts of violence, suffering, and the collapse of civil society institutions. The U.S. is the world's largest exporter of weapons. It should not export weapons to regimes that are undemocratic and violate human rights.
10. Develop environmentally sound energy and transportation policies to reduce U.S. dependence on oil, a driving factor behind U.S. military intervention and violent conflicts in the Persian Gulf region.

WAR IS NOT THE ANSWER

For more information and resources, call FCNL (800) 630-1330 or use other resources on our web site.

From: Webaei@aol.com
Date: Thu, 24 Jan 2002 20:37:58 EST
Subject: Re: Query
To: mupj@igc.org
X-Mailer: AOL 6.0 for Windows US sub 10551

Thank you for thinking of us, but the query you wrote us isn't something we are interested in right now. Please keep in touch with future projects.

Best of luck placing it elsewhere.
Jennifer Pope
AEI

Nuclear Shell Game

The Boston Globe
January 14, 2002
(for personal use only)

With the release of an unclassified version of its Nuclear Posture Review, the Bush administration risks making the United States look like a shifty salesman performing a classic bait-and-switch.

During his campaign, President Bush professed a determination to scuttle the old nuclear doctrines of the Cold War. Accordingly, he promised to slash the 6,000 nuclear warheads permitted in the START I treaty by as much as two-thirds and also to remove those weapons of mass destruction from their hair-trigger alert. This promised a sensible and long-overdue adjustment to the security needs of the contemporary world.

The version of the Nuclear Posture Review made public last week and comments on it by Defense Department officials suggest, however, that many of the warheads to be decommissioned by the administration will remain in what the Pentagon calls "responsive capability." In other words, they will be removed from missiles, but instead of being destroyed, they will be held in reserve in case new threats require their redeployment.

If it turns out to be something more than an aggressive opening gambit in arms-control negotiations with Moscow, this shell game with nuclear warheads will make Bush's campaign promises look like artful or cynical fibs.

As was to be expected, Russia reacted in the tone of a party that believes it may have been deceived. A foreign ministry spokesman complained, sensibly, that Russia wants anticipated nuclear arms reductions to be "irreversible, so that strategic defensive arms will be reduced not only `on paper.'"

The underlying reality is that President Vladimir Putin's government cannot afford to maintain its nuclear arsenal at START I levels. Not only do Putin's negotiators know this; their American counterparts know it as well.

Nonetheless, the United States gains no advantage from its ability to afford the cost of maintaining a large stockpile of decommissioned warheads. On the contrary, America stands to lose quite a lot by obliging Russia to match its own folly and maintain thousands of warheads in a reserve status.

The risk - and it is all too real - is that some of those superfluous

warheads may be stolen by or sold to terrorists like Osama bin Laden or a criminal holding state power such as Saddam Hussein.

Another dangerous element of the Nuclear Posture Review is its proposal to spend \$15 million on technology and personnel that would enable the Pentagon to resume, faster than it now can, underground nuclear tests.

For the sake of American security and a working partnership with Russia, Bush should agree to destroy decommissioned warheads before his summit this spring with Putin, and he should also abjure Pentagon plans to revive nuclear weapons testing.

1.

Fuzzy Math in Arms Reductions

Charles V. Peña
The Cato Institute
January 18, 2002
(for personal use only)

Candidate Bush pledged that he would unilaterally reduce the U.S. strategic nuclear arsenal if he became president. Last November, President Bush and Russian President Vladimir Putin both declared that the United States and Russia would reduce their nuclear weapons by roughly two thirds over the next decade, leaving each side with no more than 2,200 warheads. While not a formal agreement, this was considered a milestone in strategic relations between the two countries, swiftly achieving deep weapons cuts that could not be agreed to by a prior decade of formal negotiations. What got lost in the shuffle, amidst all the good news, was a statement released by the White House that changed how those weapons would be counted -- from "weapons" to "operational nuclear weapons."

Now the Nuclear Posture Review reveals that many of the warheads, bombs, and missiles included in President Bush's promised nuclear reductions will be retained and kept in reserve, i.e., they will not be operational nuclear weapons and thus not count towards the 2,200 maximum. As such, they will be available for redeployment and potential use. This is an accounting sleight of hand, bad arms control, and bad policy.

The primary rationale for retaining more weapons in reserve is as a hedge against some unforeseen future threat. The perceived need for a reserve seems to reflect the thinking of many conservatives and military officials that Russia could one day again become a nuclear rival or that China could pose a future nuclear threat. But such thinking runs counter to the joint statement issued by Bush and Putin during their November 2001 summit meeting: "The United States and Russia have overcome the legacy of the Cold War. Neither country regards the other as an enemy or threat."

If the United States and Russia have truly entered a new stage in their relationship, then actions should match the rhetoric. Even worse, this logic becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy. If the United States retains more weapons, so will Russia. And the Chinese will likely view the entire U.S. strategic arsenal - not just deployed weapons - as a threat and react accordingly. Counting rules that allow the United States to retain more weapons creates an incentive for Russia, China, and others to do the same.

According to Paul D. Wolfowitz, deputy secretary of defense,

"Recognizing that the world can change in dangerous and unpredictable ways, we are putting more emphasis than we have in the last 10 or 15 years on that underlying infrastructure that allows you, including in the nuclear area, to rebuild capabilities or build new ones if the world changes." But future large-scale nuclear threats are not going to appear overnight. Strategic warning about such developments is likely and will give the United States adequate time to respond. And if there is sufficient rationale to expand the nuclear arsenal (which, even at the proposed lower levels, would be large enough to incinerate any country), the United States does not need to have weapons on-hand for immediate deployment - new, more modern weapons could be built.

If the Russians decide to retain more weapons in storage, there are legitimate concerns about the safety and security of those weapons. By definition, they will be less secure than deployed weapons guarded regularly by military personnel. As such, they become attractive targets for terrorists seeking to acquire weapons of mass destruction. So taking the weapons off operational deployment without destroying them could possibly lessen U.S. security rather than enhance it.

There is also a potential cost consideration. Under the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program, the U.S. Departments of Energy, State, and Defense provide financial and technical assistance for the safety and security of Russian and former Soviet nuclear weapons. Congress has appropriated more than \$3.5 billion for CTR since the program's creation in 1991. If Russia decides to retain more weapons in storage and the United States continues the CTR program, it will likely cost the American taxpayer more than if the weapons were simply destroyed. No matter how you slice it, decreased security and increased cost is not a good deal.

Thus, when both Russia and the United States agree to "reduce" their strategic arsenals by removing weapons from operational status, those weapons should be destroyed not stored. With so many weapons in storage, saying that each country has "reduced" its arsenal to a maximum of 2,200 warheads is fuzzy math.

Charles V. Peña is a senior defense policy analyst at the Cato Institute.

Reply-To: <lisaw@nccusa.org>
From: "Lisa Wright" <nccwsdc@bellatlantic.net>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review
Date: Fri, 25 Jan 2002 17:25:45 -0500
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook IMO, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2910.0)
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4
Importance: Normal

NOT good for me:

Feb. 5 & 7
Feb. afternoon of Feb. 12, or any time on Feb. 13-15

Lisa

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]
Sent: Thursday, January 24, 2002 11:11 AM
To: ograbc@aol.com; glaszakovits_gb@brethren.org;
76622.637@compuserve.com; thart@episcopalchurch.org; marsusab@aol.com;
J._Daryl_Byler@mcc.org; cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org; mweiner@rac.org;
egbertl4pj@yahoo.com; stiefr@ucc.org; conoverp@ucc.org;
jhorman@umc-gbcs.org; jhanson@umc-gbcs.org; gpowers@nccbuscc.org;
lisaw@nccusa.org; kathy@fcnl.org; david@fcnl.org
Subject: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review

Dear Colleagues:

Quick reply requested.

I have asked Frank Miller on the staff of the National Security Council to brief participants in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on the Nuclear Posture Review. He has agreed and is willing to come to the Methodist Building in order to accommodate the size of our group. I envision one-per-organization with a few exceptions where more than one person is working on nuclear disarmament issues. That might total around 30 people.

I would like to know dates during the first two weeks in February that would NOT be good because of meetings involving persons from the faith community. After I rule out certain times and days, I'll check with Janet Horman for space available. Perhaps the FCNL conference room can be an alternative.

Please reply as soon as possible so that I can set a date with Mr. Miller.

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.

From: J2MCK@aol.com
Date: Sat, 26 Jan 2002 21:42:48 EST
Subject: (no subject)
To: mupj@igc.org
X-Mailer: AOL 7.0 for Windows US sub 256

Recently my daughter sent me a e-mail saying an unclassified report of the Nuclear Posture Review had been released. Is it possible to get a copy of that report? I worked for Sandia Labs for 34 years and have been retired for a number of years. It sounds like that would be of interest to me.

Sincerely John McKiernan

To: J2MCK@aol.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Nuclear posture review
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <87.168f702d.2984c328@aol.com>
References:

Dear John McKiernan,

The Defense Department sent Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) to Congress as a classified document. An unclassified document has not been released. However, the Pentagon held a news conference on January 9 and presented a series of 15 slides providing highlights. It is available at: <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jan2002/020109-D-6570C-001.pdf>. If you can't get direct access in this manner, you can go to www.defenselink.mil/, then to DOD News, then to Special Briefing -- Nuclear Posture Review -- Jan. 9, then click on slides shown. The briefing has an explanation of the slides.

I hope this helps you.

Howard Hallman

From: "Orr, Elaine" <EOrr@NAPAWASH.ORG>
To: Social Equity Panel <SocEqPanel@NAPAWASH.ORG>
Cc: "Jasper, Herb" <herbjasper@hotmail.com>,
"Walsh, Charlene"
<CWalsh@NAPAWASH.ORG>,
"Orr, Elaine" <EOrr@NAPAWASH.ORG>,
"Keiner, Suellen T" <SKeiner@NAPAWASH.ORG>
Subject: Journal submissions and Svara on SE
Date: Sat, 26 Jan 2002 22:17:55 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Attached are two items. Mary Hamilton has given us info on the fact that the "Policy and Management Review" seeks submissions for its symposium on environmental justice. There may be panel members who would like to submit. Full details are in the attachment.

Jim Svara has put together a thoughtful piece about the fact that "some have expressed concern about the extent to which NAPA should be involved in discussing policy choices and their impact on equity. A clear distinction should be made between NAPA's becoming a proponent of particular policy approaches, on the one hand, and its involvement in policy analysis and advice that examines equity implications, on the other."

That's what the movie makers call a trailer. I thought Jim's words best described his brief discussion piece.

Both attachments are in MS Word and rtf format. I'll be at NAPA from Monday to Wed of next week and again M-W of the following week. If you have trouble with any of these documents email me, or call me there on 800-883-3190.

Regards from 60 degree Iowa,
Elaine Orr
Associate Panel Member

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\POLICY AND MANAGEMENT REVIEW Call in rtf.rtf"

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\POLICY AND MANAGEMENT REVIEW Call.doc"

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Svara Equity.Policy and Admin-2.doc"

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Svara Equity Policy and Admin 2 in rtf.rtf"

Jim Svara
svara@ncsu.edu

NAPA, Social Equity, and Public Policy

In the deliberations of the Standing Panel of Social Equity, some have expressed concern about the extent to which NAPA should be involved in discussing policy choices and their impact on equity. A clear distinction should be made between NAPA's becoming a proponent of particular policy approaches, on the one hand, and its involvement in policy analysis and advice that examines equity implications, on the other. The impression has taken hold that Dwight Ink in particular was concerned about involvement in policy matters. This was surprising to me and in messages we exchanged, Dwight set forth his views. He explained that "my caution has to do with policy advocacy and not with assessing the equity impact of policy implementation."

In my own work, I have tried to articulate a view that has been present throughout the history of American public administration.¹ Politics and administration should be viewed as complementary, not strictly separated. Complementarity implies differentiation in purpose, distinctive values, and awareness of boundaries. Politics and administration must be different if they are to complement each other. But, in addition, complementarity is characterized by extensive interaction, interdependence, and reciprocal influence between politicians and administrators. Both elected officials and administrators contribute to the development of policy. Dwight expresses this view quite clearly and eloquently.

I have been a longtime advocate in the federal government of career men and women being heavily involved in looking at management implications, including impact on equity, of proposed presidential policies and new legislation.

There are few things I have opposed so strongly as that of viewing policy and management as in opposition. I regard the two as two sides of the same coin. They are different, but neither can function without the other. When the two become pitted against each other, the institution becomes dysfunctional in my view. I do believe that political officials, rather than career employees, should be the ones held accountable for determining program policies, but that should in no way be used as an excuse to limit or eliminate career advice in the development of those policies.

I believe that the Standing Panel on Social Equity is proceeding in a way consistent with this view. The panel 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, and the commitment to promote fairness, justice, and equity in the formation of public policy. [Meeting Minutes, November 16, 2000]

In order to achieve the goal of promoting fairness, justice, and equity in policy formation, we must know what is fair, just, and equitable in general and in specific areas of policy. This in turn implies an understanding of the current state of equity, analysis of the

differential impact on equity of alternative policies, and the development of new approaches when existing policies are inadequate as indicated by persistent disparities. Public administrators are expected to identify problems even when they are not apparent to or are being ignored by the public and political leaders and to propose ways to address those problems. It is not appropriate for administrators to be advocates of particular policy options; becoming partisans of one approach undercuts the ability to offer objective analysis. It is appropriate, however, to advance all possible options and to assess them according to a number of criteria including the impact they have on equity. NAPA can be a model for practicing administrators in maintaining the delicate distinction between assisting/advising/analyzing, on the one hand, and advocating, on the other.

Public administrators are not passive about policy nor are they disinterested in equity. The formation of public administration itself was grounded in the impulse to create an accountable but independent institutional capacity for shaping and carrying out the work of government in ways that promote effectiveness, efficiency, and fairness. There have been differences over time in the recognition of the policy shaping dimension of the field, but it has never been absent. Furthermore, there has been variation in the relative emphasis on effectiveness, efficiency, and fairness at various times. In the 1960s, we began to expand the scope of definitions of equity and to consider whether public administration should combat factors that contribute to inequality and advocate compensatory approaches to achieving equity. The New Public Administration did not discover equity, but it challenged the field to come to terms with its obligation to be actively involved in promoting equity. With this reorientation, the long-standing policy aspects of administrative work became unmistakable.

The involvement of public administrators in advancing equity may appear to contradict the professional value of neutrality, but this is a misinterpretation of the nature of neutrality in the field. Political neutrality does not mean being passive or value free. An active definition of neutrality is based on the presumption of equal service without favoritism over time to all leaders in authoritative policy-making positions. The service includes informed criticism that will help anticipate and avert problems that may arise, intelligence about emerging conditions that require attention, interjection of public-serving values, and recommendations regarding policy choices. Neutral public administrators are committed to implement legitimate policy as well as possible and to continuously seek to improve policy regardless of what the policy is or which political leaders have adopted it.

In sum, understanding the current nature of equity and appreciation of the differential impact on equity of alternative policy approaches can inform both policy advice and implementation as we act on our obligation as professional administrators in a democratic society to advance the level of equity.

1. "The Myth of the Dichotomy: Complementarity of Politics and Administration in the Past and Future of Public Administration," Public Administration Review, 61 (March/April, 2001), pp. 176-183.

POLICY AND MANAGEMENT REVIEW

Call for Symposium Papers Environmental Justice: Policy Developments and Public Management Responses Scheduled for the first issue of 2003 Symposium Editor: Brian J. Cook, Clark University Environmental justice is now securely ensconced as a feature of current policy activism, and as a subject of scholarly inquiry. Robert Bullard's *Dumping in Dixie: Race, Class, and Environmental Quality* (Westview Press, 2000) is now in its third edition. Christopher Foreman's *The Promise and Peril of Environmental Justice* (Brookings Press, 1998) and James Lester, David Allen, and Kelly Hill's *Environmental Injustice in the United States: Myths and Realities* (Westview Press, 2001) have expanded the scope of inquiry with particular emphasis on assessing policy claims and examining the agenda-setting process.

Moreover, neither the policy activism nor the scholarly attention have been limited to the United States. Scholars and policy practitioners are now increasingly turning their attention to the policy and managerial outcomes of environmental justice activism.

This symposium seeks to present research and analysis on policy developments in and public management responses to environmental justice efforts, with special attention to: 1) characterization and assessment of new policy ideas, and policy designs being put in place, that are aimed at addressing claims of environmental injustice, and 2) characterization and assessment of the responses of environmental management agencies to environmental justice challenges to their policy missions, organizational structures, and organizational cultures. Both within-country and cross-national studies are welcome.

Finally, although a lesser priority, manuscripts that further scrutinize the validity of claims of environmental injustice or the policy responses to such claims, or seek to set a research agenda along these lines, will also be considered. Manuscripts are due August 1, 2002. Please submit manuscripts as electronic mail attachments in MS Word format. Those manuscripts deemed suitable for the symposium will be circulated for blind external review.

Final revisions of accepted manuscripts will be due December 1, 2002. The electronic format of the journal allows for launching the symposium as individual accepted articles complete the review and editing process. For further information on requirements for preparation and submission of manuscripts, and for information on the journal's editorial policies and objectives, please visit the POLICY AND MANAGEMENT REVIEW website at http://spaef.com/PMR_PUB/index.html.

For further information on this symposium, please contact the symposium editor at bcook@clarku.edu <<mailto:bcook@clarku.edu>>. Expressions of interest and initial proposals are welcome.

Brian J. Cook
Professor
Department of Government
Clark University
Worcester, MA 01610-1477
(508) 793-7360 (508) 793-8816 (fax)

Date: Mon, 28 Jan 2002 11:57:41 -0500
From: ckozowski2@netscape.net (C. Kozlowski)
To: mupj@igc.org ("Howard W. Hallman")
Subject: RE: Bioethics Task Force
X-Mailer: Atlas Mailer 1.0

Howard--Thank you SO MUCH!
celia

"Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org> wrote:

>Dear Jaydee,

>
>Celia Kozlowski, an NIH scientist and a member of Bethesda United
>Methodist Church which I attend, is seeking information about the meeting
>of the Bioethics Task Force, scheduled for February 1 and 2. She is
>interested in knowing where it is and the agenda.

>
>Would you please send her this information: to CKozolowski2@netscape.net.

>
>As you know, she has strong views on stem cell research. In a denomination
>now working on the theme of "open hearts, open minds, and open doors", I
>hope that the Bioethics Tasks Force will conduct open meetings and will be
>open to hearing the views of persons like Celia, which may differ from
>present UM policy.

>
>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.

>
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From: Jaydee Hanson <JHanson@UMC-GBCS.ORG>
To: CKozlowski2@netscape.net
Cc: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: Bioethics Task Force
Date: Mon, 28 Jan 2002 16:57:11 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Celia, I forwarded your emails to Doug Hunt. I am sorry that he has not been back with you. Our meeting is of course open. We will be meeting in the United Methodist Building Feb. 1 & 2. The meeting starts at 9am Jaydee

ps I am trying to reach some of the persons you suggested. Thank you for your email.

To: jhanson@umc-gbcs.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Bioethics Task Force
Cc: CKozlowski2@netscape.net
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Jaydee,

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Thanks for your assistance,
Howard

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1300601-698-1012256506-mupj=igc.org@returns.groups.yahoo.com
X-Sender: CKozlowski2@netscape.net
X-Apparently-To: bumc@yahoogroups.com
To: bumc@yahoogroups.com
X-Mailer: Atlas Mailer 1.0
X-eGroups-From: ckozlowski2@netscape.net (C. Kozlowski)
From: Ckozlowski2@netscape.net
X-Yahoo-Profile: onesmartmama
Mailing-List: list bumc@yahoogroups.com; contact bumc-owner@yahoogroups.com
Delivered-To: mailing list bumc@yahoogroups.com
List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:bumc-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com>
Date: Mon, 28 Jan 2002 17:21:36 -0500
Subject: [bumc] Bioethics Task Force

Dear Fellow Bethesda United Methodists:

As per the message below, the next (and I believe last) meeting of the Bioethics Task force will be this FRIDAY and SATURDAY. I must look up where the United Methodist Building is, but wherever it is, I will be going. I will be happy to give anyone a lift from the church who would like to join me (up to five passengers). If this place turns out to be accessible via Metro, I will probably go that way. I will post a message again when I find out the address. Let me know if you can join me and/or need a ride.

Celia Kozlowski

Celia, I forwarded your emails to Doug Hunt. I am sorry that he has not been back with you. Our meeting is of course open. We will be meeting in the United Methodist Building Feb. 1 & 2. The meeting starts at 9am Jaydee

ps I am trying to reach some of the persons you suggested. Thank you for your email.

--

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[Non-text portions of this message have been removed]

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To: Ckozlowski2@netscape.net
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: [bumc] Bioethics Task Force
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <6CB80F86.19A069F8.495C7DAA@netscape.net>
References:

Celia,

The Methodist Building is at 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, across the street from the Supreme Court Building and the U.S. Capitol. The nearest metro stops are Union Station on the red line and Capitol South on the orange and blue lines. Each requires several blocks of walking.

Howard

From: "Soroka, Steve (CIT)" <SorokaS@magic.dcrn.nih.gov>
To: "'nihco@gprep.org'" <nihco@gprep.org>
Subject: FW: R&W Association Membership Renewal
Date: Mon, 28 Jan 2002 14:10:29 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

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

> From: Soroka, Steve (CIT)
> Sent: Monday, January 28, 2002 2:09 PM
> To: 'nihco@leonardo.grpep.org'
> Subject: R&W Association Membership Renewal

>
> Please renew your R&W Association memberships as soon as possible. All
> NIH employees are automatically R&W members, but the premium level
> membership (\$7.00) is required to participate in the NIH Community
> Orchestra. R&W membership pays for itself and we receive significant
> funding from the R&W Association. I will try to have membership materials
> available at the next rehearsal (this Wednesday at St. Mark's Presbyterian
> Church).

>
> Steve Soroka

To: Vicki_M._Clark@nsc.eop.gov
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Briefing date
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Ms. Clark,

For the 25 to 30 people who would like to attend the briefing with Mr. Miller on the Nuclear Posture Review, we can obtain a conference room at the Methodist Building. After polling key people I find that Tuesday, February has the fewest conflicts, preferably in the morning. I have a hold on a room for that date. It will, of course, depend upon Mr. Miller's schedule.

I hope that we can talk today and get the briefing set. My phone is 301 896-0013.

Thanks for your assistance,
Howard Hallman

To: lwyke@wesleysem.edu
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: FCNL statement on war on terrorism
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: A:\20124.10b.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Laura,

I am sending as an attachment a Word copy of the statement of the Friends Committee on National Legislation on "If Not War, Then What? Alternatives to the 'War Against Terror'".

If you want this in a PDF format, you can get it at http://www.fcnl.org/issues/afghanistan/terrorism/stmt_tenpoints.htm.

Let me know if you are having the class next Sunday. I'd like to attend.

Howard

To: interfaithnd
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review, February 15
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

There will be a briefing on the Bush Administration's Nuclear Posture Review for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Friday, February 15 from 11:00 a.m. to 12 noon in Conference Room 3, Methodists Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C.

The briefing will be conducted by Franklin C. Miller, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control for the National Security Council. Because of the importance of the subject and Mr. Miller's high rank in the Administration, I hope that every organization participating in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will send a representative.

RSVP now. I'll send background material latter.

Shalom,
Howard

To: mupj@igc.org

From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Subject: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review, February 15

Cc:

Bcc: ograbc@aol.com, tiller64@starpower.net, bpinguel@afsc.org, jmatlack@erols.com, tlheath@churchwomen.org, heathern@nccusa.org, bgrieves@dfms.org, jmskipper@aol.com, thart@episcopalchurch.org, gthunt@mdo.net, stuwhis@enter.net, disarm@forusa.org, joe@fcnl.org, CHouleMM@aol.com, stiefr@ucc.org, conoverp@ucc.org, jhanson@umc-gbcs.org, WorldPeaceMakers@compuserve.com, mpf@forusa.org, amygopp@hotmail.com, sdeboe@csm.org, 76622.637@compuserve.com, rsider@speakeasy.net, wstarman@wesleysem.edu

X-Attachments:

In-Reply-To:

References:

Dear Colleagues:

There will be a briefing on the Bush Administration's Nuclear Posture Review for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Friday, February 15 from 11:00 a.m. to 12 noon in Conference Room 3, Methodists Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C.

The briefing will be conducted by Franklin C. Miller, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control for the National Security Council. Because of the importance of the subject and Mr. Miller's high rank in the Administration, I hope that every organization participating in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will send a representative.

RSVP now. I'll send background material latter.

Shalom,
Howard

To: lisaw@nccusa.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Lisa,

I'm sorry that the briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review is scheduled on a day when you said you could not attend. I had to go with when Frank Miller was available.

I hope that someone else from your office can participate. If so, let me know who it will be.

Shalom,
Howard

To: cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Catherine,

I'm sorry that the briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review is scheduled on a day when you said you could not attend. I had to go with when Frank Miller was available.

I hope that someone else from your office can participate. If so, let me know who it will be.

Shalom,
Howard

To: Vicki_M._Clark@nsc.eop.gov
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Ms. Clark,

I would like to confirm that Mr. Frank Miller will conduct a briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. It will be held from 11:00 a.m. to 12 noon on Friday, February 15 in Conference Room 3 of the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, N.E. The building is located across Maryland Avenue from the Supreme Court Building.

We anticipate that there will be 25 to 30 persons in attendance. They will represent various denominational offices and religious associations.

Thanks for your assistance in arranging for this briefing.

Howard Hallman

To: dave@paxchristiusa.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Dave,

It was good to talk with you yesterday. Please forward the following announcement about the Nuclear Posture Review to the person from Pax Christi who you want to attend. Let me know his e-mail address so that I can send further background information.

Shalom,
Howard

##

Dear Colleagues:

There will be a briefing on the Bush Administration's Nuclear Posture Review for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Friday, February 15 from 11:00 a.m. to 12 noon in Conference Room 3, Methodists Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C.

The briefing will be conducted by Franklin C. Miller, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control for the National Security Council. Because of the importance of the subject and Mr. Miller's high rank in the Administration, I hope that every organization participating in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will send a representative.

RSVP now. I'll send background material latter.

Shalom,
Howard

From: David Culp <david@fcnl.org>
To: "Howard W. Hallman " <mupj@igc.org>
Cc: Joe Volk <joe@fcnl.org>
Subject: RE: [interfaithnd] Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review, February 15
Date: Wed, 30 Jan 2002 09:47:07 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Howard--

I am RSVPing for Joe and myself. We'll both be there. (We are looking forward to those Methodist cookies.)

David

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]
Sent: Wednesday, January 30, 2002 9:31 am
To: interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com
Subject: [interfaithnd] Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review, February 15

Dear Colleagues:

There will be a briefing on the Bush Administration's Nuclear Posture Review for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Friday, February 15 from 11:00 a.m. to 12 noon in Conference Room 3, Methodists Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C.

The briefing will be conducted by Franklin C. Miller, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control for the National Security Council. Because of the importance of the subject and Mr. Miller's high rank in the Administration, I hope that every organization participating in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will send a representative.

RSVP now. I'll send background material latter.

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.

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interfaithnd-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com

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Date: Wed, 30 Jan 2002 20:26:04 -0600
Subject: Your Story Has Been Reviewed
From: storyXchange.com@server1.dataroad.net
Priority: Normal
Subject: Your Story Has Been Reviewed

Howard:

We just wanted to send you a brief message to let you know that a Story Buyer registered under the category of "Producer", has just reviewed the detailed synopsis of your Screenplay entitled Lead, Kindly Light.

The Story Buyer may, or may not, request this material. But, out of respect to the buyers, we do not release their names unless they actually request the material. However, it is nice to know that your material is making it into the hands of qualified Story Buyers.

We wish you success with this story!

Your Friends at storyXchange.

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1300601-701-1012404154-mupj=igc.org@returns.groups.yahoo.com
X-Sender: CKozlowski2@netscape.net
X-Apparently-To: bumc@yahoogroups.com
To: bumc@yahoogroups.com
X-Mailer: Atlas Mailer 1.0
X-eGroups-From: ckozlowski2@netscape.net (C. Kozlowski)
From: Ckozlowski2@netscape.net
X-Yahoo-Profile: onesmartmama
Mailing-List: list bumc@yahoogroups.com; contact bumc-owner@yahoogroups.com
Delivered-To: mailing list bumc@yahoogroups.com
List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:bumc-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com>
Date: Wed, 30 Jan 2002 10:22:12 -0500
Subject: [bumc] Bioethics Task Force

Anyone who is waiting to hear from Doug Hunt--don't bother. I don't think he's actually working for the GBCS any more.

Again, the bioethics meeting will start at 9 a.m. Friday in the Methodist Bldg., across from the Supreme Ct. Lack of parking means that the Metro Red Line to Union Station is your best bet for transportation, but there is a short walk/cab ride at the other end. I plan to leave my house around 8 am, pick up anyone who needs a ride from the Church, then park at NIH near the Metro (I have an NIH parking sticker.) I still have space for anyone who would like to come with me. Please e-mail me or call (301 571-4252) tonight or Thurs. night if you would like to ride/metro/walk to the meeting with me Fri or Saturday. I will follow the same procedure Saturday, unless I learn that they will be starting earlier or later.

chrs,
celia

"Creveling, Bob (NIDDK)" <CrevelingB@extra.niddk.nih.gov> wrote:

>Hi--I am will try my best to go to the meeting, keep in touch--I have not
>heard from Doug Hunt.

>Bob Creveling, bc81o@nih.gov

>

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

>From: Ckozlowski2@netscape.net [mailto:Ckozlowski2@netscape.net]

>Sent: Monday, January 28, 2002 5:22 PM

>To: bumc@yahoogroups.com

>Subject: [bumc] Bioethics Task Force

>

>

>Dear Fellow Bethesda United Methodists:

>

>As per the message below, the next (and I believe last) meeting of the
>Bioethics Task force will be this FRIDAY and SATURDAY. I must look up where
>the United Methodist Building is, but wherever it is, I will be going. I
>will be happy to give anyone a lift from the church who would like to join
>me (up to five passengers). If this place turns out to be accessible via
>Metro, I will probably go that way. I will post a message again when I find
>out the address. Let me know if you can join me and/or need a ride.

>Celia Kozlowski

>-----

>Celia, I forwarded your emails to Doug Hunt. I am sorry that he has not
>been back with you. Our meeting is of course open. We will be meeting in

>the United Methodist Building Feb. 1 & 2. The meeting starts at 9am Jaydee

>

>ps I am trying to reach some of the persons you suggested. Thank you for

>your email.

>

>

>--

>

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>

>

>

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>

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>

>

>[Non-text portions of this message have been removed]

>

>

>

>To unsubscribe from this list, send a message with "unsubscribe BUMC" in the

>message body to mingomae@aol.com For further information about BUMC, go to

>our website at <http://www.gbgm-umc.org/bumc-md>

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For further information about BUMC, go to our website at <http://www.gbgm-umc.org/bumc-md>

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To: ku@lafevoka.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: KU Connection - Issue 1, Feb. 2002
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <200202130618.g1D6I4G13688@phage.lookandfeel.com>
References:

Please remove my name from your e-list. I'm too overwhelmed by e-mail.

Thanks,
Howard W. Hallman

To: mupj@igc.org

From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Subject: Final notice of list serve

Cc:

Bcc: ograbc@aol.com, tiller64@starpower.net, bpinguel@afsc.org, jmatlack@erols.com, tlheath@churchwomen.org, heathern@nccusa.org, bgrieves@dfms.org, jmskipper@aol.com, thart@episcopalchurch.org, gthunt@mdo.net, stuwhis@enter.net, disarm@forusa.org, joe@fcnl.org, CHouleMM@aol.com, stiefr@ucc.org, conoverp@ucc.org, jhanson@umc-gbcs.org, WorldPeaceMakers@compuserve.com, mpf@forusa.org, amygopp@hotmail.com, sdeboe@csm.org, 76622.637@compuserve.com, rsider@speakeasy.net, wstarman@wesleysem.edu

X-Attachments:

In-Reply-To:

References:

Dear Colleague:

This is your third and final invitation to join the new list-serve of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. I will use it for all regular communications with participants in this Interfaith Committee. It will also be available for other participants to communicate with the whole group.

To become a subscriber, send an e-mail to: interfaithnd-subscribe@yahoogroups.com. Write subscribe on the subject line.

I understand that many people want to reduce their e-communications and you may be one of them. If you are not a subscriber, I will no longer send you meeting announcements and other information related to the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament starting on February 4.

Shalom,
Howard

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

Apparently interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com is set up so that hitting the "reply" icon sends the reply to everybody on the list. Therefore, if you wish to reply only to me or some other individual, you may need to change the address to mine rather than the whole list.

Howard

To: bblair@cdi.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Nuclear forces in 2012
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Bruce,

I have arranged for Frank Miller to brief the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on the Nuclear Posture Review. The briefing will take place on Friday, February 15.

In preparing for this meeting I have asked the Public Affairs Office at the Pentagon for information on the composition of the 1,700 to 2,200 operationally deployed warheads projected for 2012. I am told that no detailed decisions have been made, except that the nuclear triad will still be in effect.

At recent meetings I have heard you offer a projection of the possible composition, including how many warheads might be on high alert in 2012. Would you also have some idea of likely targets, assigned by nations (Russia, China, etc.)? I would like to have this information to I share with the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament prior to our meeting on February 15 with Mr. Miller. Let me know whether such information would be for background only or whether we may attribute the source (which we would prefer).

This will help us in our discussion with Mr. Miller, particularly as we explore the extent to which mutually assured destruction will remain as U.S. policy in 2012, in spite of statements in the Nuclear Posture Review that the Cold War is over.

Thanks for your assistance,
Howard

To: "Soroka, Steve (CIT)" <SorokaS@magic.dcrn.nih.gov>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: By-laws
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <64BC9A2B18FC5843BA0DE93548F745F35D66CC@NIHEXCHANGE3.nih.gov>
References:

Steve,

In looking through my files I found a copy of the by-laws of the Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra of Boston as of September 1994. They were in process of revising their by-laws to streamline decision making. Thus, if what I have is useful to you, you may want to contact them for up-to-date information.

Please call me at 301 897-3668 if you want to get these by-laws.

Howard

6508 Wilmett Road
Bethesda, MD 20817

phone: 301-897-3668
fax: 301 896-0013
e-mail: mupj@igc.org

To: ograbc@aol.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposed web site
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Curtis,

Since the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament met in December to assess our work and plan for the future, I have done two things to shift to a new mode. First, I set up the list-serve -- interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com. So far we have 35 subscribers from national religious organizations, and the list is likely to go over 40. Second, I have continued our engagement with the Bush Administration by setting up the February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, to be led by Frank Miller of the National Security Council staff.

Now I want to move ahead with setting up a web site that can be used for information sharing and for reaching out to wider networks, including military leaders, scientists, and others in the civil sector. I have sent you two e-mails on the subject that laid out some plans. I would like to move ahead if at least four to six denominational offices would be willing to be identified as sponsors and be represented on the steering committee. Would your office be one of them?

It will take about \$2,000 to get a web site started: \$1,500 for a consultant and \$500 for domain licensing and web space. Thereafter, it will take some one to handle input. This could be a person on the staff of a sponsoring organizations or some one paid part time. I might try to do this, if the consultant would show me how, but I would prefer to concentrate on moderator responsibilities and let some one else handle input.

Whatever, we cannot start until some funds are available. I am trying a couple of sources. Would your office have a few hundred dollars to contribute?

When we have funds in sight, the first task of the steering committee would be to decide on the domain name. I have suggested www.zero-option.org. Now I believe the purpose of the web site would be clear if it were called www.zeronukes.org. I have picked up "zero" from statements by General Powell and General Horner. I am open to other suggestions. What I want is a name that provides identity.

The second task of the steering committee would be to review the outline of what will be posted and the operating procedures. I have offered some ideas in my previous e-mails. We would not open the web site until these things have been worked out.

So I repeat: would your office be a sponsor and be represented on the steering committee? What do you think of the ideas I have offered?

You can reply by e-mail or give me a call at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

To: glaszakovits_gb@brethren.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposed web site
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Greg,

Since the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament met in December to assess our work and plan for the future, I have done two things to shift to a new mode. First, I set up the list-serve -- interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com. So far we have 35 subscribers from national religious organizations, and the list is likely to go over 40. Second, I have continued our engagement with the Bush Administration by setting up the February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, to be led by Frank Miller of the National Security Council staff.

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So I repeat: would your office be a sponsor and be represented on the steering committee? What do you think of the ideas I have offered?

You can reply by e-mail or give me a call at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

To: 76622.637@compuserve.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposed web site
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Lonnie,

Since the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament met in December to assess our work and plan for the future, I have done two things to shift to a new mode. First, I set up the list-serve -- interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com. So far we have 35 subscribers from national religious organizations, and the list is likely to go over 40. Second, I have continued our engagement with the Bush Administration by setting up the February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, to be led by Frank Miller of the National Security Council staff.

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So I repeat: would your office be a sponsor and be represented on the steering committee? What do you think of the ideas I have offered?

You can reply by e-mail or give me a call at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

To: thart@episcopalchurch.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposed web site
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Tom,

Since the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament met in December to assess our work and plan for the future, I have done two things to shift to a new mode. First, I set up the list-serve -- interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com. So far we have 35 subscribers from national religious organizations, and the list is likely to go over 40. Second, I have continued our engagement with the Bush Administration by setting up the February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, to be led by Frank Miller of the National Security Council staff.

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The second task of the steering committee would be to review the outline of what will be posted and the operating procedures. I have offered some ideas in my previous e-mails. We would not open the web site until these things have been worked out.

So I repeat: would your office be a sponsor and be represented on the steering committee? What do you think of the ideas I have offered?

You can reply by e-mail or give me a call at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

To: marsusab@aol.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposed web site
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Mark,

Since the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament met in December to assess our work and plan for the future, I have done two things to shift to a new mode. First, I set up the list-serve -- interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com. So far we have 35 subscribers from national religious organizations, and the list is likely to go over 40. Second, I have continued our engagement with the Bush Administration by setting up the February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, to be led by Frank Miller of the National Security Council staff.

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So I repeat: would your office be a sponsor and be represented on the steering committee? What do you think of the ideas I have offered?

You can reply by e-mail or give me a call at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

To: J._Daryl_Byler@mcc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposed web site
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Daryl,

Since the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament met in December to assess our work and plan for the future, I have done two things to shift to a new mode. First, I set up the list-serve -- interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com. So far we have 35 subscribers from national religious organizations, and the list is likely to go over 40. Second, I have continued our engagement with the Bush Administration by setting up the February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, to be led by Frank Miller of the National Security Council staff.

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The second task of the steering committee would be to review the outline of what will be posted and the operating procedures. I have offered some ideas in my previous e-mails. We would not open the web site until these things have been worked out.

So I repeat: would your office be a sponsor and be represented on the steering committee? What do you think of the ideas I have offered?

You can reply by e-mail or give me a call at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

To: cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposed web site
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Catherine,

Since the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament met in December to assess our work and plan for the future, I have done two things to shift to a new mode. First, I set up the list-serve -- interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com. So far we have 35 subscribers from national religious organizations, and the list is likely to go over 40. Second, I have continued our engagement with the Bush Administration by setting up the February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, to be led by Frank Miller of the National Security Council staff.

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So I repeat: would your office be a sponsor and be represented on the steering committee? What do you think of the ideas I have offered?

You can reply by e-mail or give me a call at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

To: mweiner@rac.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposed web site
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Mike,

Since the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament met in December to assess our work and plan for the future, I have done two things to shift to a new mode. First, I set up the list-serve -- interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com. So far we have 35 subscribers from national religious organizations, and the list is likely to go over 40. Second, I have continued our engagement with the Bush Administration by setting up the February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, to be led by Frank Miller of the National Security Council staff.

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So I repeat: would your office be a sponsor and be represented on the steering committee? What do you think of the ideas I have offered?

You can reply by e-mail or give me a call at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

To: egbertl4pj@yahoo.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposed web site
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Larry,

Since the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament met in December to assess our work and plan for the future, I have done two things to shift to a new mode. First, I set up the list-serve -- interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com. So far we have 35 subscribers from national religious organizations, and the list is likely to go over 40. Second, I have continued our engagement with the Bush Administration by setting up the February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, to be led by Frank Miller of the National Security Council staff.

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You can reply by e-mail or give me a call at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

To: stiefr@ucc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposed web site
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Ron,

Since the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament met in December to assess our work and plan for the future, I have done two things to shift to a new mode. First, I set up the list-serve -- interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com. So far we have 35 subscribers from national religious organizations, and the list is likely to go over 40. Second, I have continued our engagement with the Bush Administration by setting up the February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, to be led by Frank Miller of the National Security Council staff.

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Shalom,
Howard

To: jhorman@umc-gbcs.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposed web site
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Janet,

Since the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament met in December to assess our work and plan for the future, I have done two things to shift to a new mode. First, I set up the list-serve -- interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com. So far we have 35 subscribers from national religious organizations, and the list is likely to go over 40. Second, I have continued our engagement with the Bush Administration by setting up the February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, to be led by Frank Miller of the National Security Council staff.

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You can reply by e-mail or give me a call at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

To: gpowers@nccbuscc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposed web site
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Jerry,

Since the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament met in December to assess our work and plan for the future, I have done two things to shift to a new mode. First, I set up the list-serve -- interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com. So far we have 35 subscribers from national religious organizations, and the list is likely to go over 40. Second, I have continued our engagement with the Bush Administration by setting up the February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, to be led by Frank Miller of the National Security Council staff.

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You can reply by e-mail or give me a call at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

From: "Soroka, Steve (CIT)" <SorokaS@magic.dcrtnih.gov>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: By-laws
Date: Thu, 31 Jan 2002 13:19:06 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Thanks Howard,

We can get together and go over some of the bylaw items and compare them with the ones we have. I think the bylaws are fairly straight forward. Did you get a chance to review the proposed bylaws. If not go to the NIHCO website, get to the Green Room and click on the board page. You can display it from there. Let me know what you think.

Steve

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]
Sent: Thursday, January 31, 2002 11:05 AM
To: Soroka, Steve (CIT)
Subject: By-laws

Steve,

In looking through my files I found a copy of the by-laws of the Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra of Boston as of September 1994. They were in process of revising their by-laws to streamline decision making. Thus, if what I have is useful to you, you may want to contact them for up-to-date information.

Please call me at 301 897-3668 if you want to get these by-laws.

Howard

6508 Wilmet Road
Bethesda, MD 20817

phone: 301-897-3668
fax: 301 896-0013
e-mail: mupj@igc.org

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-4736742-4-1012508376-mupj=igc.org@returns.groups.yahoo.com
X-Sender: oneilsp@netzero.net
X-Apparently-To: interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com
To: <interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook IMO, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2910.0)
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700
Importance: Normal
From: "oneilsp" <oneilsp@netzero.net>
X-Yahoo-Profile: oneilsm738
Mailing-List: list interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com; contact interfaithnd-owner@yahoogroups.com
Delivered-To: mailing list interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com
List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:interfaithnd-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com>
Date: Thu, 31 Jan 2002 15:31:24 -0500
Subject: RE: [interfaithnd] Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review, February 15
Reply-To: interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com

Hello Howard,

I will plan to be there also.

Peace,
Bro. Steve

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

From: Michael Weiner [mailto:mweiner@rac.org]
Sent: Thursday, January 31, 2002 2:52 PM
To: 'interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com'
Subject: RE: [interfaithnd] Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review, February 15

Howard,

I will be at the briefing.

Thanks,
Michael Weiner

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]
Sent: Wednesday, January 30, 2002 9:31 AM
To: interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com
Subject: [interfaithnd] Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review, February 15

Dear Colleagues:

There will be a briefing on the Bush Administration's Nuclear Posture Review for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Friday, February 15 from 11:00 a.m. to 12 noon in Conference Room 3, Methodists Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C.

The briefing will be conducted by Franklin C. Miller, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control for the National Security Council. Because of the importance of the subject and Mr. Miller's high rank in the Administration, I hope that every organization participating in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will send a representative.

RSVP now. I'll send background material latter.

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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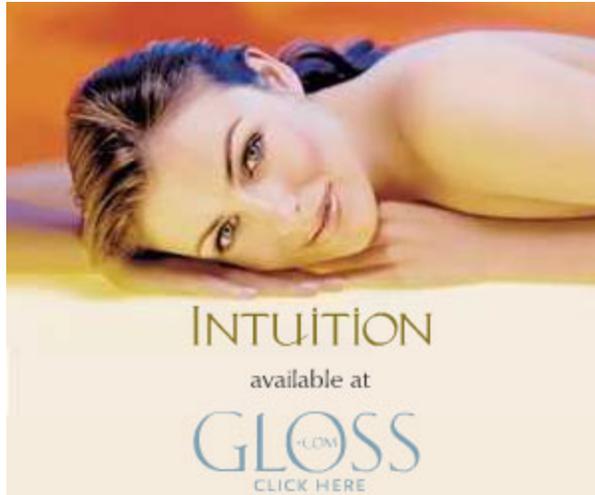
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X-Sender: egbertl4pj@yahoo.com
X-Apparently-To: interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com
To: interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com
Cc: UUAWO@aol.com
From: Egbert Lawrence <egbertl4pj@yahoo.com>
Mailing-List: list interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com; contact interfaithnd-owner@yahoogroups.com
Delivered-To: mailing list interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com
List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:interfaithnd-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com>
Date: Thu, 31 Jan 2002 12:54:01 -0800 (PST)
Subject: [interfaithnd] Re: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review, February 15
Reply-To: interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com

Thanks, Howard,

I expect to be joining you.

PEACE! Larry

--- "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org> wrote:

> Dear Colleagues:

>

> There will be a briefing on the Bush
> Administration's Nuclear Posture
> Review for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear
> Disarmament on Friday,
> February 15 from 11:00 a.m. to 12 noon in Conference
> Room 3, Methodists
> Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C.

>

> The briefing will be conducted by Franklin C.
> Miller, Special Assistant to
> the President and Senior Director for Defense Policy
> and Arms Control for
> the National Security Council. Because of the
> importance of the subject
> and Mr. Miller's high rank in the Administration, I
> hope that every
> organization participating in the Interfaith
> Committee for Nuclear
> Disarmament will send a representative.

>

> RSVP now. I'll send background material latter.

>

> 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.

>

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From: "Margaret Hodges" <mhodges@naxs.net>
To: "Howard Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Holston Conference
Date: Thu, 31 Jan 2002 19:40:10 -0500
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2615.200
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200

Mr. Hallman,

I am assistant to Carol Green, the Holston Conference Peace With Justice Committee Coordinator this year; I am "in training" to become the Coordinator as of Annual Conference in June, 2002.

Carol says she received a mailing in December, but I would like to be sure I am on your list as well so we keep good contact with you. I am particularly interested in legislative alerts on peace and justice issues. You can reach me at:

Steve Hodges
RR 1, Box 337-AA
Kyles Ford, TN 37765

TEL 423-733-4195 work
TEL 423-733-4436 home
FAX 423-733-1626
email: shodgesjubilee@yahoo.com

From: Michael Weiner mweiner@rac.org
To: "Howard W. Hallman" mupj@igc.org
Subject: RE: Proposed web site
Date: Fri, 1 Feb 2002 10:06:49 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Howard,

Let me look into this, and I will get back to you. I am also finding out if Rabbi Saperstein or Mark Pelavin is available for the meeting with Frank Miller.

Thanks,
Mike

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [<mailto:mupj@igc.org>]
Sent: Thursday, January 31, 2002 5:25 PM
To: mweiner@rac.org
Subject: Proposed web site

Dear Mike,

Since the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament met in December to assess our work and plan for the future, I have done two things to shift to a new mode. First, I set up the list-serve -- interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com. So far we have 35 subscribers from national religious organizations, and the list is likely to go over 40. Second, I have continued our engagement with the Bush Administration by setting up the February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, to be led by Frank Miller of the National Security Council staff.

Now I want to move ahead with setting up a web site that can be used for information sharing and for reaching out to wider networks, including military leaders, scientists, and others in the civil sector. I have sent you two e-mails on the subject that laid out some plans. I would like to move ahead if at least four to six denominational offices would be willing to be identified as sponsors and be represented on the steering committee. Would your office be one of them?

It will take about \$2,000 to get a web site started: \$1,500 for a consultant and \$500 for domain licensing and web space. Thereafter, it will take some one to handle input. This could be a person on the staff of a sponsoring organizations or some one paid part time. I might try to do

this, if the consultant would show me how, but I would prefer to concentrate on moderator responsibilities and let some one else handle input.

Whatever, we cannot start until some funds are available. I am trying a couple of sources. Would your office have a few hundred dollars to contribute?

When we have funds in sight, the first task of the steering committee would be to decide on the domain name. I have suggested www.zero-option.org. Now I believe the purpose of the web site would be clear if it were called www.zeronukes.org. I have picked up "zero" from statements by General Powell and General Horner. I am open to other suggestions. What I want is a name that provides identity.

The second task of the steering committee would be to review the outline of what will be posted and the operating procedures. I have offered some ideas in my previous e-mails. We would not open the web site until these things have been worked out.

So I repeat: would your office be a sponsor and be represented on the steering committee? What do you think of the ideas I have offered?

You can reply by e-mail or give me a call at 301 896-0013.

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.

From: Michael Weiner mweiner@rac.org
To: "Howard W. Hallman" mupj@igc.org
\Subject: RE: Proposed web site
Date: Fri, 1 Feb 2002 12:36:00 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Howard,

I'm working on a memo for my bosses on the website. Could you send me the prospectus one more time?

Thanks,
Mike

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To: mweiner@rac.org
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X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise Internet Agent 6.0.1
Date: Fri, 01 Feb 2002 09:40:47 -0600
From: "Greg Laszakovits" <glaszakovits_gb@brethren.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Proposed web site

Howard,
Thank you for your energy on this. We could offer \$300 to get things going.
Would there be ongoing costs to keep the site up? If so, will there be yearly financial obligations?

Greg

>>> "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org> 01/31/02 05:33PM >>>
Dear Greg,

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From: "Orr, Elaine" <EOrr@NAPAWASH.ORG>
To: Social Equity Panel <SocEqPanel@NAPAWASH.ORG>
Cc: "Keiner, Suellen T" <SKeiner@NAPAWASH.ORG>,
"Keaton, Stacey L." <SKeaton@NAPAWASH.ORG>,
"Walsh, Charlene" <CWalsh@NAPAWASH.ORG>,
"Jasper, Herb" <herbjasper@hotmail.com>
Subject: Social Equity Work Plan & Other Materials for Feb 7
Date: Sat, 2 Feb 2002 17:36:46 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

<<Year Three Plan Introduction in rtf.rtf>> <<JPAE January editorial by Jennings.doc>> <<JPAE January editorial by Jennings in rtf.rtf>> <<Social Equity Panel Draft 2002 Work Plan Feb 2 Draft in word.doc>> <<Social Equity Panel Draft 2002 Work Plan Feb 2 Draft in rtf.rtf>> <<Year Three Plan Introduction.doc>> <<Bus Higher Ed Forum Press Release Jan 10 02 in rtf.rtf>> <<Bus Higher Ed Forum Press Release Jan 10 02.doc>> <<Standing Panel Policy in rtf.rtf>> <<StandingPanelPolicy.doc>>

Phil Rutledge has some additional documents he would like you to have for the February 7th panel meeting, which you will recall is an evening meeting. There will be wine and cheese at 5 p.m., and the meeting at 6 p.m. Call-in info was sent in a prior email. The meeting will be at the Academy.

All attached documents are in Word and rtf format, in case you cannot open Word. If you have trouble opening something, please email me back.

Phil would like the primary agenda item of this one-hour business session to be discussion of the draft Work Plan for 2002. The plan and an introduction to it (in the form of a memo from Phil) are attached.

Also attached are: the Academy's policy statement on standing panels, an editorial Ed Jennings wrote for the January JPAE, and a press release on diversity from the Business and Higher Education Forum. Copies of these as well as minutes of the past meeting and summaries of Indianapolis and Dallas will be available for those who attend in person. These have already been sent out via email.

The next meeting will be March 8 at the Academy. Lunch (with no teleconference available) will be at noon, and the meeting (with teleconference) will be 1 - 3 p.m. Meetings will continue to be held the second Friday at these times, at the Academy. The exception will be June and November when the meetings are held in conjunction with the Spring and Fall meetings. No teleconference services are available for those two meetings. A full schedule will be included with the next email.

Please be in touch if you need any assistance.

Elaine L. Orr
Senior Consultant and NPSA Coordinator
National Academy of Public Administration
1100 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 1090
Washington, DC 20005

DC Phone: 800-883-3190 or 202-347-3190
DC Fax: 202-393-0993
Iowa Phone: 877-628-9660 or 641-682-2674
Iowa Fax: 641-683-9017

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Year Three Plan Introduction in rtf.rtf"

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\JPAE January editorial by Jennings.doc"

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Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Social Equity Panel Draft 2002 Work Plan Feb 2 Draft in word.doc"

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Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Year Three Plan Introduction.doc"

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Bus Higher Ed Forum Press Release Jan 10 02 in rtf.rtf"

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Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\StandingPanelPolicy.doc"

February 2, 2002

To: Social Equity Panel Colleagues
From: Phil Rutledge, Chair
Subject: Draft 2002 Work Plan

After reviewing the Draft 2002 Work Plan again this morning, I thought some introductory comments might be useful, given our limited discussion time next Thursday evening and the likely exchange that might take place at the Board Retreat on Friday. The draft is for discussion purposes only, and already I'm making changes. For instance, the timeline on Objective I is moved up to March, while that for Objective II is moved back to May, since the latter is likely to require more discussion and negotiation.

Let's review briefly the three year strategic plan for the Panel that will come to a close when I step down as Chair at the NAPA Fall Conference, November 2002. With the appointment of a new Chair, the Panel will have an opportunity to adopt a new strategic plan, as well as to consider a different leadership/management style for the Panel, perhaps more fitting to the next phase of development.

Year One of the Panel was devoted to scanning the horizon in public administration to identify the most salient issues in social equity in governance that had emerged since Dwight Waldo, with the assistance of George Fredericks, convened the 1968 Minnowbrook Conference to wrestle with what has been characterized as "Putting the Purpose in P.A." The essential question then and now is where does social equity rank along with, efficiency, effectiveness, economy, etc in the hierarchy of public management values and priorities? Assuming social equity in governance ranks high, just what is it and how will we recognize it when we see it? The Issue Paper adopted November, 2000 and updated October, 2001 attempted to define those issues for our Panel's working purposes, e.g., monthly forums, conferences, possible projects, etc...

Year Two was devoted primarily to an internal scan within the public affairs and administration community to assess the capacity, interest, and commitment for movement towards operationalizing social equity in arenas that matter to people. Through surveys among federal, state, local, and non-profit public administrators, and conferences sponsored by the Panel in Indianapolis and Dallas, as well as one transatlantic consortium conference in Pittsburgh in which three Panel members participated – it was determined that we had seized on an idea whose time had come. ASPA has adopted social equity as its number one priority for next year, and five members of the NAPA Social Equity Panel will be featured at a plenary session during the ASPA 2002 National Conference in Phoenix. The Panel Chair will give the Donald Stone Lecture at the Conference that will also envision social equity as a national and international imperative.

In other related developments consequent to the Year II work plan, NASPAA has expressed strong support for movement in the social equity arena, and has commissioned a symposium on social equity in governance for a future issue of its Journal of Public Affairs Education, under editorship of two Associate Panel Members active also in NASPAA leadership. The Dean of Indiana University's School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA) and the Executive Vice Chancellor/Dean of Faculties at Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis (IUPUI), both speakers at the Indianapolis Panel Conference, have authorized exploratory planning for establishment of an Institute on Ethics and Social Equity in Governance to partner with the public administration community on issues defined in the Panel Issue Paper. After stepping down as Panel Chair, I plan to devote considerable energy to this effort.

Year Three, the subject of the draft 2002 work plan, is intended to guide us in sorting out what we as a Panel, and NAPA as an organization, is willing, able, and allowed to do to enhance social equity in governance, as defined by this Panel. The center piece of the 2002 work plan will be to develop a protocol for more carefully defining, measuring, and "score carding" social equity issues in the metropolitan areas of the U.S., under the leadership of Jim Svava and a team yet to be assembled and funded.

Participants in the earliest discussions about the wisdom of establishing this Panel warned that social equity was too big for one Standing Panel of NAPA, and was probably too big for the Academy itself -- let alone serious doubt among many whether NAPA should even bother with the initiative. The third year work plan gives the Panel and the Academy an opportunity to decide whether to piss or get off the pot as far as social equity is concerned.

One naïve assumption on the part of the Panel's initial leadership was that, if a Panel were established that attempted to address concerns of cities and Black people, the African American Fellows of the Academy would be stimulated to participate more actively. This hasn't happened. It has been the participation of white NAPA Fellows that has made the Social Equity Panel a success. This pattern is expected to continue.

Given NAPA resources and traditions, the work plan presupposes that if Fellows and Associate Panel Members choose to implement some or all of the objectives in the Plan, they will either do the work required themselves or take leadership and responsibility for helping to generate the resources to get the work done. A decision to move forward on this work plan is not self-executing, nor should it be expected that NAPA management will come up with the revenues and resources simply because the Social Equity Panel recommends implementation of its goals and objectives.

Discussion and debate over the third year work plan should position the Panel and the Academy better to choose the next Chair and Executive Committee for the Standing Panel on Social Equity in Governance.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION POLICY STATEMENT ON STANDING PANELS

Standing Panels (earlier known as "Standing Committees") have been an integral part of the Academy's activities since the early 1970's.

The purpose of this document is to reaffirm/restate the Standing Panels' purposes and clarify relevant operational procedures.

PURPOSES and FUNCTIONS

Each Standing Panel is to assist the Academy in meeting the purposes stated in the Congressional Charter (Public Law 98-257, April 10, 1984):

- ▶ 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;
- ▶ foreseeing and examining critical emerging issues in governance, formulating practical approaches to their resolution;
- ▶ assessing the effectiveness, structure, administration, and implications for governance of present or proposed public programs, policies, and processes, recommending specific changes;
- ▶ advising 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; and
- ▶ demonstrating by the conduct of its affairs a commitment to the highest professional standards of ethics and scholarship.

Consistent with the purposes of the Academy Charter, each Standing Panel in its particular subject area is to:

1. Serve as a policy advisory council for the Academy.
2. Review and evaluate significant developments in public administration including existing and emerging issues and problems, new ideas and currents of opinion, significant research and needs for research, institutional development, and critical matters in need of attention.

3. Provide general guidance for, and evaluation of, related problem-solving project activities of the Academy.
4. Inform the membership of the Academy of important developments.
5. Initiate or sponsor educational meetings and colloquia to communicate with a wider portion of the public administration community.
6. Prepare papers on the state of the art of public administration and statements on public administration policy for public release, when judged appropriate.
7. Serve as a forum where interested Fellows can keep in touch with each other and learn about issues and developments in public administration.
8. Serve as a mechanism through which Fellows can learn first-hand about perspectives or concerns of congressional and executive branch officials and which, in turn, provides Fellows an opportunity to give them information and advice.
9. Serve as a means for identifying and germinating ideas, issues and projects, sometimes including funded projects.
10. Provide or recommend witnesses, as well as draft or review testimony, for congressional hearings.



OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

1. Creation of a Standing Panel
 - a. There are four existing Standing Panels:
 - (1) Executive Organization and Management
 - (2) Federal System
 - (3) International
 - (4) Public Service
 - b. Additional panels may be established as necessary by the Board of Trustees to reflect areas of interest and clusters of expertise, when there is an enduring set of issues on which the Academy wishes to focus. The caveat would be that not too many panels be in existence at any time. In creating a new panel, the Board should clarify the relationships of the new "field of interest" to that of the other Standing Panels.
 - c. There are several essential conditions of new panels:

(1) Compliance with the Academy's Congressional Charter and mission.

(2) Motivated and involved panel chair and Fellows.

Active Standing Panels must have chairs willing to devote the time and energy needed to coordinate activities with Academy leadership, form agendas of interest to panelists and relevant to Academy purposes, stimulate publication of panel products, and seek out and encourage people of requisite background to join.

(3) Sufficient Academy Fellow interest as well as expertise in the chosen subject area.

Such expertise is needed to knowledgeably address current issues of mutual concern and to present a credible body of knowledge to recipients of panel products. The Academy's expertise on any panel should be supplemented with participation by "Associate Members."
(For more discussion of "Associate Members," see section 3b.)

(4) "Critical mass" of panel members willing to devote the necessary time and effort.

Even in those areas where the Academy has numerous members with expressed interest and expertise in a given subject, there must be sufficient number (probably not less than ten) willing to substantively participate in panel meetings by assisting the chair to make the panel an effective working body.

(5) Action orientation.

Each panel should focus on a subject area of widespread current interest in government and the public administration community. Ideally, the subject area should stimulate participation of a broad cross-section of Academy Fellows. It should neither be too broad (e.g., governance) nor too narrow (e.g., regulatory reform), to hold the attention of panel members over time. In any case, unless the panel focuses its agenda on the key issues of its subject area, it is unlikely to retain the active participation of its members.

(6) Necessary support available (staff and/or panel members).

(7) Convenient way for panels to meet and communicate.

2. Panel Leadership

- a. The Chair of the Board, after consultation with the Board, will appoint a Chair and Vice Chair. An Executive Committee for each panel should be chosen by the Standing Panel Chair and Vice Chair.
- b. The Standing Panel Chair and Vice Chair are appointed to serve three-year staggered terms.

3. Membership

a. Fellows

- (1) Upon election, all Academy Fellows are invited to join the Standing Panels.
- (2) Academy Fellows choose by self-designation which Standing Panel(s) they wish to join.
- (3) Fellows may belong to more than one Standing Panel.

b. Non-Fellows (Associate Standing Panel Members)

Associate members may be officially invited by the panel chair for the purpose of supplementing Academy expertise with scholars and practitioners currently involved in public management issues. Letters of invitation should indicate the reason for membership (e.g., subject specialist) or as someone familiar with the work of another organization (e.g., General Accounting Office).

4. Meetings

- a. Standing panel meetings are to be held as needed but no less often than three times a year. Members, whether Fellows or non-Fellows, are expected to attend at least one meeting each year as an expression of interest in the panel's work.
- b. Location of Meetings
 - (1) Panels will meet at a convenient location, such as the Washington NAPA office.
 - (2) Teleconferencing mechanisms will be used to the greatest extent possible to involve out-of-town members in panel meetings. Options include both one-on-

one teleconference tie-ins and single conference calls to one regional location where a number of members have assembled.

- (3) Minutes of meetings, as well as draft products for comments, will be sent to out-of-town members.
- (4) Provision will be made in the agendas for the Academy Spring and Fall meetings for convening of the Standing Panels.
- (5) If requested by the panel chairs, opportunities will be made for panels to convene at related public administration meetings (e.g., ASPA, NASPAA, ICMA, etc.).

5. Relation to the Work of the Academy

- a. By July 1 or another date designated before the beginning of each fiscal year, each Standing Panel should develop a workplan which includes current and anticipated activities as well as staffing and resource needs. This might include plans for inviting specific Associate Members.
- b. The Board of Trustees will review the work of Standing Panels, as well as other Academy activities, in the course of its annual oversight functions.
- c. The Standing Panel chairs may assign a member liaison to Academy projects to provide informal input to those projects and to provide feedback to the Standing Panel.
- d. The authority of Fellows or other panel members to request support from Academy staff is limited to those staff assigned to them by the President in connection with their responsibilities as chairs or members of Academy panels, committees, or other working bodies.

6. Panel Products

Products of the Standing Panels which are designed for external distribution need to conform to Academy quality procedures.

7. Staffing

Active Standing Panels have need for support to record the minutes and perform other functions. These needs can be met by staff, panel members, and/or panel associates.

8. Relation to Other Standing Panels

- a. Each Standing Panel should clarify periodically its relation to other Standing Panels, possibly by indicating plans for coordination in the annual workplan.
- b. Collaboration between Standing Panels is encouraged when fields of interest overlap.
- c. Minutes of all Standing Panel meetings should be sent to the other Standing Panel chairs.

9. Sunset Provision

It should not be assumed that individual Standing Panels last forever. Arrangements should be made for panels to be reconstituted or discontinued based on shifting public management issues and priorities and membership interest.

Approved by the Academy Board of Trustees, September 15, 1995

SOCIAL EQUITY PANEL WORK PLAN -- 2002
(Draft for discussion, February 7, 2002)

MISSION

The mission of the Standing Panel on Social Equity in Governance is expressed in the eight tasks contained in the Panel Charter, as approved by the NAPA Board at its Retreat, February, 2000. This mission statement is not unique to the Social Equity Panel, but merely paraphrases the charge to all Standing Panels in the Board Policy Statement, September 15, 1995, in which each Standing Panel is exhorted to serve as a policy advisory council for the Academy in its particular subject area. Specifically directed to the Social Equity Panel are the following:

1. Review and evaluate developments in public administration, including existing and
2. emerging issues and problems, new ideas and current opinions, significant research and research needs, institutional developments, and other critical matters of social equity in governance that need attention;
3. Provide general guidance and evaluation of related problem-solving projects of the Academy relating to social equity and governance;
4. Inform the Academy membership of important developments in social equity in governance;
5. Initiate or sponsor educational meetings to communicate with a wider portion of the public administration community;
6. Prepare papers on social equity in governance for public release, when judged appropriate;
7. Serve as a forum where interested Fellows can interact with each other to learn about issues and developments on social equity in governance;
8. Serve as a means of identifying and germinating ideas, issues, and projects on social equity in governance;
9. Provide or recommend witnesses, and/or draft or review testimony, for congressional hearings related to social equity in governance.

GOAL FOR 2002

Develop and articulate strategies to enhance social equity in governance, as defined in the Panel Issue Paper adopted November, 2000, and updated October, 2001, after extensive consultation within the public administration community.

OBJECTIVE I

By March, 2002, sort out issues and projects related to social equity in governance that are appropriate to pursue through NAPA and which to pursue through other venues, as Fellows may choose. This will include review of the five recommendations made specifically for NAPA implementation by participants in the Dallas Leadership Conference.

Key Activities:

1. Through discussion and consensus, select five to seven priority areas among those recommended by validating conferences in Indianapolis, July, 2001, Dallas, November 2001, and other venues to pursue during 2002 and assign leadership responsibility implementation. This will include the generic, overarching recommendations not itemized below.
2. Consider, and confirm or reject, the suggestion from the January Panel meeting that the number one priority for 2002 be to pursue development of a protocol to measure and benchmark social equity issues through a set of social indicators, as recommended by Break Out Group # 7 at the Dallas Leadership Conference. This initiative would be lead by Jim Svava, with other Panel members joining as interested. This Committee would develop a separate work plan for this initiative.
3. Consider whether the remaining recommendations from the Dallas Leadership Conference might be grouped as follows, and made the subject of monthly forums by the Social Equity Panel, either alone or with other Panels, with leadership taken by those who lead the Breakout Group discussions in Dallas:
 - a) Health Administration -- Herb Jasper and Bill Dodge (Breakout Group 1)
 - b) Administration of Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Education -- TBA (Breakout Groups 2 & 8)?
 - c) Workforce Development and Income Security -- Carl Stenberg, Charles Washington, Enid Beaumont, Horace Dickerson (Breakout Groups 3 & 5)

- d) War on Drugs/Criminal Justice -- TBA (Breakout Group
 - e) Intergenerational Equity and Sustainable Development -- Dan Skoler, Scott Fosler, Howard Hallman (Breakout Groups 6 & 10)
 - f) International Social Equity Issues -- Sy Murray, Frank Reeder, Mary Hamilton (Breakout Group 9)
4. Continue work with the Environmental Justice Project, Center for the Economy and the Environment (Separate Project Panel drawn from Fellows on the full Social Equity Panel, exclusive of Associate Members)

OBJECTIVE II

By May, 2002, complete plans and arrangements to shore up Panel governance and communication processes to assure smooth transition and continuity, and seek to involve the 50% of Panel members who do not participate.

Key Activities:

1. Secure staff support for Social Equity Panel similar to that provided by NAPA to other Standing Panels, so that Associate Member Elaine Orr may be freed up for other professional duties.
2. Utilize Panel Executive Committee more effectively, possibly reconstituting this body.
3. Improve communication among Panel members and with others through publication of Panel proceedings, short papers by Panel members in newspapers, professional journals, magazines, etc, and use of websites and/or listservs for interested Panel members who wish more intense engagement on social equity issues. Associate Panel Member Elaine Orr would lead this initiative.
4. Appoint Committee to recommend candidates to NAPA Board Chair for appointment as a willing and able Social Equity Panel Chair, effective December, 2002.
5. Generate additional discretionary funds for Panel initiatives through voluntary contributions by Panel members, particularly those who cannot participate otherwise.

OBJECTIVE III

By July, 2002, have plans in place to hold a second Leadership Conference on Social Equity in Governance.

Key Activities:

1. Explore whether outside funding is available to support Conference similar to Dallas or Indianapolis.
2. Reinforce partnerships with co-sponsors of Dallas and Indianapolis Conferences.
3. Explore possible partnering with other professional associations and public interest groups to join with proposed IU/SPEA Institute on Ethics and Social Equity in Governance as vehicle for research, seminars, colloquia, conferences, guidance modules, etc in areas of common interest.
4. Publish proceedings and recommendations from Panel deliberations and conferences over the past three years as a base line for future discussion and decision making. (Associate Member Elaine Orr)

February 2, 2002 draft

From: "Bob and Elaine Tiller" <tiller64@starpower.net>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review, February 15
Date: Sat, 2 Feb 2002 21:04:09 -0500
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2314.1300
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300

Yes, I expect to be there.

Bob Tiller

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

From: Howard W. Hallman <mupj@igc.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Sent: Wednesday, January 30, 2002 9:32 AM
Subject: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review, February 15

> Dear Colleagues:
>
> There will be a briefing on the Bush Administration's Nuclear Posture
> Review for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Friday,
> February 15 from 11:00 a.m. to 12 noon in Conference Room 3, Methodists
> Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C.
>
> The briefing will be conducted by Franklin C. Miller, Special Assistant to
> the President and Senior Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control for
> the National Security Council. Because of the importance of the subject
> and Mr. Miller's high rank in the Administration, I hope that every
> organization participating in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear
> Disarmament will send a representative.
>
> RSVP now. I'll send background material latter.
>
> 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.

Date: Sun, 03 Feb 2002 08:12:15 -0500
From: Carol Blythe and Rick Goodman <blythe-goodman@erols.com>
Reply-To: blythe-goodman@erols.com
X-Mailer: Mozilla 3.01C-DH397 (Win95; I)
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: Re: Feb 15

Howard -- I will try to come for the Alliance of Baptists (to the briefing on FEba 15th). If Bob Tiller can't make it, I'll also come for Baptist Peace Fellowship!

My problem is I may be required for some church stuff -- I am now Vice Chair of our Board of Trustees and the Chair is out of the country all of Feb.

Hope to be there -- Carol Blythe

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise Internet Agent 5.5.6.1
Date: Tue, 05 Feb 2002 12:40:37 -0500
From: "Catherine Gordon" <cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Proposed web site

Howard,

This is an excellent proposal. I spoke with Rich, who handles our website, and he doesn't think he will have the extra time to work on this.

I will look into getting some funding from the Presbyterians.

Catherine

Catherine Gordon
Associate for International Issues
Washington Office
Presbyterian Church (USA)
www.pcusa.org/washington
p(202)543-1126; f(202)543-7755

>>> "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org> 01/31/02 05:24PM >>>
Dear Catherine,

Since the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament met in December to assess our work and plan for the future, I have done two things to shift to a new mode. First, I set up the list-serve -- interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com. So far we have 35 subscribers from national religious organizations, and the list is likely to go over 40. Second, I have continued our engagement with the Bush Administration by setting up the February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, to be led by Frank Miller of the National Security Council staff.

Now I want to move ahead with setting up a web site that can be used for information sharing and for reaching out to wider networks, including military leaders, scientists, and others in the civil sector. I have sent you two e-mails on the subject that laid out some plans. I would like to move ahead if at least four to six denominational offices would be willing to be identified as sponsors and be represented on the steering committee. Would your office be one of them?

It will take about \$2,000 to get a web site started: \$1,500 for a consultant and \$500 for domain licensing and web space. Thereafter, it will take some one to handle input. This could be a person on the staff of

a sponsoring organizations or some one paid part time. I might try to do this, if the consultant would show me how, but I would prefer to concentrate on moderator responsibilities and let some one else handle input.

Whatever, we cannot start until some funds are available. I am trying a couple of sources. Would your office have a few hundred dollars to contribute?

When we have funds in sight, the first task of the steering committee would be to decide on the domain name. I have suggested www.zero-option.org. Now I believe the purpose of the web site would be clear if it were called www.zeronukes.org. I have picked up "zero" from statements by General Powell and General Horner. I am open to other suggestions. What I want is a name that provides identity.

The second task of the steering committee would be to review the outline of what will be posted and the operating procedures. I have offered some ideas in my previous e-mails. We would not open the web site until these things have been worked out.

So I repeat: would your office be a sponsor and be represented on the steering committee? What do you think of the ideas I have offered?

You can reply by e-mail or give me a call at 301 896-0013.

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-Sender: jdi@[63.106.26.66]
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.0
Date: Tue, 05 Feb 2002 14:52:48 -0500
To: mupj@igc.org (Howard Hallman)
From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>
Subject: Nuclear posture review press release

Administration Releases Nuclear Posture Review: Major Questions Remain

Washington, D.C. . . The Bush Administration's public release today of its long-awaited Nuclear Posture Review by Assistant Secretary of Defense J.D. Crouch leaves too many questions about the future of U.S. nuclear policy unanswered.

John Isaacs, Council for a Livable World president, stated: "More than ten years after the demise of the Soviet Union, it is time to transform the U.S. nuclear weapons policy that remains a relic of the Cold War. Yet after a year of study and promises of a new approach, the Administration still has left many unanswered questions."

"Moreover," Isaacs argued, "retaining the option of rebuilding the U.S. nuclear weapons force after cutting it goes counter to the need to de-emphasize nuclear weapons in the post-Cold War environment."

Some of the major questions that remain:

1. What will be the final number of U.S. strategic nuclear weapons; thus far, the Administration has revealed only a range of 1,700 - 2,200.
2. Will the Russians and the U.S. reach a written agreement on nuclear reductions?
3. What, if any, verification or transparency procedures will be included?
4. Will the Russians and the U.S. have agreed rules for counting each side's nuclear weapons?
5. Will the U.S. permit Moscow to retain retired nuclear weapons in storage so it can reverse cuts in nuclear weapons?
6. Why will it take 10 years to carry out the nuclear reductions when the warheads will simply be taken off the missiles rather than dismantled?
7. Will any nuclear weapons be taken off alert to reduce the risk of accidental or unauthorized launch of nuclear missiles?
8. Under what conditions will the U.S. resume nuclear testing?
9. How can the Administration reject the previous policy of nuclear weapons deterrence when it has nothing to replace it?

"The true test for the Bush Administration's revised nuclear weapons policy is whether it leaves the U.S. more or less secure," added Isaacs. "With so much uncertainty — and there is nothing the military hates worse than uncertainty — the Administration is leading us into a troubling period," he concluded.

###

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: "Soroka, Steve (CIT)" <SorokaS@magic.dcert.nih.gov>
To: "NIHCO@gprep.org" <NIHCO@gprep.org>
Subject: NIHCO General membership Meeting Agenda (2002-feb-13).doc
Date: Tue, 5 Feb 2002 16:56:14 -0500
X-Message-Flag:
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

**NIHCO Board Meeting Agenda
(Location Saint Mark Presbyterian Church)
Wednesday February 13, 2002 9:05 PM – (following
rehearsal after a short break)**

Call to Order

Steve Soroka (NIHCO President)

Reading and Approval of Minutes from Last Meeting

Gary Daum (NIHCO Secretary)

Treasurer's Report

Martin Brown (NIHCO Treasurer)

Orchestra Directors' Report

Gary Daum
Jesse Parker

Correspondence

There is no correspondence at this time.

Unfinished Business

- Election of Rehearsal Space Coordinator
Chairperson

Old Business

- Discuss and vote on accepting Articles of Association.
- Discuss and vote on accepting NIHCO Bylaws.
- Look into 14th floor conference room building 10 on NIH Campus as a rehearsal space (re: memo from Patricia Pillsbury)
- Officially establish chamber orchestra (signup sheet and get head count)
- Schedule rehearsal dates and times for chamber orchestra.
- Discuss issues concerning May 15th Strathmore Hall event. Chamber Ensembles

- Who or which group(s) will play (i.e.: establish a list of ensemble groups within the NIHCO)
- Who gets the money (NIHCO, the Musicians, or some combination)

New Business

- Consignment Auction Fundraiser
 - Need 6-10 volunteers to run auction.
 - 2 or 3 to check individuals to check items in
 - 2 or 3 to check items out (can be same as check in people)
 - 2 or 3 to hold up items during auction and display/show items
 - 1 auctioneer
 - 1 transaction recorder
 - 2 or 3 distribution person to retrieve & deliver articles after payment has been made
 - Minimum of 2 training sessions for volunteers will be needed.
 - Steve Soroka will provide computers and Software to run auction.
 - Need to find a place to have the auction.
 - Need to advertise the event.
 - Steve Soroka volunteered as auctioneer.
- Concert/Dance Fundraiser
 - Sophia Pao (one of the founders of the group) made original suggestion
 - Perhaps something in the fall of light classics, or the chamber orchestra, etc. might serve the purpose.
 - Possible light desserts, Strauss waltzes and dancing, etc. (Glen Echo Spanish Ballroom may be a site for the event)
- Spring Potluck Party at Diane Gastfreund's home (Instruments optional).

Committee Reports

- Music Archive Committee – Harold Siefried (Chairperson)
- Performance Publicity Committee – Kendra Jones (Chairperson)
 - Contacted Willie Waffle of WMAL requesting that we participate in a live broadcast from the Kennedy Center during the Christmas season.
- Welcomes suggestions for places/ways to advertise up coming events.
- Membership/Communications Committee – Paul Petruzzi (Chairperson)
- Social Committee – Joan Gervino (Chairperson)
- Grants/Fundraising Committee – Martin Brown (Chairperson)
- Music Repertoire Advisory Committee – Harold Siefried (Chairperson)

Announcements

NIHCO Instrumental Music Web Page Address:

<http://www.gprep.org/~music/nih/>

Once there, please bookmark it for future use.

Adjournment

From: "Soroka, Steve (CIT)" <SorokaS@magic.dcrn.nih.gov>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: By-laws
Date: Tue, 5 Feb 2002 18:20:42 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Hi Howard,

We have bylaws drafted, but other organizations have good ideas. It is always a good idea to take a quick look and see if there are any interesting ideas we can use. I've been sick with the flu, but I still would be interested in seeing the documents you have just as a comparison.

Thanks for the consideration.

Steve

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]
Sent: Tuesday, February 05, 2002 5:42 PM
To: Soroka, Steve (CIT)
Subject: RE: By-laws

Steve,

I misunderstood. I didn't realized that you already had bylaws drafted. I thought you were looking for suggestions. As a new member of the orchestra, I don't want to intervene in a process that's already started. Anyway I couldn't get into the Green Room. There must be a password. So I'll let the matter drop.

From your business meeting announcement it looks like things are getting well organized.

Howard

From: "Soroka, Steve (CIT)" <SorokaS@magic.dcrn.nih.gov>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: By-laws
Date: Tue, 5 Feb 2002 18:35:41 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Hi Howard,
It's me again.
when you click on the greenroom, a ID, Password dialog box pops up.
ID: nihco
Password: masur
be sure to use lower case letters. Please feel free to look at the working document. I haven't got any feedback yet, and I know the document is in its rough form.

Steve

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Subject: RE: By-laws
Date: Tue, 5 Feb 2002 18:31:41 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Howard,
There are a ton of issues that we are going to have to deal with in setting up the bylaws. I welcome as much input as we can get to cover as many little problem areas that we can identify early on. The proposed bylaws are just a draft at best.

Steve

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To: tiller64@starpower.net, glaszakovits_gb@brethren.org, joe@fcnl.org, david@fcnl.org, J._Daryl_Byler@mcc.org, lisaw@nccusa.org, jhorman@umc-gbcs.org, egbertl4pj@yahoo.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Questions on Nuclear Posture Review
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: A:\icnd.127.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

Our February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review by Frank Miller is intended to obtain information from the Bush Administration on the findings of the Nuclear Posture Review. It is not an occasion for us to confront or challenge the NPR head-on. However, we might raise some concerns in the form of clarifying questions.

In preparation I have drafted five sets of questions, shown below and contained in a separate attachment if that is easier for you to work with. I would be interested in your evaluation of these questions and whether they are appropriate. I would also like to receive your suggestions for modifications and for other questions to ask.

If we agree on questions to ask Mr. Miller, we might want to decide who would ask which question.

I look forward to your reply.

Howard

###

Suggested questions on Nuclear Posture Review, based upon Pentagon outline
Draft by Howard Hallman, 2-5-02.

1. MAD doctrine

Under "New Environment and President's Direction" it states: (a) "Cold War approach to deterrence no longer appropriate" and (b) "End relationship with Russia based on MAD", that is, mutually assured destruction. However, under the NPR plan 1,700 to 2,200 "operationally deployed warheads" will remain in service in 2012. Based upon the pattern of the present SIOP (single integrated operating plan), which the NPR doesn't seem to change, most of these will be available to strike targets in Russia. That's enough to destroy Russia several times over. Doesn't this mean that MAD will still be in effect in 2012?

Note: I asked the Public Affairs Office at the Pentagon what the composition of the operationally deployed warheads will be in 2012 and was told that this hasn't been determined. Bruce Blair of the Center for Defense Information has made his own estimates, and I have asked him to share them with us. I am trying to reach Stan Norris at the Natural Resources Defense Council for his estimates of targeting in 2012, for he has done an elaborate study on the likely pattern of the present SIOP.

2. Reserve

The NPR indicates that there will be a "force structure and downloaded warheads preserved for the responsive force." How large will that be? What is its composition? If the United States preserves a large reserve, will not Russia do likewise?

3. De-alerting

During the presidential election campaign, George W. Bush stated that "the United States should remove as many weapons as possible from high-alert, hair-trigger status -- another unnecessary of Cold War confrontation. Preparation

for quick launch -- within minutes after warning of an attack -- was the rule during the era of superpower rivalry. But today, for two nations at peace, keeping so many weapons on high alert may create unacceptable risks of accidental or unauthorized launch." However, the Nuclear Posture Review says nothing about de-alerting. (a) Is President Bush no longer committed to de-alerting?

(b) How many warheads will be on "high-alert, hair-trigger status" in 2012?

Note: Bruce Blair observes that the NPR's intent to take many warheads out of service and put them in reserve is a form of de-alerting (short of dismantlement) even though the NPR doesn't use this language. He has estimates on how many warheads are likely to be on hair-trigger alert in 2012 (ranging from 660 to 880, as I recall). I am seeking this information.

4. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

Under "Sustainment of Current Nuclear Forces" the NPR indicates: "current force projection to remain until 2020 or longer." In contrast, under Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty the United States has an obligation for good faith negotiations on nuclear disarmament. This was reaffirmed in the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review conference in which the United States and other nuclear-weapon states made "an unequivocal undertaking...to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals". Does the Nuclear Posture Review signal that the United States is in effect withdrawing from its NPT commitment?

5. Testing

The NPR indicates that the United States will "accelerate DOE's test readiness". What does this mean in practical terms? Does this mean that the Bush Administration intends to resume testing?

To: gpowers@nccbuscc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Questions on nuclear posture review
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: A:\icnd.127.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Jerry,

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today, for two nations at peace, keeping so many weapons on high alert may create unacceptable risks of accidental or unauthorized launch." However, the Nuclear Posture Review says nothing about de-alerting. (a) Is President Bush no longer committed to de-alerting?

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To: "Soroka, Steve (CIT)" <SorokaS@magic.dcrn.nih.gov>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: By-laws
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <64BC9A2B18FC5843BA0DE93548F745F35D66F2@NIHEXCHANGE3.nih.gov>
References:

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From your business meeting announcement it looks like things are getting well organized.

Howard

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.5.2
Date: Wed, 06 Feb 2002 09:15:05 -0500
From: "Gerard Powers" <GPowers@usccb.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Questions on nuclear posture review -Reply

Questions look fine to me.

I've been out of the office and am behind on e-mails. When is the meeting and who is participating?

To: "Gerard Powers" <GPowers@usccb.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Questions on nuclear posture review -Reply
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <sc60f4a1.094@usccb.org>
References:

At 09:15 AM 2/6/02 -0500, you wrote:

>Questions look fine to me.

>

>I've been out of the office and am behind on e-mails. When is the meeting and who is participating?

Jerry,

Frank Miller, who we met with, will conduct a briefing for religious organizations on the Nuclear Posture Review. It will take place from 11:00 a.m. to 12 noon in Conference Room 3, Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE. Participants will include representatives of denominational offices and other religious organizations working for nuclear disarmament. I expect 20 to 30 persons. I hope you can come or send a representative.

The Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) has now been sent to Congress as a classified document. An unclassified document has not been released. However, the Pentagon held a news conference on January 9 and presented a series of 15 slides providing highlights. It is available at: <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jan2002/020109-D-6570C-001.pdf>. If you can't get direct access in this manner, you can go to www.defenselink.mil/, then to DOD News, then to Special Briefing -- Nuclear Posture Review -- Jan. 9, then click on slides shown. The briefing has an explanation of the slides.

Shalom,
Howard

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1300601-705-1013036855-mupj=igc.org@returns.groups.yahoo.com
X-Sender: MingoMae@aol.com
X-Apparently-To: bumc@yahoogroups.com
To: bumc@yahoogroups.com
X-Mailer: AOL 6.0 for Windows US sub 10551
From: mingomae@aol.com
X-Yahoo-Profile: mingomae
Mailing-List: list bumc@yahoogroups.com; contact bumc-owner@yahoogroups.com
Delivered-To: mailing list bumc@yahoogroups.com
List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:bumc-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com>
Date: Wed, 6 Feb 2002 18:07:29 EST
Subject: [bumc] resending bioethics article

Apparently my forward button didn't forward the file. I've cut and pasted the article.

Sandy Long

Bioethics task force hears expert testimony

Feb. 6, 2002 News media contact: Tim Tanton·(615)742-5470·Nashville, Tenn.
10-71B{042}

By Ciona Rouse*

WASHINGTON (UMNS) - Experts on in vitro fertilization spoke to a United Methodist bioethics task force studying the issue of whether human embryos should be used for research.

Meeting Feb. 1-2 at the United Methodist Building on Capitol Hill, the task force continued the work that it began in October toward developing a recommendation for a churchwide policy on stem cell research. The United Methodist Board of Church and Society formed the task force on the recommendation of the 2000 General Conference, the denomination's highest legislative assembly. The task force will report back to the board, and a final proposal will go to the 2004 General Conference.

During its first meeting last fall, the task force decided that making an informed report to the church about the ethics of embryonic technologies would be difficult without studying the in vitro fertilization process. In vitro fertilization is a method of assisted reproduction in which a woman's eggs are removed from the ovary and combined with sperm in a dish. Two to four of the resulting embryos are then placed in the uterus to impregnate an infertile woman.

The embryos not implanted in the woman are considered excess and are often frozen for future use. If a couple decides not to attempt reproduction again, however, the embryos are destroyed or used for scientific research.

More than 200,000 embryos are currently frozen in the United States, according to legal expert Nanette Elster, assistant professor at the Institute for Bioethics, Health Policy and Law at the University of Louisville (Ky.) School of Medicine.

Only 35 states have laws for assisted reproduction, and those laws are not consistent across the board, Elster said.

The task force is questioning whether regulations should be enacted limiting embryo production to a number that could reasonably be expected to be implanted.

Stem cell policy expert Dan Perry, executive director of the Alliance for Aging Research, told the group that he supports the use of frozen embryos for research purposes because of the potential benefits to people with diseases.

Embryonic stem cells have the potential to develop into nearly all of the tissues in the body. Most scientists believe that adult stem cells taken from already formed tissue may not have the same potential.

Because of this, Perry argues that researching adult stem cells alone will slow the potential medical advances possible as a result of stem cell research. Such advances may include rapid and less costly therapeutic drugs and medical treatments for patients with diseases like diabetes and Parkinson's disease, he said.

Perry does not believe access to embryos for research should be restricted.

President George W. Bush announced last August that federal funding would be limited to researching only the little more than 60 cell lines already in existence.

Perry supports public funds for embryo research because that would increase the likelihood of public accountability in an area that could become commercialized and abused. Public funding would also allow for faster medical results, he said.

Kevin Wilson, the director of public policy for the American Society for Cell Biology, agreed with Perry. Embryonic research has potential for many significant medical advances, he said. Public policy should not impede the process of discovering the benefits of the research, he said.

"There's a lot we don't know, so let's not make the decision to cut ourselves off," Wilson said.

Perry considers it ethical to use embryos for research because it will improve the living situations of patients. He acknowledged, however, that the issue of research using human embryos is morally ambiguous, and he expressed appreciation for the church's willingness to address the topic.

After dialogue with the experts, two task force members, the Rev. Amy Laura Hall, assistant professor of theological ethics at Duke Divinity School, and Sondra Wheeler, professor of Christian ethics at Wesley Theological Seminary, led a discussion on the moral implications of in vitro fertilization.

Two task force members from church conferences outside the United States said assisted reproduction is not a pressing ethical issue in their countries.

Djumba Mamba, an agricultural geneticist from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, said through his interpreter that his country has a lot of children living on the streets and an abundance of poverty as a result of war and sickness.

"We have so much going on, in vitro is least on our minds," Mamba said.

The Rev. Ray Sison, chaplain and former physics professor at the University of the Philippines, said that his country faces more pressing concerns, such as large numbers of street urchins, increased domestic child abuse and child labor issues.

Both Mamba and Sison agreed that the use of embryos is important for the church to address even though it is irrelevant to their Third-World countries.

Hall said that the church should bring attention to how much money is spent for infertile couples to become pregnant in the United States in proportion to the money spent on supporting children in poverty.

The task force's chairman, Bill Scott, analytical chemistry professor and Mississippi Annual (regional) Conference lay leader, led the two-day meeting. Other members include James Chin, a retired physician and public health professor at the University of California, Berkley; the Rev. John E. King, professor of social work and religious ethics at the University of Arkansas; and Catherine Moore-Kochlas, a sophomore physics student at Stanford University. Jaydee Hanson, the board's staff executive for public witness and advocacy, serves as the task force's staff.

Two other task force members Stanley Hauerwas, professor of theological ethics at Duke Divinity School, and the Rev. Rosemary Ross, professor of Christian ethics at the United Church of Christ's Union Seminary in Minneapolis, were not at the meeting.

The task force will meet again in May.

###

*Rouse is on the communications staff of the Baltimore-Washington Annual Conference.

United Methodist News Service
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[Non-text portions of this message have been removed]

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Date: Wed, 06 Feb 2002 19:06:16 -0500
To: mupj@igc.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@armscontrol.org>
Subject: questions for Miller

Howard:

As I promised, here are the draft questions we prepared for Hill staffers.
Hope they are helpful. Look forward to your report on the meeting.

DK

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Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Questions for Winter 2002 hearings 202.doc"

February 4, 2002

Draft Questions for Administration Witnesses

I. Strategic Reductions

1) On the nature of an agreement w/Russia: The administration is currently engaged in talks with Russian leaders on strategic weapons issues.

What are those talks intended to produce?

Is the administration seeking a formal treaty that requires Senate advice and consent or an executive agreement that requires approval by a simple majority of both Houses of Congress, or an informal joint statement?

Expected response: Officials are likely to indicate that all options remain on the table in the ongoing talks and that the United States will seek to maintain flexibility in the size and composition of its strategic forces arsenal.

Possible follow-up question: This administration is proposing that the United States will reduce its arsenal down to a level of 1,700 to 2,200 deployed offensive strategic forces over the next decade. However, this administration could leave office in 2004 or 2008.

What obligates the next administration to continue with these reductions if they are not codified in a treaty with Russia?

Our founders took these issues seriously and specified in the Constitution that agreements between the United States and other nations concerning national security matter require treaties and the advice and consent of the Senate. I think this should apply in this case.

2) Wither START II: START II was negotiated and signed in 1993 by George H. W. Bush. It aims to reduce U.S. and Russian arsenals to 3,500 deployed warheads by 2007 corresponds closely with targets set out by this administration.

Does the administration intend to work towards the entry into force of the START II arms control agreement?

If not, does the administration intend to abandon the START II goal of barring deployment of multiple-warhead land-based missiles and its verification provisions? Will you seek an agreement with Russia that cover these issues?

Expected response: The administration does not intend to seek entry into force of START II, which they will argue has been eclipsed by the planned deeper reductions and cannot be implemented due to Russian conditions of ratification that require agreement on the 1997 ABM protocols.

2) On the size/composition of the responsive force: The administration has indicated that some warheads removed from service under the planned reductions will be dismantled, while most will be placed in a reserve stockpile, ready to be re-deployed in weeks, months, or years. This is a continuation of the "hedge" strategy from the early 1990s.

If stockpiles are likely to be very large (approaching or in excess of deployed forces), what is the rationale for maintaining such large stockpiles?

Followup question: *Under what specific circumstances does the administration contemplate moving weapons out of the reserve and into active deployment?*

Expected response: Administration officials are likely to indicate that the issue remains under review. With regard to circumstances, officials are likely to cite growing uncertainty and the expectation that the U.S. will be surprised, without citing any specific circumstances.

3. Strategic nuclear delivery vehicles: Previous administrations have sought to reduce deployed nuclear weapons by agreeing to eliminate the delivery vehicles—missiles, submarines and long-range bombers—used to deliver nuclear warheads.

Does the administration intend to eliminate the delivery systems removed from service under the planned reductions? Or does the administration intend to stockpile these systems in a reserve capacity, allowing far larger forces to be reconstituted very rapidly and likely making Russia more reluctant to reduce its deployed forces as deeply?

How does the administration propose to assure Russia that nuclear delivery systems converted to conventional roles are not nuclear-armed?

Expected response: This issue may not yet have been resolved by the administration. Officials will likely punt, either citing the classified nature of the issue or taking the question and promising a future response.

Background: Some warheads removed from service under the planned nuclear reductions will be destroyed, while others will be placed in a reserve capability, the administration has indicated. But it remains unclear whether the missiles and bombs that carry the warheads will also be placed into a reserve along with the warheads, or whether they will be destroyed. This has implications for strategic stability between the United States and Russia – if missiles and bombs are stockpiled, the U.S. will be able to reconstitute a far larger nuclear arsenal in a much shorter time period.

II. Tactical Nuclear Weapons

1) Tactical nuclear weapons: In public briefings on the results of the administration's Nuclear Posture Review, the status of tactical nuclear weapons has not been addressed.

Does the President plan to pursue reductions of U.S. and Russian non-strategic nuclear weapons? If not, why not?

Expected response: There have been no indications to date that the administration is considering arms limitation or transparency agreements or expanding threat reduction programs in this direction.

Background: Non-governmental experts estimate that the United States currently deploys an estimated 150-400 tactical nuclear gravity bombs on several bases in Europe, and stockpiles in operational condition more than a thousand nuclear-armed Tomahawk cruise missiles. Experts estimate that Russia deploys more than three thousand tactical nuclear weapons and stockpiles more than ten thousand, with credible estimates ranging from ten to more than twenty thousand. These weapons are not covered by any formal arms control agreements.

III. Nuclear weapons policy

1. Beyond or Mired in M.A.D.: At a recent briefing on the administration's nuclear posture review, J.D. Crouch said the administration was "ending the relationship with Russia that is based on mutual assured destruction."

Given that the administration is planning to maintain a deployed strategic force of thousands of nuclear warheads, many on high alert, and many more available for a second strike, how does this represent a shift away from Cold War-era mutual assured destruction policies?

[See collection of contradictory statements on M.A.D. below].

2. Nuclear contingencies: In a slide accompanying the January 9 DoD public briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, the administration notes that "preplanning is essential for immediate and potential contingencies."

Could you explain what this preplanning is?

Could you share with us what some of these immediate and possible contingencies are that would justify maintaining an arsenal of 1,700 to 2,200 operationally deployed warheads?

Does "preplanning" suggest that we are still targeting sites in Russia, even though this administration claims that Russia is no longer a threat and while the United States is trying to develop better and closer relations with Russia?

Does the administration intend to continue to target Russia, now our "friend?"

3. Targeting Russia?: In the same slide, the administration states, "Force sizing not driven by an *immediate* contingency involving Russia."

By using the word immediate, it suggests that the force size is based on a possible future contingency with Russia. This administration claims that it is moving beyond a MAD relationship with Russia and that it is no longer necessary to match warheads one-for-one, yet this nuclear posture review, with its emphasis on flexibility, suggests that future force size will be determined by the size of other country's arsenals and it seems to suggest Russia is that other country.

Why do we still appear to be letting considerations about the size of Russia's arsenal drive the size of the U.S. arsenal?

If we are so concerned about the future size of another country's arsenal, why shouldn't this administration seek a concrete, verifiable, legally-binding limits on deployed and non-deployed warheads that can be deployed in the future rather than emphasizing flexibility?

Would it not be in the U.S. interest to lock a potential adversary in at the lowest number possible when good relations exist rather than trying to match a future buildup if relations sour?

3. Threats driving size of nuclear force: The administration has implied that nuclear forces will no longer be sized in relationship to Russia's capabilities, but instead be sized in anticipation of expected and unexpected future threats.

What are the specific projected or possible threats, aside from Russia, that require maintaining several thousand nuclear warheads in the deployed strategic force?

What possible contingency involving North Korea, Iraq, Iran, or even China requires an arsenal of 2200 deployed strategic nuclear warheads? Doesn't the maintenance of such a large U.S. nuclear arsenal serve to encourage rather than discourage other states nuclear weapons ambitions?

Expected response: Administration official is likely to emphasize uncertainty of threats, but will be hard-pressed to cite a specific hypothetical case. Official may indicate that while relations with Russia are currently moving in a positive direction, the country's long-term direction still remains unclear.

Background: Russia currently maintains about six thousand deployed strategic nuclear weapons and thousands more tactical weapons, a force roughly equal in size to that of the United States. No other country maintains a similarly large nuclear arsenal. Britain and France both retain far smaller arsenals and are not considered a threat to the United States, while China maintains only an estimated twenty nuclear-armed missiles capable of striking the United States. In essence, no country other than Russia maintains nuclear forces that come within even an order of magnitude of the U.S. forces planned under the recently announced reductions.

4. Negative Security Assurances: the United States has a long-standing policy not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty except if attacked in concert with a nuclear-weapon state.

Does the administration plan continue to respect this political and legal commitment?

Expected response: Officials could respond by indicating they do not feel bound by the pledges made by prior administrations on this issue. Officials are more likely to indicate that they are aware of the pledge but also note that officials in past administrations repeatedly refused to rule out the use of nuclear weapons in response to an attack with any weapons of mass destruction, including chemical and biological weapons.

Background: The United States has formally made nuclear non-use pledges, also termed “negative security assurances.” First enunciated in 1978 by Cyrus Vance and formally reaffirmed in slightly revised form in 1995 by Warren Christopher (and subsequently in statements by officials), the United States has pledged:

The United States reaffirms that it will not use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons except in case of an invasion or any other attack on the United States, its territories, its armed forces or other troops, its allies, or on a State towards which it has a security commitment, carried out or sustained by such a non-nuclear-weapon State in association or alliance with a nuclear-weapon State. (1995 version.)

The original 1978 statement also extends the assurance beyond Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) parties to members of “any comparable internationally binding commitment not to acquire nuclear explosive devices,” a reference to nuclear-weapon-free-zones. A version of this pledge has also been formally enunciated by the United States and the four other nuclear weapons states under the NPT in a United Nations Security Council resolution.

4.. New nuclear weapons: During a briefing on the administration’s Nuclear Posture Review, J.D. Crouch indicated, “There are no recommendations in the report about developing new nuclear weapons,” but followed up by saying, “We are trying to look at a number of initiatives. One would be to modify an existing weapon, to give it greater capability against . . . hard targets and deeply-buried targets.”

What work the administration is presently conducting towards the development and deployment of new types of modification of nuclear weapons? Is this work consistent with the fiscal 1994 law prohibiting research and development of nuclear warheads with yields less than 5 kilotons?

Isn't it true that conventional munitions continue to provide more promising results against such targets with far less damage to surrounding buildings and nearby

populations than nuclear weapons, which, even if "low" in yield, would still create significant radiation effects and be considered morally reprehensible?

Do you believe such nuclear weapons research activities will encourage or discourage other states from pursuing improvements in their nuclear or other military capabilities?

Expected response: Administration official likely to reiterate the administration's position that there is currently no requirement for new nuclear weapons. Official also likely to indicate that options are being studied.

IV. Nuclear testing

1. Nuclear Testing: The administration has indicated it intends to maintain the nuclear testing moratorium in place since 1992 but will not seek Senate approval for ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

It is nevertheless highly disappointing that last November the United States failed to attend the second conference on facilitating the entry into force of the CTBT and the United States was the only state that voted a procedural decision to place the CTBT on the agenda of the UN General Assembly.

How do such actions contribute to the stated goal of President Bush to maintain the global nuclear test moratorium and to win allies in the effort against proliferation?

FOR POWELL (and Powell ONLY): Along with our close allies and over 170 other nations, the United States is a signatory to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, which prohibits all nuclear test explosions. On various occasions (Condi Rice Sept 9 2001 among others) senior administration officials have said that President Bush thinks it is important to maintain the moratorium on testing and that there is no reason to test now and that the administration doesn't believe that others have a reason to test either.

Under these circumstances, do you see any reason why the United States should repudiate its signature on the treaty in the foreseeable future?

Expected answer: No.

Background: Shortly after the October 13, 1999 Senate vote on the CTBT, Secretary of State Albright made it clear that "the United States will continue to act in accordance with its obligations as a signatory [of the CTBT] under international law ..." and that it "...will seek reconsideration of the treaty at a later date when conditions are better suited for ratification. (See <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/re1110399.htm>> for more information.)

Since taking office, senior Bush administration officials have said that they will not ask the Senate to reconsider approval of the CTBT, but they urge all states to maintain their existing testing moratoria. At present, the treaty remains on the Senate calendar. The CTBT cannot win Senate approval for ratification without presidential support.

In his January 2001, confirmation hearing, Secretary of State Powell said: "... we will not be asking the Congress to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in its next session ..." But, he continued, "... at the same time President-elect Bush has indicated he has no intention of resuming testing ... in the foreseeable future."

In January 2001, General John M. Shalikashvili, who served as President Clinton's Special Advisor on the CTBT completed his report and briefed Condoleezza Rice on his findings and recommendations. He reported that: "My discussions over the last ten months have only strengthened my view that the Treaty is a very important part of global non-proliferation efforts and is compatible with keeping a safe, reliable U.S. nuclear deterrent." (See <http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2001_01-02/ctbtreport.asp> for full report.)

Secretary of State Powell, along with Shalikashvili, are on record in support of the CTBT. In January 1998, Shalikashvili, along with three other former Chairman of the JCS -- Colin Powell, David Jones, and William Crowe -- issued a joint statement in favor of CTBT ratification under package of six "safeguards" proposed by President Clinton when he transmitted the Treaty to the Senate in 1997.

Since early 2001, however, test ban treaty opponents in the Bush administration and outside have been aggressively seeking to further weaken U.S. nuclear test ban policy.

In March 2001, Senate hardliners like Jesse Helms have urged President Bush to repudiate the U.S. signature to the CTBT (see <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/nesting032901.htm>>). Later that spring, Undersecretary of State John Bolton sought to find ways by which President Bush could remove the CTBT from the Senate's calendar, but the State Department has determined that the president cannot unilaterally withdraw the treaty from the Senate's consideration. (See NYTimes report contained in <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/nesting070801.htm>>)

Then, just a few days later, the DoD and NSC successfully persuaded the President not to send a representative to the November 13-15 meeting on CTBT entry into force at the United Nations. (See <http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2001_12/ctbtanalysisdec01.asp> or November 14 Colum Lynch report for more details). The Conference went on to strongly endorse the entry into force of the CTBT. (See <http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2001_12/ctbtdec01.asp> or <<http://www.ctbto.org/>> for details).

Now, some administration officials opposed to the CTBT -- specifically the DoD's Doug Feith and his assistant Marshall Billingslea (the former Helms staffer who penned the Helms letter calling for CTBT repudiation) -- are attempting to further weaken U.S. test ban policy, perhaps even trying to repudiate the U.S. signature to the CTBT. This could be accomplished by notifying the depository for the CTBT (the UN SG) by means of a letter from Bush stating that the US has no intention to ratify the treaty.

2. The CTBT and the NPT: In November 2001, the U.S. representative to the UN took issue with a procedural motion to put the CTBT on the UN's agenda, which resulted in a 140-1 outcome in favor of placing the test ban on the agenda. The U.S. representative explained the action by saying that “the United States does not support the CTBT,” and then made the extraordinary claim that “as a nuclear-weapon state, the United States understands its special responsibility under Article VI of the NPT.” (See below for connection between CTBT and NPT.)

How does the Bush administration recognize its commitments under Article VI of the NPT?

In my view, and I would suspect in the view of our European and Japanese allies, further statements or actions that distance the United States from its longstanding goal of securing a comprehensive test ban also threaten to undermine the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which is the cornerstone of global nuclear non-proliferation and, under Article VI of that treaty, commits the U.S. to pursuit of a test ban treaty.

Does this administration seek to create the impression that the U.S. will selectively comply with the NPT?

Possible follow-up: *If the United States resumed nuclear testing, how would other nuclear powers be expected to respond? And how might non-nuclear states parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty respond?*

Background: Nuclear test explosions were not used to confirm warhead safety and reliability but rather, to validate new types of nuclear warheads. Since the 1950s, the arsenal has been maintained through non-nuclear tests and evaluations and worn out parts are replaced using the nationwide infrastructure of production sites and laboratories for this purpose. Nuclear weapons test explosions are needed to confirm new types of two-stage, thermonuclear warheads and radically new designs of nuclear weapons.

The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) obligates parties "not to carry out any nuclear weapons test explosion or any other nuclear explosion." The Treaty is a "zero yield" ban. It permits no yield from nuclear explosions. As a result, the Test Ban Treaty makes it much harder for the countries with advanced nuclear weapons, including Russia and China, to produce new and more threatening types of nuclear warheads. And it helps prevent nations with smaller arsenals — like India and Pakistan — and nations seeking nuclear arms — like Iran and Iraq — from making advanced, compact nuclear warheads, which are more easily deliverable by ballistic missiles

No credible authority currently considers the nuclear stockpile "unsafe" or unreliable, although some claim that might be necessary to conduct a nuclear test explosion to confirm the performance of new or existing warhead types in the future.

V. Missile defense

1. ABM Treaty Amendments?: During his presidential campaign, President George W. Bush claimed for the record in an interview with *Arms Control Today* (September 2000) that he would “offer Russia the necessary amendments to the ABM Treaty so as to make our deployment of effective missile defenses consistent with the treaty.” Russian officials, including President Putin, claim the United States never proposed specific amendments to the treaty, limiting discussions on ways to mutually withdraw from the treaty.

Did the United States propose specific amendments to the treaty?

Did the United States discuss with Russia possible ways to amend the treaty to permit it to stay in force and to allow the United States to deploy missile defenses?

Did the United States offer Russia options aside from both countries mutually withdrawing from the treaty?

What provisions in the treaty did the administration feel could not be amended to permit exploration, testing, and deployment of missile defenses?

2. Missile defense limitations? *In its negotiations with Russia on the new strategic framework, will the administration consider Russian proposals on strategic defense and/or space weapons?*

Expected response: The likely answer is no with an explanation that President George W. Bush has emphasized the need for the United States to have the freedom to explore and deploy defenses to protect the United States, US troops and friends and allies from ballistic missile attacks.

3. Missile defense testing: *What missile defense testing does this administration want to conduct that required it to announce its intention to withdraw from the ABM Treaty by this June?*

Expected response and follow-up: The DoD said in November that it had cancelled a national missile defense test involving a sea-based theater missile defense radar.

(If the response does cite sea-based testing, it should be noted that the day after President Bush’s December 13 announcement the United States canceled a navy missile defense program; that no sea-based intercept attempts have yet been attempted; that Pentagon reports have stated the current Navy radar system planned for use in sea-based TMD programs are inadequate for a strategic role; and that MDA Director Lt. General Kadish even said on July 13, 2001 that he didn’t expect ship-based tests against long-range ballistic missiles to be held before the 2007-2008 timeframe.)

Given this evidence, why does the administration believe that the United States should withdraw from the ABM Treaty by June 13 of this year?

(If the response cites the need to explore technologies, it should be pointed out that under the ABM Treaty the prohibition against testing was understood to begin with field testing, not laboratory testing.)

What technologies are currently ready to be field tested that would have violated the ABM Treaty and required the United States withdraw from the treaty?

4. Missile defense: On January 7, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz claimed that defenses “are always going to be more useful at the limited end of an attack, not intrinsically able to deal with very large-scale attacks.”

Doesn't this suggest that U.S. defenses could be limited in an agreement with Russia without compromising U.S. security?

Shouldn't this suggest it would be in the U.S. interest, if defenses can't handle large-scale attacks, to reach a legally binding limit with Russia on the number of strategic offensive warheads deployed at the lowest level possible?

VI. Questions for the record

Missile defense: Best case scenario, if all testing proceeds as planned, *when is the earliest date the administration expects to be able to deploy an operationally capable ground-based midcourse missile defense system? What will it consist of? How many interceptors? What about X-band radars.*

When does the administration expect to field an operationally capable sea-based defense against long-range ballistic missiles? Against short- and medium-range ballistic missiles?

When does the administration expect to field an operationally capable ABL? Is this expected to be capable of defending against long-range missiles or just short- and medium-range?

Does the administration plan to explore and possibly deploy space-based missile defense systems? When is the earliest that such systems could be tested?

Ft. Greely Test Range: *When does the administration plan to start construction of a ground-based interceptor "test range" at Fort Greely in Alaska? Could you sketch out the general steps and timeframe for completing the Fort Greely test site?*

When does the administration expect to first be able to test a missile interceptor from Fort Greely? (Currently, launching a missile out of Fort Greely is prohibited because of safety reasons.)

X-Band Radars: *Does the administration still plan to construct a X-band radar at Shemya Island?*

If not, how does the Bush administration plan to deploy an “effective” defense if it has no plans for an X-band radar at Shemya?)

Background: Under the previous administration’s plan, construction of the radar at Shemya was considered the “long pole” in the tent. The Bush administration has said little about construction of an X-band radar at Shemya. The Clinton administration implied the missile defense system would essentially be blind without the radar at Shemya.

Weapons in space: Many countries, including Russia and China, have been pushing for negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament on a treaty to prevent of an arms race in outer space, but the U.S. opposes these negotiations.

Does this administration have plans to deploy weapons in space?

Why doesn’t the administration want to rule out the possibility of any country deploying weapons in space?

Is it to the U.S. advantage to permit other countries to deploy weapons in outer space?

CFE Treaty: Russian officials have claimed that their forces are now in compliance with the limits of an adapted CFE Treaty. NATO members, including the United States, have said they would not begin the process of ratifying the adapted treaty until Russia came into compliance.

Will this administration now begin the process of seeking ratification of the 1999 Adapted Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty?

Landmines: *Does this administration intend to honor President Bill Clinton’s 1998 pledge that the United States by 2006 will seek to join the Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel landmines?*

Where does the Bush Administration stand on "mutual assured destruction"?

You can't entirely do away with what has been known as mutual assured destruction . . . It means that you keep enough weapons so that you will always be able to deter anyone else who is planning to strike you.

-- Sec. of State Colin Powell, Senate testimony, 20 June 01

This is time to change the nuclear equation of mutual-assured destruction to a more sensible strategic arrangement.

-- Sec. of State Colin Powell, speech, 19 March 01

We are moving to replace mutually assured destruction with mutual cooperation.

-- President Bush, White House statement, 13 Dec 01

More than a decade after the Cold War ended it is time to move beyond suspicion and towards straight talk; beyond mutually assured destruction and toward mutually earned respect.

-- President Bush, press conference, 16 June 01

Obviously, first and foremost we are trying to encourage a positive relationship with Russia. And we believe that we can do that by establishing a new framework of relations that sets aside the sort of Cold War hostilities, in particular the idea of ending the relationship with Russia that is based on mutual assured destruction.

-- Assistant Secretary of Defense J.D. Crouch, press briefing, 9 January 02

I discussed the ways in which the ABM treaty is beginning to constrain our research and development with respect to missile defense, causing cancellation of several tests thus far this year, and, of course, why the president felt that it was time to announce the withdrawal by the United States from that treaty and his intention to continue working with Russia, as we began last evening in my meeting with Minister Ivanov, to continue working to find a framework for our relationship going forward -- one that emphasizes mutual cooperation, as opposed to mutual assured destruction.

-- Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, press briefing, 13 December 01

I would say that one way to characterize what's happened in the U.S.- Russia relationship is the way President Bush did: that we're moving from mutual-assured destruction to mutual-assured cooperation.

-- Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, press conference, 17 December 01

And so I would hope that we would go through this period strengthening the president's position in his negotiations with the Russians so that we can move beyond and establish a new framework for the relationship between the United States and Russia, a relationship that's based not on the cold war and not on mutual assured destruction, but is based on the future and the relationship that makes the most sense between two countries that are, indeed, not enemies.

-- Sec. of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, congressional testimony, 5 September 01

What I said basically in short summary is that in light of the very successful meeting between President Bush and President Putin that we were looking forward to a period of intense ministerial level consultations with the Russians on helping to create the new strategic framework that President Bush has been speaking about, a new strategic framework that would take up beyond the adversarial relationship that we had during the Cold War and hopefully into a relationship that was more based on cooperation than on mutual- assured destruction.

-- Under Secretary of State John Bolton, speech, 24 July 01

We need to escape from the inertia that has kept the concept of mutual assured destruction as the centerpiece of our strategic relationship with Russia. This focus is counterproductive and incompatible with the idea of developing a more cooperative, constructive relationship. We are not talking about doing away with the realities of nuclear deterrence against new threats, but of recognizing the obvious fact that deterrence can be strengthened by a combination of offensive and defensive capabilities, and that our relationship with Russia should be increasingly defined not by deterrence but by cooperation.

-- Under Secretary of State John Bolton, Senate testimony, 24 July 01

I've never been fond of the "mutual assured destruction" term, but if the -- yes, certainly nuclear deterrence will remain part of our deterrent strategy, but the reliance exclusively on retaliation as our deterrent is something we're trying to move away from. Retaliation is always, I think, going to be part of deterrence, the potential of retaliation.

-- Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz, Senate testimony, 17 July 01

We also know that that deterrent of massive retaliation, or MAD -- mutual assured destruction -- did not do anything to deter the Korean War or the Vietnam War or Desert Storm or dozens of other events.

-- Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, press conference, 12 July 01

The difference I tried to draw is that mutual assured destruction, when you're dealing with the Soviet Union of old, is different than, I think, mutual assured destruction when you're dealing with a Kim Jong Il or a Saddam Hussein.

-- Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, Senate testimony, 21 June 01

We were comfortable during the Cold War with mutual-assured destruction, with the threat of massive retaliation. Change is hard. To go away and say, Look, the Cold War is over -- it's hard for people who have spent their adult lives living with Cold War thinking in their mind-set. And what we have to do is say that chapter is there; we now live in a somewhat different world. There are evolving threats -- cyber warfare, information warfare, terrorism -- these are things that are happening today, and we have to be attentive to these new threats, and we have to fashion deterrence that will in fact help to contribute to a more peaceful and a safer world.

-- Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, television interview, 14 February 01

And I don't think we as a country want to think that the old mutual assured destruction, where the United States and the Soviet Union could kill each other several times over, is necessarily a deterrent that is well fashioned for the period we're moving into.

-- Secretary of Defense (designate) Donald Rumsfeld, confirmation hearing, 11 January 01

To: cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Questions on nuclear posture review
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: A:\icnd.127.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Catherine,

Even though you may not be able to attend our February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review by Frank Miller, I would like to review possible questions with you. The briefing is intended to obtain information from the Bush Administration on the findings of the Nuclear Posture Review. It is not an occasion for us to confront or challenge the NPR head-on. However, we might raise some concerns in the form of clarifying questions.

In preparation I have drafted five sets of questions, shown below and contained in a separate attachment if that is easier for you to work with. I would be interested in your evaluation of these questions and whether they are appropriate. I would also like to receive your suggestions for modifications and for other questions to ask.

Thanks for your support in creation of a web site.

Howard

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Suggested questions on Nuclear Posture Review, based upon Pentagon outline
Draft by Howard Hallman, 2-5-02.

1. MAD doctrine

Under "New Environment and President's Direction" it states: (a) "Cold War approach to deterrence no longer appropriate" and (b) "End relationship with Russia based on MAD", that is, mutually assured destruction. However, under the NPR plan 1,700 to 2,200 "operationally deployed warheads" will remain in service in 2012. Based upon the pattern of the present SIOP (single integrated operating plan), which the NPR doesn't seem to change, most of these will be available to strike targets in Russia. That's enough to destroy Russia several times over. Doesn't this mean that MAD will still be in effect in 2012?

Note: I asked the Public Affairs Office at the Pentagon what the composition of the operationally deployed warheads will be in 2012 and was told that this hasn't been determined. Bruce Blair of the Center for Defense Information has made his own estimates, and I have asked him to share them with us. I am trying to reach Stan Norris at the Natural Resources Defense Council for his estimates of targeting in 2012, for he has done an elaborate study on the likely pattern of the present SIOP.

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The NPR indicates that there will be a "force structure and downloaded warheads preserved for the responsive force." How large will that be? What is its composition? If the United States preserves a large reserve, will not Russia do likewise?

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During the presidential election campaign, George W. Bush stated that "the United States should remove as many weapons as possible from high-alert, hair-trigger status -- another unnecessary of Cold War confrontation. Preparation for quick launch -- within minutes after warning of an attack -- was the rule during the era of superpower rivalry. But today, for two nations at peace, keeping so many weapons on high alert may create unacceptable risks of accidental or

unauthorized launch." However, the Nuclear Posture Review says nothing about de-alerting. (a) Is President Bush no longer committed to de-alerting?

(b) How many warheads will be on "high-alert, hair-trigger status" in 2012?

Note: Bruce Blair observes that the NPR's intent to take many warheads out of service and put them in reserve is a form of de-alerting (short of dismantlement) even though the NPR doesn't use this language. He has estimates on how many warheads are likely to be on hair-trigger alert in 2012 (ranging from 660 to 880, as I recall). I am seeking this information.

4. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

Under "Sustainment of Current Nuclear Forces" the NPR indicates: "current force projection to remain until 2020 or longer." In contrast, under Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty the United States has an obligation for good faith negotiations on nuclear disarmament. This was reaffirmed in the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review conference in which the United States and other nuclear-weapon states made "an unequivocal undertaking...to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals". Does the Nuclear Posture Review signal that the United States is in effect withdrawing from its NPT commitment?

5. Testing

The NPR indicates that the United States will "accelerate DOE's test readiness". What does this mean in practical terms? Does this mean that the Bush Administration intends to resume testing?

To: lonnie_turner@onebox.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Interfaith website
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Lonnie,

Here are some communications I sent on the creation of an interfaith web site dealing with nuclear disarmament. They go backward from the most recent.

Howard

###

January 31, 2002

Dear Colleagues:

Since the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament met in December to assess our work and plan for the future, I have done two things to shift to a new mode. First, I set up the list-serve -- interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com. So far we have 35 subscribers from national religious organizations, and the list is likely to go over 40. Second, I have continued our engagement with the Bush Administration by setting up the February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review, to be led by Frank Miller of the National Security Council staff.

Now I want to move ahead with setting up a web site that can be used for information sharing and for reaching out to wider networks, including military leaders, scientists, and others in the civil sector. I have sent you two e-mails on the subject that laid out some plans. I would like to move ahead if at least four to six denominational offices would be willing to be identified as sponsors and be represented on the steering committee. Would your office be one of them?

It will take about \$2,000 to get a web site started: \$1,500 for a consultant and \$500 for domain licensing and web space. Thereafter, it will take some one to handle input. This could be a person on the staff of a sponsoring organizations or some one paid part time. I might try to do this, if the consultant would show me how, but I would prefer to concentrate on moderator responsibilities and let some one else handle input.

Whatever, we cannot start until some funds are available. I am trying a couple of sources. Would your office have a few hundred dollars to contribute?

When we have funds in sight, the first task of the steering committee would be to decide on the domain name. I have suggested www.zero-option.org. Now I believe the purpose of the web site would be clear if it were called www.zeronukes.org. I have picked up "zero" from statements by General Powell and General Horner. I am open to other suggestions. What I want is a name that provides identity.

The second task of the steering committee would be to review the outline of what will be posted and the operating procedures. I have offered some ideas in my previous e-mails. We would not open the web site until these things have been worked out.

So I repeat: would your office be a sponsor and be represented on the steering committee? What do you think of the ideas I have offered?

You can reply by e-mail or give me a call at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

###

January 22, 2002

Dear Colleagues:

I have further developed my ideas for a web site, tentatively identified as www.zero-option.net (if that domain is available). The primary purpose would be to provide a forum for presentation and discussion of practical steps for the total elimination of nuclear weapons, the zero option. I propose that it be sponsored by denominational offices. Their representatives would serve as a steering committee. I would serve as moderator. We would invite retired military leaders, scientists, retired civilian national security officials, and other experts to offer their views. We would work with a variety of organizations to solicit these views. We would have a chat room to open the discussion to anyone who wants to participate.

The web site would not be used for action alerts or other means of direct advocacy. However, we should build upon relationships established with military leaders and other experts for coalition activities in another venues.

Please read over the following prospectus and let me know whether your office would be willing to be a sponsor. If so, please provide comments on the proposal and offer your suggestions for clarification, changes, and additions.

As to financing, I believe that funds can be found. Web site design would be a one-time expense, and annual fees aren't enormous. A part-time person with web-page skills would be needed to handle ongoing input. I will serve as a volunteer unless enough funds are available to provide some compensation. The project doesn't require an office and much other overhead. I have faith that things will work out.

Shalom,
Howard

###

Attachment 1. Proposal for a web site: www.zero-option.net.

Purpose: Provide a forum for presentation and discussion of practical steps for the total elimination of nuclear weapons, the zero option.

A. Home page would show the following:

Statement of purpose.

Introduction (see Attachment 2).

Sponsors (denominational offices), underscored for web linkage.

Moderator: Howard W. Hallman with e-mail address.

Menu

B. Sections

1. Basic data on global nuclear arsenal.

2. Getting to zero nuclear weapons.

Proposals from military leaders, scientists, physicians, lawyers, national security experts, and other professionals.

Open for proposals from members of Congress. Start with U.S. experts and extend globally, including proposals from Russia, NATO countries, and elsewhere.

3. Achieving zero alert (as a major step toward total elimination).

4. Statements of religious bodies and religious leaders on nuclear disarmament; linkages.
5. Civil-sector reports on nuclear disarmament: abstracts and linkages.
6. Nuclear Posture Review: summary (with linkage to government site) and comments.
7. Chat room, organized by major topics, such as steps toward zero nuclear weapons, de-alerting, dismantlement, transparency and verification, security of fissile material, Nuclear Posture Review, philosophy of nuclear deterrence and its application.

Attachment 2. Introduction.

"The nuclear weapon is obsolete. I want to get rid of them all....I want to go to zero." General Charles Horner, July 15, 1994, at the time commander of the U.S. Space Command.

"I declare my hope and declare it from the bottom of my heart 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." General Colin Powell, June 10, 1993, at the time chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Other military leaders have reached similar conclusions. For instance, Admiral Noel Gayler, while serving as commander-in-chief of all U.S. forces in the Pacific from 1972 to 1976, became convinced that "there is no sensible military use for nuclear weapons." During the period from 1991 to 1994 when General Lee Butler was commander-in-chief of the U.S. Strategic Command, he began what he later described as "the long and arduous intellectual journey from staunch advocate of nuclear deterrence to public proponent of nuclear abolition."

Numerous religious organizations and religious leaders are on record as favoring the total elimination of nuclear weapons. They include Pope John Paul II, National Conference of Catholic Bishops (United States), World Council of Churches, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., many Protestant denominations, Jewish organizations, Muslim organizations, the Dalai Lama, and others.

The crucial question: How do we achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons from Earth -- the zero option?

Because we in the faith community lack technical expertise on the detailed steps for reaching zero, we turn to those who do. Therefore, we invite military leaders, scientists, civilian national security experts, and others to offer their proposals for practical steps and sequence of events that can lead to zero nuclear weapons. We also ask for ideas on how to bring about verification of the results and how to assure the secure storage of fissile material remaining after nuclear warheads are dismantled.

Some may want to address some aspects, such as achieving zero alert for nuclear weapons without necessarily dismantling all of them at this time; or going almost to zero but leaving a residual on each side; or special issues, such as verification. Such ideas will be welcomed.

[To be written: how to submit ideas.]

To: lonnie_turner@onebox.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

There will be a briefing on the Bush Administration's Nuclear Posture Review for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Friday, February 15 from 11:00 a.m. to 12 noon in Conference Room 3, Methodists Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C.

The briefing will be conducted by Franklin C. Miller, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control for the National Security Council. Because of the importance of the subject and Mr. Miller's high rank in the Administration, I hope that every organization participating in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will send a representative.

RSVP now. I'll send background material latter.

Shalom,
Howard

From: Teddy Crum <TCrum@UMC-GBCS.ORG>
To: Teddy Crum <TCrum@UMC-GBCS.ORG>
Cc: Janet Horman <JHorman@UMC-GBCS.ORG>, Betty Henderson
<BHenderson@UMC-GBCS.ORG>
Subject: Peace with Justice Coordinator Information
Date: Thu, 7 Feb 2002 11:47:07 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Dear Peace with Justice Coordinators,

We wanted to pass on some information about our upcoming Peace with Justice Coordinator retreat which is scheduled for April 7-10, and will be held near the Dulles Airport in Washington, D.C. Room and board while you are at the retreat will be covered by us, but you will need to provide for your own transportation.

We are in the process of updating our information for all of our Peace with Justice Coordinators, and would appreciate your help by responding to this email with your updated mailing address, email address, phone number, annual conference & position.

I look forward to hearing from you all soon.

Grace and Peace,

Teddy Crum
Missionary in Residence
Peace with Justice Program

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-4736742-8-1013111446-mupj=igc.org@returns.groups.yahoo.com
X-Sender: mweiner@rac.org
X-Apparently-To: interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com
To: "'interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com'" interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
From: Michael Weiner mweiner@rac.org
Mailing-List: list interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com; contact interfaithnd-owner@yahoogroups.com
Delivered-To: mailing list interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com
List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:interfaithnd-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com>
Date: Thu, 7 Feb 2002 14:50:36 -0500
Subject: RE: [interfaithnd] Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review, February 15
Reply-To: interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com

Howard,

Unfortunately, Rabbi Saperstein and Mark Pelavin are both unavailable on Feb. 15. Our legislative director and director of congregational relations are also going to be out of town. So, it's just me. I also wanted to let you know that I've written a memo detailing the zeronukes project. I'll get back to you as soon as I've heard something.

Thanks,
Mike

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [<mailto:mupj@igc.org>]
Sent: Thursday, January 31, 2002 5:31 PM
To: interfaithnd@yahoogroups.com
Subject: [interfaithnd] Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review, February 15

Mike,

I'm glad that you will attend. Because Frank Miller is fairly high up on the White House staff, Rabbi Saperstein or Mark Pelavin may want to attend also. They would be welcome.

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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Date: Thu, 07 Feb 2002 15:20:57 -0500
Subject: Re: Briefing on Nuclear Posture Review
From: "Lonnie Turner" <lonnie_turner@onebox.com>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Howard,

I plan on coming to the briefing on Friday, along with my assistant Deanna Fowler. I'm looking forward to it.

Shalom,
Lonnie

lonnie_turner@onebox.com - email

FREE voicemail, email, and fax...all in one place.
Sign Up Now! <http://www.onebox.com>

To: ronfoster
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Communion offering
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Ron,

We've figured out the potato fund and made a payment to the Society of St. Andrew. Now, as a contributor to and promoter of the communion offering, I would like information on this fund.

The financial report presented at Charge Conference indicated zero income for the communion offering. However, I have contributed regularly. On the first Sunday in September I helped John English count the collection, and there were several communion offering envelopes. I would like to know how much was contributed to the communion offering in 2001 and what was it spent for (in general terms, not line items).

Would you please direct my inquiry to the appropriate person for response.

Thanks,
Howard

From: HolRonFost@aol.com
Date: Fri, 8 Feb 2002 11:06:28 EST
Subject: Re: Communion offering
To: mupj@igc.org
X-Mailer: AOL 7.0 for Windows US sub 256

I'll get you the figures, but in general it goes into the Minister's discretionary fund for local outreach (travel assistance, occasionally providing lodging for a night, helping members of the church community in difficult circumstances...) I'll follow up with Kris and see what we can find out. Thanks for your inquiry.

Be God's,
Ron

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise Internet Agent 6.0.1
Date: Mon, 11 Feb 2002 13:12:00 -0600
From: "Greg Laszakovits" <glaszakovits_gb@brethren.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Questions on Nuclear Posture Review

Apologies--When and where is this meeting?
Greg

>>> "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org> 02/05/02 09:42AM >>>
Dear Colleagues:

Our February 15 briefing on the Nuclear Posture Review by Frank Miller is intended to obtain information from the Bush Administration on the findings of the Nuclear Posture Review. It is not an occasion for us to confront or challenge the NPR head-on. However, we might raise some concerns in the form of clarifying questions.

In preparation I have drafted five sets of questions, shown below and contained in a separate attachment if that is easier for you to work with.

I would be interested in your evaluation of these questions and whether they are appropriate. I would also like to receive your suggestions for modifications and for other questions to ask.

If we agree on questions to ask Mr. Miller, we might want to decide who would ask which question.

I look forward to your reply.

Howard

###

Suggested questions on Nuclear Posture Review, based upon Pentagon outline
Draft by Howard Hallman, 2-5-02.

1. MAD doctrine

Under "New Environment and President's Direction" it states: (a) "Cold War approach to deterrence no longer appropriate" and (b) "End relationship with Russia based on MAD", that is, mutually assured destruction. However, under the NPR plan 1,700 to 2,200 "operationally deployed warheads"

will remain in service in 2012. Based upon the pattern of the present SIOPIOP (single integrated operating plan), which the NPR doesn't seem to change, most of these will be available to strike targets in Russia. That's enough to destroy Russia several times over. Doesn't this mean that MAD will still be in effect in 2012?

Note: I asked the Public Affairs Office at the Pentagon what the composition of the operationally deployed warheads will be in 2012 and was told that this hasn't been determined. Bruce Blair of the Center for Defense Information has made his own estimates, and I have asked him to share them with us. I am trying to reach Stan Norris at the Natural Resources Defense Council for his estimates of targeting in 2012, for he has done an elaborate study on the likely pattern of the present SIOPIOP.

2. Reserve

The NPR indicates that there will be a "force structure and downloaded warheads preserved for the responsive force." How large will that be? What is its composition? If the United States preserves a large reserve, will not Russia do likewise?

3. De-alerting

During the presidential election campaign, George W. Bush stated that "the United States should remove as many weapons as possible from high-alert, hair-trigger status -- another unnecessary of Cold War confrontation. Preparation for quick launch -- within minutes after warning of an attack -- was the rule during the era of superpower rivalry. But today, for two nations at peace, keeping so many weapons on high alert may create unacceptable risks of accidental or unauthorized launch." However, the Nuclear Posture Review says nothing about de-alerting. (a) Is President Bush no longer committed to de-alerting? (b) How many warheads will be on "high-alert, hair-trigger status" in 2012?

Note: Bruce Blair observes that the NPR's intent to take many warheads out of service and put them in reserve is a form of de-alerting (short of dismantlement) even though the NPR doesn't use this language. He has estimates on how many warheads are likely to be on hair-trigger alert in

2012 (ranging from 660 to 880, as I recall). I am seeking this information.

4. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

Under "Sustainment of Current Nuclear Forces" the NPR indicates:

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force projection to remain until 2020 or longer." In contrast, under

Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty the United States

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undertaking...to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear

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