

Status: U

Return-Path: <marie_kayser@yahoo.com>

Received: from web13903.mail.yahoo.com ([216.136.175.29])

by osgood.mail.atl.earthlink.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with SMTP id 17E14x3Ee3N13pt0
for <mupj@igc.org>; Mon, 12 Aug 2002 15:41:49 -0400 (EDT)

Message-ID: <20020812194142.19384.qmail@web13903.mail.yahoo.com>

Received: from [64.178.14.226] by web13903.mail.yahoo.com via HTTP; Mon, 12 Aug 2002 12:41:42 PDT

Date: Mon, 12 Aug 2002 12:41:42 -0700 (PDT)

From: Marie Kayser <marie_kayser@yahoo.com>

Subject: Re: Further corrections

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

In-Reply-To: <004001c23fcf\$b177e500\$c86af7a5@default>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: multipart/alternative; boundary="0-1601616793-1029181302=:19326"

--0-1601616793-1029181302=:19326

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Howard,

I finished making all the changes mentioned on this email.

Thanks,

Marie

Status: U

Return-Path: <millerph@att.net>

Received: from mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net ([204.127.131.48])

by osgood.mail.atl.earthlink.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 17EIIj2H83N13pt0
for <mupj@igc.org>; Mon, 12 Aug 2002 16:22:55 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from webmail.worldnet.att.net ([204.127.135.58])

by mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net

(InterMail vM.4.01.03.27 201-229-121-127-20010626) with SMTP

id <20020812202254.OOQC7441.mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net@webmail.worldnet.att.net>

for <mupj@igc.org>; Mon, 12 Aug 2002 20:22:54 +0000

Received: from [12.91.118.104] by webmail.worldnet.att.net;

Mon, 12 Aug 2002 20:22:53 +0000

From: millerph@att.net

To: mupj@igc.org (Howard Hallman)

Subject: Board Meeting

Date: Mon, 12 Aug 2002 20:22:53 +0000

X-Mailer: AT&T Message Center Version 1 (May 26 2002)

Message-Id: <20020812202254.OOQC7441.mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net@webmail.worldnet.att.net>

Hi Howard,

Joe Arnold just called to confirm the booking I made on
Sunday for Room 203 on Friday, October 18, 9 a.m. to 5
p.m.

As Friday is homeless care day, it will be beneficial to
be on the second floor.

Phil

Reply-To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
To: "Anders, Camille" <dancam@bellsouth.net>,
"Georgieff, Joyce" <jgeorgieff@earthlink.net>,
"Whitmore, Donald C." <3rdM@gte.net>,
"Rhodes, Schuyler" <srhodes@igc.org>,
"Edwards, Bruce K." <b3ruce@socket.net>,
"Harris, Sherman W." <visionaires@hotmail.com>,
"Hipkins, James & Char" <debate44646@yahoo.com>,
"Miller, Phillip H." <millerph@att.net>,
"Hudson, James C" <Jch1928@aol.com>

Subject: Board meeting on October 18

Date: Sat, 13 Jul 2002 08:39:32 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0

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

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

X-Priority: 3

X-MSMail-Priority: Normal

X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700

X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

To: MUPJ Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Methodists United for Peace with Justice will meet on Friday, October 18, 2002 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. in Room 203 at Foundry United Methodist Church, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

Please let me know whether you will be able to attend.

Although we are unable to pay travel expense for board members, we can provide host housing upon request. If you need this, let me know.

Prior to the board meeting I will send the agenda and background information.

Shalom,
Howard

Howard W. Hallman is Chair of
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.

Reply-To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
To: "Anders, Camille" <dancam@bellsouth.net>
Subject: Board meeting date
Date: Sat, 13 Jul 2002 08:42:44 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

Camille,

I realize that October 18 is an inconvenient date for you. However, in balance after polling board members this was the best compromise date. I hope that you can come nonetheless.

Shalom,
Howard

Howard W. Hallman is Chair of
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.

Status: U
Return-Path: <roneill@NAPAWASH.ORG>
Received: from napa-nt1.napawash.org ([38.217.229.2])
by strange.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTTP id 17F2LJ1LW3Nl3oW0
for <mupj@igc.org>; Wed, 14 Aug 2002 14:21:18 -0400 (EDT)
Received: by NAPA-NT1 with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
id <PQDZHP0D>; Wed, 14 Aug 2002 14:21:26 -0400
Message-ID: <043191BD8403D411A2760090279CBFA9E1FC62@NAPA-NT1>
From: "O'Neill, Robert J." <roneill@NAPAWASH.ORG>
To: "HALLMAN, HOWARD" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: Louisville project
Date: Wed, 14 Aug 2002 14:21:20 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

this is one of the areas of focus.in fact valerie will be part of a panel on neighborhoods for them later this month.

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]
Sent: Saturday, July 27, 2002 10:42 AM
To: roneill@napawash.org
Subject: Louisville project

Dear Bob,

I was interested to read in the latest Academy Update about NAPA partnering with the Greater Louisville Project. I hadn't heard of it previously.

I don't know the scope of the assignment, but I'm wondering if it encompasses looking at not only metropolitan-wide governmental functions but also smaller scale operations that serve neighborhoods and community districts and how they fit together.

NAPA has a history of dealing with this subject. In the 1970s the Academy conducted an experience-based multi-tiered metropolitan government project that contributed to the development of the metropolitan unit for the Portland, Oregon area (I forget what it's called). Some fellows now deceased wrote about federated metropolitan government, such as Victor Jones (Metropolitan Government, 1942), Luther Gulick (The Metropolitan Problem and American Ideas, 1962), Scotty Campbell (Reshaping Government in Metropolitan Areas, 1970). My book, Small and Large Together: Governing the Metropolis (1977) deals with this topic, including the concept of local federalism.

Furthermore, a number of active fellows have knowledge and practical experience with subunits of government within broader structures. For instance, Jim Kunde going back to Kansas City and Dayton, Valerie Lemmie who works with neighborhood priority boards in Dayton, Bill Dodge. A substantial number of central cities have 25 and more years experience with neighborhood councils (going by various names) that could apply to the whole

metropolis. For instance, Birmingham, Alabama; St. Paul, Minnesota; Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; and many more. They come together in annual conferences of Neighborhoods, USA (which I founded in 1976).

If this focus is relevant to the Louisville project, I would be willing to discuss it further with Academy staff or fellows assigned to the project.

With best regards,
Howard Hallman

Reply-To: " Howard W. Hallman" mupj@igc.org
From: " Howard W. Hallman" mupj@igc.org
To: "Kayser, Marie" marie_kayser@yahoo.com
Subject: Your Feedback revisions
Date: Fri, 16 Aug 2002 11:46:29 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="----
=_NextPart_000_0049_01C2451A.9032A6A0"
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

The other day your message to Feedback came through properly. So the mechanics are okay. However, I don't like the appearance of the Feedback page. I have worked it over and am sending a proposed revision as a Word attachment.

Revision

To give Your Feedback a distinct feel, I suggest that we use Arial type. This will be a change of pace from the other pages. If we follow this through to the Compilation of Feedback, it will convey that feedback is different from the statements we post in Times Roman on other pages.

I suggest putting "Your Comments...." and "Your Proposal...." each in a box with orange lines like you used on the home page. Each would have a graphic inset into the first paragraph. I offer some suggestions for graphics, but you are free to use your creativity.

Linkages

(1) I want to mostly eliminate the request for proposals on the How to Get Zero Page. Go to "Scenarios for Achieving Zero Nuclear Weapons". In the introductory paragraph, keep the first sentence and change the second sentence so that it reads as follows:

In this section we present scenarios for achieving zero nuclear weapons as proposed by military professionals, civilian experts, and ordinary citizens. If you have ideas you want to present, go to Your Proposal for Getting to Zero Nuclear Weapons [linkage to box] on Your Feedback page.

(2) On the Home page, link "How to submit your ideas" with the "Your Proposal for Getting to Zero Nuclear Weapons" on the Your Feedback page.

Thanks for doing this,
Howard

Re-draft of Your Feedback page. All type in Arial.

[To right of sunflower]

Your Feedback

Thanks for visiting the zero-nukes web site. We want your **evaluation** of the site. We welcome your **comments** on statements and articles posted on the site. We also invite your **proposals** for how to eliminate nuclear weapons.

[Each of these four items linked to entree below.]

- ***Your Comments on Ideas of Others***
- ***Your Proposal for Getting to Zero Nuclear Weapons***
- ***Feedback Form***
- ***Compilation of Feedback***

[Below sunflower, extending across the page but with wide margins]

[In a box with orange lines (like home page); title in brown, centered]

Your Comments on Ideas of Others

[A graphic inset into paragraph, such as two computers linked together]

To respond to articles and statements posted on this site, fill out the **Feedback Form** [linkage to form] with your comments of 200 words or less. You can also use this form to offer your evaluation of this site.

Unless you request us not to and subject to relevance and limits on length, we will post your comments on this page under **Compilation of Feedback** [linkage to this]. We will include your name, organization, and locality but not your e-address.

[end of box]

[begin new box with orange lines; title in brown, centered]

Your Proposal for Getting to Zero Nuclear Weapons

[A graphic inset into paragraph, such as "no nukes" symbol, or a small patch of sunflowers like those on masthead between Civil Sector Statements and Arsenals & Treaties.]

If you have ideas to offer on how to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons, please send them to proposal@zero-nukes.org. To facilitate this process, send your proposal as a Word attachment or similar format.

We will post relevant submissions up to 2,000 words on the **How to Get to Zero** page. We offer no compensation. We reserve the right to edit submissions for length and format.

[end of box].

[Text of Feedback Form in Arial.]

- ***Feedback Form***

[Etc.]

- ***Compilation of Feedback***

Status: U

Return-Path: <sestabrooks@ploughshares.ca>

Received: from mail9.megamailservers.com ([216.251.36.19])

by runyon.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTTP id 17FIYr7yH3Nl3sj0
for <mupj@igc.org>; Fri, 16 Aug 2002 11:25:15 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from ns.maplesoft.on.ca (ns.maplesoft.on.ca [205.211.164.226])

by mail9.megamailservers.com (8.12.5/8.12.0.Beta10) with SMTP id g7GFPEip046951;
Fri, 16 Aug 2002 11:25:14 -0400 (EDT)

Message-ID: <004001c24538\$efe0afc0\$0800650a@ploughshares12>

From: "Sarah Estabrooks" <sestabrooks@ploughshares.ca>

To: <mupj@igc.org>

Cc: "Ernie Regehr" <eregehr@ploughshares.ca>

Received: from no.name.available by ns.maplesoft.on.ca

via smtpd (for mail.megamailservers.com [216.251.32.97]) with SMTP; 16 Aug 2002 15:25:14 UT

Subject: Zero-Nukes Web Site

Date: Fri, 16 Aug 2002 11:23:52 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: multipart/alternative;

boundary="-----_NextPart_000_003D_01C24517.665E0FC0"

X-Priority: 3

X-MSMail-Priority: Normal

X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4133.2400

X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

-----_NextPart_000_003D_01C24517.665E0FC0

Content-Type: text/plain;

charset="iso-8859-1"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Dear Mr Hallman,

On behalf of Ernie Regehr, apologies for the delay in responding to your =
notes about the new Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament =
website. My name is Sarah Estabrooks and I recently joined Project =
Ploughshares as a program associate working on WMD issues. I have had =
the opportunity to look through the zero-nukes website - which looks =
great so far!

Are you still looking for additional material from the CCC or =
Ploughshares? I noticed that you had the page compiled, but if you need =
anything else let me know. One suggestion is the 1999 letter on NATO =
nuclear policy sent jointly by the NCCUSA, CCC, CEC and WCC to the US =
President, Canadian PM, and other NATO leaders. It is included on our =
website in the Nuclear Section under Publications: =
<http://www.ploughshares.ca/content/ABOLISH%20NUCS/IntchurchLet.html>

In the description of the CCC's work in this area, would it be possible =
to make note of Ploughshares, as we are the agency of the CCC that works =
on peace and disarmament issues. I didn't notice if you have a link to =
our site yet or not?=20

We look forward to seeing how the site progresses and will definitely =
link it to our site, which is in the process of receiving a complete =
overhaul. We hope to have it up and ready soon.=20

Again, sorry for the long delay in responding and thank you for keeping =
us informed with developments on the site. If we can help in any way, =
let me know.

All the best,

Sarah Estabrooks
Program Associate
Project Ploughshares
57 Erb Street West
Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 6C2
Tel: 519-888-6541, ext. 708
Fax: 519-888-0018
Email: sestabrooks@ploughshares.ca
<http://www.ploughshares.ca>

Project Ploughshares is an ecumenical agency of the Canadian Council of
Churches and is affiliated with the Institute of Peace and Conflict =
Studies,
Conrad Grebel University College, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, =
Ontario.

Reply-To: " Carlee L. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
From: " Carlee L. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
To: "Kayser, Marie" <marie_kayser@yahoo.com>
Subject: Arsenal's & Treaties
Date: Sat, 17 Aug 2002 14:08:50 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

Marie,

On August 8 I sent you a draft of a new page: Arsenal's & Treaties. Did you receive it? How are you coming with it?

I will have another section of How to Get to Zero ready by Monday or Tuesday.

Howard

Reply-To: " Carlee L. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
From: " Carlee L. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
To: "Kent/Kathy Barton" <kentkathyb@earthlink.net>
References: <B9713651.3134%kentkathyb@earthlink.net>
Subject: Web site
Date: Sat, 17 Aug 2002 14:16:19 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

Kathy,

We have in development a new web site called www.zero-nukes.org. It is a project of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which I chair. Take a look.

It is not quite ready to publicize but should be after Labor Day. I'll let you know when it is ready to tell more people about.

Howard

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

From: "Kent/Kathy Barton" <kentkathyb@earthlink.net>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Sent: Saturday, August 03, 2002 10:27 AM
Subject: Peace Action

> Howard: Just a note to connect. I just attended the Peace Action
Congress
> in Chicago as a new board member. There were many attending who were
faith
> based...quite a few clergy. A lot of focus about the NPR. Does
Methodists
> United for Peace with Justice have a website...or the Interfaith Committee
> that you chair? I noticed that there were numbers of laity representing
> the Lutherans, Presbyterians, Roman Catholic, Unitarians, Friends, as well
> as United Methodists. If you do have websites I would like to pass the
info
> on. Peace, Kathy Campbell-Barton

Status: U

Return-Path: <millerph@att.net>

Received: from mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net ([204.127.131.48])

by wanamaker.mail.atl.earthlink.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 17Gypo5Wh3Nl3oJ0 for <mupj@igc.org>; Sun, 18 Aug 2002 18:20:30 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from webmail.worldnet.att.net ([204.127.135.75])

by mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net

(InterMail vM.4.01.03.27 201-229-121-127-20010626) with SMTP

id <20020818222030.UTHF3050.mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net@webmail.worldnet.att.net>

for <mupj@igc.org>; Sun, 18 Aug 2002 22:20:30 +0000

Received: from [12.91.114.58] by webmail.worldnet.att.net;

Sun, 18 Aug 2002 22:20:28 +0000

From: millerph@att.net

To: mupj@igc.org (Howard Hallman)

Subject: MUPJ Finances

Date: Sun, 18 Aug 2002 22:20:28 +0000

X-Mailer: AT&T Message Center Version 1 (May 26 2002)

Message-Id: <20020818222030.UTHF3050.mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net@webmail.worldnet.att.net>

Howard,

A letter is on the way to you about a situation relative to our General Fund and the UMGBCS grant.

Today I picked up a generous contribution from your church (\$1,500) and a member contribution of \$100. Due to the situation described in my letter, my inclination is to deposit both to the General Fund. However, I await your guidance, particularly regarding the contribution from the Bethesda UMC, which appears to be undesignated. Also, it doesn't seem to require discreet accounting.

Phil

Status: U

Return-Path: <debate44646@yahoo.com>

Received: from igcb.igc.apc.org ([192.82.108.46])

by bissell.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 17GMzL3Cv3N13rE0
for <mupj@igc.org>; Mon, 19 Aug 2002 09:28:08 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from web10705.mail.yahoo.com (web10705.mail.yahoo.com [216.136.130.213])

by igcb.igc.apc.org (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id GAA03686
for <mupj@igc.apc.org>; Mon, 19 Aug 2002 06:27:45 -0700 (PDT)

Message-ID: <20020819132743.83858.qmail@web10705.mail.yahoo.com>

Received: from [24.140.23.16] by web10705.mail.yahoo.com via HTTP; Mon, 19 Aug 2002 06:27:43 PDT

Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 06:27:43 -0700 (PDT)

From: hipkins james <debate44646@yahoo.com>

To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.apc.org>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Howard,

You sent a news report from England on opposition to
invasion of Iraq. I was going to use it, but there is
no source. I need that to put it in. Do You have, if
not I have enough other items.

Jim

Do You Yahoo!?

HotJobs - Search Thousands of New Jobs

<http://www.hotjobs.com>

Reply-To: "Howard W, Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
From: "Howard W, Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
To: <interfaithnd@yahoo.com>
Cc: <redgar@nccusa.org>,
<bgirtonm@nccusa.org>,
<bgreen@wesleysem.edu>,
<rkillmer@wesleysem.edu>
Subject: MAD no longer
Date: Fri, 23 Aug 2002 16:14:08 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

To: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

Dear Colleagues:

During the last two weeks I have developed a section on De-alerting for the How to Get to Zero page of www.zero-nukes.org. In the process I have gained an insight that I put in the introduction, as follows:

Begin quote.

Why not? If such a diverse group supports de-alerting nuclear weapons, why hasn't it happened. In an article quoted below, Bruce Blair, [link to Blair below] Harold A. Feiveson, and Frank N. von Hippel provide the answer. They indicate:

De-alerting will not be possible, however, as long as the United States Strategic Command and the Russian Federation's Strategic Rocket Force believe that they must be prepared to launch a counterattack against the entire structure of the other country's nuclear forces within a few minutes of detection of an incoming attack.

Experts from the Russian Academy of Sciences [linkage with below] say something similar. They write:

If nuclear forces of both sides are maintained at lower levels of combat readiness, there is no need to have large quantities of warheads and delivery vehicles, which are maintained out of the fear that a large portion of the arsenal could be destroyed in a preventive surprise strike by the adversary.

End quote from web page.

In effect what they are saying is that both the United States and Russia retain the Cold War doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD). Neither wants to risk being vulnerable to a devastating attack and not be able to

counterattack. This explains some of the conclusions of Bush's Nuclear Posture Review, the 1,700 to 2,200 level of the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (enough to wipe out each country several times over), and the Pentagon's desire to preserve a huge reserve rather than dismantle nuclear weapons taken out of service.

In our letter to President Bush on the Nuclear Posture Review we expressed our dissatisfaction with the continuance of MAD. Maybe we should pull this out and make a concentrated effort to insist that the United States and Russia totally abandoned this doctrine, to be MAD no longer. I am convinced that if both sides were willing to abandon MAD, it would be relatively easy to design a program of de-alerting, deactivating, and dismantling that could be accomplished within a fairly short time (two to four years for de-alerting and deactivating, longer for dismantlement).

In a separate memo I offer a suggestion for a public hearing to bring this issue to the forefront and to get us involved with military leaders, scientists, and other civilian experts. There are other approaches, too, that can be developed. I believe we need to go all out to dismantle the MAD roadblock.

I would be interested in your comments on this.

Shalom,
Howard

Howard W. Hallman is Chair of
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.

Status: U

Return-Path: <marie_kayser@yahoo.com>

Received: from web13904.mail.yahoo.com ([216.136.175.67])

by bissell.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with SMTP id 17GT9Gr03N13rE0
for <mupj@igc.org>; Mon, 19 Aug 2002 16:29:39 -0400 (EDT)

Message-ID: <20020819202938.52461.qmail@web13904.mail.yahoo.com>

Received: from [64.178.14.226] by web13904.mail.yahoo.com via HTTP; Mon, 19 Aug 2002 13:29:38 PDT

Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 13:29:38 -0700 (PDT)

From: Marie Kayser <marie_kayser@yahoo.com>

Subject: Re: Arsenals & Treaties

To: " Carlee L. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

In-Reply-To: <004801c24619\$5ee6b5a0\$176cf7a5@default>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: multipart/alternative; boundary="0-980424881-1029788978=:52413"

--0-980424881-1029788978=:52413

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Hi Howard,

Sorry for the delay. My uncle passed away last Friday and it's been total chaos at home. I am helping my mom coordinate the funeral and making sure all relatives have plane tickets and hotel reservations.

I will try to squeeze in working on your pages this week.

Thanks for your patience.

Marie

" Carlee L. Hallman" wrote:Marie,

On August 8 I sent you a draft of a new page: Arsenals & Treaties. Did you receive it? How are you coming with it?

I will have another section of How to Get to Zero ready by Monday or Tuesday.

Howard

Reply-To: "Howard W, Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
From: "Howard W, Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
To: "Marie Kayser" <marie_kayser@yahoo.com>
References: <20020819202938.52461.qmail@web13904.mail.yahoo.com>
Subject: Re: Arsenals & Treaties
Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 17:18:51 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
 boundary="-----_NextPart_000_000A_01C247A4.7CA9B2E0"
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

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Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Marie,

I understand. You have my condolence.

I'll keep feeding you material but won't press you on it.

Howard

Status: U

Return-Path: <enewport@wesleysem.edu>

Received: from wesley-exch1.wesleysem.edu ([63.124.223.7]) by walker.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTTP id 17GYQOimv3NI3s70 for <mupj@igc.org>; Mon, 19 Aug 2002 22:34:34 -0400 (EDT)

Received: by wesley-exch1.wesleysem.edu with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19) id <Q31CC15L>; Mon, 19 Aug 2002 22:33:37 -0400

Message-ID: <DC1977460103D311B0DE0060943F439FC51D01@wesley-exch1.wesleysem.edu>

From: "NEWPORT, ERICA" <enewport@wesleysem.edu>

To: KILLMER RICH <rkillmer@wesleysem.edu>

Cc: "'jgg786@aol.com'" <jgg786@aol.com>, 'Mark Schaefer'

<schaef@american.edu>, "'mklevy@american.edu'" <mklevy@american.edu>.

"'mupj@igc.org'" <mupj@igc.org>, "'sandyglad@hotmail.com'"

<sandyglad@hotmail.com>, "'langanj@georgetown.edu'"

<langanj@georgetown.edu>, "'dlavera@lawscns.org'" <dlavera@lawscns.org>.

"'kslc@american.edu'" <kslc@american.edu>

Subject:

Date: Mon, 19 Aug 2002 22:33:36 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Content-Type: application/msword;

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Agenda for August 21st Planning Meeting

Held at Fourth Freedom Forum Washington, D.C. office

11 Dupont Circle, NW, Ninth Floor 10 a.m.

I. Introduction of Proposal

- A. Teach-Ins on October 7th, the first anniversary of U.S. bombing of Afghanistan
- B. Issues: War with Iraq, Nuclear Weapons, Civil Liberties
- C. Sponsors: Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative and Fourth Freedom Forum
- D. Co-ordinators: Erica Newport and Celeste Kennel-Shank

II. Draft of Resource Kit

- A. Review of Materials compiled this far
- B. Suggestions from meeting attendees
- C. Recommended speakers or resources

III. Feedback

- A. How compelling is this project?
- B. What would schools need to make this event feasible?

IV. Expression of Commitment

- A. Level of Interest:
 - 1. Hosting a one or two-day teach-in
 - 2. Working with another school
 - 3. Focusing a class on these topics during the week of October 7th
 - 4. Sharing resources or speakers with another school hosting an event (though not possible to plan at one's one school)

Reply-To: "Howard W, Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
From: "Howard W, Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
To: "Hipkins, James & Char" <debate44646@yahoo.com>
Subject: Web site
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2002 14:16:18 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
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Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
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Jim,

Here is a draft of a notice of the new web site for Peace Leaf. Edit it as you choose. If you want to add more, go to www.zero-nukes.org to see more of what it is about.

Shalom,

Howard

New Web Site on Nuclear Disarmament

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament has established a new web site: www.zero-nukes.org. It has two purposes. First, it will serve as a repository for statements on nuclear disarmament by religious organizations, military leaders, civil sector organizations, and international commissions. Second, it will function as a means of discussion on how to achieve zero nuclear weapons.

Readers of Peace Leaf are invited to visit the site, study the on-line material, and contribute their ideas on methods for eliminating nuclear weapons. The site is set up for easy feedback.

The new web site is co-sponsored by a dozen denominational offices, including the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society, which gave a peace with justice grant in support of its creation. The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is chaired by Howard W. Hallman, who is also chair of Methodists United for Peace with Justice.

Status: U

Return-Path: rkillmer@wesleysem.edu

Received: from wesley-exch1.wesleysem.edu ([63.124.223.7]) by osgood.mail.atl.earthlink.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTTP id 17HBg45h13NI3pt0 Wed, 21 Aug 2002 15:35:11 -0400 (EDT)

Received: by wesley-exch1.wesleysem.edu with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19) id <Q31CC2C7>; Wed, 21 Aug 2002 15:34:55 -0400

Message-ID: DC1977460103D311B0DE0060943F439FE8BAEF@wesley-exch1.wesleysem.edu

From: KILLMER RICH rkillmer@wesleysem.edu

To: "Wright Lisa (lwright@churchworldservice.org)" <lwright@churchworldservice.org>, "Lungren Dwight (dwight.lungren@abc-usa.org)" <dwight.lungren@abc-usa.org>, "mark_brown@elca.org" <mark_brown@elca.org>, "(powell@ucc.org)" <powell@ucc.org>, "Barstow Anne (annebarstow@juno.com)" <annebarstow@juno.com>, "Blinder Herbert (herbweao@aol.com)" <herbweao@aol.com>, "Byler Daryl (jbb@mcc.org)" <jbb@mcc.org>, "Crane Sarrae (crane@uscj.org)" <crane@uscj.org>, "Culp David (David@fcnl.org)" <David@fcnl.org>, "Dennis Marie (ogc@maryknoll.org)" <ogc@maryknoll.org>, "Dimitrios Bishop (dimitrios@goarch.org)" <dimitrios@goarch.org>, "Dodd Michael (columbandc@igc.org)" <columbandc@igc.org>, "Gardner Marth (mgardner@episcopalchurch.org)" <mgardner@episcopalchurch.org>, "Gardner Marth (mgardner25@att.net)" <mgardner25@att.net>, "Gordan Catherine (cgordan@ctr.pcusa.org)" <cgordan@ctr.pcusa.org>, "Green Barbara (bgreen@weselysem.edu)" <bgreen@weselysem.edu>, "Hallman Howard (mupj@igc.org)" <mupj@igc.org>, "Hart Tom (thart@episcopalchurch.org)" <thart@episcopalchurch.org>, "Horman Janet (jhorman@umc-gbcs.org)" <jhorman@umc-gbcs.org>, "Johnson Burke (burke@mcnp.org)" <burke@mcnp.org>, "Killmer Richard (killmerrp@aol.com)" <killmerrp@aol.com>, "Killmer Richard (rkillmer@wesleysem.edu)" <rkillmer@wesleysem.edu>, "Laszakovits Greg (washofc@aol.com)" <washofc@aol.com>, "Lisherness Sara (slisherness@ctr.pcusa.org)" <slisherness@ctr.pcusa.org>, "Matlack Jim (jmatlack@erols.com)" <jmatlack@erols.com>, "Paarlberg John (jpaarlberg@rca.org)" <jpaarlberg@rca.org>, "Pat Conover (conoverp@ucc.org)" <conoverp@ucc.org>, "Powers Jerry (gpowers@nccbuscc.org)" <gpowers@nccbuscc.org>, "Radcliff David (dradcliff_gb@brethren.org)" <dradcliff_gb@brethren.org>, "Ryan Meg (mriley@uua.org)" <mriley@uua.org>, "Saperstein David (dsaperstein@rac.org)" <dsaperstein@rac.org>, "Sawyer Robert (rsawyer@mcsp.org)" <rsawyer@mcsp.org>, "Sehested Ken (ken@bpfna.org)" <ken@bpfna.org>, "Shank Duane (dshank@sojo.net)" <dshank@sojo.net>, "Stokan Jean (jeanstokan@hotmail.com)" <jeanstokan@hotmail.com>, "Thornton Kathy (network@networklobby.org)"

network@networklobby.org

Cc: "Tiller Robert (tiller64@starpower.net)" <tiller64@starpower.net>, "Alan Geyer (75254.2405@compuserve.com)" <75254.2405@compuserve.com>, "Barbara Green (bGREEN@wesleysem.edu)" <bGREEN@wesleysem.edu>, "Casey Shaun (scasey@wesleysem.edu)" <scasey@wesleysem.edu>, "Jonathan Granoff (jgg786@aol.com)" <jgg786@aol.com>, "Millar Alistair (amillar@fourthfreedom.org)" <amillar@fourthfreedom.org>, "Nancy Ignatius (nanig3650@aol.com)" <nanig3650@aol.com>, "Newport Erica (enewport@wesleysem.edu)" <enewport@wesleysem.edu>, "Roy Enquist (Enquist@starpower.net)" <Enquist@starpower.net>, "Roy Enquist (renquist@cathedral.org)" <renquist@cathedral.org>, "Stevenson Tyler (stevenson@gsinstitute.org)" <stevenson@gsinstitute.org>, "Tiller Robert (btiller@bread.org)" <btiller@bread.org>, Zack allen zack@gsinstitute.org

Subject: The Urgent Call

Date: Wed, 21 Aug 2002 15:34:52 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="----_=_NextPart_000_01C24949.D24FCA80"

To: Denominational and Faith Group contacts of the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative

CC: NR/DI Advisory Committee

From: Richard Killmer 202-885-8684 and Barbara Green 202-885-8609

The Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative - A National Interfaith Effort at the Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy

Date: August 21, 2002

We know that for many years all of your denominations and faith groups have been faithful in your efforts to diminish the nuclear danger

and the religious voice has been a significant one over the decades. The danger has become urgent again for several reasons:

- The US Administration is now proposing "unwarned" preemptive military strikes, and names seven countries against which the US might initiate the first use of nuclear weapons.
- The Administration has proposed and is now seeking funds for new "useable" nuclear warheads, like the new "bunker buster".

- There is an excess of 1200 metric tons of poorly secured nuclear weapons materials in Russia. The danger that these materials may get into the hands of terrorists is real and growing.
- The US Administration has unilaterally withdrawn from the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty in order to build the space defense system. What is defensive in one nation's eyes is often perceived as offensive in another nation's eyes.
- India and Pakistan have come close to the brink of war over Kashmir three times since they initially tested nuclear weapons in 1998 and did so again several months ago.

Three of the leaders of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze movement in the 1980's, Randy Forsberg, Jonathan Schell and David Cortright,

have developed a useful tool for organizing efforts on this new danger. The tool is called the Urgent Call and individuals and organizations are asked to endorse it.

The Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative (NR/DI) is committed to promote the tool in cooperation with denominations and faith groups within the religious community. The NR/DI has produced a religious version of this tool called **"For People of Faith: An Urgent Call"** that is on our web site. (www.nrdi.org) where individuals, congregations, judicatories and organizations can endorse it. We will also print it in a four page version. It is attached to this memo in a pdf version and a Word Document (RTF).

The religious version of the Urgent Call may be useful to your denomination or faith group for several reasons:

- The nuclear weapons issue has again become an urgent priority. The faithfulness shown by your denomination in the past will again be an important witness.
- The Urgent Call is an attractive "ask". Endorsing it is a task that individuals, congregations and judicatories can do. Asking for individual endorsements will provide many of your members with a very concrete step they can take. Those who wish to make more of a commitment can ask the governing body of their congregation or even their judicatory to endorse.
- The Urgent Call educates people about the current status of the nuclear danger in a brief, understandable way. The "message" is clear.
- It states clearly that the nuclear threat is not just a political issue, but also a matter of religious faith.
- This is an Internet organizing tool with all the attractiveness that web-based strategies offer.
- You will be provided with the names and contact information of those people,

congregations and judicatories that have endorsed it that are a part of your denomination or faith group. Promoting the Urgent Call will probably give you additional names of people who are concerned about this issue.

NR/DI wants to help your denomination or faith group use this tool. We are willing to:

- Provide you the names of people, congregations and judicatories from your denomination that endorse the Urgent Call.
- Help your national denomination or faith group body endorse the Urgent Call.
- Help you design your denomination's version of the Urgent Call.
- Print copies of the Urgent Call for your use. A "pdf" version of "For People of Faith: An Urgent Call" is available at our web site (www.nrdi.org) and is also attached. Please feel free to download it.
- Brainstorm with you about ways to promote and make use of the Urgent Call.
- Provide those who sign the Urgent Call information on public policy advocacy options, information on the nuclear danger and other suggestions for responding to it.
- Discuss other options that would be useful to your denomination or faith group.

As you can imagine, we are currently redesigning our web site to make use of this tool. We would like to have a link to your office and

other appropriate offices in your denomination or faith group and link to your policy statements and resolutions on the nuclear danger. Erica Newport (202-885-8648) in our office will call you to talk about links between web sites and information from your denomination or faith group to put on our site.

Please check out our web site (www.nrdi.org) and consider endorsing the Urgent Call yourself.

One of us will also call you to follow up on this memo. We are looking forward to talking to you about this important opportunity and to finding ways we can work together. Thank you very much.

<<Religious version pdf.pdf>> <<Religious Version.rtf>>

For People of Faith: AN URGENT CALL – End The Nuclear Danger

Your Endorsement is needed

As people of faith, we understand that God created the universe and everything in it. Our world is an astonishingly beautiful, rich, complex, tiny piece of that creation, teeming with life and “good, very good” in God's sight.

Since the nuclear age began in 1945 this glorious world has been faced with a fundamentally new kind of threat with the creation of weapons that can cause unimaginable destruction. Nuclear weapons can destroy not only the present, but with long-term radiation effects and the possibility of nuclear winter, they could destroy the future. Even when they are unused, the production and deployment of nuclear weapons causes significant environmental degradation, diverts massive resources from human need, and adds destabilizing fear to tense political situations.

Contemplating the use of nuclear weapons is an affront to God. Preparing to unleash such destructiveness runs against all the life-giving creativity that comes from God. As people of faith, we affirm life and all that nurtures it. We abhor nuclear weapons and the destruction they portend. As people of faith, we choose life (Deuteronomy 30:19).

An Urgent Call End the Nuclear Danger

A decade after the end of the Cold War, the peril of nuclear destruction is mounting. The great powers have refused to give up nuclear arms, other countries are producing them, and terrorists are trying to acquire them.

Poorly guarded warheads and nuclear material in the former Soviet Union may fall into the hands of terrorists. The Bush administration is developing nuclear 'bunker busters' and threatening to use them against non-nuclear countries. The risk of nuclear war between India and Pakistan is grave.

Despite the end of the Cold War, the United States plans to keep large numbers of nuclear weapons indefinitely. The latest U.S.-Russian treaty, which will cut deployed strategic warheads to 2200, leaves both nations facing "assured destruction" and lets them keep their total arsenals (active and inactive, strategic and tactical) at more than 10,000 warheads each.

The dangers posed by huge arsenals, threats of use, proliferation, and terrorism are linked: The nuclear powers' refusal to disarm fuels proliferation, and proliferation makes nuclear materials more accessible to terrorists.

The events of September 11 brought home to Americans what it means to experience a catastrophic attack. Yet the horrifying losses that day were only a fraction of what any nation would suffer if a single nuclear weapon were used on a city.

The drift towards catastrophe must be reversed. Safety from nuclear destruction must be our goal. We can reach it only by reducing and then eliminating nuclear arms under binding agreements.

We therefore call on the United States and Russia to fulfill their commitments under the Nonproliferation Treaty and move together with the other nuclear powers, step by carefully inspected and verified step, to the abolition of nuclear weapons. As steps toward this goal, we call on the United States to:

- **Renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.**
- **Permanently end the development, testing, and production of nuclear warheads.**
- **Seek agreement with Russia on the mutual and verified destruction** of nuclear weapons withdrawn under treaties, and increase the resources available here and in the former Soviet Union to secure nuclear warheads and material and implement destruction.
- **Strengthen nonproliferation efforts** by ratifying the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, finalizing a missile ban in North Korea, supporting UN inspections in Iraq, locating and reducing fissile material worldwide and negotiating a ban on its production.
- **Take nuclear weapons off hair-trigger alert** in concert with the other nuclear powers—the UK, France, Russia, China, India, Pakistan and Israel—in order to reduce the risk of accidental or unauthorized use.
- **Initiate talks on further nuclear cuts**, beginning with U.S. and Russian reductions to 1,000 warheads each.

—Call initiated in June 2002 by David Cortright, Randy Forsberg, and Jonathan Schell

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE URGENT CALL

1. Why is this situation urgent?

People of faith and others have experienced the threat posed by nuclear weapons before. Now we are again in an urgent situation and several realities are contributing to it:

- The US Administration is now proposing “unwarned” preemptive military strikes, and names seven countries against which the US might initiate the first use of nuclear weapons. Though many of us share the government’s worry about nuclear terrorism, building more nuclear weapons and deciding that we might use the weapons first increases rather than decreases the danger of nuclear terrorism.
- The Administration has proposed and is now seeking funds for new “useable” nuclear warheads, like the new “bunker buster”. It is not only a dangerous weapon, but undermines the explicit commitments not to develop new nuclear weapons that the US made along with over 185 nations that are party to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. The Administration is planning to build new nuclear weapons for the next 50 years. New nuclear weapons make the world less, not more secure.
- There is an excess of 1200 metric tons of poorly secured nuclear weapons materials in Russia. The danger that these materials may get into the hands of terrorists is real and growing. After September 11, it is frightening.
- The US Administration has unilaterally withdrawn from the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty in order to build the space defense system. What is defensive in one nation’s eyes is often perceived as offensive in another nation’s eyes. The US Senate also refused to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Nuclear weapons treaties, like the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty described above, make the nations of the world safer.
- India and Pakistan have come close to the brink of war over Kashmir three times since they initially tested nuclear weapons in 1998.

2. I am most worried about nuclear weapons getting into the hands of terrorists. Will the Urgent Call help?

The plan for the reduction and control of all nuclear weapons outlined in the **Urgent Call** is an essential step in preventing terrorists from acquiring nuclear weapons and their component parts. Honoring our treaty commitments and furthering the effectiveness of an international nonproliferation policy is the most effective comprehensive approach for ensuring that nuclear weapons and materials do not get into the hands of terrorists. If we maintain thousands of weapons and even build more, refuse to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, fail to honor other existing nuclear weapons treaties, and do not secure the nuclear materials in Russia and all nuclear nations, the possibility of nuclear weapons and materials being used by terrorists is increased.

3. Didn't the treaty signed by presidents Putin and Bush solve the nuclear weapons problem?

On May 24 2002, presidents George W. Bush and Vladimir Putin signed a legally binding agreement on strategic (long-range) nuclear reductions in Moscow. The Moscow Treaty is a helpful step, but by no means solves the problem. The agreement requires each side to reduce its number of "operationally deployed strategic warheads" from today's 6,000 strategic warheads to no more than 2,200 by 2012, when the treaty will expire. Under the treaty each side would reduce its deployed strategic forces by removing nuclear warheads from missiles, bombers, and submarines, while allowing the retention of those vehicles.

The Treaty

- Does not require the dismantling of any warhead or nuclear delivery system. It does require that thousands of warheads be removed from active deployment, but these can be stored for rapid re-deployment. This means that by 2012 the actual number of nuclear weapons (including those in storage) will far exceed the stated goal of the Moscow Treaty.
- Does not provide additional security to the Russian arsenal that is already vulnerable.
- Does not include the more than 1,600 US tactical (short range) nuclear weapons or the thousands of Russian tactical weapons which are easier to transport and often more vulnerable to theft than other nuclear weapons. Theft or accident is particularly worrisome after September 11th and in Russia where thousands of tactical nuclear weapons are not subject to stringent controls or accounting procedures.
- Can be reversed at either nation's discretion with only 90 days prior notice to the other party -- leaving serious doubts about how permanent the reductions will be and how effective the treaty will be at reducing the risks of nuclear war and nuclear proliferation.

4. Wasn't the nuclear threat diminished in the 1980s and 1990s?

In the 1980s the nuclear weapons issue was a matter of major concern. Two super powers were engaged in a dangerous and costly nuclear arms race. A major effort was undertaken to halt that race by calling for a bilateral, verifiable nuclear weapons freeze. In the immediate aftermath of the Cold War, thousands of nuclear warheads and launchers were destroyed.

But in the mid-1990s these reductions slowed and efforts to ban testing were set back by the US Senate's rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). By the beginning of the 21st century, about five thousand nuclear weapons remained on hair-trigger alert, poised to launch at a moment's notice. This presents a significant danger that nuclear war could begin by accident or miscalculation. Now a new trend calling for production of new "usable" nuclear weapons has emerged in the US government.

The post-Cold War gains are being overturned by plans to start the development, testing, production and proposed use of nuclear weapons. The dangers of nuclear weapons have grown in recent years. The **Urgent Call** provides a vehicle for people to express their concerns.

5. Why should people of faith care about nuclear weapons?

Most religions acknowledge that God alone is the creator of the whole universe and is the only source of ultimate security. Most faiths affirm that human beings have a responsibility to respond to God's gifts by worshipping God alone, caring for all of creation and meeting the needs of all human beings, especially the most vulnerable. We worship God faithfully when we protect God's creation from human destruction, acknowledge that we are only secure in God and not through nuclear weapons, and care for the well-being of all of God's people. Also the money used to purchase and maintain nuclear weapons could care for millions of children around the world now and protect the earth for future generations.

Many denominations and faith groups have resolutions on the nuclear danger. Recently the Chautauqua Appeal to the Religious Communities of America was issued and provides a recent theological and moral framework for reflection on the nuclear danger. Go to www.nrdi.org for copies of these statements.

6. What is this Urgent Call?

The Urgent Call is a new Internet-based initiative. It has been developed by three leaders of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Movement of the 1980s to engage and educate a broad public about the growing danger that nuclear weapons will be used, and about practical steps to reduce that danger. The Urgent Call offers a means for Americans, including people of faith, to show that public concern is both deep and widely shared. By supporting a common view of what is wrong and what needs to be done, we can make a difference.

The goal of the Urgent Call is to make nuclear weapons a significant priority on the national agenda by 2004. To do that, 10 million endorsers are needed. The faith community could play a major role in reaching these goals.

In a vast, united outpouring of care and commitment, an active public can turn the tide of history. In just a decade, we saw the fall of the Berlin wall, the transformation of South Africa, and the reduction of the world's nuclear arsenals from about 70,000 warheads to about 35,000. It is time for another groundswell of public demand to reduce the nuclear danger, and move us closer to the day when we can end the danger for our children, grandchildren and generations to follow.

7. Is the Urgent Call just for people of faith?

No, the Urgent Call is a vehicle for all Americans to use to express their commitments to creating a world that is not threatened by nuclear weapons. It is a tool that helps all of us talk to our family and friends, describe our commitments to the media, and share our concerns with our federal legislators.

8. What can you as a person of faith do to protect creation and the next generations of God's children from the threat of nuclear weapons?

- Help the Urgent Call reach its goals by endorsing the Urgent Call and ask your friends and family and members of your congregation to do so as well.
- Ask your congregation and judicatory (regional body of your denomination and faith group) to study the issues and to endorse the Urgent Call. Endorsements from congregations and judicatories are very important.
- Work with others in your denomination or faith group to respond to the threat of nuclear weapons.
- Work on an interfaith basis with people in your community and state. You may hear from your state's interfaith or ecumenical agency on this issue.

- Share your concerns with your federal legislators. Information on pending legislation will be sent to you.

9. What kind of help exists for people of faith who want to respond to the threat of nuclear weapons?

The Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative (NR/DI) is a national interfaith organization that helps people of faith study (a video, study packet and other materials are available) and take action on the threats posed by nuclear weapons. It is located at The Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy at Wesley Theological Seminary in Washington, DC. Go to the NR/DI web site (www.nrdi.org) to read and print a pdf version of "For People of Faith: An Urgent Call" and to find other information and study materials on these issues. There are links on the web site to denominations, faith-based organizations and other organizations that can help you study and take action.

The Urgent Call also has a very important web site at www.urgentcall.org. It lists individual and group signers of the Urgent Call by state, gives the current status of congressional initiatives, and describes the current activities of the Urgent Call campaign. You can also endorse the Urgent Call on its website.

CONSIDER ENDORSING THE URGENT CALL TODAY

For people of faith there are two ways of endorsing the Urgent Call. Go on line to www.nrdi.org to register as an endorser. If you do not have a computer, please mail the attached form to the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative at The Churches Center for Theology and Public Policy at Wesley Seminary in Washington, DC at the address listed below. The phone is 202-885-8648.

Please consider making copies of the form and asking your friends, and members of your congregation to endorse it. You can also download a pdf version of this document from the NR/DI web site. Also ask the governing body of your congregation and your judicatory (the regional body of your denomination or faith group like diocese, synods etc.) to endorse it as well. **Together we can make a difference!**

AN ENDORSEMENT OF THE URGENT CALL TO END THE NUCLEAR DANGER

Date _____

Name _____

Organization (work or affiliation) _____

Title _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

E-mail _____ Web site _____

Phone _____ **Fax:** _____

Denomination or faith group _____

If the governing body of your congregation or your judicatory also endorse, please give the name of the congregation or judicatory and its address, phone, fax, email and web site here:

Please also give the name of a contact person. Please also consider asking all members of your congregation and judicatory to endorse as well.

Additional copies of this document "For People of Faith: An Urgent Call" are available from the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative. Donations are appreciated. Checks can be made out to NR/DI.

Please mail or fax the completed endorsement and requests for this form to the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative, Churches Center for Theology and Public Policy, Wesley Theological Seminary, 4500 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20016-5690.
Phone – 202-885-8648; Fax – 202-885-8559 Email – nrdi@wesleysem.edu Web site www.nrdi.org

Reply-To: "Howard W, Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
From: "Howard W, Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
To: "KILLMER RICH" <rkillmer@wesleysem.edu>
Cc: <bgreen@wesleysem.edu>
References: <DC1977460103D311B0DE0060943F439FE8BAEF@wesley-exch1.wesleysem.edu>
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Date: Wed, 21 Aug 2002 17:20:14 -0400
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This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

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The Urgent CallDear Rich,

Your revision of the questions and answers of the Urgent Call for People of Faith is an improvement over the previous draft. However, I'm disappointed that you chose not to mention the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament and our new web site, www.zero-nukes.org.

Interfaith cooperation should be based on reciprocity. If you go to our site, you will notice that we quote from the Cathedral statement on the home page, provide linkage with your site, and include more about the NRD on the Religious Statements page. I urge you to reciprocate.

Specifically, I request you to make two additions in the questions and answers section.

First, in the final paragraph of the answer to question 5, add:

"Another source for religious statements is www.zero-nukes.org, a project of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament."

Our site has the most complete selection of statements on nuclear disarmament by religious bodies in the U.S. and abroad. See for yourself by visiting the Religious Statements page. More are being added each week. This is a valuable source for persons and groups participating in the Urgent Call.

Second, in the answer to question 9 about what kind of help exists, add the following after the first paragraph:

"The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a national coalition of denominational offices and religious associations working

together in public policy advocacy for the global elimination of nuclear =
weapons. Further information is available on its web site, =
www.zero-nukes.org."

Thanks for cooperating in this manner.

Howard

Reply-To: "Howard W, Hallman" mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W, Hallman" mupj@igc.org
To: irashorr@hotmail.com
Subject: Draft for review
Date: Wed, 21 Aug 2002 09:28:45 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="----
=_NextPart_000_0008_01C248F5.2659C540"
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

Dear Ira,

As I said over the phone, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament has created a new web site, www.zero-nukes.org, to serve as a source of information and as a means of discussion on how to eliminate nuclear weapons. We will have a section on de-alerting, which is now in draft form. I am sending the draft to you as a Word attachment.

I would greatly appreciate your comments and suggestions on the draft. If it is possible, I would like to hear from you by Friday, August 23. I'm going away next week, and I would like to leave this material with my web master to put on the site.

To see how it fits in, go to www.zero-nuke.org. Click on How to Get to Zero. Click on Interim Measures.

If you want to discuss this on the phone, you can reach me at 301 896-0013.

Thanks,
Howard

Howard W. Hallman is Chair of
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.

Addition to How to Get to Zero page

I. Near the top of page where sections are indexed

(A) Put "INTERIM MEASURES" ahead of
"SCENARIOS FOR ACHIEVING ZERO NUCLEAR WEAPONS"

(B) Add to Interim Measures as follows with each item linked to entree below.

INTERIM MEASURES

- **De-alerting**
 - Civil Sector Advocates**
 - Commission Recommendations**
 - Military Leaders' Proposals**
 - Views of Religious Organizations**
- **Reductions Approaching Zero**

II. In the body of the page after Reports of Commissions and International Bodies (and before the "SCENARIOS...." section).

(A) Put the section on INTERIM MEASURES

(1) Retain existing lead paragraph

(2) Then add a new section on "De-alerting", as follows. Each item should be linked to entree below.

De-alerting

- ***Civil Sector Advocates***
- ***Commission Recommendations***
- ***Military Leaders' Proposals***
- ***Views of Religious Organizations***

[no box for introductory paragraphs]

Definition. *De-alerting is a term used to describe the process of lowering the alert status of nuclear weapons. Weapons on "hair-trigger alert" ready for quick launch on short notice would change to a status which would require several hours, days, or months to prepare for launching. The weapons would still be available for use, but it would require time to re-activate them.*

Reasons. *Some propose de-alerting primarily as a safety measure to guard against accidental launch and to provide political and military leaders sufficient time to decide whether to use nuclear weapons in moments of crisis. Others share the safety objective but also advocate de-alerting as a step toward de-activation and dismantlement of nuclear weapons. As such de-alerting is an interim measure on the road to total abolition.*

Advocates. *During the last ten years advocacy of de-alerting has come from a variety of sources: civil sector, military leaders, religious organizations, study groups and international*

commissions. We summarize their recommendations below and provide linkage to full statements and reports.

Why not? *If such a diverse group supports de-alerting nuclear weapons, why hasn't it happened. In an article quoted below, Bruce Blair, Harold A. Feiveso, and Frank N. von Hippel provide the answer. They indicate:*

De-alerting will not be possible, however, as long as the United States Strategic Command and the Russian Federation's Strategic Rocket Force believe that they must be prepared to launch a counterattack against the entire structure of the other country's nuclear forces within a few minutes of detection of an incoming attack.

Experts from the Russian Academy of Sciences [linkage with below] say something similar. They write:

If nuclear forces of both sides are maintained at lower levels of combat readiness, there is no need to have large quantities of warheads and delivery vehicles, which are maintained out of the fear that a large portion of the arsenal could be destroyed in a preventive surprise strike by the adversary.

In short, adherence to the Cold War doctrine of mutual assured destruction, still in place in the U.S. Nuclear Posture Review and in the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty of 2002, is a primary roadblock to de-alerting.

[begin a box, using the model of the Religious Statements page

De-alerting [in colored box]

Civil Sector Advocates

- ***Back from the Brink Campaign***
- ***Bruce Blair and colleagues***
- ***George W. Bush***
- ***Jonathan Dean***
- ***Arjun Makhijani***
- ***Sam Nunn***
- ***Republican Party Platform***
- ***Russian Academy of Sciences***
- ***Articles***
 - New England Journal of Medicine***
 - UNIDIR Newsletter***

Back from the Brink

Back from the Brink [<http://backfromthebrink.org/index.html>], a campaign to take nuclear weapons off high-alert status, is comprised of over 40 national arms control and disarmament organizations and hundreds of local and regional groups. Ira Shorr serves as director. *Back from the Brink* has available organizing resources [<http://backfromthebrink.org/organizing>] and a variety of fact sheets and other information sources, including:

- A briefing book, *Short Fuse to Catastrophe: The Case for Taking Nuclear Weapons Off Hair-trigger Alert* [<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/newbk.html>]
- *Timeline to Catastrophe* [<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/timeline.html>], a graphic presentation of what it means to have nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert.
- *Questions and Answers about De-alerting Nuclear Weapons* [<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/qanda/q&a.html>]

Bruce G. Blair and colleagues

[photo of Bruce Blair from <http://www.brook.edu/dybdocroot/scholars/bblair.htm>]

Bruce G. Blair, Ph. D [<http://backfromthebrink.org/board/board.html#blair>] is president of the Center for Defense Information. He is America's foremost authority on de-alerting nuclear weapons. From his service in the U.S. Air Force as a Minuteman ICBM launch control officer, he gained first-hand knowledge of nuclear weapons. In thirteen years as a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, he conducted studies and wrote reports about different aspects of strategic nuclear weapons.

In a 1995 Brookings paper, ***Global Zero Alert for Nuclear Forces***, [<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/globalzero.html>] Dr. Blair analyzed the unstable nuclear posture of both Russia and the United States and the specter of nuclear anarchy in the former Soviet Union. He noted:

Taking all nuclear weapons off alert so that none remain poised for immediate launch is the ounce of prevention for nuclear anarchy in its many forms.

Dr. Blair joined with ***Harold A. Feiveson*** and ***Frank N. von Hippel***, both from Princeton University, in an article on "Taking Nuclear Weapons off Hair-Trigger Alert" that appeared in the November 1997 issue of *Scientific American*. [linkage to be specified] They laid out "a prescription for change" that specified a sequence for reducing the alert level for categories of nuclear weapons systems. They concluded:

This blueprint for taking U.S. and Russian nuclear forces off alert would substantially diminish the ability of either country to mount a first strike. Thus, it would eliminate both the capacity and rationale for keeping missiles ready to fire on warning. Leaders would have to wait out any alarm of an attack before deciding how to respond, drastically reducing the risk of a mistaken or unauthorized launch.

Blair, Feiveson, and von Hippel returned to this subject in 1998 in an article entitled "De-alerting Russian and American Nuclear Missiles" [<http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-1III.HTM>] published in Newsletter No. 38 of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. Having talked with both American and Russian nuclear planners and heard their objections to de-alerting, they laid out a scenario designed to meet these concerns. In outline their plan was as follows:

How to De-alert

- Put American 'anti-silo' warheads in storage
- Deploy American submarines in a less threatening manner
- De-activate to Start III levels*
- Reversibly de-alert the remaining missiles

* A level that President Clinton and President Yeltsin agreed to in Helsinki in March 1997. In the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty of 2002 President Bush and President Putin agreed to approximately this same level.

But the three scholars warned:

De-alerting will not be possible, however, as long as the United States Strategic Command and the Russian Federation's Strategic Rocket Force believe that they must be prepared to launch a counterattack against the entire structure of the other country's nuclear forces within a few minutes of detection of an incoming attack.

On September 6, 2001 Bruce Blair spoke at a Capitol Hill news conference on "The Decay of Russia's Early Warning Satellite System".

[<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/russiadecay.html>] He indicated:

Taking nuclear missiles off of hair-trigger alert in Russia would greatly reduce the risks of their mistaken launch on false warning or their unauthorized launch. De-alerting would lengthen the decision time available to leaders and buy a large margin of safety against a failure of control that could trigger an unintended nuclear exchange. In order to motivate Russia to de-alert its nuclear forces, the United States must relax its own nuclear posture

Currently, the United States projects a constant threat of the sudden decimation of the Russian arsenal, a threat that keeps Russia on hair-trigger alert. By standing down the most lethal weapons in the U.S. arsenal, such as the MX Peacekeeper force, Russia would gain confidence in the survivability of its arsenal, confidence that would allow it to reciprocate by de-alerting its own arsenal.

George W. Bush

[photo of Bush]

*During the 2000 presidential campaign, **George W. Bush**, then governor of Texas, offered his views on nuclear weapons in a speech on May 23, 2000 at the National Press Club. He stated:*

America should rethink the requirements for nuclear deterrence in a new security environment. The premises of Cold War nuclear targeting should no longer dictate the size of our arsenal. . . . We should not keep weapons that our military planners do not need. These unneeded weapons are the expensive relics of dead conflicts. And they do nothing to make us more secure.

In addition, the United States should remove as many weapons as possible from high-alert, hair-trigger status – another unnecessary vestige 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. So, as president, I will ask for an assessment of what we can safely do to lower the alert status of our forces.

President George W. Bush, however, has not followed through on this campaign commitment. The Nuclear Posture Review, completed in January 2002, makes no provision for de-alerting. The Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty, signed by President Bush and Russian President Putin, in May 2002, provides for reduction of actively deployed strategic warheads to 1,700-2,200 by December 2012. In a sense that could be considered "de-alerting" those taken out of service. However, in the meantime they remain on high-alert until deactivated. Under present arrangements the United States will retain between 1,500 and 2,000 warheads on high-alert after 2012.

Jonathan Dean

[photo from <http://www.ucsusa.org/news/expjd.html>]

*As an ambassador in the U.S. Foreign Service, **Jonathan Dean** was an arms control negotiator on European security. He is now an advisor on international security issues for the Union of Concerned Scientists. His 1998 article, "De-alerting: A Moved Toward Disarmament" [<http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-11.HTM>] in the newsletter of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, explores the relationship between de-alerting and disarmament.*

Ambassador Dean believes that substantial de-alerting would involve considerable time-consuming negotiation. He writes:

A large-scale de-alerting programme of parallel action by two or more NWS [nuclear weapon states] would require six or more . . . steps:

- agreement not to increase the number of deployed warheads;
- complete data exchange;
- agreement on how many deployed delivery systems and warheads each party has, how many will be de-alerted and how many will remain operational;
- agreement on how de-alerting will be carried out;
- far-reaching de-alerting requires participation of all five NWS;
- as with the deep-cuts programme [which he outlined], a specific part of the nuclear forces of participants might be left deployed to deter cheating and breakout; and
- verification.

Ambassador Dean notes that many of these steps are similar to what is required in the negotiation of an agreement for deep cuts in the nuclear arsenal. Therefore, a de-alerting agreement would reduce the time required for achieving a deep cuts agreement.

Arjun Makhijani

[photo from <http://www.usatoday.com/community/chat/0907makhijani.htm>]

*With a Ph.D in physics, **Arjun Makhijani** is president of the **Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IEER)** [<http://www.ieer.org>] in Takoma Park, Maryland. He is the author of numerous books and reports on nuclear weapons, nuclear waste, and other energy and environmental issues.*

In "["De-alerting: A 'Jump Start' for Nuclear Disarmament?"](http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-III.HTM)" [<http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-III.HTM>], a 1998 article in the newsletter of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Dr. Makhijani outlines ways to achieve de-alerting, as follows:

Short-term De-alerting Measures

- Reducing the number of strategic submarines on patrol and the number of warheads per SLBM;
- Removing guidance modules of missiles;
- Pinning open missile motor switches and removing the pneumatic missile cover opening systems;
- Covering of missile silos with large mounds of earth;
- Removing tritium bottles, especially from warheads that could be used in a first strike, and storing these bottles at remote locations;
- Separating bombs from bombers and storing the bombs at remote locations, if secure storage sites are available;
- Separating warheads from missiles to the extent that secure storage space is available;
- Stuffing pits of warheads designated for permanent removal from arsenals;
- Stopping all nuclear-weapons production activities and dismantling nuclear warheads deemed to be unsafe or unreliable instead of replacing them.

Medium-Term Measures

- Removing and remotely storing all warheads separately from delivery systems under multilateral monitoring;
- Storing all guidance systems at locations remote from delivery systems under multilateral monitoring; and
- Multilateral verification of all materials accounts for weapons-usable materials to ensure compatibility of warhead declarations, numbers of de-alerted warheads and stored weapons-usable materials.

Dr. Makhijani concludes:

The longest-term de-alerting approaches slide into disarmament measures. They include dismantlement of warheads and storage of all weapons-usable fissile materials under

IAEA safeguards or in non-weapons usable forms. These measures will take one or more decades, depending on the technologies chosen to implement them. These measures would be considered part of a de-alerting process if the facilities to reconstitute nuclear arsenals are maintained. They would be part of nuclear disarmament if the warhead and associated materials production and processing facilities are also dismantled.

Sam Nunn

[photo of Sam Nunn from http://www.nti.org/b_aboutnti/b1b.html]

*A former U.S. senator, **Sam Nunn** [http://www.nti.org/b_aboutnti/b1b.html] is co-chairman and chief executive officer of the **Nuclear Threat Initiative** [<http://www.nti.org/>], an organization working to reduce the risk of use and prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction. In his congressional career Senator Nunn served as chair of the Senate Armed Services Committee.*

In a speech entitled "Toward a New Security Framework"

[<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/nunnspeech.pdf>] given at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, D.C. on October 3, 2001, Senator Nunn proposed an integrated approach for dealing with weapons of mass destruction, including measures for arms reduction, de-alerting, non-proliferation, security for nuclear material, and defense. On de-alerting he was particularly concerned about the short time that President Bush and President Putin have to respond to a possible nuclear attack. He noted

The events of September 11 gave President Bush very little time to make a very difficult decision -- whether to give orders to shoot down a commercial jetliner, filled with passengers. Our current nuclear posture in the U.S. and Russia could provide even less time for each President to decide on a nuclear launch that could destroy our nations.

I suggest that the two Presidents issue an order directing their military leaders, in joint consultation and collaboration, to devise operational changes in the nuclear forces of both nations that would reduce toward zero the risk of accidental launch or miscalculation and provide increased launch decision time for each President. Such an order should emphasize that it is the intention of the U.S. and Russia to "stand down" their nuclear forces to the maximum extent practical consistent with the security interests of each country. They could start immediately with those weapons systems that are to be eliminated under the START II Treaty.

Republican Party Platform

The Republican Party Platform adopted at the 2000 Republican National Convention contained the following provision:

The United States should work with other nuclear nations to remove as many weapons as possible from high-alert, hair-trigger status -- another unnecessary vestige of Cold War confrontation. -- to reduce the risks of accidental or unauthorized launch.

Russian Academy of Sciences

In 2001 the **Institute of International Economy and Foreign Relations of the Russian Academy of Sciences** in 2001 published a report on "[De-alerting Russian and US Nuclear Weapons: A Path to Reducing Nuclear Dangers](http://www.ieer.org/russian/pubs/dlrbk-e.html)". [http://www.ieer.org/russian/pubs/dlrbk-e.html] The authors are Alexei Georgievich Arbatov, Ph.D., General Vladimir Semyonovich Belous, Alexander Alexeevich Pikaev, and Vladimir Georgievich Baranovsky, Ph.D., all members of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

This Russian report spoke of the "danger which stems from maintaining excessive nuclear arsenals and from the potential of their use." Excerpts from the report are the following:

It seems that the launch-on-warning concept, which presupposes continuous combat readiness of the most vulnerable systems, such as silo-launched ICBMs, coupled with a flawed early warning system (EWS), increases the probability of an accidental nuclear war. The most apparent way to prevent the consequences of a mistake or incorrect interpretation of EWS data is to de-alert the strategic nuclear forces and to extend the decision-making time vis-a-vis a nuclear attack.

The high alert status of nuclear weapons increases the risk of an accidental nuclear war for a number of reasons, which can be grouped as follows:

- data processing and combat command and control systems errors;
- technical faults and failures of combat systems;
- inadequate evaluation of the evolving situation by the top political and military command and erroneous decision-making; and
- erroneous or unauthorized actions as well as mental breakdowns of the attending military personnel in charge of the nuclear weapons.

If nuclear forces of both sides are maintained at lower levels of combat readiness, there is no need to have large quantities of warheads and delivery vehicles, which are maintained out of the fear that a large portion of the arsenal could be destroyed in a preventive surprise strike by the adversary.

Only if we abandon the concept of maintaining our nuclear forces on constant alert do we have a real chance of reducing the probability of an accidental nuclear war.

Articles

The New England Journal of Medicine, volume 338, number 18, April 30, 1998 contains a special report, "Accidental Nuclear War -- A Post-Cold War Assessment". The article by Lachlan Forrow, M.D. and eight co-authors noted:

- U.S. and Russian nuclear-weapon systems remain on high alert.
- This fact, combined with the aging of Russian technical systems, has recently increased the risk of an accidental nuclear attack.
- As a conservative estimate, an accidental intermediate-sized launch of weapons from a single Russian submarine would result in the deaths of 6,838,000 persons from

firestorms in eight U.S. cities. Millions of other people would probably be exposed to potentially lethal radiation from fallout.

- An agreement to remove all nuclear missiles from high-alert status and eliminate the capability of a rapid launch would put an end to this threat.

The UNIDIR NewsLetter No. 38 (1998), published by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, is a special issue on "Nuclear De-alert: Taking a Step Back". [http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-98.HTM]. Elsewhere on this web page references are made to articles in this NewsLetter by Bruce Blair et al, Jonathan Dean, and Arjun Makhijani. It also has articles related to Great Britain and South Asia and comments by General Lee Butler. [link to General Butler below under Military Views]

[End box for Civil Sector Advocates]

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[Begin a new box]

De-alerting [in colored box]

Commission Recommendations

All five commissions and international bodies whose reports are reviewed on the How to Get to Zero [http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html] page of this web site have offered recommendations for de-alerting the global nuclear arsenal.

*Among the immediate steps recommended by **Canberra Commission** [http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#canberracommission] in 1996 were:*

- Taking nuclear forces off alert.
- Removal of warheads from delivery vehicles.

*In its 1997 report the **Committee on International Security and Arms Control of the National Academy of Sciences** [http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#nas] called upon the United States and Russia to:*

- Eliminate the practice of maintaining nuclear forces on continuous alert status so that the launch sequence for nuclear weapons would require hours, days, or even weeks rather than minutes. Such a provision would have to be accompanied by reliable means of determining compliance.

*Among the measures recommended in 1998 by the **New Agenda Coalition** [http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#newagendacoalition] was:*

Abandoning present hair-trigger postures by proceeding to de-alerting and de-activating their weapons.

The Tokyo Forum (1999) [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#tokyoforum>] offered a recommendation for:

Zero nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert.

Among the practical steps adopted by the 2000 NPT Review Conference [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#2000nptreview>] was:

Concrete agreed measures to further reduce the operational status of nuclear weapons systems.

[end box for Commission Recommendations]

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[begin box]

De-alerting [in colored box]

Military Leaders Proposals

<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html>

Several of the military officers presented on the Military Leaders Speak Out [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html>] page of this web site have advocated de-alerting or have proposed other ways to take the deployed nuclear arsenal out of active service.

General Lee Butler [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html#generalbutler>], formerly commander-in-chief of the U.S. Strategic Command, was a Special Commentator [<http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-SC.HTM>] in the UNIDIR NewsLetter No. 38 (1998) on "Nuclear De-alert: Taking a Step Back". He wrote:

It was my privilege (and, I believed, my responsibility as the Cold War was ending) to recommend to the President of the United States that we begin reducing the alert posture of our strategic nuclear forces beginning with long range bombers. Upon the President's direction, I gave the order to reduce bomber launch readiness in September of 1991, nearly seven years ago. At the time, I believed that it would be possible to begin the process of reducing the alert status of land-based and sea-based missiles within a matter of months. That aspiration has been rendered moot as bureaucratic inertia and political timidity have taken increasing hold of the arms control arena.

Nonetheless, the issue of reducing further strategic nuclear weapon system postures, more commonly known as de-alerting, has taken on renewed importance thanks to the reasoned and persistent attention given to the subject by a growing coterie of individuals and organizations.

Admiral Eugene J. Carroll, Jr., [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html#eugenecarroll>] in a 1998 address to the Olaf Palme Institute in Sweden outlined a series of steps that could lead to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons. Among them was:

Take thousands of nuclear warheads off of alert status.

On another occasion Admiral Carroll spoke of the tasks that must be accomplished to achieve the abolition of nuclear weapons. Among them, he noted:

- we work for the de-alerting of strategic weapons
- we work for separation of warheads from delivery vehicles

Admiral Noel Gayler [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html#admiralgayler>] has developed an approach to a general nuclear settlement that removes nuclear weapons from active service. He advocates:

Let weapons be delivered to a single point, there to be dismantled, the nuclear material returned to the donors for use or disposal, and the weapons destroyed.

Admiral Stansfield Turner [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html#admiralturner>] favors moving nuclear weapons from active deployment to a strategic reserve. He explains:

- You take a thousand warheads off of missiles in the United States today and you move them maybe 300 miles away, so they can't just go back overnight. You ask the Russians to put observers on that storage site where you've put the thousand warheads. They can count what went in, they can count if anything went out. . . .
- You don't need detailed verification procedures that take years to negotiate in a treaty. What you hope is the Russians then take a thousand off and put our observers on them. . . .
- We do another thousand, they do another thousand. I mean from today's numbers, we can be down into hundreds in a matter of, in my opinion, four or five years if we do this. And the most urgent thing for the United States today is to get the Russian nuclear arsenal off alert, get it down to as few of these as possible.
- And my ultimate objective is to get every nuclear warhead in the world in escrow so nobody can pull the trigger today, but if somebody cheats, like Saddam Hussein, and decides to threaten the world because he's got the nuclear weapons that he shouldn't, then you still have the warheads in escrow and you can bring them back.

[end of box]

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[begin box for Religious Views]

De-alerting [in colored box]

Views of Religious Organizations

A number of religious organizations represented on the Religious Statements [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements.html>] page of this web site have spoken in favor of de-alerting the nuclear arsenal. They see this as way to provide safety from accidental nuclear attack and as a step toward nuclear abolition.

*The **General Board of American Baptist Churches, USA** in its 1992 Resolution on Arms Reduction: [<http://www.abc-usa.org/resources/resol/armsred2.htm>]*

Calls on all nuclear powers to take all nuclear weapons off alert status.

*In a letter to the Canadian prime minister [<http://www.ccc-cce.ca/english/jp/index.html>] **Ernie Regehr**, director of **Project Ploughshares**, an agency of the **Canadian Council of Churches**, **indicated**:*

We urge the Government of Canada to advocate measures to remove nuclear weapons from alert status, to support de-mating (separating warheads from delivery systems), and in the case of tactical weapons to keep them out of the control of operational units.

*In their 1998 statement to the NPT Preparatory Committee [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements.html#npt>], **Godfried Cardinal Danneels**, president of Pax Christi International, and **the Rev. Dr. Konrad Raiser**, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, asked the delegates to call upon the nuclear weapon states to:*

Take all nuclear forces off alert and remove warheads from delivery vehicles.

*The **Friends Committee on National Legislation** in an "An Overview of De-alerting Nuclear Weapons" [http://www.fcnl.org/issues/arm/sup/nuclear_weapons_overview.htm] notes that*

Taking nuclear weapons off hair-trigger, or 'de-alerting' the weapons, would significantly reduce the chance of nuclear disaster.

In January 2001 FCNL provided leadership for a Religious Leaders' Appeal to President Bush to De-Alert Nuclear Weapons

[http://www.fcnl.org/issues/arm/sup/nuclear_weapons_religldr.htm]. In this letter Christian, Jewish, Muslim, Unitarian, and Native American religious leaders stated:

Within our faith communities, policies concerning nuclear weapons raise profound questions about our moral responsibilities, the integrity of God's creation, and human destiny. These moral questions persist as long as the threat of nuclear war continues. As an interfaith community, we assert that the de-alerting of all nuclear weapons is a prudent and necessary step toward eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

The 1992 United Methodist General Conference adopted a resolution entitled "Nuclear Weapons: The Zero Option". At that time the successor to the Soviet Union was called the Commonwealth of Independent States. The General Conference indicated:

- We recommend that the United States and the Commonwealth of Independent States immediately and concurrently deactivate their entire land- and sea-based strategic arsenal. They should:
 - bring all strategic submarines into port, remove their missiles, and take off the warheads;
 - open all ICBM silos, take out the missiles, place them on the ground, and remove the warheads.
- We hope that Great Britain, France, and China will understand the necessity to deactivate immediately their strategic arsenal: land-, air-, and sea-based.

The 2000 United General Conference [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements.html#methodist>] returned to this subject in a resolution on "Saying No to Deterrence" that called upon all possessors of nuclear weapons to carry out a number of actions, including:

- immediately take all nuclear weapons off alert by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and by other means;

[end box for Religious Views]

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Reply-To: "Howard W, Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
From: "Howard W, Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
To: <irashorr@hotmail.com>
Subject: Further on web site draft
Date: Wed, 21 Aug 2002 16:00:16 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

Ira,

Since I sent you the draft of my web page entree on "De-alerting", I have polished it, such as by removing bold face where it shouldn't be. I've also added the following section:

In January 2002 two of the authors of the Russian report, General Vladimir Belous and Dr. Alexander Pikayev, participated in a Washington, D.C. Forum on "Strategic Partners or Nuclear Targets" [<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/russianexpert/russianexpert.html>], co-sponsored by Back from the Brink and the Non-Proliferation Project [http://www.ceip.org/files/projects/npp/npp_home.ASP] of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

I think this is useful so that users can see a picture of the Russians if they want to. But I didn't want to import the photos.

I look forward to your comments.

Howard

Howard W. Hallman is Chair of
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.

Status: U

Return-Path: JFNORTH@aol.com

Received: from imo-m04.mx.aol.com ([64.12.136.7])

by pickering.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 17HGZQ1Y63NI3p20 for <mupj@igc.org>; Wed, 21 Aug 2002 21:42:50 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from JFNORTH@aol.com by imo-m04.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v34.9.) id a.cc.10773df1 (25098); Wed, 21 Aug 2002 21:42:41 -0400 (EDT)

From: JFNORTH@aol.com

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Date: Wed, 21 Aug 2002 21:42:41 EDT

Subject: September Outreach Series

To: andrewsa@saic.com, beverly@erols.com, dosmith6@juno.com,
gene.vincent@starpower.net, HolRonFost@aol.com, jcm@duncanallen.com,
kiki@wizard.net, mupj@igc.org, WILLNORTH@aol.com

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="UTF-8"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Content-Language: en

X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Mac sub 39

You remember (hope) that you asked me to organize a series of Sunday morning class/meetings on the two subjects of homelessness in Montgomery County and on mental illness -- and especially the common overlap between the two subjects.

I sent you outlines of program ideas as they were taking shape in March and April. Now the series will begin in two and a half weeks! I am sending you the finished plan below. It would be good in all committee members can interest people, individually, in participating, and it will be especially good to have you there. We will need you!

I hope it OK with everyone, I asked Scila if the Stephens Ministry group would like to sponsor this series with us. She emailed that she thought it a good idea and would get in touch with Kelly Diamond. Therefore, I assume she --or I-- will add them to the Faith and Life Class as co-sponsors.

Let me know of your ideas.

Cheers,
Jeanne

The series:

UNDERSTANDING HOMELESSNESS AND MENTAL ILLNESS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY -- Two,
Sometimes Overlapping, Concerns of Church Groups

Class Organized by the BUMC Outreach Committee and the Faith and Life Class;
9:40 AM in room _____

SEPTEMBER 8:

“HOMELESSNESS in Montgomery County 101” --Presenter: Sharon London the person who is said to know the most about this subject. She is director of the Coalition for the Homeless. We'll examine the extent, causes, survival practices and solutions. Untreated mental illness is a significant factor in this picture; thus the link to next Sunday's subject.

SEPTEMBER 15: Blue Ribbon Task Force -- Concerned about the closure of mental health clinics, the Montgomery County Council appointed a Blue Ribbon Task Force to study mental health-related services in the area-- a subject that relates closely to homelessness in the county. Diane Sterenbuch, a member of the Task Force will discuss its conclusions.

SEPTEMBER 22: So Much New Science about Mental Illness! -- Dr. Wayne Fenton, acting director, National Institute of Mental Health (and an outstanding speaker) will talk about the biological nature of severe and persistent mental illnesses and current knowledge of effective treatment (and community support needs).

This session will help prepare us to: a) understand homelessness and county crisis issues, but also: b) have a more helpful understanding of patients who are not homeless (such as friends, neighbors, family and fellow worshipers).

SEPTEMBER 29: “What Is Being Done? What Can We DO?” -- This is a session of many ideas --some of them, perhaps, yours! We'll take in a number of displays -- some on what is being done about one or both subjects through the initiative of religious groups (such as St Lukes, Threshold, Bethesda Cares, Community Ministry) and the activities of the United Methodist Conference and Church and Society. We'll read recommendations for action by churches. There may be displays on possible implications for BUMC educational programs and congregational care. We'll have to look quickly, however, because we want to leave some time before the coffee time to share ideas the which displays have sparked.

Status: U

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by wanamaker.mail.atl.earthlink.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 17HMCW3Po3NI3oJ0

Thu, 22 Aug 2002 03:43:33 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from nsmall.paxchristiusa.org (dialup-64.156.67.191.Dial1.Cleveland1.Level3.net [64.156.67.191])

by pimout3-ext.prodigy.net (8.11.0/8.11.0) with SMTP id g7M7hJj178168;

Thu, 22 Aug 2002 03:43:20 -0400

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From: "ANTHONY VENTO" <tvpcusa1@prodigy.net>

To: "tony j vento" <tonypcusa@ameritech.net>

Subject: change of email address

Date: Thu, 22 Aug 2002 03:47:13 -0400

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boundary="-----_NextPart_000_01D2_01C2498E.9A29A780"

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X-MSMail-Priority: Normal

X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700

X-Mimeole: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

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Content-Type: text/plain;

charset="iso-8859-1"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Greetings,

As someone who is in my email address book, I want to let you know that =

I have a new email address:

tonypcusa@ameritech.net

Please remove from your address books the following two addresses:

tvpcusa1@prodigy.net

tony@paxchristiusa.org

Thanks, and may peace be with you,

Tony

+++++

Tony Vento, Program Director

Pax Christi USA www.paxchristiusa.org

tonypcusa@ameritech.net

Erie: 814/453-4955, x225 Cleveland: 216/631-5632

Status: U

Return-Path: irashorr@hotmail.com

Received: from hotmail.com ([64.4.9.127]) by nils.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 17HXrP7oc3NI3pm0 for <mupj@igc.org>; Thu, 22 Aug 2002 15:16:49 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from mail pickup service by hotmail.com with Microsoft SMTPSVC; Thu, 22 Aug 2002 12:16:49 -0700

Received: from 67.242.141.160 by lw9fd.law9.hotmail.msn.com with HTTP; Thu, 22 Aug 2002 19:16:48 GMT

X-Originating-IP: [67.242.141.160]

From: "Ira Shorr" irashorr@hotmail.com

To: mupj@igc.org

Subject: Re: Further on web site draft

Date: Thu, 22 Aug 2002 15:16:48 -0400

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X-OriginalArrivalTime: 22 Aug 2002 19:16:49.0064 (UTC)

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Howard,

I've attached the pieces with a few edits (in caps-or caps and bold).

One thing I don't remember--did you note the 1995 incident-you might put it up front and highlight the real danger is accidental nuclear war--

Good work on this--

Ira

From: "Howard W, Hallman" mupj@igc.org

Reply-To: "Howard W, Hallman" mupj@igc.org

To: irashorr@hotmail.com

Subject: Further on web site draft

Date: Wed, 21 Aug 2002 16:00:16 -0400

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[\[http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/russianexpert/russianexpert.html\]](http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/russianexpert/russianexpert.html), co-sponsored by Back from the Brink and the Non-Proliferation Project [\[http://www.ceip.org/files/projects/npp/npp_home.ASP\]](http://www.ceip.org/files/projects/npp/npp_home.ASP) of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

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Addition to How to Get to Zero page

I. Near the top of page where sections are indexed

(A) Put "INTERIM MEASURES" ahead of
"SCENARIOS FOR ACHIEVING ZERO NUCLEAR WEAPONS"

(B) Add to Interim Measures as follows with each item linked to entree below.

INTERIM MEASURES

- **De-alerting**
 - Civil Sector Advocates**
 - Commission Recommendations**
 - Military Leaders' Proposals**
 - Views of Religious Organizations**
- **Reductions Approaching Zero**

II. In the body of the page after Reports of Commissions and International Bodies (and before the "SCENARIOS...." section).

(A) Put the section on INTERIM MEASURES

(1) Retain existing lead paragraph

(2) Then add a new section on "De-alerting", as follows. Each item should be linked to entree below.

De-alerting

- ***Civil Sector Advocates***
- ***Commission Recommendations***
- ***Military Leaders' Proposals***
- ***Views of Religious Organizations***

[no box for introductory paragraphs]

Definition. *De-alerting is a term used to describe the process of LOWERING THE ALERT STATUS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS—I.E. LENGTHENING THE TIME NEEDED TO LAUNCH THESE WEAPONS. THE U.S. AND RUSSIA STILL KEEP THOUSANDS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS ON "hair-trigger alert" ready for quick launch on short notice. DE-ALERTING WOULD change THIS STATUS TO require several hours, days, or months to prepare for launching. The weapons would still be available for use, but it would require time to re-activate them.*

Reasons. *Some propose de-alerting primarily as a safety measure to guard against accidental launch and to provide political and military leaders sufficient time to decide whether to use nuclear weapons in moments of crisis. Others share the safety objective but also advocate de-alerting as a step toward de-activation and dismantlement of nuclear weapons. As such de-alerting is an interim measure on the road to total abolition.*

***Advocates.** During the last ten years advocacy of de-alerting has come from a variety of sources: civil sector, military leaders, religious organizations, study groups and international commissions. We summarize their recommendations below and provide linkage to full statements and reports.*

***Why not?** If such a diverse group supports de-alerting nuclear weapons, why hasn't it happened. In an article quoted below, Bruce Blair, **Harold A. Feiveso**, and **Frank N. von Hippel** provide the answer. They indicate:*

De-alerting will not be possible, however, as long as the United States Strategic Command and the Russian Federation's Strategic Rocket Force believe that they must be prepared to launch a counterattack against the entire structure of the other country's nuclear forces within a few minutes of detection of an incoming attack.

Experts from the Russian Academy of Sciences [linkage with below] say something similar. They write:

If nuclear forces of both sides are maintained at lower levels of combat readiness, there is no need to have large quantities of warheads and delivery vehicles, which are maintained out of the fear that a large portion of the arsenal could be destroyed in a preventive surprise strike by the adversary.

In short, adherence to the Cold War doctrine of mutual assured destruction, still in place in the U.S. Nuclear Posture Review and in the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty of 2002, is a primary roadblock to de-alerting.

[begin a box, using the model of the Religious Statements page

De-alerting [in colored box]

Civil Sector Advocates

- ***Back from the Brink Campaign***
- ***Bruce Blair and colleagues***
- ***George W. Bush***
- ***Jonathan Dean***
- ***Arjun Makhijani***
- ***Sam Nunn***
- ***Republican Party Platform***
- ***Russian Academy of Sciences***

- *Articles*
New England Journal of Medicine
UNIDIR Newsletter

Back from the Brink

Back from the Brink [<http://backfromthebrink.org/index.html>], a campaign to take nuclear weapons off high-alert status, is comprised of over 40 national arms control and disarmament organizations and hundreds of local and regional groups. Ira Shorr serves as director. *Back from the Brink* has available [organizing resources](http://backfromthebrink.org/organizing) [<http://backfromthebrink.org/organizing>] and a variety of fact sheets and other information sources, including:

- A briefing book, [Short Fuse to Catastrophe: The Case for Taking Nuclear Weapons Off Hair-trigger Alert](http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/newbk.html) [<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/newbk.html>]
- [Timeline to Catastrophe](http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/timeline.html) [<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/timeline.html>], a graphic presentation of what it means to have nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert.
- [Questions and Answers about De-alerting Nuclear Weapons](http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/qanda/q&a.html) [<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/qanda/q&a.html>]

Bruce G. Blair and colleagues

[photo of Bruce Blair from <http://www.brook.edu/dybdocroot/scholars/bblair.htm>]

Bruce G. Blair, Ph. D [<http://backfromthebrink.org/board/board.html#blair>] **is president of the Center for Defense Information.** He is America's foremost authority on de-alerting nuclear weapons. From his service in the U.S. Air Force as a Minuteman ICBM launch control officer, he gained first-hand knowledge of nuclear weapons. In thirteen years as a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, he conducted studies and wrote reports about different aspects of strategic nuclear weapons.

In a 1995 Brookings paper, ***Global Zero Alert for Nuclear Forces***, [<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/globalzero.html>] Dr. Blair analyzed the unstable nuclear posture of both Russia and the United States and the specter of nuclear anarchy in the former Soviet Union. He noted:

Taking all nuclear weapons off alert so that none remain poised for immediate launch is the ounce of prevention for nuclear anarchy in its many forms.

Dr. Blair joined with ***Harold A. Feiveson*** and ***Frank N. von Hippel***, both from Princeton University, in an article on "Taking Nuclear Weapons off Hair-Trigger Alert" that appeared in the November 1997 issue of *Scientific American*. [linkage to be specified] They laid out "a prescription for change" that specified a sequence for reducing the alert level for categories of nuclear weapons systems. They concluded:

This blueprint for taking U.S. and Russian nuclear forces off alert would substantially diminish the ability of either country to mount a first strike. Thus, it would eliminate both the capacity and rationale for keeping missiles ready to fire on warning. Leaders would have to wait out any alarm of an attack before deciding how to respond, drastically reducing the risk of a mistaken or unauthorized launch.

Blair, Feiveson, and von Hippel returned to this subject in 1998 in an article entitled "De-alerting Russian and American Nuclear Missiles" [<http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-1III.HTM>] published in Newsletter No. 38 of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. Having talked with both American and Russian nuclear planners and heard their objections to de-alerting, they laid out a scenario designed to meet these concerns. In outline their plan was as follows:

How to De-alert

- Put American 'anti-silo' warheads in storage
- Deploy American submarines in a less threatening manner
- De-activate to Start III levels*
- Reversibly de-alert the remaining missiles

* A level that President Clinton and President Yeltsin agreed to in Helsinki in March 1997. In the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty of 2002 President Bush and President Putin agreed to approximately this same level.

But the three scholars warned:

(YOU SAY THIS ABOVE) De-alerting will not be possible, however, as long as the United States Strategic Command and the Russian Federation's Strategic Rocket Force believe that they must be prepared to launch a counterattack against the entire structure of the other country's nuclear forces within a few minutes of detection of an incoming attack.

On September 6, 2001 Bruce Blair spoke at a Capitol Hill news conference on "The Decay of Russia's Early Warning Satellite System".

[<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/russiadecay.html>] He indicated:

Taking nuclear missiles off of hair-trigger alert in Russia would greatly reduce the risks of their mistaken launch on false warning or their unauthorized launch. De-alerting would lengthen the decision time available to leaders and buy a large margin of safety against a failure of control that could trigger an unintended nuclear exchange. In order to motivate Russia to de-alert its nuclear forces, the United States must relax its own nuclear posture

Currently, the United States projects a constant threat of the sudden decimation of the Russian arsenal, a threat that keeps Russia on hair-trigger alert. By standing down the most lethal weapons in the U.S. arsenal, such as the MX Peacekeeper force, Russia would gain confidence in the survivability of its arsenal, confidence that would allow it to reciprocate by de-alerting its own arsenal.

George W. Bush

[photo of Bush]

*During the 2000 presidential campaign, **George W. Bush**, then governor of Texas, offered his views on nuclear weapons in a speech on May 23, 2000 at the National Press Club. He stated:*

America should rethink the requirements for nuclear deterrence in a new security environment. The premises of Cold War nuclear targeting should no longer dictate the size of our arsenal. . . . We should not keep weapons that our military planners do not need. These unneeded weapons are the expensive relics of dead conflicts. And they do nothing to make us more secure.

In addition, the United States should remove as many weapons as possible from high-alert, hair-trigger status – another unnecessary vestige 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. So, as president, I will ask for an assessment of what we can safely do to lower the alert status of our forces.

President George W. Bush, however, has not followed through on this campaign commitment. The Nuclear Posture Review, completed in January 2002, makes no provision for de-alerting. The Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty, signed by President Bush and Russian President Putin, in May 2002, provides for reduction of actively deployed strategic warheads to 1,700-2,200 by December 2012. In a sense that could be considered "de-alerting" those taken out of service. However, in the meantime they remain on high-alert until deactivated. Under present arrangements the United States will retain between 1,500 and 2,000 warheads on high-alert after 2012. (This seems high—I'VE HEARD SOME 800 WOULD STILL BE ON ALERT)

Jonathan Dean

[photo from <http://www.ucsusa.org/news/expjd.html>]

*As an ambassador in the U.S. Foreign Service, **Jonathan Dean** was an arms control negotiator on European security. He is now an advisor on international security issues for the Union of Concerned Scientists. His 1998 article, "De-alerting: A Moved Toward Disarmament" [<http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-11.HTM>] in the newsletter of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, explores the relationship between de-alerting and disarmament.*

Ambassador Dean believes that substantial de-alerting would involve considerable time-consuming negotiation. He writes:

A large-scale de-alerting programme of parallel action by two or more NWS [nuclear weapon states] would require six or more . . . steps:

- agreement not to increase the number of deployed warheads;
- complete data exchange;
- agreement on how many deployed delivery systems and warheads each party has, how many will be de-alerted and how many will remain operational;

- agreement on how de-alerting will be carried out;
- far-reaching de-alerting requires participation of all five NWS;
- as with the deep-cuts programme [which he outlined], a specific part of the nuclear forces of participants might be left deployed to deter cheating and breakout; and
- verification.

Ambassador Dean notes that many of these steps are similar to what is required in the negotiation of an agreement for deep cuts in the nuclear arsenal. Therefore, a de-alerting agreement would reduce the time required for achieving a deep cuts agreement.

Arjun Makhijani

[photo from <http://www.usatoday.com/community/chat/0907makhijani.htm>]

*With a Ph.D in physics, Arjun Makhijani is president of the **Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IEER)** [<http://www.ieer.org>] in Takoma Park, Maryland. He is the author of numerous books and reports on nuclear weapons, nuclear waste, and other energy and environmental issues.*

In "De-alerting: A 'Jump Start' for Nuclear Disarmament?" [<http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-III.HTM>], a 1998 article in the newsletter of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Dr, Makhijani outlines ways to achieve de-alerting, as follows:

Short-term De-alerting Measures

- Reducing the number of strategic submarines on patrol and the number of warheads per SLBM;
- Removing guidance modules of missiles;
- Pinning open missile motor switches and removing the pneumatic missile cover opening systems;
- Covering of missile silos with large mounds of earth;
- Removing tritium bottles, especially from warheads that could be used in a first strike, and storing these bottles at remote locations;
- Separating bombs from bombers and storing the bombs at remote locations, if secure storage sites are available;
- Separating warheads from missiles to the extent that secure storage space is available;
- Stuffing pits of warheads designated for permanent removal from arsenals;
- Stopping all nuclear-weapons production activities and dismantling nuclear warheads deemed to be unsafe or unreliable instead of replacing them.

Medium-Term Measures

- Removing and remotely storing all warheads separately from delivery systems under multilateral monitoring;
- Storing all guidance systems at locations remote from delivery systems under multilateral monitoring; and

- Multilateral verification of all materials accounts for weapons-usable materials to ensure compatibility of warhead declarations, numbers of de-alerted warheads and stored weapons-usable materials.

Dr. Makhijani concludes:

The longest-term de-alerting approaches slide into disarmament measures. They include dismantlement of warheads and storage of all weapons-usable fissile materials under IAEA safeguards or in non-weapons usable forms. These measures will take one or more decades, depending on the technologies chosen to implement them. These measures would be considered part of a de-alerting process if the facilities to reconstitute nuclear arsenals are maintained. They would be part of nuclear disarmament if the warhead and associated materials production and processing facilities are also dismantled.

Sam Nunn

[photo of Sam Nunn from http://www.nti.org/b_aboutnti/b1b.html]

*A former U.S. senator, **Sam Nunn** [http://www.nti.org/b_aboutnti/b1b.html] is co-chairman and chief executive officer of the **Nuclear Threat Initiative** [<http://www.nti.org/>], an organization working to reduce the risk of use and prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction. In his congressional career Senator Nunn served as chair of the Senate Armed Services Committee.*

In a speech entitled "Toward a New Security Framework"

[<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/nunnspeech.pdf>] given at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, D.C. on October 3, 2001, Senator Nunn proposed an integrated approach for dealing with weapons of mass destruction, including measures for arms reduction, de-alerting, non-proliferation, security for nuclear material, and defense. On de-alerting he was particularly concerned about the short time that President Bush and President Putin have to respond to a possible nuclear attack. He noted

The events of September 11 gave President Bush very little time to make a very difficult decision -- whether to give orders to shoot down a commercial jetliner, filled with passengers. Our current nuclear posture in the U.S. and Russia could provide even less time for each President to decide on a nuclear launch that could destroy our nations.

I suggest that the two Presidents issue an order directing their military leaders, in joint consultation and collaboration, to devise operational changes in the nuclear forces of both nations that would reduce toward zero the risk of accidental launch or miscalculation and provide increased launch decision time for each President. Such an order should emphasize that it is the intention of the U.S. and Russia to "stand down" their nuclear forces to the maximum extent practical consistent with the security interests of each country. They could start immediately with those weapons systems that are to be eliminated under the START II Treaty.

Republican Party Platform

The Republican Party Platform adopted at the 2000 Republican National Convention contained the following provision:

The United States should work with other nuclear nations to remove as many weapons as possible from high-alert, hair-trigger status -- another unnecessary vestige of Cold War confrontation. -- to reduce the risks of accidental or unauthorized launch.

Russian Academy of Sciences

*In 2001 the **Institute of International Economy and Foreign Relations of the Russian Academy of Sciences** in 2001 published a report on "[De-alerting Russian and US Nuclear Weapons: A Path to Reducing Nuclear Dangers](http://www.ieer.org/russian/pubs/dlrbk-e.html)". [http://www.ieer.org/russian/pubs/dlrbk-e.html] The authors are Alexei Georgievich Arbatov, Ph.D., General Vladimir Semyonovich Belous, Alexander Alexeevich Pikaev, and Vladimir Georgievich Baranovsky, Ph.D., all members of the Russian Academy of Sciences.*

This Russian report spoke of the "danger which stems from maintaining excessive nuclear arsenals and from the potential of their use." Excerpts from the report are the following:

It seems that the launch-on-warning concept, which presupposes continuous combat readiness of the most vulnerable systems, such as silo-launched ICBMs, coupled with a flawed early warning system (EWS), increases the probability of an accidental nuclear war. The most apparent way to prevent the consequences of a mistake or incorrect interpretation of EWS data is to de-alert the strategic nuclear forces and to extend the decision-making time vis-a-vis a nuclear attack.

The high alert status of nuclear weapons increases the risk of an accidental nuclear war for a number of reasons, which can be grouped as follows:

- data processing and combat command and control systems errors;
- technical faults and failures of combat systems;
- inadequate evaluation of the evolving situation by the top political and military command and erroneous decision-making; and
- erroneous or unauthorized actions as well as mental breakdowns of the attending military personnel in charge of the nuclear weapons.

If nuclear forces of both sides are maintained at lower levels of combat readiness, there is no need to have large quantities of warheads and delivery vehicles, which are maintained out of the fear that a large portion of the arsenal could be destroyed in a preventive surprise strike by the adversary.

Only if we abandon the concept of maintaining our nuclear forces on constant alert do we have a real chance of reducing the probability of an accidental nuclear war.

Articles

The New England Journal of Medicine, volume 338, number 18, April 30, 1998 contains a special report, "Accidental Nuclear War -- A Post-Cold War Assessment". The article by Lachlan Forrow, M.D. and eight co-authors noted:

- U.S. and Russian nuclear-weapon systems remain on high alert.
- This fact, combined with the aging of Russian technical systems, has recently increased the risk of an accidental nuclear attack.
- As a conservative estimate, an accidental intermediate-sized launch of weapons from a single Russian submarine would result in the deaths of 6,838,000 persons from firestorms in eight U.S. cities. Millions of other people would probably be exposed to potentially lethal radiation from fallout.
- An agreement to remove all nuclear missiles from high-alert status and eliminate the capability of a rapid launch would put an end to this threat.

The UNIDIR NewsLetter No. 38 (1998), published by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, is a special issue on "Nuclear De-alert: Taking a Step Back". [<http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-98.HTM>]. Elsewhere on this web page references are made to articles in this NewsLetter by Bruce Blair et al, Jonathan Dean, and Arjun Makhijani. It also has articles related to Great Britain and South Asia and comments by General Lee Butler. [[link to General Butler below under Military Views](#)]

[End box for Civil Sector Advocates]

[back to top](#)

[Begin a new box]

De-alerting [*in colored box*]

Commission Recommendations

All five commissions and international bodies whose reports are reviewed on the How to Get to Zero [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html>] page of this web site have offered recommendations for de-alerting the global nuclear arsenal.

*Among the immediate steps recommended by **Canberra Commission** [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#canberracommission>] in 1996 were:*

- Taking nuclear forces off alert.
- Removal of warheads from delivery vehicles.

*In its 1997 report the **Committee on International Security and Arms Control of the National Academy of Sciences** [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#nas>] called upon the United States and Russia to:*

Eliminate the practice of maintaining nuclear forces on continuous alert status so that the launch sequence for nuclear weapons would require hours, days, or even weeks rather than minutes. Such a provision would have to be accompanied by reliable means of determining compliance.

*Among the measures recommended in 1998 by the **New Agenda Coalition** [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#newagendacoalition>] was:*

Abandoning present hair-trigger postures by proceeding to de-alerting and de-activating their weapons.

*The **Tokyo Forum** (1999) [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#tokyoforum>] offered a recommendation for:*

Zero nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert.

*Among the practical steps adopted by the **2000 NPT Review Conference** [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#2000nptreview>] was:*

Concrete agreed measures to further reduce the operational status of nuclear weapons systems.

[end box for Commission Recommendations]

back to top

[begin box]

De-alerting [in colored box]

Military Leaders Proposals

<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html>

Several of the military officers presented on the [Military Leaders Speak Out](http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html) [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html>] page of this web site have advocated de-alerting or have proposed other ways to take the deployed nuclear arsenal out of active service.

General Lee Butler [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html#generalbutler>], formerly commander-in-chief of the U.S. Strategic Command, was a [Special Commentator](http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-SC.HTM) [<http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-SC.HTM>] in the UNIDIR NewsLetter No. 38 (1998) on "Nuclear De-alert: Taking a Step Back". He wrote:

It was my privilege (and, I believed, my responsibility as the Cold War was ending) to recommend to the President of the United States that we begin reducing the alert posture of our strategic nuclear forces beginning with long range bombers. Upon the President's direction, I gave the order to reduce bomber launch readiness in September of 1991, nearly seven years ago. At the time, I believed that it would be possible to begin the process of reducing the alert status of land-based and sea-based missiles within a matter of months. That aspiration has been rendered moot as bureaucratic inertia and political timidity have taken increasing hold of the arms control arena.

Nonetheless, the issue of reducing further strategic nuclear weapon system postures, more commonly known as de-alerting, has taken on renewed importance thanks to the reasoned and persistent attention given to the subject by a growing coterie of individuals and organizations.

Admiral Eugene J. Carroll, Jr., [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html#eugenecarroll>] in a 1998 address to the Olaf Palme Institute in Sweden outlined a series of steps that could lead to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons. Among them was:

Take thousands of nuclear warheads off of alert status.

On another occasion Admiral Carroll spoke of the tasks that must be accomplished to achieve the abolition of nuclear weapons. Among them, he noted:

- we work for the de-alerting of strategic weapons
- we work for separation of warheads from delivery vehicles

Admiral Noel Gayler [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html#admiralgayler>] has developed an approach to a general nuclear settlement that removes nuclear weapons from active service. He advocates:

Let weapons be delivered to a single point, there to be dismantled, the nuclear material returned to the donors for use or disposal, and the weapons destroyed.

Admiral Stansfield Turner [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html#admiralturner>] favors moving nuclear weapons from active deployment to a strategic reserve. He explains:

- You take a thousand warheads off of missiles in the United States today and you move them maybe 300 miles away, so they can't just go back overnight. You ask the Russians to put observers on that storage site where you've put the thousand warheads. They can count what went in, they can count if anything went out. . . .
- You don't need detailed verification procedures that take years to negotiate in a treaty. What you hope is the Russians then take a thousand off and put our observers on them. . . .

- We do another thousand, they do another thousand. I mean from today's numbers, we can be down into hundreds in a matter of, in my opinion, four or five years if we do this. And the most urgent thing for the United States today is to get the Russian nuclear arsenal off alert, get it down to as few of these as possible.
- And my ultimate objective is to get every nuclear warhead in the world in escrow so nobody can pull the trigger today, but if somebody cheats, like Saddam Hussein, and decides to threaten the world because he's got the nuclear weapons that he shouldn't, then you still have the warheads in escrow and you can bring them back.

[end of box]

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[begin box for Religious Views]

De-alerting [in colored box]

Views of Religious Organizations

A number of religious organizations represented on the Religious Statements [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements.html>] page of this web site have spoken in favor of de-alerting the nuclear arsenal. They see this as way to provide safety from accidental nuclear attack and as a step toward nuclear abolition.

*The **General Board of American Baptist Churches, USA** in its 1992 Resolution on Arms Reduction: [<http://www.abc-usa.org/resources/resol/armsred2.htm>]*

Calls on all nuclear powers to take all nuclear weapons off alert status.

*In a letter to the Canadian prime minister [<http://www.ccc-ccc.ca/english/jp/index.html>] **Ernie Regehr**, director of **Project Ploughshares**, an agency of the **Canadian Council of Churches**, **indicated**:*

We urge the Government of Canada to advocate measures to remove nuclear weapons from alert status, to support de-mating (separating warheads from delivery systems), and in the case of tactical weapons to keep them out of the control of operational units.

*In their 1998 statement to the NPT Preparatory Committee [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements.html#npt>], **Godfried Cardinal Danneels**, president of **Pax Christi International**, and **the Rev. Dr. Konrad Raiser**, general secretary of the **World Council of Churches**, asked the delegates to call upon the nuclear weapon states to:*

Take all nuclear forces off alert and remove warheads from delivery vehicles.

*The **Friends Committee on National Legislation** in an "An Overview of De-alerting Nuclear Weapons" [http://www.fcnl.org/issues/arm/sup/nuclear_weapons_overview.htm] notes that*

Taking nuclear weapons off hair-trigger, or 'de-alerting' the weapons, would significantly reduce the chance of nuclear disaster.

In January 2001 FCNL AND BACK FROM THE BRINK provided leadership for a Religious Leaders' Appeal to President Bush to De-Alert Nuclear Weapons [http://www.fcnl.org/issues/arm/sup/nuclear_weapons_religldrs.htm]. In this letter Christian, Jewish, Muslim, Unitarian, and Native American religious leaders stated:

Within our faith communities, policies concerning nuclear weapons raise profound questions about our moral responsibilities, the integrity of God's creation, and human destiny. These moral questions persist as long as the threat of nuclear war continues. As an interfaith community, we assert that the de-alerting of all nuclear weapons is a prudent and necessary step toward eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

The 1992 United Methodist General Conference adopted a resolution entitled "Nuclear Weapons: The Zero Option". At that time the successor to the Soviet Union was called the Commonwealth of Independent States. The General Conference indicated:

- We recommend that the United States and the Commonwealth of Independent States immediately and concurrently deactivate their entire land- and sea-based strategic arsenal. They should:
 - bring all strategic submarines into port, remove their missiles, and take off the warheads;
 - open all ICBM silos, take out the missiles, place them on the ground, and remove the warheads.
- We hope that Great Britain, France, and China will understand the necessity to deactivate immediately their strategic arsenal: land-, air-, and sea-based.

The 2000 United General Conference [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements.html#methodist>] returned to this subject in a resolution on "Saying No to Deterrence" that called upon all possessors of nuclear weapons to carry out a number of actions, including:

- immediately take all nuclear weapons off alert by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and by other means;

[end box for Religious Views]

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Status: U

Return-Path: <i3@peace-action.org>

Received: from larry.webcom.com ([209.1.28.41])

by payne.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 17HXFf1wV3N13p40

Thu, 22 Aug 2002 15:30:41 -0400 (EDT)

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Thu, 22 Aug 2002 12:30:42 -0700

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with SMTP id 166439902; Thu Aug 22 12:31 PDT 2002

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with SMTP (MDaemon.Standard.v5.0.4.R);

Thu, 22 Aug 2002 15:35:06 -0400

Reply-To: <i3@peace-action.org>

From: "Peace Action" <i3@peace-action.org>

To: "Peace Action" <cbenzschawel@peace-action.org>

Cc: <jcbridgman@earthlink.net>, <kathycrandall@earthlink.net>,

<jmatlack@erols.com>, <thedon@adaction.com>,

<brinkprogram@backfromthebrink.net>, <irashorr@hotmail.com>,

<thitchens@basicint.org>, <nkmajd@ucdavis.edu>, <dcrosson@mail.com>,

<dkraus@cunr.org>, <mcormbin@cdi.org>, <mwaampa@ciponline.org>,

<polwney@ciponline.org>, <kochems@csbaonline.org>,

<kosiak@csbaonline.org>, <washofc@aol.com>, <adelorey@churchwomen.org>,

<dkimball@clw.org>, <srobinson@clw.org>, <jdi@clw.org>,

<skerr@clw.org>, <dan@clw.org>, <lerskine@clw.org>, <efloden@clw.org>,

<jellingston@erols.com>, <disarmament@igc.org>, <ihrn@etan.org>,

<karen@etan.org>, <firchow@fas.org>, <tamarg@fas.org>,

<amillar@fourthfreedom.org>, <david@fcn.org>, <bobvan@erols.com>,

<scantor@lawscns.org>, <jdb@mcc.org>, <mupj@igc.org>,

<heathern@nccusa.org>, <moag@publicedcenter.org>,

<acurtis@networklobby.org>, <charolett baker@erols.com>,

<annabananas miles@hotmail.com>, <m butcher@psr.org>,

<cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org>, <eric@pogo.org>, <seth@pogo.org>,

<sionno@spusa.org>, <sveres@spusa.org>, <alise@taxpayer.net>,

<laura@techrocks.org>, <timb@2020vision.org>,

<jwyerman@2020vision.org>, <rlabush@rac.org>, <tcollina@ucsusa.org>,

<syoun@ucsusa.org>, <stiefr@ucc.org>, <vfp@igc.org>,

<cedar1950@cs.com>, <>wand@wand.org>, <will@wand.org>,

<ggilhool@ix.netcom.com>, <hbhamilton@wfa.org>, <chuck@wfa.org>,

<greg@natprior.org>, <pjdavies@aol.com>, <ginac-n@phrusa.org>,

<berrigaf@newschool.edu>, <ciarm01@newschool.edu>,

<hartung@newschool.edu>

Subject: Stop the Attack on Iraq

Date: Thu, 22 Aug 2002 15:29:54 -0400

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Importance: Normal

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Dear Friends,

Please distribute as widely as possible:

September 9 & 10, 2002

Join the National Call-In Days: Stop the Attack on Iraq

On the days preceding the anniversary of the horrific September 11 attacks, we must put forward a call to Congress: no more innocent victims - whether they be American, Afghan, Iraqi or any nationality.

The Bush administration and Congress are anticipating an attack on Iraq, even though Iraq has not attacked us, and we have no evidence that the Iraqi government plans do so. None of us support Saddam Hussein and the brutal dictatorship that he maintains in Iraq. But, American intelligence agencies have confirmed that there is no evidence that Iraq or Saddam Hussein were involved in the Sept. 11 attacks on the US.

The new Bush doctrine of "pre-emptive attack" threatens global stability and sets a terrible precedent for international relations. If we attack Iraq with no provocation, we define a new, and dangerous kind of aggression that other countries may soon follow. This invasion would undermine US credibility in respect to international law - the administration's planned attack on Iraq is explicitly counter to the United Nations charter.

A US attack on Iraq will harm our relations with our European allies, and will increase anti-American sentiment in the Middle East. Virtually all Arab nations oppose the idea of a US attack on Iraq.

A US war on Iraq will:

- Take the lives of US soldiers and many innocent Iraqi civilians
- Increase anti-American sentiment abroad
- De-stabilize the Middle East
- Undermine international cooperation
- Defy international law including the United Nations (UN) charter
- Cost American taxpayers billions of dollars at a time when the US economy is stumbling

Instead, the US should pursue real solutions that will make us safer:

- Open new doors for diplomatic alternatives to the current impasse.
- Lift economic sanctions that target Iraqi civilians.
- Negotiate, through the UN and other regional systems, a return of weapons inspectors to the country.
- Support democracy and human rights throughout the Middle East.

- Strengthen international agreements to reduce weapons of mass destruction.

Please call your members of Congress on September 9 and 10 and urge them to block an attack on Iraq.

Tell your Representative and Senators: an attack on Iraq will not make Americans safer. It will de-stabilize the Middle East and increase anti-American sentiments. We need a foreign policy based on the force of law, not the law of force.

You can find out who represents you at congress.org and can reach you member of Congress by calling the congressional switchboard: (202) 224-3121

Reply-To: "Howard W, Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
From: "Howard W, Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
To: <holronfost@aol.com>
Subject: Observing 9/11
Date: Thu, 22 Aug 2002 16:34:00 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
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X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700
X-Mimeole: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

Dear Ron,

As you no doubt realize, there is a lot on the Internet on one-year anniversary observances for 9/11. It ranges from thoughtful remembrance for the tragic victims to super-patriotism. In case you haven't see it, the National Council of Churches has "A Litany of Remembrance, Penitence and Hope" at <http://www.nccusa.org/interfaith/sept-11-litany.html>. Although probably too long for congregational use, it touches on a range of important themes.

Last year I thought that by and large BUMC under your leadership did a good job in dealing with the situation, starting with the impromptu service the evening of 9/11 and following through with sensitivity to the diversity of feelings on how the U.S. should respond. The only thing that really bothered me was the American flag leading the Christian flag down the aisle the Sunday after 9/11. But appreciating the depth of feelings of John Euler, Mark Stevens, and others, I didn't say anything. This year I hope we don't get carried away with excessive patriotism and maintain our concern for underlying justice and peace issues.

Shalom,
Howard

Status: U

Return-Path: <HolRonFost@aol.com>

Received: from imo-r09.mx.aol.com ([152.163.225.105])

by payne.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 17HZ2v7kB3Nl3p40
for <mupj@igc.org>; Thu, 22 Aug 2002 16:58:47 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from HolRonFost@aol.com

by imo-r09.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v34.9.) id q.8f.20fe4730 (25508)
for <mupj@igc.org>; Thu, 22 Aug 2002 16:58:41 -0400 (EDT)

From: HolRonFost@aol.com

Message-ID: <8f.20fe4730.2a96aa81@aol.com>

Date: Thu, 22 Aug 2002 16:58:41 EDT

Subject: Re: Observing 9/11

To: mupj@igc.org

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Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I'm all with you on that one -- Rachel & I were just talking about that today and I think the tone we are after is very much along the lines of which you speak. Thanks for the heads up on the litany -- perhaps we can use part of it. The GBOD has some good worship resources for the 8th, also. I appreciate your concern on this issue and your support. I had actually kind of quietly removed the flag from the sanctuary for awhile and then it got put back in shortly before September 11th and that was not the time (pastorally speaking) to take up the issue, I didn't think...

Be God's,

Ron

Status: U

Return-Path: <WWWMAILer@storyxchange.com>

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by runyon.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 17I1sK5kq3Nl3sj0
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for <mupj@igc.org>; Thu, 22 Aug 2002 18:34:01 -0500

Date: Thu, 22 Aug 2002 18:34:01 -0500

Message-Id: <200208222334.g7MNY1504009@server1.dataroad.net>

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 Super Wednesday.

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.

Reply-To: "Howard W, Hallman" mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W, Hallman" mupj@igc.org
To: "Kayser, Marie" marie_kayser@yahoo.com
Subject: Several items
Date: Fri, 23 Aug 2002 14:26:59 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="----
=_NextPart_000_0028_01C24AB1.24F814A0"
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

Marie,

I hope that things are settling down for you. As you get back to zero-nukes.org, I have a couple of additions for you and some corrections. Including items previously sent, here is my agenda for you. I'm going to be out of town next week but will return Saturday. I'm hoping that we will be caught up because I want to start publicizing the site after Labor Day.

1. Arsenals & Treaties. This is a new page that I sent you on August 8. I have one change, as follows (text is in italics). You might want to post this new page as a draft for me to review before going on line.

In Arsenals & Treaties, strike the following paragraph that comes after the chart of nuclear weapons by nation.

Historic data on nuclear weapons [<http://www.nrdc.org/nuclear/nudb/datainx.asp>] is available from the Natural Resources Defense Council [www.nrdc.org].

Replace it with the following:

[*italics*] Also, each issue of the [*change to plain type*] Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists [*return to italics*] contains a [*underscore*]Nuclear Notebook [<http://www.thebulletin.org/issues/nukenotes/nukenote.htm>] containing up-to-date facts and figures on the world's nuclear weapons and weapons facilities. This information is provided by Robert S. Norris of the Natural Resources Defense Council and William Arkin.

End of addition.

2. Your Feedback. I sent you a revision on August 16.

3. I have a new section on De-alerting for the How to Get to Zero page. It is attached. You might want to post it as a draft for me to review before going on line.

4. There is an addition for the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA) with an entree on the Home Page sponsors' list and an entree under Religious Statements. It is attached.

5. There are additions for the Canadian Council of Churches under Religious Statements, sent as an attachment.

6. There are corrections to the Religious Statements page, sent as an attachment.

7. On the How to Get to Zero page it would be useful to put "top of page" at the end of each of the five commission reports.

We're not leaving town until Monday morning, August 26 in case you want to get in touch with me before then.

Thanks for your good work,
Howard

Addition to How to Get to Zero page

I. Near the top of page where sections are indexed

(A) Put "INTERIM MEASURES" ahead of
"SCENARIOS FOR ACHIEVING ZERO NUCLEAR WEAPONS"

(B) Add to Interim Measures as follows with each item linked to entree below.

INTERIM MEASURES

- **De-alerting**
 - Civil Sector Advocates**
 - Commission Recommendations**
 - Military Leaders' Proposals**
 - Views of Religious Organizations**
- **Reductions Approaching Zero**

II. In the body of the page after Reports of Commissions and International Bodies (and before the "SCENARIOS...." section).

(A) Put the section on INTERIM MEASURES

(1) Retain existing lead paragraph

(2) Then add a new section on "De-alerting", as follows. Each item should be linked to entree below.

De-alerting

- *Civil Sector Advocates*
- *Commission Recommendations*
- *Military Leaders' Proposals*
- *Views of Religious Organizations*

[no box for introductory paragraphs]

Definition. *De-alerting refers to the process of lowering the alert status of nuclear weapons, that is, lengthening the time needed to launch these weapons. The United States and Russian still keep thousands of weapons on "hair-trigger alert" ready for quick launch on short notice. De-alerting would change to this status to require several hours, days, or months to prepare for launching. The weapons would still be available for use, but it would require time to re-activate them.*

Reasons. *Some propose de-alerting primarily as a safety measure to guard against accidental launch and to provide political and military leaders sufficient time to decide whether to use nuclear weapons in moments of crisis. Others share the safety objective but also advocate de-alerting as a step toward de-activation and dismantlement of nuclear weapons. As such de-alerting is an interim measure on the road to total abolition.*

Advocates. During the last ten years advocacy of de-alerting has come from a variety of sources: **civil sector, military leaders, religious organizations, study groups and international commissions.** We summarize their recommendations below and provide linkage to full statements and reports.

Why not? If such a diverse group supports de-alerting nuclear weapons, why hasn't it happened. In an article quoted below, **Bruce Blair**, [link to Blair below] **Harold A. Feiveson**, and **Frank N. von Hippel** provide the answer. They indicate:

De-alerting will not be possible, however, as long as the United States Strategic Command and the Russian Federation's Strategic Rocket Force believe that they must be prepared to launch a counterattack against the entire structure of the other country's nuclear forces within a few minutes of detection of an incoming attack.

Experts from the **Russian Academy of Sciences** [linkage with below] say something similar. They write:

If nuclear forces of both sides are maintained at lower levels of combat readiness, there is no need to have large quantities of warheads and delivery vehicles, which are maintained out of the fear that a large portion of the arsenal could be destroyed in a preventive surprise strike by the adversary.

In short, **adherence to the Cold War doctrine of mutual assured destruction, still in place in the U.S. Nuclear Posture Review and in the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty of 2002, is a primary roadblock to de-alerting.**

[begin a box, using the model of the Religious Statements page

De-alerting [in colored box]

Civil Sector Advocates

- ***Back from the Brink Campaign***
- ***Bruce Blair and colleagues***
- ***George W. Bush***
- ***Jonathan Dean***
- ***Arjun Makhijani***
- ***Sam Nunn***
- ***Republican Party Platform***
- ***Russian Academy of Sciences***
- ***Articles***
 - New England Journal of Medicine***

Back from the Brink

Back from the Brink [<http://backfromthebrink.org/index.html>], a campaign to take nuclear weapons off high-alert status, is comprised of over 40 national arms control and disarmament organizations and hundreds of local and regional groups. Ira Shorr serves as director. *Back from the Brink* has available [organizing resources](http://backfromthebrink.org/organizing) [<http://backfromthebrink.org/organizing>] and a variety of fact sheets and other information sources, including:

- A briefing book, [Short Fuse to Catastrophe: The Case for Taking Nuclear Weapons Off Hair-trigger Alert](http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/newbk.html) [<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/newbk.html>]
- [Timeline to Catastrophe](http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/timeline.html) [<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/timeline.html>], a graphic presentation of what it means to have nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert.
- [Questions and Answers about De-alerting Nuclear Weapons](http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/qanda/q&a.html) [<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/qanda/q&a.html>]

Bruce G. Blair and colleagues

[photo of Bruce Blair from <http://www.brook.edu/dybdocroot/scholars/bblair.htm>]

Bruce G. Blair, Ph. D [<http://backfromthebrink.org/board/board.html#blair>] is **president of the Center for Defense Information**. He is America's foremost authority on de-alerting nuclear weapons. From his service in the U.S. Air Force as a Minuteman ICBM launch control officer, he gained first-hand knowledge of nuclear weapons. In thirteen years as a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, he conducted studies and wrote reports about different aspects of strategic nuclear weapons.

In a 1995 Brookings paper, ***Global Zero Alert for Nuclear Forces***, [<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/globalzero.html>] Dr. Blair analyzed the unstable nuclear posture of both Russia and the United States and the specter of nuclear anarchy in the former Soviet Union. He noted:

Taking all nuclear weapons off alert so that none remain poised for immediate launch is the ounce of prevention for nuclear anarchy in its many forms.

Dr. Blair joined with ***Harold A. Feiveson, Ph.D.*** and ***Frank N. von Hippel, Ph.D.***, both from Princeton University, in an article on "[Taking Nuclear Weapons off Hair-Trigger Alert](#)" [linkage to be supplied] that appeared in the November 1997 issue of Scientific American. They laid out "a prescription for change" that specified a sequence for reducing the alert level for categories of nuclear weapons systems. They concluded:

This blueprint for taking U.S. and Russian nuclear forces off alert would substantially diminish the ability of either country to mount a first strike. Thus, it would eliminate both the capacity and rationale for keeping missiles ready to fire on warning. Leaders would

have to wait out any alarm of an attack before deciding how to respond, drastically reducing the risk of a mistaken or unauthorized launch.

Blair, Feiveson, and von Hippel returned to this subject in 1998 in an article entitled "De-alerting Russian and American Nuclear Missiles" [<http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-1III.HTM>] published in Newsletter No. 38 of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. Having talked with both American and Russian nuclear planners and heard their objections to de-alerting, they laid out a scenario designed to meet these concerns. In outline their plan was as follows:

How to De-alert

- Put American 'anti-silo' warheads in storage
- Deploy American submarines in a less threatening manner
- De-activate to Start III levels*
- Reversibly de-alert the remaining missiles

* A level that President Clinton and President Yeltsin agreed to in Helsinki in March 1997. In the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty of 2002 President Bush and President Putin agreed to approximately this same level.

But the three scholars warned:

De-alerting will not be possible, however, as long as the United States Strategic Command and the Russian Federation's Strategic Rocket Force believe that they must be prepared to launch a counterattack against the entire structure of the other country's nuclear forces within a few minutes of detection of an incoming attack.

On September 6, 2001 Bruce Blair spoke at a Capitol Hill news conference on "The Decay of Russia's Early Warning Satellite System".

[<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/russiadecay.html>] *He indicated:*

Taking nuclear missiles off of hair-trigger alert in Russia would greatly reduce the risks of their mistaken launch on false warning or their unauthorized launch. De-alerting would lengthen the decision time available to leaders and buy a large margin of safety against a failure of control that could trigger an unintended nuclear exchange. In order to motivate Russia to de-alert its nuclear forces, the United States must relax its own nuclear posture

Currently, the United States projects a constant threat of the sudden decimation of the Russian arsenal, a threat that keeps Russia on hair-trigger alert. By standing down the most lethal weapons in the U.S. arsenal, such as the MX Peacekeeper force, Russia would gain confidence in the survivability of its arsenal, confidence that would allow it to reciprocate by de-alerting its own arsenal.

George W. Bush

[photo of Bush]

*During the 2000 presidential campaign, **George W. Bush**, then governor of Texas, offered his views on nuclear weapons in a speech on May 23, 2000 at the National Press Club. He stated:*

America should rethink the requirements for nuclear deterrence in a new security environment. The premises of Cold War nuclear targeting should no longer dictate the size of our arsenal. . . . We should not keep weapons that our military planners do not need. These unneeded weapons are the expensive relics of dead conflicts. And they do nothing to make us more secure.

In addition, the United States should remove as many weapons as possible from high-alert, hair-trigger status – another unnecessary vestige 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. So, as president, I will ask for an assessment of what we can safely do to lower the alert status of our forces.

President George W. Bush, however, has not followed through on this campaign commitment. The Nuclear Posture Review, completed in January 2002, makes no provision for de-alerting. The Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty, signed by President Bush and Russian President Putin, in May 2002, provides for reduction of actively deployed strategic warheads to 1,700-2,200 by December 2012. In a sense that could be considered "de-alerting" those taken out of service. However, in the meantime they remain on high-alert until deactivated. Under present arrangements the United States will retain between 1,500 and 2,000 warheads on high-alert after 2012.

Jonathan Dean

[photo from <http://www.ucsusa.org/news/expjd.html>]

*As an ambassador in the U.S. Foreign Service, **Jonathan Dean***

[<http://www.ucsusa.org/news/expjd.html>] was an arms control negotiator on European security. He is now an advisor on global security issues for the Union of Concerned Scientists. His 1998 article, "[De-alerting: A Moved Toward Disarmament](http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-11.HTM)" [<http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-11.HTM>] in the newsletter of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, explores the relationship between de-alerting and disarmament.

Ambassador Dean believes that substantial de-alerting would involve considerable time-consuming negotiation. He writes:

A large-scale de-alerting programme of parallel action by two or more NWS [nuclear weapon states] would require six or more . . . steps:

- agreement not to increase the number of deployed warheads;
- complete data exchange;
- agreement on how many deployed delivery systems and warheads each party has, how many will be de-alerted and how many will remain operational;
- agreement on how de-alerting will be carried out;
- far-reaching de-alerting requires participation of all five NWS;

- as with the deep-cuts programme [which he outlined], a specific part of the nuclear forces of participants might be left deployed to deter cheating and breakout; and
- verification.

Ambassador Dean notes that many of these steps are similar to what is required in the negotiation of an agreement for deep cuts in the nuclear arsenal. Therefore, a de-alerting agreement would reduce the time required for achieving a deep cuts agreement.

Arjun Makhijani

[photo from <http://www.usatoday.com/community/chat/0907makhijani.htm>]

*With a Ph.D in physics, **Arjun Makhijani** [<http://www.ieer.org/vitaarj.html>] is president of the **Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IEER)** [<http://www.ieer.org>] in Takoma Park, Maryland. He is the author of numerous books and reports on nuclear weapons, nuclear waste, and other energy and environmental issues.*

In "De-alerting: A 'Jump Start' for Nuclear Disarmament?" [<http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-III.HTM>], a 1998 article in the newsletter of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Dr. Makhijani outlines ways to achieve de-alerting, as follows:

Short-term De-alerting Measures

- Reducing the number of strategic submarines on patrol and the number of warheads per SLBM;
- Removing guidance modules of missiles;
- Pinning open missile motor switches and removing the pneumatic missile cover opening systems;
- Covering of missile silos with large mounds of earth;
- Removing tritium bottles, especially from warheads that could be used in a first strike, and storing these bottles at remote locations;
- Separating bombs from bombers and storing the bombs at remote locations, if secure storage sites are available;
- Separating warheads from missiles to the extent that secure storage space is available;
- Stuffing pits of warheads designated for permanent removal from arsenals;
- Stopping all nuclear-weapons production activities and dismantling nuclear warheads deemed to be unsafe or unreliable instead of replacing them.

Medium-Term Measures

- Removing and remotely storing all warheads separately from delivery systems under multilateral monitoring;
- Storing all guidance systems at locations remote from delivery systems under multilateral monitoring; and
- Multilateral verification of all materials accounts for weapons-usable materials to ensure compatibility of warhead declarations, numbers of de-alerted warheads and stored weapons-usable materials.

Dr. Makhijani concludes:

The longest-term de-alerting approaches slide into disarmament measures. They include dismantlement of warheads and storage of all weapons-usable fissile materials under IAEA safeguards or in non-weapons usable forms. These measures will take one or more decades, depending on the technologies chosen to implement them. These measures would be considered part of a de-alerting process if the facilities to reconstitute nuclear arsenals are maintained. They would be part of nuclear disarmament if the warhead and associated materials production and processing facilities are also dismantled.

Sam Nunn

[photo of Sam Nunn from http://www.nti.org/b_aboutnti/b1b.html]

*A former U.S. senator, **Sam Nunn** [http://www.nti.org/b_aboutnti/b1b.html] is co-chairman and chief executive officer of the **Nuclear Threat Initiative** [<http://www.nti.org/>], an organization working to reduce the risk of use and prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction. In his congressional career Senator Nunn served as chair of the Senate Armed Services Committee.*

In a speech entitled "Toward a New Security Framework"

[<http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/nunnspeech.pdf>] given at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, D.C. on October 3, 2001, Senator Nunn proposed an integrated approach for dealing with weapons of mass destruction, including measures for arms reduction, de-alerting, non-proliferation, security for nuclear material, and defense. On de-alerting he was particularly concerned about the short time that President Bush and President Putin have to respond to a possible nuclear attack. He noted

The events of September 11 gave President Bush very little time to make a very difficult decision -- whether to give orders to shoot down a commercial jetliner, filled with passengers. Our current nuclear posture in the U.S. and Russia could provide even less time for each President to decide on a nuclear launch that could destroy our nations.

I suggest that the two Presidents issue an order directing their military leaders, in joint consultation and collaboration, to devise operational changes in the nuclear forces of both nations that would reduce toward zero the risk of accidental launch or miscalculation and provide increased launch decision time for each President. Such an order should emphasize that it is the intention of the U.S. and Russia to "stand down" their nuclear forces to the maximum extent practical consistent with the security interests of each country. They could start immediately with those weapons systems that are to be eliminated under the START II Treaty.

Republican Party Platform

The Republican Party Platform adopted at the 2000 Republican National Convention contained the following provision:

The United States should work with other nuclear nations to remove as many weapons as possible from high-alert, hair-trigger status -- another unnecessary vestige of Cold War confrontation. -- to reduce the risks of accidental or unauthorized launch.

Russian Academy of Sciences

*In 2001 the **Institute of International Economy and Foreign Relations of the Russian Academy of Sciences** in 2001 published a report on "[De-alerting Russian and US Nuclear Weapons: A Path to Reducing Nuclear Dangers](http://www.ieer.org/russian/pubs/dlrtdk-e.html)". [http://www.ieer.org/russian/pubs/dlrtdk-e.html] The authors are Alexei Georgievich Arbatov, Ph.D., General Vladimir Semyonovich Belous, Alexander Alexeevich Pikayev, Ph.D., and Vladimir Georgievich Baranovsky, Ph.D., all members of the Russian Academy of Sciences.*

This Russian report spoke of the "danger which stems from maintaining excessive nuclear arsenals and from the potential of their use." Excerpts from the report are as follows::

It seems that the launch-on-warning concept, which presupposes continuous combat readiness of the most vulnerable systems, such as silo-launched ICBMs, coupled with a flawed early warning system (EWS), increases the probability of an accidental nuclear war. The most apparent way to prevent the consequences of a mistake or incorrect interpretation of EWS data is to de-alert the strategic nuclear forces and to extend the decision-making time vis-a-vis a nuclear attack.

The high alert status of nuclear weapons increases the risk of an accidental nuclear war for a number of reasons, which can be grouped as follows:

- data processing and combat command and control systems errors;
- technical faults and failures of combat systems;
- inadequate evaluation of the evolving situation by the top political and military command and erroneous decision-making; and
- erroneous or unauthorized actions as well as mental breakdowns of the attending military personnel in charge of the nuclear weapons.

If nuclear forces of both sides are maintained at lower levels of combat readiness, there is no need to have large quantities of warheads and delivery vehicles, which are maintained out of the fear that a large portion of the arsenal could be destroyed in a preventive surprise strike by the adversary.

Only if we abandon the concept of maintaining our nuclear forces on constant alert do we have a real chance of reducing the probability of an accidental nuclear war.

In January 2002 two of the authors of the Russian report, General Vladimir Belous and Dr. Alexander Pikayev, participated in a Washington, D.C. [Forum on "Strategic Partners or Nuclear Targets"](http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/russianexpert/russianexpert.html) [http://backfromthebrink.org/factsheets/russianexpert/russianexpert.html], co-sponsored by Back from the Brink and the [Non-Proliferation Project](http://www.ceip.org/files/projects/npp/npp_home.ASP) [http://www.ceip.org/files/projects/npp/npp_home.ASP] of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Articles

The New England Journal of Medicine, volume 338, number 18, April 30, 1998 contains a special report, "Accidental Nuclear War -- A Post-Cold War Assessment". The article by Lachlan Forrow, M.D. and eight co-authors noted:

- U.S. and Russian nuclear-weapon systems remain on high alert.
- This fact, combined with the aging of Russian technical systems, has recently increased the risk of an accidental nuclear attack.
- As a conservative estimate, an accidental intermediate-sized launch of weapons from a single Russian submarine would result in the deaths of 6,838,000 persons from firestorms in eight U.S. cities. Millions of other people would probably be exposed to potentially lethal radiation from fallout.
- An agreement to remove all nuclear missiles from high-alert status and eliminate the capability of a rapid launch would put an end to this threat.

The UNIDIR NewsLetter No. 38 (1998), published by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, is a special issue on "[Nuclear De-alert: Taking a Step Back](http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-98.HTM)". [http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-98.HTM]. Elsewhere on this web page references are made to articles in this NewsLetter by Bruce Blair et al, Jonathan Dean, and Arjun Makhijani. It also has articles related to Great Britain and South Asia and [comments by General Lee Butler](#). [link to General Butler below under Military Views]

[End box for Civil Sector Advocates]

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De-alerting [in colored box]

Commission Recommendations

All five commissions and international bodies whose reports are reviewed on the [How to Get to Zero](http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html) [http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html] page of this web site have offered recommendations for de-alerting the global nuclear arsenal.

Among the immediate steps recommended by **Canberra Commission** [http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#canberracommission] in 1996 were:

- Taking nuclear forces off alert.
- Removal of warheads from delivery vehicles.

*In its 1997 report the **Committee on International Security and Arms Control of the National Academy of Sciences** [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#nas>] called upon the United States and Russia to:*

Eliminate the practice of maintaining nuclear forces on continuous alert status so that the launch sequence for nuclear weapons would require hours, days, or even weeks rather than minutes. Such a provision would have to be accompanied by reliable means of determining compliance.

*Among the measures recommended in 1998 by the **New Agenda Coalition** [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#newagendacoalition>] was:*

Abandoning present hair-trigger postures by proceeding to de-alerting and de-activating their weapons.

*The **Tokyo Forum** (1999) [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#tokyoforum>] offered a recommendation for:*

Zero nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert.

*Among the practical steps adopted by the **2000 NPT Review Conference** [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#2000nptreview>] was:*

Concrete agreed measures to further reduce the operational status of nuclear weapons systems.

[end box for Commission Recommendations]

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De-alerting [in colored box]

Military Leaders Proposals

<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html>

Several of the military officers presented on the [Military Leaders Speak Out](http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html) [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html>] page of this web site have advocated de-alerting or have proposed other ways to take the deployed nuclear arsenal out of active service.

General Lee Butler [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html#generalbutler>], formerly commander-in-chief of the U.S. Strategic Command, was a *Special Commentator*

[<http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/E38-SC.HTM>] in the UNIDIR NewsLetter No. 38 (1998) on "Nuclear De-alert: Taking a Step Back". He wrote:

It was my privilege (and, I believed, my responsibility as the Cold War was ending) to recommend to the President of the United States that we begin reducing the alert posture of our strategic nuclear forces beginning with long range bombers. Upon the President's direction, I gave the order to reduce bomber launch readiness in September of 1991, nearly seven years ago. At the time, I believed that it would be possible to begin the process of reducing the alert status of land-based and sea-based missiles within a matter of months. That aspiration has been rendered moot as bureaucratic inertia and political timidity have taken increasing hold of the arms control arena.

Nonetheless, the issue of reducing further strategic nuclear weapon system postures, more commonly known as de-alerting, has taken on renewed importance thanks to the reasoned and persistent attention given to the subject by a growing coterie of individuals and organizations.

Admiral Eugene J. Carroll, Jr., [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html#eugenecarroll>] in a 1998 address to the Olaf Palme Institute in Sweden outlined a series of steps that could lead to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons. Among them was:

Take thousands of nuclear warheads off of alert status.

On another occasion Admiral Carroll spoke of the tasks that must be accomplished to achieve the abolition of nuclear weapons. Among them, he noted:

- we work for the de-alerting of strategic weapons
- we work for separation of warheads from delivery vehicles

Admiral Noel Gayler [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html#admiralgayler>] has developed an approach to a general nuclear settlement that removes nuclear weapons from active service. He advocates:

Let weapons be delivered to a single point, there to be dismantled, the nuclear material returned to the donors for use or disposal, and the weapons destroyed.

Admiral Stansfield Turner [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/militaryleaders.html#admiralturner>] favors moving nuclear weapons from active deployment to a strategic reserve. He explains:

- You take a thousand warheads off of missiles in the United States today and you move them maybe 300 miles away, so they can't just go back overnight. You ask the Russians to put observers on that storage site where you've put the thousand warheads. They can count what went in, they can count if anything went out. . . .

- You don't need detailed verification procedures that take years to negotiate in a treaty. What you hope is the Russians then take a thousand off and put our observers on them. . . .
- We do another thousand, they do another thousand. I mean from today's numbers, we can be down into hundreds in a matter of, in my opinion, four or five years if we do this. And the most urgent thing for the United States today is to get the Russian nuclear arsenal off alert, get it down to as few of these as possible.
- And my ultimate objective is to get every nuclear warhead in the world in escrow so nobody can pull the trigger today, but if somebody cheats, like Saddam Hussein, and decides to threaten the world because he's got the nuclear weapons that he shouldn't, then you still have the warheads in escrow and you can bring them back.

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[begin box for Religious Views]

De-alerting [in colored box]

Views of Religious Organizations

A number of religious organizations represented on the Religious Statements [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements.html>] page of this web site have spoken in favor of de-alerting the nuclear arsenal. They see this as way to provide safety from accidental nuclear attack and as a step toward nuclear abolition.

*The **General Board of American Baptist Churches, USA** in its 1992 Resolution on Arms Reduction: [<http://www.abc-usa.org/resources/resol/armsred2.htm>]*

Calls on all nuclear powers to take all nuclear weapons off alert status.

*In a letter to the Canadian prime minister [<http://www.ccc-ccc.ca/english/jp/index.html>] **Ernie Regehr**, director of **Project Ploughshares**, an agency of the **Canadian Council of Churches**, indicated:*

We urge the Government of Canada to advocate measures to remove nuclear weapons from alert status, to support de-mating (separating warheads from delivery systems), and in the case of tactical weapons to keep them out of the control of operational units.

*In their 1998 statement to the NPT Preparatory Committee [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements.html#npt>], **Godfried Cardinal Danneels**, president of **Pax Christi International**, and the **Rev. Dr. Konrad Raiser**, general secretary of the **World Council of Churches**, asked the delegates to call upon the nuclear weapon states to:*

Take all nuclear forces off alert and remove warheads from delivery vehicles.

The Friends Committee on National Legislation in an "An Overview of De-alerting Nuclear Weapons" [http://www.fcnl.org/issues/arm/sup/nuclear_weapons_overview.htm] notes that

Taking nuclear weapons off hair-trigger, or 'de-alerting' the weapons, would significantly reduce the chance of nuclear disaster.

In January 2001 FCNL provided leadership for a Religious Leaders' Appeal to President Bush to De-Alert Nuclear Weapons

[http://www.fcnl.org/issues/arm/sup/nuclear_weapons_religldr.htm]. In this letter Christian, Jewish, Muslim, Unitarian, and Native American religious leaders stated:

Within our faith communities, policies concerning nuclear weapons raise profound questions about our moral responsibilities, the integrity of God's creation, and human destiny. These moral questions persist as long as the threat of nuclear war continues. As an interfaith community, we assert that the de-alerting of all nuclear weapons is a prudent and necessary step toward eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

The 1992 United Methodist General Conference adopted a resolution entitled "Nuclear Weapons: The Zero Option". At that time the successor to the Soviet Union was called the Commonwealth of Independent States. The General Conference indicated:

- We recommend that the United States and the Commonwealth of Independent States immediately and concurrently deactivate their entire land- and sea-based strategic arsenal. They should:
 - bring all strategic submarines into port, remove their missiles, and take off the warheads;
 - open all ICBM silos, take out the missiles, place them on the ground, and remove the warheads.
- We hope that Great Britain, France, and China will understand the necessity to deactivate immediately their strategic arsenal: land-, air-, and sea-based.

The 2000 United Methodist General Conference [<http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements.html#methodist>] returned to this subject in a resolution on "Saying No to Deterrence" that called upon all possessors of nuclear weapons to carry out a number of actions, including:

- immediately take all nuclear weapons off alert by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and by other means

[end box for Religious Views]

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Addition for Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

(A) On home page under sponsors add in alphabetical order:

➤ Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
Division of Church in Society
[Linkage: <http://www.elca.org/dcs/>]

(B) On Religious Statements page

(1) In the index near the top, add in alphabetical order

- ***Evangelical Lutheran Church in America***

and link with entree below

(2) In proper alphabetical place add the following:

Denominations [in brown box]

Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

*The **Evangelical Lutheran Church in America** [www.elca.org] consists of 5.1 million members in 10,851 congregations. It is governed by a Churchwide Assembly that meets every two years. ELCA is represented in Washington, D.C. by the **Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs** [www.loga.org].*

*The theological basis for ELCA's concern for nuclear disarmament is provided by a social statement on **For Peace in God's World**, [<http://www.elca.org/dcs/peacein.pf.html>] which was adopted by the Fourth Churchwide Assembly in 1995. In a section on "A Politics of Cooperation" this statement indicates:*

Give high priority to arms control and reduction. We particularly urge a sharp reduction in the number of weapons of mass destruction. We call for arms control agreements that are substantial, equitable, verifiable, and progressive. We support mutual confidence-building measures to improve mutually assured security. In particular, we give priority to:

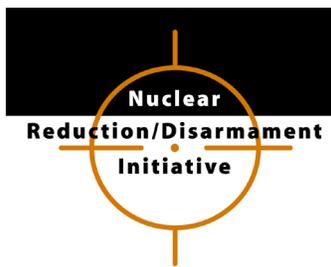
- * agreements among the leading nuclear powers to reduce their nuclear stockpiles and to decrease the possibility of nuclear confrontation or accident;

- * the successful negotiation of a renewed Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, the strengthening of mechanisms to monitor and enforce nuclear treaties, and efforts that move toward the elimination of nuclear weapons;

- * treaties to ban the production, sale, and use of biological and chemical weapons; and
- * agreements to ban the production, sale, and use of land mines.

The Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs provides current information on nuclear disarmament issues [<http://www.loga.org/Arms.html>] on its web site.

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**A REAFFIRMATION: Concerning Terrorism and U.S. Nuclear
Policy**

**By the Nuclear Reduction/
Disarmament Initiative**

We, military professionals and religious leaders, reaffirm our common conviction, first proclaimed on June 21, 2000, that a "long-term reliance on nuclear weapons" is "morally untenable and militarily unjustifiable," because "a peace based on terror . . . is a peace that is corrupting, a peace that is unworthy of civilization."

Another kind of terror viciously assaulted the United States on September 11, 2001 resulting in thousands of deaths, many injuries, shattered institutions, a traumatized American public, and worldwide apprehensions about the nature of U.S. military responses.

Nuclear weapons are weapons of indiscriminate effect and terror. The threat of their use represents an abhorrent condition we seek to eliminate cooperatively. Nuclear weapons "constitute a threat to the security of our nation, a peril to world peace, [and] a danger to the whole human family." We believe that verifiable arms control and non-proliferation efforts must become a top priority in order to safeguard nuclear facilities everywhere, to prevent the export of related materials and technologies, to persuade states to turn away from nuclear weapons, and to prevent terrorists from obtaining them.

Accordingly, we should not seize upon the events of September 11 as a justification for use of nuclear weapons. Domestic and international security cannot be obtained by answering terror with even greater terror. Strengthening international cooperation in bringing unlawful conduct to justice, in addressing the root causes of terrorism, and working through the rule of law to eliminate nuclear weapons is a path toward greater security consistent with international requirements and our basic American values.

**The Reverend Bob Edgar, General Secretary, National Council of the Churches of
Christ in the USA**

Rabbi Jerome Epstein, The United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism

Bishop Elias Galvan, President, Council of Bishops, The United Methodist Church

The Reverend Wesley Granberg-Michaelson, *General Secretary, Reformed Church in America*
The Most Reverend Frank T. Griswold, *Presiding Bishop and Primate, Episcopal Church in the USA*
Rabbi Reuven Hammer, *President, The Rabbinical Assembly*
The Rev. Mark S. Hanson, *Presiding Bishop, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America*
The Reverend R. Burke Johnson, *President, Moravian Church in America*
The Reverend Clifton Kirkpatrick, *Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)*
Bishop Othal H. Lakey, *Secretary, College of Bishops, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church*
The Reverend A. Roy Medley, *General Secretary, American Baptist Churches USA*
The Rev. Judy Mills Reimer, *General Secretary, Church of the Brethren, Church of the Brethren General Board*
Rabbi David Saperstein, *Director and Counsel, Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism*
The Reverend Dr. Robert E. Sawyer, *President, Provincial Elders' Conference, Moravian Church in America, Southern Province*
The Rev. William G. Sinkford, *President, Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations*
Bishop Walter F. Sullivan, *Catholic Diocese of Richmond, President, Board of Directors, The Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy*
Dr. Sayyid M. Syeed, *Secretary General, The Islamic Society of North America*
His Beatitude Metropolitan Theodosius, *Archbishop of Washington, Metropolitan of All America and Canada, Primate of the Orthodox Church in America*
The Reverend John H. Thomas, *President, United Church of Christ*
The Rev. Jim Wallis, *Editor-in-Chief, SOJOURNERS*
Rabbi Martin S. Weiner, *President, Central Conference of American Rabbis*

Brigadier General Dallas Brown, Jr., *USA (Ret.)*
Rear Admiral Eugene J. Carroll, Jr., *USN (Ret.)*
Lt. Gen. John H. Cushman, *USA (Ret.)*
Lt. General Robert G. Gard, *USA (Ret.)*
Admiral Noel Gayler, *USN (Ret.)*
General Charles A. Horner, *USAF (Ret.)*
Rear Admiral Robert G. James, *USN (Ret.)*
Chaplain (Major General) Kermit D. Johnson, *USA (Ret.)*
Major General Jack Kidd, *USAF (Ret.)*
Rear Admiral Eugene LaRocque, *USN (Ret.)*
Vice Admiral John J. Shanahan, *USN (Ret.)*
Admiral Stansfield Turner, *USN (Ret.)*
Vice Admiral James B. Wilson, *USN (Ret.)*

For People of Faith: AN URGENT CALL – End The Nuclear Danger

Your Endorsement is needed

As people of faith, we understand that God created the universe and everything in it. Our world is an astonishingly beautiful, rich, complex, tiny piece of that creation, teeming with life and “good, very good” in God's sight.

Since the nuclear age began in 1945 this glorious world has been faced with a fundamentally new kind of threat with the creation of weapons that can cause unimaginable destruction. Nuclear weapons can destroy not only the present, but with long-term radiation effects and the possibility of nuclear winter, they could destroy the future. Even when they are unused, the production and deployment of nuclear weapons causes significant environmental degradation, diverts massive resources from human need, and adds destabilizing fear to tense political situations.

Contemplating the use of nuclear weapons is an affront to God. Preparing to unleash such destructiveness runs against all the life-giving creativity that comes from God. As people of faith, we affirm life and all that nurtures it. We abhor nuclear weapons and the destruction they portend. As people of faith, we choose life (Deuteronomy 30:19).

An Urgent Call End the Nuclear Danger

A decade after the end of the Cold War, the peril of nuclear destruction is mounting. The great powers have refused to give up nuclear arms, other countries are producing them, and terrorists are trying to acquire them.

Poorly guarded warheads and nuclear material in the former Soviet Union may fall into the hands of terrorists. The Bush administration is developing nuclear 'bunker busters' and threatening to use them against non-nuclear countries. The risk of nuclear war between India and Pakistan is grave.

Despite the end of the Cold War, the United States plans to keep large numbers of nuclear weapons indefinitely. The latest U.S.-Russian treaty, which will cut deployed strategic warheads to 2200, leaves both nations facing "assured destruction" and lets them keep their total arsenals (active and inactive, strategic and tactical) at more than 10,000 warheads each.

The dangers posed by huge arsenals, threats of use, proliferation, and terrorism are linked: The nuclear powers' refusal to disarm fuels proliferation, and proliferation makes nuclear materials more accessible to terrorists.

The events of September 11 brought home to Americans what it means to experience a catastrophic attack. Yet the horrifying losses that day were only a fraction of what any nation would suffer if a single nuclear weapon were used on a city.

The drift towards catastrophe must be reversed. Safety from nuclear destruction must be our goal. We can reach it only by reducing and then eliminating nuclear arms under binding agreements.

We therefore call on the United States and Russia to fulfill their commitments under the Nonproliferation Treaty and move together with the other nuclear powers, step by carefully inspected and verified step, to the abolition of nuclear weapons. As steps toward this goal, we call on the United States to:

- **Renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.**
- **Permanently end the development, testing, and production of nuclear warheads.**
- **Seek agreement with Russia on the mutual and verified destruction** of nuclear weapons withdrawn under treaties, and increase the resources available here and in the former Soviet Union to secure nuclear warheads and material and implement destruction.
- **Strengthen nonproliferation efforts** by ratifying the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, finalizing a missile ban in North Korea, supporting UN inspections in Iraq, locating and reducing fissile material worldwide and negotiating a ban on its production.
- **Take nuclear weapons off hair-trigger alert** in concert with the other nuclear powers—the UK, France, Russia, China, India, Pakistan and Israel—in order to reduce the risk of accidental or unauthorized use.
- **Initiate talks on further nuclear cuts**, beginning with U.S. and Russian reductions to 1,000 warheads each.

—Call initiated in June 2002 by David Cortright, Randy Forsberg, and Jonathan Schell

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE URGENT CALL

1. Why is this situation urgent?

People of faith and others have experienced the threat posed by nuclear weapons before. Now we are again in an urgent situation and several realities are contributing to it:

- The US Administration is now proposing “unwarned” preemptive military strikes, and names seven countries against which the US might initiate the first use of nuclear weapons. Though many of us share the government’s worry about nuclear terrorism, building more nuclear weapons and deciding that we might use the weapons first increases rather than decreases the danger of nuclear terrorism.
- The Administration has proposed and is now seeking funds for new “useable” nuclear warheads, like the new “bunker buster”. It is not only a dangerous weapon, but undermines the explicit commitments not to develop new nuclear weapons that the US made along with over 185 nations that are party to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. The Administration is planning to build new nuclear weapons for the next 50 years. New nuclear weapons make the world less, not more secure.
- There is an excess of 1200 metric tons of poorly secured nuclear weapons materials in Russia. The danger that these materials may get into the hands of terrorists is real and growing. After September 11, it is frightening.
- The US Administration has unilaterally withdrawn from the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty in order to build the space defense system. What is defensive in one nation’s eyes is often perceived as offensive in another nation’s eyes. The US Senate also refused to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Nuclear weapons treaties, like the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty described above, make the nations of the world safer.
- India and Pakistan have come close to the brink of war over Kashmir three times since they initially tested nuclear weapons in 1998.

2. I am most worried about nuclear weapons getting into the hands of terrorists. Will the Urgent Call help?

The plan for the reduction and control of all nuclear weapons outlined in the **Urgent Call** is an essential step in preventing terrorists from acquiring nuclear weapons and their component parts. Honoring our treaty commitments and furthering the effectiveness of an international nonproliferation policy is the most effective comprehensive approach for ensuring that nuclear weapons and materials do not get into the hands of terrorists. If we maintain thousands of weapons and even build more, refuse to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, fail to honor other existing nuclear weapons treaties, and do not secure the nuclear materials in Russia and all nuclear nations, the possibility of nuclear weapons and materials being used by terrorists is increased.

3. Didn’t the treaty signed by presidents Putin and Bush solve the nuclear weapons problem?

On May 24 2002, presidents George W. Bush and Vladimir Putin signed a legally binding agreement on strategic (long-range) nuclear reductions in Moscow. The Moscow Treaty is a helpful step, but by no means solves the problem. The agreement requires each side to reduce its number of “operationally deployed strategic warheads” from today’s 6,000 strategic warheads to no more than 2,200 by 2012, when the treaty will expire. Under the treaty each side would reduce its deployed strategic forces by removing nuclear warheads from missiles, bombers, and submarines, while allowing the retention of those vehicles.

The Treaty

- Does not require the dismantling of any warhead or nuclear delivery system. It does require that thousands of warheads be removed from active deployment, but these can be stored for rapid re-deployment. This means that by 2012 the

actual number of nuclear weapons (including those in storage) will far exceed the stated goal of the Moscow Treaty.

- Does not provide additional security to the Russian arsenal that is already vulnerable.
- Does not include the more than 1,600 US tactical (short range) nuclear weapons or the thousands of Russian tactical weapons which are easier to transport and often more vulnerable to theft than other nuclear weapons. Theft or accident is particularly worrisome after September 11th and in Russia where thousands of tactical nuclear weapons are not subject to stringent controls or accounting procedures.
- Can be reversed at either nation's discretion with only 90 days prior notice to the other party -- leaving serious doubts about how permanent the reductions will be and how effective the treaty will be at reducing the risks of nuclear war and nuclear proliferation.

4. Wasn't the nuclear threat diminished in the 1980s and 1990s?

In the 1980s the nuclear weapons issue was a matter of major concern. Two super powers were engaged in a dangerous and costly nuclear arms race. A major effort was undertaken to halt that race by calling for a bilateral, verifiable nuclear weapons freeze. In the immediate aftermath of the Cold War, thousands of nuclear warheads and launchers were destroyed.

But in the mid-1990s these reductions slowed and efforts to ban testing were set back by the US Senate's rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). By the beginning of the 21st century, about five thousand nuclear weapons remained on hair-trigger alert, poised to launch at a moment's notice. This presents a significant danger that nuclear war could begin by accident or miscalculation. Now a new trend calling for production of new "usable" nuclear weapons has emerged in the US government.

The post-Cold War gains are being overturned by plans to start the development, testing, production and proposed use of nuclear weapons. The dangers of nuclear weapons have grown in recent years. The **Urgent Call** provides a vehicle for people to express their concerns.

5. Why should people of faith care about nuclear weapons?

Most religions acknowledge that God alone is the creator of the whole universe and is the only source of ultimate security. Most faiths affirm that human beings have a responsibility to respond to God's gifts by worshipping God alone, caring for all of creation and meeting the needs of all human beings, especially the most vulnerable. We worship God faithfully when we protect God's creation from human destruction, acknowledge that we are only secure in God and not through nuclear weapons, and care for the well-being of all of God's people. Also the money used to purchase and maintain nuclear weapons could care for millions of children around the world now and protect the earth for future generations.

Many denominations and faith groups have resolutions on the nuclear danger. Recently the Chautauqua Appeal to the Religious Communities of America was issued and provides a recent theological and moral framework for reflection on the nuclear danger. Go to www.nrdi.org for copies of these statements.

6. What is this Urgent Call?

The Urgent Call is a new Internet-based initiative. It has been developed by three leaders of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Movement of the 1980s to engage and educate a broad public about the growing danger that nuclear weapons will be used, and about practical steps to reduce that danger. The Urgent Call offers a means for Americans, including people of faith, to show that public concern is both deep and widely shared. By supporting a common view of what is wrong and what needs to be done, we can make a difference.

The goal of the Urgent Call is to make nuclear weapons a significant priority on the national agenda by 2004. To do that, 10 million endorsers are needed. The faith community could play a major role in reaching these goals.

In a vast, united outpouring of care and commitment, an active public can turn the tide of history. In just a decade, we saw the fall of the Berlin wall, the transformation of South Africa, and the reduction of the world's nuclear arsenals from about 70,000 warheads to about 35,000. It is time for another groundswell of public demand to reduce the nuclear danger, and move us closer to the day when we can end the danger for our children, grandchildren and generations to follow.

7. Is the Urgent Call just for people of faith?

No, the Urgent Call is a vehicle for all Americans to use to express their commitments to creating a world that is not threatened by nuclear weapons. It is a tool that helps all of us talk to our family and friends, describe our commitments to the media, and share our concerns with our federal legislators.

8. What can you as a person of faith do to protect creation and the next generations of God's children from the threat of nuclear weapons?

- Help the Urgent Call reach its goals by endorsing the Urgent Call and ask your friends and family and members of your congregation to do so as well.
- Ask your congregation and judicatory (regional body of your denomination and faith group) to study the issues and to endorse the Urgent Call. Endorsements from congregations and judicatories are very important.
- Work with others in your denomination or faith group to respond to the threat of nuclear weapons.
- Work on an interfaith basis with people in your community and state. You may hear from your state's interfaith or ecumenical agency on this issue.
- Share your concerns with your federal legislators. Information on pending legislation will be sent to you.

9. What kind of help exists for people of faith who want to respond to the threat of nuclear weapons?

The Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative (NR/DI) is a national interfaith organization that helps people of faith study (a video, study packet and other materials are available) and take action on the threats posed by nuclear weapons. It is located at The Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy at Wesley Theological Seminary in Washington, DC. Go to the NR/DI web site (www.nrdi.org) to read and print a pdf version of "For People of Faith: An Urgent Call" and to find other information and study materials on these issues. There are links on the web site to denominations, faith-based organizations and other organizations that can help you study and take action.

The Urgent Call also has a very important web site at www.urgentcall.org. It lists individual and group signers of the Urgent Call by state, gives the current status of congressional initiatives, and describes the current activities of the Urgent Call campaign. You can also endorse the Urgent Call on its website.

CONSIDER ENDORSING THE URGENT CALL TODAY

For people of faith there are two ways of endorsing the Urgent Call. Go on line to www.nrdi.org to register as an endorser. If you do not have a computer, please mail the attached form to the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative at The Churches Center for Theology and Public Policy at Wesley Seminary in Washington, DC at the address listed below. The phone is 202-885-8648.

Please consider making copies of the form and asking your friends, and members of your congregation to endorse it. You can also download a pdf version of this document from the NR/DI web site. Also ask the governing body of your congregation and your judicatory (the regional body of your denomination or faith group like diocese, synods etc.) to endorse it as well. **Together we can make a difference!**

AN ENDORSEMENT OF THE URGENT CALL TO END THE NUCLEAR DANGER

Date _____

Name _____

Organization (work or affiliation) _____

Title _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

E-mail _____ **Web site** _____

Phone _____ **Fax:** _____

Denomination or faith group _____

If the governing body of your congregation or your judicatory also endorse, please give the name of the congregation or judicatory and its address, phone, fax, email and web site here:

Please also give the name of a contact person. Please also consider asking all members of your congregation and judicatory to endorse as well.

Additional copies of this document "For People of Faith: An Urgent Call" are available from the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative. Donations are appreciated. Checks can be made out to NR/DI.

Please mail or fax the completed endorsement and requests for this form to the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative, Churches Center for Theology and Public Policy, Wesley Theological Seminary, 4500 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20016-5690. Phone – 202-885-8648; Fax – 202-885-8559 Email – nrdi@wesleysem.edu Web site www.nrdi.org