

Status: U

Return-Path: <marie\_kayser@yahoo.com>

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

by farley.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with SMTP id 17Yz0m4Au3Nl3pa0  
for <mupj@igc.org>; Mon, 7 Oct 2002 10:37:06 -0400 (EDT)

Message-ID: <20021007143652.90823.qmail@web13903.mail.yahoo.com>

Received: from [64.178.14.226] by web13903.mail.yahoo.com via HTTP; Mon, 07 Oct 2002 07:36:52 PDT

Date: Mon, 7 Oct 2002 07:36:52 -0700 (PDT)

From: Marie Kayser <marie\_kayser@yahoo.com>

Subject: Re: Additions to military leaders

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

In-Reply-To: <005901c26be7\$2cba00c0\$906df7a5@default>

MIME-Version: 1.0

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Howard,

I added the new text and photos.

Thanks,

Marie

"Howard W. Hallman" wrote:Marie,

I'm working on the Civil Sector Statements page, but I don't have enough ready to send you. Meanwhile, I have some additions and corrections for Military Leaders Speak Out. They are attached.

Howard

> ATTACHMENT part 2 application/msword name=military leaders additions.01.doc

Status: U

Return-Path: [cjpoelman@yahoo.com](mailto:cjpoelman@yahoo.com)

Received: from web13005.mail.yahoo.com ([216.136.174.15]) by nils.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with SMTP id 17Yz1C55J3NI3pm0 for <mupj@igc.org>; Mon, 7 Oct 2002 10:38:23 -0400 (EDT)

Message-ID: [20021007143823.65179.qmail@web13005.mail.yahoo.com](mailto:20021007143823.65179.qmail@web13005.mail.yahoo.com)

Received: from [66.149.148.194] by web13005.mail.yahoo.com via HTTP; Mon, 07 Oct 2002 07:38:23 PDT

Date: Mon, 7 Oct 2002 07:38:23 -0700 (PDT)

From: Christel Poelman [cjpoelman@yahoo.com](mailto:cjpoelman@yahoo.com)

Subject: October 9-11

To: Joan Maruskin <jmaruskin@nccusa.org>, James Matlack <jmatlack@erols.com>, "J.E. Mc Neil" <jmcnrick@erols.com>, Heather Nolen <heathern@nccusa.org>, Doug Nurell <dnorell@catholicrelief.org>, Pat Pattillo <wpattillo@nccusa.org>, Jeffrey Richardson <jrichardson@nccd.org>, Meg Riley <MRiley@uua.org>, Martin Rock <martinr@nccusa.org>, Rabbi David Saperstein <dsaperstein@rac.org>, Duane Shank <dshank@sojo.net>, Ron Stief <stiefr@ucc.org>, Jean Stokan <jeanstokan@hotmail.com>, Joe Volk <joe@fcnl.org>, Corinne Whitlatch <cmep@cmep.org>, Lisa Wright <lisaw@nccusa.org>, Bp Vicken Aykozion <avicken@aol.com>, John Briscoe <jbriscoe@nccusa.org>, Mark Brown <mark\_brown@elca.org>, Daryl Byler <jdb@mcc.org>, Rob Cavanaugh <rcavanaugh@uua.org>, Clayton Childers <cchilders@umc-gbcs.org>, Mary Elizabeth Clark <meclark@networklobby.org>, "Rev. Jawanza Colvin" <ColvinJKC@aol.com>, Tsehai Dirar <tsehaid@nccusa.org>, Robert Edgar <redgar@nccusa.org>, "Bp. Christopher Epting" <cepting@episcopalchurch.org>, Brenda Girton-Mitchell <bgirtonm@nccusa.org>, Catherine Gordon <cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org>, Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>, Bryan Hissony <washofc@aol.com>, Chris Hobgood <chobccca@aol.com>, Robin Hoecker <rhoecker@uua.org>, Janet Horman <jhorman@umc-gbcs.org>, Ken Brooker Langstor [auathome@aol.com](mailto:auathome@aol.com)

MIME-Version: 1.0

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Greetings again,

There are many events that are taking place at the end of this week in raising our voices against the possible war in Iraq. I recommend checking out the NCC website at <http://www.nccusa.org/iraq/iraqschedule.html> for the most current information.

I have also attached an itinerary for the events planned so far and also a draft press release about the citizen's hearing on October 11, at 10:30 am.

Please, pass this information on to your memberships.

Sincerely,

Christel

Christel Poelman  
Intern for National Council of Churches  
110 Maryland Avenue, NE, Suite 108  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
[www.nccusa.org](http://www.nccusa.org)

## CITIZENS HEARING

OCTOBER 11, 2002

10:30 a.m.

Rayburn Building Room 2360

Rep. Danny Davis (IL), Chair

Prominent religious leaders and other concerned citizens will raise their voice on Friday morning to express the national concern over the rush to war with Iraq. The New York Times reported on Saturday, In religious circles, the antiwar voices are vastly outnumbering those in favor of a war. Congress and the President have largely chosen to ignore this consensus for peace while simultaneously proclaiming themselves to be people of faith. This hearing will serve to remind our national leaders that God takes notice of such hypocrisy and judges it sternly.

Speakers will include:

- \*Rev. Dr. Bob Edgar, General Secretary of the National Council of Churches of Christ and former Member of Congress;
- \*Arun Gandhi, Director of the Gandhi Institute, and grandson of Mahatma Gandhi;
- \*Rev. Jim Wallis, founder of the Call to Renewal and editor of Sojourners magazine;
- \*Rabbi Michael Lerner, editor of Tikkun magazine;
- \*Liliane Baxter, chair of the board of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, one of the nations oldest peace organizations;
- \*Father Joe Nangle of Pax Christi;
- \*Bishop Joe Gelinek, Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota;
- \*Mahdi Bray, Muslim American Freedom Foundation;
- \*Several United Methodist bishops;
- \*September 11 Families for Peaceful Tomorrows;
- \*Peter Lems, American Friends Service Committee;
- \*Sister Margaret Galiardi, OT;
- \*William Sinkford, Unitarian Universalists of America;

Congressman Danny Davis of Illinois, whose 7th District covers most of the Loop and the impoverished West Side of Chicago, will chair the hearing. Members of Congress, the media, and the public are invited and encouraged to attend.

## Schedule of Upcoming Events: Opposition to a U.S. Rush to War with Iraq

U.S. religious leaders are inviting widespread participation in a "season of peacemaking" -- to include prayer, faxing, phoning and visits to Capitol Hill and local Congressional offices to raise opposition to preemptive military action against Iraq. The National Council of Churches is among organizers of the effort, which began September 23. Following are current and upcoming events in the "season."

### OCTOBER 3-17

U.S. Speaking Tour by Jean Zaru, Presiding Clerk of the Ramallah Friends Meeting in Palestine, and Kathy Bergen, national coordinator of the Middle East Section of the Peacebuilding Unit, American Friends Service Committee. Ms. Zaru's topic is "Hope in the Midst of Suffering;" Ms. Bergen's, "Responding to the Crisis: What Can We Do?" For more information, e-mail Kathy Bergen at [KBergen@afsc.org](mailto:KBergen@afsc.org)

### WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9

Lobby Day to Oppose War on Iraq, co-sponsored by NETWORK (a National Catholic Social Justice Lobby), Leadership Conference of Women Religious and Pax Christi USA. Participants are asked to make their own appointments with their members of Congress (call the Capitol switchboard: 202-224-3121), then come to the United Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Ave. N.E., Room #3, where NETWORK will provide packets for lobby visits and answer any questions. Concurrent with the visits, and as members of Congress are debating, a vigil will be held all day near the House and Senate office buildings. The day will conclude with a 6 p.m. "Evening Prayer Vigil for Peace" at Freedom Plaza, Pennsylvania Avenue at 13th Street. If you are coming to Washington, D.C., for the Lobby Day, please RSVP to NETWORK at 202-547-5556 x 12. For more information, see [www.networklobby.org](http://www.networklobby.org)

### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10

Noon luncheon news conference opposing a U.S.-led preemptive strike against Iraq, featuring speakers from many U.S. sectors. Venue: First Amendment Room, National Press Club, 14<sup>th</sup> and "F" Streets, Washington, D.C. Speakers and attendees will include leading members of religious, labor, academic, business and minority communities; former military leaders; activists from the women's and student movements, and family members of victims of the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks. Contacts: Martha Honey, Erik Leaver or Miriam Pemberton, Foreign Policy in Focus, 202-234-9382, and Chris Toensing, Middle East Research and Information Project, 202-223-3677. [Click here for more information.](#)

6:30 p.m. - Prayer vigil of concern about the apparent U.S. rush to war with Iraq. Venue: United Methodist Building Lawn, First and Maryland Avenues, Washington, D.C. Leaders will include the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Edgar, General Secretary, National Council of Churches; Jim Wallis, Executive Director, Sojourners; Jim Winkler, Executive Director, United Methodist Church General Board of Church and Society, and Linda Fuller, Co-Founder, Habitat for Humanity.

Program 7-8 p.m. will move inside the building if it's raining. Contacts: Communication Department, National Council of Churches, 212-870-2252/2227.

#### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11

10:30 a.m. - Noon - Citizen's Hearing on the Possibility of War with Iraq. Venue: Rayburn House Office Building 2360, Washington, D.C. The Hon. Danny K. Davis (D-Ill.) presiding. The hearing has been called by Rep. Davis, the National Council of Churches, the Center on Conscience and War, EPIC (Education for Peace in Iraq Center), the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the United Methodist Church, Pax Christi, the Church of the Brethren Washington, D.C., Office, and others. Contact: J.E. McNeil, Center on Conscience and War, 202-483-2220, or Communication Department, National Council of Churches, 212-870-2252/2227. [Click here for more information.](#)

"NOW with Bill Moyers" will examine public arguments against going to war, being made by a number of community-based groups including the National Council of Churches, Veterans for Peace, Voices in the Wilderness, and Black Voices for Peace. In a thoughtful and measured documentary segment, NOW will illuminate the issues on the minds of these groups' leaders: the impact of the war on the black community, the possibility of continuing sanctions, the human tragedy at stake, and the high financial cost of war with so many ongoing domestic problems. A NOW crew spent the day with NCC General Secretary Bob Edgar in Washington, D.C., Sept. 26 for this segment. Airs 9 p.m. (Eastern) in New York and many other markets. Check local listings at [www.pbs.org/now/sched.html](http://www.pbs.org/now/sched.html) and join the post-broadcast discussion online at [www.pbs.org/now](http://www.pbs.org/now) or by sending your comments to [now@pbs.org](mailto:now@pbs.org)

#### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26

National March on Washington, D.C. For more information: [www.internationalanswer.org](http://www.internationalanswer.org) or call 212-633-6646 in New York or 202-332-5757 in Washington, D.C.

Reply-To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
To: "pwj list serve" <gbcs-pwj@umcgroupemail.org>  
Subject: Fw: NOW with Bill Moyers and Opposition to the War on Iraq  
Date: Mon, 7 Oct 2002 10:31:53 -0400  
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Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Dear Colleagues:

For your information.

Howard Hallman  
----- Original Message -----=20  
From: Christel Poelman=20  
Sent: Monday, October 07, 2002 10:25 AM  
Subject: NOW with Bill Moyers and Opposition to the War on Iraq

Greetings, =20

On Friday evening, Oct 11, "NOW with Bill Moyers" will examine the =  
varying viewpoints on the possible war with Iraq. =20

The program will examine public arguments being made against going to =  
war by a number of community-based groups including the National Council =  
of Churches, Veterans for Peace, Voices in the Wilderness, and Black =  
Voices for Peace. In a thoughtful and measured documentary segment, NOW =  
will illuminate the issues on the minds of these groups' leaders: the =  
impact of the war on the black community, the possibility of continuing =  
sanctions, the human tragedy at stake, and the high financial cost of =  
war with so many ongoing domestic problems.

Show time will be 9 p.m. in most cities, but check local listings at =  
[www.pbs.org/now/sched.html](http://www.pbs.org/now/sched.html) for your station's schedule.

Please alert your extended membership to this program. I hope that you =  
will encourage your readers and members to share their views on the =  
issues by joining the post-broadcast discussion online at =  
[www.pbs.org/now](http://www.pbs.org/now) or by sending their comments to [now@pbs.org](mailto:now@pbs.org).

Sincerely,

Christel Poelman  
Intern for National Council of Churches  
110 Maryland Avenue, NE, Suite 108  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
[www.nccusa.org](http://www.nccusa.org)

Reply-To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
To: "bumc list serve" <bumc@yahoogroups.com>  
Subject: UM Bishops on Iraq  
Date: Mon, 7 Oct 2002 17:56:13 -0400  
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

Dear Friends,

You may be interested in the following letter from Bishop Sharon A. Brown Christopher, president of the United Methodist Council of Bishops, on Iraq.

Shalom,  
Howard Hallman

###

Council of Bishops  
The United Methodist Church

Sharon A. Brown Christopher  
President of the Council  
October 4, 2002

Dear United Methodist Sisters and Brothers in Faith:

As the president of Council of Bishops, I write to you with a sense of urgency about the present perilous state of our world. I do so because 1) the Gospel of peace needs to be heard; 2) our United Methodist Social Principles offer guidance, and 3) our General Conference expects the Council of Bishops to "speak to the Church and from the Church to the world."

Nothing could be clearer than that the Gospel of Christ is a Gospel of peace. Jesus rejects the violent response to evil. "He who takes the sword will perish by the sword." Jesus, speaking to us about a new way of living, proclaims that peacemakers are blessed and that "they will be called children of God." He moves the standard even higher by urging us to love our enemies and "pray for those who persecute you." Paul tells us that we are not to return evil for evil, but are to "overcome evil with good."

Our General Conference, on the basis of these Gospel teachings, declares: "Some nations possess more military and economic power than do others. Upon the powerful rests responsibility to exercise their wealth and influence with restraint.... We believe war is incompatible with the teachings and example of Christ. We therefore reject

war as a usual instrument of national foreign policy and insist that the first moral duty of all nations is to resolve by peaceful means every dispute that arises between or among them."

Without question, Saddam Hussein is in gross violation of numerous United Nations resolutions, and President Bush is to be commended for calling the United Nations to accountability on this score. The United States and the United Nations should take the steps necessary to ensure compliance.

But a preemptive war by the United States against a nation like Iraq goes against the very grain of our understanding of the Gospel, our church's teachings, and our conscience. Preemptive strike does not reflect restraint and does not allow for the adequate pursuit of peaceful means for resolving conflict. To be silent in the face of such a prospect is not an option for followers of Christ.

There is no question that President Hussein's demonstrated behavior leaves any thoughtful person horrified by his treatment of his own citizens and the citizen's of Iraq's neighboring countries. However, ours has been historically a church seeking peace, justice, and reconciliation. Even as we acknowledge the need for military action as a means of self-defense demanded by highly unusual circumstances, our primary allegiance is to what we understand the basics of the Gospel of Jesus Christ require of us- grace, mercy, peace, justice, and love.

So, I call all of us to prayer. Pray for the leaders of the nations, many of whom bear the name of Christ, that they may truly be led by the spirit of Christ as crucial decisions are made. Write and phone them, letting them know of your deep concern. Especially lift your prayers for United Methodists President Bush and Vice-President Cheney, that they may truly seek the will of God in Christ as they make awesome decisions of life and death, war and peace.

In Christ,  
Sharon A. Brown Christopher

Reply-To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
To: "Kayser, Marie" <marie\_kayser@yahoo.com>  
Subject: Some items  
Date: Mon, 7 Oct 2002 22:14:01 -0400  
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X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700  
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Marie,

1. I followed your advice and when to Network Solutions (VeriSign) to set up connections to web servers.

2. Corrections on Military Leaders page: On Index at top put General Goodpaster before Commander Green and link Goodpaster to section below.

3. Addition to Disarming Iraq on How to Get to Zero page, Statement of Religious Organizations

[<http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#stmtsrelorgs>]

a. Consolidate the United Methodist entree, as follows (the first two already have linkages, the third is new):

[bold] United Methodist Church [end bold]

[not bold]General Board of Church and Society: [Bush Urged to Turn Back from War] August 30, 2002

[not bold] Women's Division, [Statement on Iraq] September 4, 2002

Council of Bishops, [Letter on Iraq], October 4, 2002 [<http://www.umc.org/headlines/newsflash/letter.htm>]

Thanks,  
Howard

Status: U

Return-Path: <help@netsol.com>

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for <mupj@igc.org>; Mon, 7 Oct 2002 11:36:19 -0400 (EDT)

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by opsmail.prod.netsol.com (8.9.3/8.9.1) with ESMTP id LAA25443  
for <mupj@igc.org>; Mon, 7 Oct 2002 11:34:14 -0400 (EDT)

From: help@netsol.com

Message-ID: <26612678.1034004978763.JavaMail.pfulfill@cuser2>

Date: Mon, 7 Oct 2002 11:36:18 -0400 (EDT)

To: mupj@igc.org

Subject: Confirmation of Your VeriSign Order

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain

Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Your VeriSign(r) Order is Confirmed

Thank you for continuing to choose VeriSign for your online needs.=20

Your recent order has been confirmed and is summarized below. =20

ORDER #: 96485626

ACCOUNT NUMBER/USERNAME: 19365614

PASSWORD: For Security Reasons, Not Included

SURELIST SERVICES: 1 URL(s)

SERVICES EXPIRATION DATE: 10/7/03

TERM:1 YEAR

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with polls, message boards, search engine placement, statistics=20  
tracking, counters, search requests, and more.

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site listed on major search engines such as MSN, LookSmart and=20  
Hotbot with SureList(SM).=20

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from this link: <http://goto.netsol.com/account>.

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Status: U  
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by niles.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with SMTP id 17YJ3z7N93NI3pm0  
for <mupj@igc.org>; Mon, 7 Oct 2002 21:21:05 -0400 (EDT)  
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X-Sender: kiki@wizard.net  
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X-Accept-Language: en-us, es, pt-br  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Cc: bumc list serve <bumc@yahoogroups.com>  
References: <000f01c26e4c\$63ef6b40\$fd59f7a5@default>  
From: Kerri Wright Platais <kiki@wizard.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Mailing-List: list bumc@yahoogroups.com; contact bumc-owner@yahoogroups.com  
Delivered-To: mailing list bumc@yahoogroups.com  
Precedence: bulk  
List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:bumc-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com>  
Date: Mon, 07 Oct 2002 21:16:10 -0400  
Subject: Re: [bumc] UM Bishops on Iraq  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Thanks Howard,

Did you copy this to the White House?

In His Peace,

Kerri

Howard W. Hallman wrote:

>Dear Friends,

>

>You may be interested in the following letter from Bishop Sharon A. Brown

>Christopher, president of the United Methodist Council of Bishops, on Iraq.

>

>Shalom,

>Howard Hallman

>

>###  
>  
>Council of Bishops  
>The United Methodist Church  
>  
>Sharon A. Brown Christopher  
>President of the Council  
>October 4, 2002  
>  
>Dear United Methodist Sisters and Brothers in Faith:  
>  
>As the president of Council of Bishops, I write to you with a sense of  
>urgency about the present perilous state of our world. I do so because 1)  
>the Gospel of peace needs to be heard; 2) our United Methodist Social  
>Principles offer guidance, and 3) our General Conference expects the Council  
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>  
>Nothing could be clearer than that the Gospel of Christ is a Gospel of  
>peace. Jesus rejects the violent response to evil. "He who takes the sword  
>will perish by the sword." Jesus, speaking to us about a new way of living,  
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>enemies and "pray for those who persecute you." Paul tells us that we are  
>not to return evil for evil, but are to "overcome evil with good."  
>  
>Our General Conference, on the basis of these Gospel teachings, declares:  
>"Some nations possess more military and economic power than do others. Upon  
>the powerful  
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>incompatible with the teachings and example of Christ. We therefore reject  
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>  
>Without question, Saddam Hussein is in gross violation of numerous United  
>Nations resolutions, and President Bush is to be commended for calling the  
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>United Nations should take the steps necessary to ensure compliance.  
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>But a preemptive war by the United States against a nation like Iraq goes  
>against the very grain of our understanding of the Gospel, our church's  
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>  
>There is no question that President Hussein's demonstrated behavior leaves  
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>by highly unusual circumstances, our primary allegiance is to what we

>understand the basics of the Gospel of Jesus Christ require of us- grace,  
>mercy, peace, justice, and love.

>  
>So, I call all of us to prayer. Pray for the leaders of the nations, many of  
>whom bear the name of Christ, that they may truly be led by the spirit of  
>Christ as crucial decisions are made. Write and phone them, letting them  
>know of your deep concern. Especially lift your prayers for United  
>Methodists President Bush and Vice-President Cheney, that they may truly  
>seek the will of God in Christ as they make awesome decisions of life and  
>death, war and peace.

>  
>In Christ,  
>Sharon A. Brown Christopher

>  
>  
>  
>  
>  
>

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

>  
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>

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-----  
Kerri Wright Platais  
Executive Secretary, CDC  
P.O.Box 372  
Garrett Park, MD 20896 USA  
K.Platais@cgiar.org  
-----

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Sell a Home with Ease!  
<http://us.click.yahoo.com/SrPZMC/kTmEAA/MVfIAA/X.ewlB/TM>  
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For further information about BUMC, go to our website at <http://www.gbgm-umc.org/bumc-md>

Your use of Yahoo! Groups is subject to <http://docs.yahoo.com/info/terms/>

Reply-To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
To: <redgar@nccusa.org>,  
    <bgirtonm@nccusa.org>,  
    <wpattillo@nccusa.org>,  
    <cfouke@nccusa.org>  
Subject: United Methodist bishops' letter  
Date: Tue, 8 Oct 2002 08:17:45 -0400  
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

Here's another entree for the NCC website listing of religious statements

October 4: Letter from United Methodist Council of Bishops  
[<http://www.umc.org/headlines/newsflash/letter.htm>]

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: <redgar@nccusa.org>  
Received: from bruno.nccusa.org ([205.187.116.2])  
by farley.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 17YUjs4au3Nl3pa0  
for <mupj@igc.org>; Tue, 8 Oct 2002 09:22:13 -0400 (EDT)  
Received: from BobEdgar ([64.212.94.149])  
by bruno.nccusa.org (Pro-8.9.2/Pro-8.9.2) with SMTP id IAA21482  
for <mupj@igc.org>; Tue, 8 Oct 2002 08:11:01 -0400 (EDT)  
Reply-To: <redgar@nccusa.org>  
From: "Robert Edgar" <redgar@nccusa.org>  
To: "'Howard W. Hallman'" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: RE: United Methodist bishops' letter  
Date: Tue, 8 Oct 2002 08:19:10 -0500  
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Thanks, Howard! -- Bob

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 08, 2002 7:18 AM  
To: redgar@nccusa.org; bgirtonm@nccusa.org; wpattillo@nccusa.org;  
cfouke@nccusa.org  
Subject: United Methodist bishops' letter

Here's another entree for the NCC website listing of religious statements

October 4: Letter from United Methodist Council of Bishops  
[<http://www.umc.org/headlines/newsflash/letter.htm>]

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: <david@fcnl.org>

Received: from local.fcnl.org ([65.207.12.2])

by runyon.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 17YUZ04u3N13sj0  
for <mupj@igc.org>; Tue, 8 Oct 2002 10:05:09 -0400 (EDT)

Received: by local.fcnl.org with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

id <T4LLGC1N>; Tue, 8 Oct 2002 10:01:31 -0400

Message-ID: <E9BA445D76C0D21182F30090273DFAF6A85DE8@local.fcnl.org>

From: David Culp <david@fcnl.org>

To: 'Monday Lobby' <anon@fcnl.org>

Subject: Amendments to House Iraq Resolution

Date: Tue, 8 Oct 2002 10:01:28 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Content-Type: multipart/alternative;

boundary="-----=\_NextPart\_001\_01C26ED3.32C7B9A0"

This message is in MIME format. Since your mail reader does not understand  
this format, some or all of this message may not be legible.

-----=\_NextPart\_001\_01C26ED3.32C7B9A0

Content-Type: text/plain

To: Monday Lobby

The House Rules Committee has allowed votes on two Democratic substitutes to  
the Iraq resolution, H.J.Res. 114.

The first by Rep. Spratt and others:

"Authorizes the use of U.S. armed forces to support any new U.N. Security  
Council resolution that mandates the elimination, by force if necessary, of  
all Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, long-range ballistic missiles, and  
the means of producing such weapons and missiles. Requests that the  
President should seek authorization from Congress to use the armed forces of  
the U.S. in the absence of a U.N. Security council resolution sufficient to  
eliminate by force if necessary, all Iraqi weapons of mass destruction,  
long-range ballistic missiles, and the means of producing such weapons and  
missiles. Provides expedited consideration for authorization in the latter  
case."

The second by Rep. Barbara Lee:

"Urges the U.S. to work through the U.N. to seek to resolve the matter of ensuring that Iraq is not developing weapons of mass destruction, through mechanisms such as the resumption of weapons inspections, negotiation, enquiry, mediation, regional arrangements and other means."

The vote on the two Democratic substitutes and the resolution supported by the Bush administration will take place on Thursday, following about 20 hours of floor debate.

The text of the substitutes is on the House Rules Committee web site at [http://www.house.gov/rules/107rule\\_hjres114.htm](http://www.house.gov/rules/107rule_hjres114.htm)  
<[http://www.house.gov/rules/107rule\\_hjres114.htm](http://www.house.gov/rules/107rule_hjres114.htm)> .

David Culp, Legislative Representative

Friends Committee on National Legislation (Quakers)

245 Second Street, N.E.

Washington, D.C. 20002-5795

Tel: (202) 547-6000, ext. 146

Toll-free: (800) 630-1330, ext. 146

Fax: (202) 547-6019

E-mail: [david@fcnl.org](mailto:david@fcnl.org) <<mailto:david@fcnl.org>>

Web: [www.fcnl.org](http://www.fcnl.org) <<http://www.fcnl.org/>>

</html>

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by strange.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTTP id 17YYST1n23Nl3oW0  
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by bruno.nccusa.org (Pro-8.9.2/Pro-8.9.2) with SMTP id NAA25455;  
Tue, 8 Oct 2002 13:05:24 -0400 (EDT)  
Reply-To: <carolf@nccusa.org>  
From: "Carol Fouke" <carolf@nccusa.org>  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Cc: <redgar@nccusa.org>  
Subject: RE: United Methodist bishops' letter  
Date: Tue, 8 Oct 2002 14:13:32 -0400  
Message-ID: <00d101c26ef6\$69d82ba0\$a05ed440@nccusa.org>  
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Importance: Normal  
In-Reply-To: <000c01c26ec4\$c4a52d80\$ad50f7a5@default>

Thanks -- got it! Carol

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 08, 2002 8:18 AM  
To: redgar@nccusa.org; bgirtonm@nccusa.org; wpattillo@nccusa.org;  
cfouke@nccusa.org  
Subject: United Methodist bishops' letter

Here's another entree for the NCC website listing of religious statements

October 4: Letter from United Methodist Council of Bishops  
[<http://www.umc.org/headlines/newsflash/letter.htm>]

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

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

Status: U  
Return-Path: <dancam@bellsouth.net>  
Received: from imf04bis.bellsouth.net ([205.152.58.24])  
by kendall.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTTP id 17Z80h23c3Nl3pM0  
for <mupj@igc.org>; Tue, 8 Oct 2002 23:59:20 -0400 (EDT)  
Received: from default ([216.78.43.148]) by imf04bis.bellsouth.net  
(InterMail vM.5.01.04.19 201-253-122-122-119-20020516) with SMTP  
id <20021009040102.HLHD1194.imf04bis.bellsouth.net@default>  
for <mupj@igc.org>; Wed, 9 Oct 2002 00:01:02 -0400  
Message-ID: <004201c26f48\$1046d080\$942b4ed8@default>  
Reply-To: "Dan & Camille Anders" <dancam@bellsouth.net>  
From: "Dan & Camille Anders" <dancam@bellsouth.net>  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
References: <001401c26aeb\$55d24e60\$5359f7a5@default>  
Subject: Re: Agenda for October 18 meeting  
Date: Tue, 8 Oct 2002 23:58:00 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
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X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200

As of today I am still planning to be in Washington for our meeting next Friday, October 18, and am looking forward to it. The only concern I have is that my husband may have to undergo a biopsy on Thursday morning, October 17. I keep trying to change that date forward, but the surgeon is really booked up. If for any reason my husband cannot be left alone or cannot travel, I may have to cancel the trip. I will keep you posted, however.

Camille Anders

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

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>  
Sent: Thursday, October 03, 2002 10:43 AM  
Subject: Agenda for October 18 meeting

> To: Board of Directors

>

> As previously announced, 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. at Foundry United Methodist Church, 1500 16th Street, NW,  
> Washington, DC.

>

> If you haven't previously told me whether you will attend, please let me

> know.  
>  
> The agenda for the meeting is presented below.  
>  
> The last three weeks I have been active in interfaith efforts to oppose  
> going to war against Iraq. At the board meeting I'll present a report on  
> this and interfaith activities for nuclear disarmament.

>  
> Shalom,  
> Howard

>  
> ###

>  
> MUPJ Board Meeting  
> Friday, October 18, 2002

>  
> AGENDA

- >  
> 1. Informal sharing  
> 2. Worship  
> 3. Minutes of last board meeting  
> 4. Treasurer's report  
> 5. Peace Leaf  
> 6. Membership  
> 7. Activities related to Methodism  
> a. United Methodist Church  
> b. Other Methodist denominations  
> 8. Interfaith activities  
> a. Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament  
> b. Web site: [www.zero-nukes.org](http://www.zero-nukes.org)  
> 9. Election of officers  
> 10. Other business  
> 11. Closing prayer

>  
>  
> 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](mailto: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: [david@fcnl.org](mailto:david@fcnl.org)

Received: from local.fcnl.org ([65.207.12.2])

by bissell.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 17ZhvBh03NI3rE0

for <mupj@igc.org>; Wed, 9 Oct 2002 10:08:18 -0400 (EDT)

Received: by local.fcnl.org with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

id <T4LLGFPS>; Wed, 9 Oct 2002 10:04:47 -0400

Message-ID: [E9BA445D76C0D21182F30090273DFAF6A85DF9@local.fcnl.org](mailto:E9BA445D76C0D21182F30090273DFAF6A85DF9@local.fcnl.org)

From: David Culp [david@fcnl.org](mailto:david@fcnl.org)

To: 'Monday Lobby' [anon@fcnl.org](mailto:anon@fcnl.org)

Subject: Iraq Resolution: Support the Lee Amendment

Date: Wed, 9 Oct 2002 10:04:45 -0400

Importance: high

X-Priority: 1

MIME-Version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

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**To:** Monday Lobby

This letter was sent to House offices today.

October 9, 2002

Attn: House Defense Aides

**RE: Iraq Resolution: Support the Lee "Alternative to War" Amendment**

Dear Representative,

Debate on H.J.Res. 114, authorizing broad powers to the President to wage a preemptive, unilateral war against Iraq, is already underway. We urge you to vote "No" to this rush to war and support instead Rep. Barbara Lee's "Alternative to War" amendment.

Congress appears to be swept up in a dangerous rush to war that will only undermine national and international security. Alternatives to war, including renewed UN weapons inspections and other diplomatic measures, are being swept aside before they have had a chance to succeed.

Critical questions have still not been adequately answered: What will be the future of a post-war Iraq? What are the costs--humanitarian, economic and political-- of a military invasion? What will be the impact on international law and multilateral cooperation of preemptive action against a sovereign state? Will a U.S. war against Iraq heighten anti-U.S. sentiment around the world and increase terrorist threats at home and abroad? Why would Congress vote to authorize war before these questions have been answered?

The international community, including most U.S. allies, continues to seek diplomatic alternatives for dealing with the problems of weapons of mass destruction, oppression, and terrorism. Contrary to the Administration's assertions, UN weapons inspections are the only way Iraq's weapons and weapons capacities have been identified and destroyed. Why would the U.S. undermine these efforts and choose the reckless path of war? Giving the President a mandate to wage war against Iraq now will only lessen the chance that weapons inspections will succeed and increase the likelihood that Saddam Hussein will not cooperate.

Your leadership is needed now to slow this rush to war. Renewed UN weapons inspections and all other diplomatic alternatives should be pursued in full cooperation with the international community.

**Vote for an alternative to war. Support the Lee substitute amendment.**

Sincerely,

Joe Volk  
Executive Secretary

Friends Committee on National Legislation (Quakers)  
245 Second Street, N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
(202) 547-6000  
Website: [www.fcnl.org](http://www.fcnl.org)

Status: U  
Return-Path: <vze2vbyn@verizon.net>  
Received: from out008.verizon.net ([206.46.170.108])  
by kendall.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 17ZmJs6S23N13pM0  
for <mupj@igc.org>; Wed, 9 Oct 2002 15:42:58 -0400 (EDT)  
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Wed, 9 Oct 2002 14:42:56 -0500  
Reply-To: <jcbridgman@earthlink.net>  
From: "Jim Bridgman" <vze2vbyn@verizon.net>  
To: "Jim Bridgman" <jcbridgman@earthlink.net>  
Subject: FW: The UN Charter and the Use of Force Against Iraq  
Date: Thu, 25 Apr 2002 03:46:25 -0400  
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Importance: Normal

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Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

FYI - Also, Andy at WSLF tells me Sen. Feinstein's office received over the course of a few days last week around 10,000 calls against going to war with Iraq and only 200 for war.

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

From: On Behalf Of Jackie Cabasso  
Sent: Friday, October 04, 2002 12:49 AM  
Subject: The UN Charter and the Use of Force Against Iraq

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: OCTOBER 3, 2002

CONTACT: John Burroughs, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy  
(212 )818-1861

Jacqueline Cabasso, Western States Legal Foundation  
(510) 839-5877

LAWYERS TELL SENATE: USE OF FORCE AGAINST IRAQ WITHOUT NEW SECURITY  
COUNCIL RESOLUTION IS UNLAWFUL;  
URGE CONGRESS TO UPHOLD U.N. CHARTER

In a 4-page memo sent to key Senators and Representatives, international law specialists have told Congress that under the United Nations Charter the use of force by the United States against Iraq would be unlawful under present circumstances. The legal memo begins:

"The United Nations Charter is a treaty of the United States, and as such forms part of the 'supreme law of the land' under the Constitution, Article VI, Clause 2. The UN Charter is the highest treaty in the world, superseding states' conflicting obligations under any other international agreement. (Art. 103, UN Charter)."

The memo concludes:

"Under the UN Charter, there are only two circumstances in which the use of force is permissible: in collective or individual self-defense against an actual or imminent armed attack; and when the Security Council has directed or authorized use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security. Neither of those circumstances now exist. Absent one of them, U.S. use of force against Iraq is unlawful."

According to John Burroughs, Executive Director of the Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy in New York City, "The implication for resolutions now being considered by Congress is that, as a matter of law, no resolution should be adopted which authorizes the United States to use force against Iraq in the absence of a new Security Council resolution clearly and specifically authorizing such use. Of course, even if there is a Security Council resolution at some point which authorizes use of force, it still remains a question for Congress to decide whether the use of force against Iraq is wise, moral, or otherwise advisable." Jacqueline Cabasso, Executive Director of the Western States Legal Foundation in Oakland, California added, "Adherence to the UN Charter is not optional. It's the law. The Bush Administration's unilateral headlong rush to war threatens not only unprecedented regional instability and potentially catastrophic loss of life, it threatens to do away with the existing international order."

The United Nations Charter and the Use of Force Against Iraq, was issued by the Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy, Western States Legal Foundation, Michael Ratner of the Center for Constitutional Rights, and Professor Jules Lobel of the University of Pittsburgh Law School. The Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy and Western States Legal Foundation are the U.S. affiliates of the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms. Copies of the memo are available upon request or on-line at [www.lcnp.org/global/iraqstatement3.htm](http://www.lcnp.org/global/iraqstatement3.htm) or [www.wslfweb.org/docs/Iraqstatemt.htm](http://www.wslfweb.org/docs/Iraqstatemt.htm).

###

A formatted version of this press release is available on-line at

~~~~~  
Jim Bridgman  
Program Director  
Alliance for Nuclear Accountability  
1801 18th Street, Suite 9-2  
Washington, DC 20009  
202-833-4668  
202-234-9536 (fax)  
jcbbridgman@earthlink.net  
www.ananuclear.org

Human history becomes more and more a race between education and  
catastrophe.  
-- H.G. Wells  
~~~~~

Reply-To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
To: <mcropsey@umpublishing.org>  
Subject: Article  
Date: Wed, 9 Oct 2002 10:09:20 -0400  
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

Dear Marvin

I feel honored to be on the cover of Mature Years. Joy is thrilled to be the cover photographer.

This led me to re-read the story. I realize that it should begin as "Five years ago" rather than "Four", given the date of publication. I assume it's not too late to make the change.

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: <rkillmer@wesleysem.edu>

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by wanamaker.mail.atl.earthlink.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTTP id 1800tb2Fw3N13oJ0  
Fri, 11 Oct 2002 10:08:48 -0400 (EDT)

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id <4QSMF68N>; Fri, 11 Oct 2002 10:06:50 -0400

Message-ID: <DC1977460103D311B0DE0060943F439F010B5B9E@wesley-exch1.wesleysem.edu>

From: KILLMER RICH <rkillmer@wesleysem.edu>

To: "'Wittekam Jim (jim@cmep.org)'" <jim@cmep.org>, "'joe@fcn.org'"

<joe@fcn.org>, "Wright Lisa (lwright@churchworldservice.org)"

<lwright@churchworldservice.org>,  
"Bjorkman Len (LenandJudy@syracusenet.net)" <LenandJudy@syracusenet.net>,  
"Blinder Herbert (herbweao@aol.com)" <herbweao@aol.com>,  
"Brown Mark (mark\_brown@elca.org)" <mark\_brown@elca.org>,  
"Byler Daryl (jbyler@mcc.org)" <jbyler@mcc.org>,  
"Conover Pat (conoverp@ucc.org)" <conoverp@ucc.org>,  
"Crane Sarrae (crane@uscj.org)" <crane@uscj.org>,  
"Culp David (David@fcn.org)" <David@fcn.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>, "Gordon Catherine (cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org)"  
<cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org>, "GREEN, BARBARA" <bGREEN@wesleysem.edu>,  
"Hallman Howard (mupj@igc.org)" <mupj@igc.org>,  
"Hart Tom (thart@episcopalchurch.org)" <thart@episcopalchurch.org>,  
"Hobgood Chris (dawnccca@aol.com)" <dawnccca@aol.com>,  
"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 RICH  
<rkillmer@wesleysem.edu>, "Laszakovits Greg (washofc@aol.com)"  
<washofc@aol.com>, "Lisherness Sara (sliness@ctr.pcusa.org)"  
<sliness@ctr.pcusa.org>,  
"Lundgren Dwight (dwright.lundgren@abc-usa.org)"  
<dwright.lundgren@abc-usa.org>, "Matlack Jim (jmatlack@erols.com)"  
<jmatlack@erols.com>, "NEWPORT, ERICA" <enewport@wesleysem.edu>,  
"Paarlberg John (jpaarlberg@rca.org)" <jpaarlberg@rca.org>,  
"Powell Lois (powelll@ucc.org)" <powelll@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>,  
"Sehsted 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>,  
"Tiller Robert (tiller64@starpower.net)" <tiller64@starpower.net>,  
"Geyer Alan (75254.2405@compuserve.com)" <75254.2405@compuserve.com>,  
"GREEN, BARBARA" <bGREEN@wesleysem.edu>, "CASEY SHAUN A."  
<scasey@wesleysem.edu>, "Granoff Jonathan (jgg786@aol.com)"

<jgg786@aol.com>, "Millar Alistair (amillar@fourthfreedom.org)"  
<amillar@fourthfreedom.org>, "Ignatius Nancy (nanig3650@aol.com)"  
<nanig3650@aol.com>, " Enquist Roy (Enquist@starpower.net)"  
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<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: Christian Ethicists statement

Date: Fri, 11 Oct 2002 10:06:40 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

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Content-Type: text/plain;

charset="iso-8859-1"

To: Denominational contacts and other friends

From: Rich Killmer and Barbara Green

Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative

Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy

Date: October 11, 2002

Under the leadership of Dr. Shaun Casey of Wesley Seminary, 110 Christian ethicists signed a statement that said, "As Christian ethicists we share a common moral presumption against a preemptive war on Iraq by the United States". There is diversity among those who signed it and the statement has received a significant amount of press coverage.

The statement, the list of 110 Christian ethicists and an opportunity for other individuals to endorse the statement adding additional religious voices to the statement is available on our web site [www.nrdi.org](http://www.nrdi.org) <<http://www.nrdi.org>> .

Thank you.

Status: U

Return-Path: [rkillmer@wesleysem.edu](mailto:rkillmer@wesleysem.edu)

Received: from wesley-exch1.wesleysem.edu ([63.124.223.7]) by walker.mail.atl.earthlink.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 1801ux8na3NI3s70 for <mupj@igc.org>; Fri, 11 Oct 2002 11:14:17 -0400 (EDT)

Received: by wesley-exch1.wesleysem.edu with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19) id <4QSMF7CC>; Fri, 11 Oct 2002 11:12:23 -0400 Message-ID:

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From: KILLMER RICH [rkillmer@wesleysem.edu](mailto:rkillmer@wesleysem.edu)

To: "Lundgren Dwight (dwight.lundgren@abc-usa.org)" <dwight.lundgren@abc-usa.org>, "Gordon Catherine (cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org)" <cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org>, "Bjorkman Len (LenandJudy@syracusenet.net)" <LenandJudy@syracusenet.net>, "Paarlberg John (jpaarlberg@rca.org)" <jpaarlberg@rca.org>, "Shank Duane (dshank@sojo.net)" <dshank@sojo.net>, "Gardner Marth (mgardner@episcopalchurch.org)" <mgardner@episcopalchurch.org>, "Gardner Marth (mgardner25@att.net)" <mgardner25@att.net>, "Brown Mark (mark\_brown@elca.org)" <mark\_brown@elca.org>, "Hallman Howard (mupj@igc.org)" <mupj@igc.org>, "Horman Janet (jhorman@umc-gbcs.org)" <jhorman@umc-gbcs.org>, "Conover Pat (conoverp@ucc.org)" <conoverp@ucc.org>, "Powers Jerry (gpowers@nccbuscc.org)" [gpowers@nccbuscc.org](mailto:gpowers@nccbuscc.org)

Subject: Promoting the Urgent Call

Date: Fri, 11 Oct 2002 11:12:14 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

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Dear Friends,

It was good to talk with you about the religious version of the Urgent Call. I appreciate your willingness to promote it broadly.

Possible options for promoting the religious version of the Urgent Call in order to collect endorsements from congregations, judicatories, organizations and individuals, include:

1. The Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative will ask the Heads of Communions and other faith groups to endorse it. We will let you know if the head of you communion or faith group endorses it.
2. Requesting your national meeting to endorse it.
3. Requesting judicatories to endorse.
4. Requesting the heads of judicatories to endorse
5. Requesting the women's organization, campus ministries organization, men's organization, peace fellowships and other appropriate entities to endorse.

6. Urging seminaries to consider it.
7. Linking the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative's (NR/DI) web site to your communion's faith group
8. Placing articles in appropriate publications
9. Including a copy of the printed version of the religious version of the Urgent Call in appropriate mailings going to judicatories and congregations.

A list of members of your denomination or faith group who have endorsed the Urgent Call will be sent to you each month. These names should be helpful to you as you continue to work to reduce the nuclear danger.

I am also attaching a memo sent to religious leaders urging them to endorse and including suggestions for promoting the Urgent Call. Please feel free to send it in your name or the name of someone else in your communion or faith group as broadly as you wish.

The Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative has printed the religious version of the Urgent Call in a four page version. Please feel free to order them from us. Though there is no charge, we always appreciate a donation to help cover the costs. Checks should be made out to the Churches' Center for theology and public Policy.

We want to be of help to you as you work to end the nuclear danger and as you promote the Urgent Call. Please contact us. Thank you

Rich Killmer  
Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative  
Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy  
202-885-8684

<<Leaders in the Religious Community.rtf>> <<Religious version WORD.doc>>

**NUCLEAR REDUCTION/DISARMAMENT INITIATIVE – A NATIONAL INTERFAITH EFFORT  
THE CHURCHES' CENTER FOR THEOLOGY AND PUBLIC POLICY  
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phone 202-885-8648

[www.nrdi.org](http://www.nrdi.org)  
fax 202-885-8559

To: Leaders in the Religious Community

From: Rev. Richard L. Killmer, Manager, Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative  
Rev. Barbara G. Green, Executive Director, Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy

These are critical times for our nation and the world. In the past people of faith have spoken strongly about the need to eliminate the threat posed by nuclear weapons to all human beings and to all of God's creation. But now the danger of nuclear weapons being used is increasing and the need for people of faith to respond is greater than ever.

**We are asking you to respond to this danger by endorsing the Urgent Call** – a request for actions that can be taken by governments to reduce the nuclear threat and to make the world safer for future generations.

**Visit our web site to view the religious version of the Urgent Call – Endorse it online or download it.** The religious version of the Urgent Call, along with questions and answers is on our web site at [www.nrdi.org](http://www.nrdi.org). You can also download a copy of the religious version in a pdf format from our web site to share with others or order printed copies from the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative. (Though there is no charge, we would appreciate a donation to help cover our costs.)

To further engage the faith community in this critical effort, please consider the following activities:

- Ask other people, especially members of your congregation to endorse the Urgent Call. Arrange for an adult study on the nuclear danger and the religious version of the Urgent Call.
- Ask the governing body of your congregation and your judicatory to endorse the Urgent Call.
- Work with your state or local ecumenical or interfaith agency to educate and organize within the faith community. Arrange public meetings on the nuclear danger and the Urgent Call. Also contact the office in your denomination or faith group working on these issues. A list of them is on our web site.

The Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative is glad to help you with your efforts. Visit our web site for more suggestions and resource materials or call or email us for further assistance. The Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative is a national interfaith effort of the Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy located at Wesley Seminary in Washington, DC. The Urgent Call organization, which is working with organizations and individuals across the nation, also has a helpful web site at [www.urgentcall.org](http://www.urgentcall.org).

The need for all of us to work together is critical now since the danger that nuclear weapons could be used is increasing:

- The US Administration is now proposing 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 defense in one nation’s eyes is often perceived as offense in another nation’s eyes.
- India and Pakistan, both nuclear powers, have come close to the brink of war over Kashmir.

The Urgent Call and other efforts are needed now to protect God’s creation for future generations. Our work together on this significant issue has never been more important. We look forward to working with you.

# 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 beloved in God's sight.

Since the nuclear age began in 1945 this glorious world has been faced with a fundamentally new kind of threat from nuclear weapons. Their vast power could destroy not only the present world, but with long-term radiation effects and the possibility of nuclear winter, nuclear weapons could destroy the future. Even when they are unused, their production and deployment cause significant environmental degradation, divert massive resources from human need, and add 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 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. In the early 1980s a major effort was undertaken in the US to halt that race by calling for a bilateral, verifiable nuclear weapons freeze. A decade later, in the immediate aftermath of the Cold War, thousands of nuclear warheads and launchers were destroyed.

But in the mid-1990s these reductions slowed. Efforts to permanently ban nuclear weapons testing were set back by the US Senate's 1999 rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). By the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> 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. Go to [www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements.html](http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements.html) 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. If you wish, 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](http://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 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 website, [www.zero-nukes.org](http://www.zero-nukes.org).

The Urgent Call also has a very important web site at [www.urgentcall.org](http://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.

## ENDORSE THE URGENT CALL TODAY

For people of faith there are two ways of endorsing the Urgent Call. Go online to [www.nrdi.org](http://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 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 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 endorses, 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 should be made out to the Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy.

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, 4500 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20016-5690. Phone – 202-885-8648; Fax – 202-885-8559 Email – [nrdi@wesleysem.edu](mailto:nrdi@wesleysem.edu) Web site [www.nrdi.org](http://www.nrdi.org)

Status: U

Return-Path: [owner-gbcs-pwj@UMCGROUPEMAIL.ORG](mailto:owner-gbcs-pwj@UMCGROUPEMAIL.ORG)

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for <mupj@igc.org>; Fri, 11 Oct 2002 17:30:33 -0400 (EDT)

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Sender: GBCS PWJ [GBCS-PWJ@UMCGROUPEMAIL.ORG](mailto:GBCS-PWJ@UMCGROUPEMAIL.ORG)

From: Kent/Kathy Barton [kentkathyb@EARTHLINK.NET](mailto:kentkathyb@EARTHLINK.NET)

Subject: [GBCS-PWJ] FW: Senate Vote on Iraq

To: [GBCS-PWJ@UMCGROUPEMAIL.ORG](mailto:GBCS-PWJ@UMCGROUPEMAIL.ORG)

In-Reply-To: <001201c2712e\$cdd1aca0\$7a7ba8c0@p122>

FYI in case you haven't seen the votes yet. Kathy Campbell-Barton

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**From:** "Tracy Moavero" <tmoavero@peace-action.org>

**Date:** Fri, 11 Oct 2002 10:02:13 -0400

**To:** <tmoavero@peace-action.org>  
**Subject:** Senate Vote on Iraq

## U.S. Senate Roll Call Votes

### 107th Congress - 2nd Session (2002)

as compiled through Senate LIS by the Senate Bill Clerk under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate

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## Vote Summary

**Vote Number:** 237 **Vote Date:** October 11, 2002, 12:50 AM **Question:** On the Joint Resolution (H.J.Res. 114) **Required for Majority:** 1/2 **Vote Result:** Joint Resolution Passed **Measure Number:** H.J.Res. 114  
<<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d107:HJ00114>> (Authorization for the Use of Military Force Against Iraq) **Measure Title:** A joint resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against Iraq. **Vote Counts:** YEAs 77 NAYs 23

Vote Summary <[http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote\\_00237.html#top](http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote_00237.html#top)> By Senator Name  
<[http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote\\_00237.html#name](http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote_00237.html#name)> By Vote Position  
<[http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote\\_00237.html#position](http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote_00237.html#position)> By Home State  
<[http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote\\_00237.html#state](http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote_00237.html#state)> Return to Vote List  
<[http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote\\_menu.html#00237](http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote_menu.html#00237)>

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## Alphabetical by Senator Name

Akaka (D-HI), **Nay**  
Allard (R-CO), **Yea**  
Allen (R-VA), **Yea**  
Baucus (D-MT), **Yea**  
Bayh (D-IN), **Yea**  
Bennett (R-UT), **Yea**  
Biden (D-DE), **Yea**  
Bingaman (D-NM), **Nay**  
Bond (R-MO), **Yea**  
Boxer (D-CA), **Nay**  
Breaux (D-LA), **Yea**  
Brownback (R-KS), **Yea**  
Bunning (R-KY), **Yea**  
Burns (R-MT), **Yea**  
Byrd (D-WV), **Nay**  
Campbell (R-CO), **Yea**  
Cantwell (D-WA), **Yea**  
Carnahan (D-MO), **Yea**  
Carper (D-DE), **Yea**

Chafee (R-RI), **Nay**  
Cleland (D-GA), **Yea**  
Clinton (D-NY), **Yea**  
Cochran (R-MS), **Yea**  
Collins (R-ME), **Yea**  
Conrad (D-ND), **Nay**  
Corzine (D-NJ), **Nay**  
Craig (R-ID), **Yea**  
Crapo (R-ID), **Yea**  
Daschle (D-SD), **Yea**  
Dayton (D-MN), **Nay**  
DeWine (R-OH), **Yea**  
Dodd (D-CT), **Yea**  
Domenici (R-NM), **Yea**  
Dorgan (D-ND), **Yea**  
Durbin (D-IL), **Nay**  
Edwards (D-NC), **Yea**  
Ensign (R-NV), **Yea**  
Enzi (R-WY), **Yea**  
Feingold (D-WI), **Nay**  
Feinstein (D-CA), **Yea**  
Fitzgerald (R-IL), **Yea**  
Frist (R-TN), **Yea**  
Graham (D-FL), **Nay**  
Gramm (R-TX), **Yea**  
Grassley (R-IA), **Yea**  
Gregg (R-NH), **Yea**  
Hagel (R-NE), **Yea**  
Harkin (D-IA), **Yea**  
Hatch (R-UT), **Yea**  
Helms (R-NC), **Yea**  
Hollings (D-SC), **Yea**  
Hutchinson (R-AR), **Yea**  
Hutchison (R-TX), **Yea**  
Inhofe (R-OK), **Yea**  
Inouye (D-HI), **Nay**  
Jeffords (I-VT), **Nay**  
Johnson (D-SD), **Yea**  
Kennedy (D-MA), **Nay**  
Kerry (D-MA), **Yea**  
Kohl (D-WI), **Yea**  
Kyl (R-AZ), **Yea**  
Landrieu (D-LA), **Yea**  
Leahy (D-VT), **Nay**  
Levin (D-MI), **Nay**  
Lieberman (D-CT), **Yea**  
Lincoln (D-AR), **Yea**  
Lott (R-MS), **Yea**  
Lugar (R-IN), **Yea**  
McCain (R-AZ), **Yea**  
McConnell (R-KY), **Yea**  
Mikulski (D-MD), **Nay**  
Miller (D-GA), **Yea**  
Murkowski (R-AK), **Yea**  
Murray (D-WA), **Nay**  
Nelson (D-FL), **Yea**

Nelson (D-NE), **Yea**  
Nickles (R-OK), **Yea**  
Reed (D-RI), **Nay**  
Reid (D-NV), **Yea**  
Roberts (R-KS), **Yea**  
Rockefeller (D-WV), **Yea**  
Santorum (R-PA), **Yea**  
Sarbanes (D-MD), **Nay**  
Schumer (D-NY), **Yea**  
Sessions (R-AL), **Yea**  
Shelby (R-AL), **Yea**  
Smith (R-NH), **Yea**  
Smith (R-OR), **Yea**  
Snowe (R-ME), **Yea**  
Specter (R-PA), **Yea**  
Stabenow (D-MI), **Nay**  
Stevens (R-AK), **Yea**  
Thomas (R-WY), **Yea**  
Thompson (R-TN), **Yea**  
Thurmond (R-SC), **Yea**  
Torricelli (D-NJ), **Yea**  
Voinovich (R-OH), **Yea**  
Warner (R-VA), **Yea**  
Wellstone (D-MN), **Nay**  
Wyden (D-OR), **Nay**

Vote Summary <[http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote\\_00237.html#top](http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote_00237.html#top)> By Senator Name  
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<[http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote\\_menu.html#00237](http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote_menu.html#00237)>

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## Grouped By Vote Position

**YEAs --- 77** Allard (R-CO)  
Allen (R-VA)  
Baucus (D-MT)  
Bayh (D-IN)  
Bennett (R-UT)  
Biden (D-DE)  
Bond (R-MO)  
Breaux (D-LA)  
Brownback (R-KS)  
Bunning (R-KY)  
Burns (R-MT)  
Campbell (R-CO)  
Cantwell (D-WA)  
Carnahan (D-MO)  
Carper (D-DE)  
Cleland (D-GA)  
Clinton (D-NY)  
Cochran (R-MS)

Collins (R-ME)  
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Crapo (R-ID)  
Daschle (D-SD)  
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Dodd (D-CT)  
Domenici (R-NM)  
Dorgan (D-ND)  
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Gregg (R-NH)  
Hagel (R-NE)  
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Hollings (D-SC)  
Hutchinson (R-AR)  
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Johnson (D-SD)  
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Kohl (D-WI)  
Kyl (R-AZ)  
Landrieu (D-LA)  
Lieberman (D-CT)  
Lincoln (D-AR)  
Lott (R-MS)  
Lugar (R-IN)  
McCain (R-AZ)  
McConnell (R-KY)  
Miller (D-GA)  
Murkowski (R-AK)  
Nelson (D-FL)  
Nelson (D-NE)  
Nickles (R-OK)  
Reid (D-NV)  
Roberts (R-KS)  
Rockefeller (D-WV)  
Santorum (R-PA)  
Schumer (D-NY)  
Sessions (R-AL)  
Shelby (R-AL)  
Smith (R-NH)  
Smith (R-OR)  
Snowe (R-ME)  
Specter (R-PA)  
Stevens (R-AK)  
Thomas (R-WY)  
Thompson (R-TN)  
Thurmond (R-SC)

Torricelli (D-NJ)  
Voinovich (R-OH)  
Warner (R-VA)  
**NAYs --- 23 Akaka (D-HI)**  
Bingaman (D-NM)  
Boxer (D-CA)  
Byrd (D-WV)  
Chafee (R-RI)  
Conrad (D-ND)  
Corzine (D-NJ)  
Dayton (D-MN)  
Durbin (D-IL)  
Feingold (D-WI)  
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Mikulski (D-MD)  
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Reed (D-RI)  
Sarbanes (D-MD)  
Stabenow (D-MI)  
Wellstone (D-MN)  
Wyden (D-OR)

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<[http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote\\_00237.html#name](http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote_00237.html#name)> By Vote Position  
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## Grouped by Home State

**Alabama:** Shelby (R), **Yea Sessions (R), Yea Alaska:** Stevens (R), **Yea Murkowski (R), Yea Arizona:** McCain (R), **Yea Kyl (R), Yea Arkansas:** Hutchinson (R), **Yea Lincoln (D), Yea California:** Feinstein (D), **Yea Boxer (D), Nay Colorado:** Campbell (R), **Yea Allard (R), Yea Connecticut:** Dodd (D), **Yea Lieberman (D), Yea Delaware:** Biden (D), **Yea Carper (D), Yea Florida:** Graham (D), **Nay Nelson (D), Yea Georgia:** Cleland (D), **Yea Miller (D), Yea Hawaii:** Inouye (D), **Nay Akaka (D), Nay Idaho:** Craig (R), **Yea Crapo (R), Yea Illinois:** Durbin (D), **Nay Fitzgerald (R), Yea Indiana:** Lugar (R), **Yea Bayh (D), Yea Iowa:** Grassley (R), **Yea Harkin (D), Yea Kansas:** Brownback (R), **Yea Roberts (R), Yea Kentucky:** McConnell (R), **Yea Bunning (R), Yea Louisiana:** Breaux (D), **Yea Landrieu (D), Yea Maine:** Snowe (R), **Yea Collins (R), Yea Maryland:** Sarbanes (D), **Nay Mikulski (D), Nay Massachusetts:** Kennedy (D), **Nay Kerry (D), Yea Michigan:** Levin (D), **Nay Stabenow (D), Nay Minnesota:** Wellstone (D), **Nay Dayton (D), Nay Mississippi:** Cochran (R), **Yea Lott (R), Yea Missouri:** Bond (R), **Yea Carnahan (D), Yea Montana:** Baucus (D), **Yea Burns (R), Yea Nebraska:** Hagel (R), **Yea Nelson (D), Yea Nevada:** Reid (D), **Yea Ensign (R), Yea New Hampshire:** Smith (R), **Yea Gregg (R), Yea New Jersey:** Torricelli (D), **Yea Corzine (D), Nay New Mexico:** Domenici (R), **Yea Bingaman (D), Nay New York:** Schumer (D), **Yea Clinton (D), Yea North Carolina:** Helms (R), **Yea Edwards (D), Yea North Dakota:** Conrad (D), **Nay Dorgan (D), Yea Ohio:** DeWine (R), **Yea Voinovich (R), Yea Oklahoma:** Nickles (R), **Yea Inhofe (R), Yea Oregon:** Wyden (D), **Nay Smith (R), Yea Pennsylvania:** Specter (R), **Yea Santorum (R), Yea Rhode Island:** Reed (D), **Nay Chafee (R), Nay South Carolina:** Thurmond (R), **Yea Hollings (D), Yea South Dakota:** Daschle (D), **Yea Johnson (D), Yea Tennessee:** Thompson (R), **Yea Frist (R), Yea Texas:** Gramm (R), **Yea Hutchison (R), Yea Utah:** Hatch

(R), **Yea** Bennett (R), **Yea Vermont:** Leahy (D), **Nay** Jeffords (I), **Nay Virginia:** Warner (R), **Yea** Allen (R), **Yea Washington:** Murray (D), **Nay** Cantwell (D), **Yea West Virginia:** Byrd (D), **Nay** Rockefeller (D), **Yea Wisconsin:** Kohl (D), **Yea** Feingold (D), **Nay Wyoming:** Thomas (R), **Yea** Enzi (R), **Yea**

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<[http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote\\_00237.html#name](http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote_00237.html#name)> By Vote Position

<[http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote\\_00237.html#position](http://www.senate.gov/legislative/vote1072/vote_00237.html#position)> By Home State

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Version: 6.0.394 / Virus Database: 224 - Release Date: 10/3/02

Status: U

Return-Path: <sojourners@sojo.net>

Received: from sojonet1.dedicated.expresstech.net ([216.26.147.11])

by runyon.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 1807mX7Vj3N13sj0  
for <mupj@igc.org>; Fri, 11 Oct 2002 17:30:51 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from 127.0.0.1 ([127.0.0.1]) by sojonet1.dedicated.expresstech.net with Microsoft  
SMTPSVC(5.0.2195.2966);

Fri, 11 Oct 2002 17:27:38 -0400

Content-type: text/plain

Date: Fri, 11 Oct 2002 15:53:04 -0400

From: sojourners@sojo.net

Subject: Tell Bush, Blair, and Annan War is Not the Answer

To: mupj@igc.org

X-mailer: SojoNet

Message-ID: <SOJONET1ys6nJZpopz7000141fa@sojonet1.dedicated.expresstech.net>

X-OriginalArrivalTime: 11 Oct 2002 21:27:38.0715 (UTC) FILETIME=[06141AB0:01C2716D]

**WAR IS NOT THE ANSWER**

<http://www.sojo.net/action>

Following Congressional votes authorizing the unilateral use of force against Iraq, church leaders from the United States and Great Britain met this morning to make a fresh plea today to President Bush and Prime Minister Blair to pull back from their nations' spiral toward war.

More than 60 church leaders signed a statement initiated by Jim Wallis, executive director of Sojourners, and Church of England Bishop Peter Price declaring that pre-emptive war with Iraq would be "illegal, unwise, and immoral."

"We want to send President Bush a strong message that if he starts a pre-emptive war against Iraq, it will not be with the support of the churches," said Wallis. "Despite the claims of the White House, many church leaders are now making it publicly clear that America does not speak with one voice on going to war."

Read the full statement and send a copy to Bush, Blair, and UN General Secretary Kofi Annan at: <http://www.sojo.net/action>

Status: U

Return-Path: [1com@reachingcriticalwill.org](mailto:1com@reachingcriticalwill.org)

Received: from pop015.verizon.net ([206.46.170.172])

by walker.mail.atl.earthlink.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 180a673WM3NI3s70

Fri, 11 Oct 2002 20:25:38 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from [192.168.1.102] ([129.44.51.245]) by pop015.verizon.net

(InterMail vM.5.01.05.09 201-253-122-126-109-20020611) with ESMTP id <20021012002524.TZOS28019.pop015.verizon.net@[192.168.1.102]>;

Fri, 11 Oct 2002 19:25:24 -0500

User-Agent: Microsoft-Outlook-Express-Macintosh-Edition/5.02.2022

Date: Fri, 11 Oct 2002 20:23:14 -0700

Subject: UNGA First Committee: NGO Report- Week 2

From: Reaching Critical Will [1com@reachingcriticalwill.org](mailto:1com@reachingcriticalwill.org)

To: [1com\\_updates@reachingcriticalwill.org](mailto:1com_updates@reachingcriticalwill.org)

Message-ID: [B9CCE3B2.8BA%1com@reachingcriticalwill.org](mailto:B9CCE3B2.8BA%1com@reachingcriticalwill.org)

Mime-version: 1.0

Content-type: multipart/alternative;

boundary="MS\_Mac\_OE\_3117212598\_2240347\_MIME\_Part"

X-Authentication-Info: Submitted using SMTP AUTH LOGIN at pop015.verizon.net from [129.44.51.245] at Fri, 11 Oct 2002 19:25:03 -0500

## **Non-Governmental Weekly Report**

### **UN General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security**

#### **Week 2: October 7-11, 2002**

**The on-line version can be found at:**

[http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/ngo\\_reports/ngoindex.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/ngo_reports/ngoindex.html)

Since 2000, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) based in New York have been working together to share monitoring and reporting responsibilities in an attempt to make the work of the UN General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security more transparent and useful for those not based in New York. These services include:

\* Posting statements, draft resolutions, and First Committee background information on line at: [www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1comindex1.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1comindex1.html),

\* Preparing weekly reports summarizing statements and discussions in the First Committee and tracking key themes,

\* Providing information as requested to individuals by email or phone, and

\* Distributing to the First Committee the materials of NGOs who are not in New York.

This year the First Committee is scheduled to meet from September 30 - November 1 and the NGOs monitoring its work include representatives of **the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)**; the **Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy**; **Amnesty International**; the **NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace, and Security**; and the **Quaker UN Office**. WILPF's **Reaching Critical Will** project coordinates the activities of this working group.

The summaries and comments below are the responsibility of the individual NGO or representatives specifically identified, and do not necessarily reflect the views of other members of this working group.

In this issue:

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. New Agenda Coalition**
- 3. Missiles**
- 4. Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space**
- 5. Conference on Disarmament**
- 6. Non-Proliferation Treaty**
- 7. Compliance - Iraq**
- 8. Compliance - Nuclear Weapon States**
- 9. Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty**
- 10. Multilateralism**
- 11. Nuclear Weapon Free Zones**
- 12. US Russian Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions ("Moscow Treaty")**
- 13. Atomic Radiation/ Nuclear Materials**
- 14. Biological and Chemical Weapons**
- 15. Conventional Arms, Small Arms and Light Weapons, and Land Mines**
- 16. Export Controls**
- 17. UN Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education**
- 18. Disarmament and Development**

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## **1. Introduction**

Once again, nearly every country that spoke said that Cuba's intention to join the NPT was a positive break through. "We shall hope that the other three non-member states look to Cuba as an example" became the standard line following their congratulations. Other salient themes included the risk of terrorist acquisition or use of weapons of mass destruction and the importance of multilateral cooperation and security regimes as the best way to prevent such a danger.

One main source of hope on nuclear matters appears to be the New Agenda Coalition, with its

two draft resolutions. Otherwise the tone of the general debate has been somewhat "business as usual" with a few more references to the need for international cooperation and the dangers of unilateralism than last year. Another source of hope is the UN Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education, which was both publicly launched and submitted to the First Committee this week. The link between disarmament and development also appears to be receiving some interest and attention.

The general debate concluded earlier than scheduled this week, leaving states more time for informal consultations. We hope the early conclusion is the result of deliberate efficiency and the recognition that familiar positions need not be repeated, rather than a sign of lack of enthusiasm, and we hope that states are using this time creatively. Today's world needs real disarmament and international security.

- Merav Datan, Melina De La Garza, and Emily Schroeder  
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

## 2. New Agenda Coalition

The New Agenda Coalition (NAC) presented its statement and draft resolutions during the previous week (see [www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/ngo\\_reports/ngoindex.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/ngo_reports/ngoindex.html)). This week additional New Agenda states who spoke included **Egypt** and **Brazil** (respectively: [www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/speeches/2/egy100702.pdf](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/speeches/2/egy100702.pdf) [www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/speeches/2/bra100902.pdf](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/speeches/2/bra100902.pdf)). In this context, **Egypt** noted that "[t]he responsibility of the five nuclear weapon States to pursue the elimination of their nuclear arsenals is both a moral and a legal one, and it is within this logic that **Egypt** shall be presenting with her partners in the New Agenda coalition a draft resolution that addresses, among other issues, the laxity that has crept into nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation efforts since May 2000."

The "omnibus" New Agenda draft resolution, "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda" (A/C.1/57/L.3, [www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/AC157L3.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/AC157L3.html)) will likely be the subject of consultations during the coming weeks. The draft resolution calls for concrete steps towards complete nuclear disarmament, and the support of other states will be a litmus test of their good faith commitment to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

- Merav Datan, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

## 3. Missiles

There was a noticeable division in statements on missiles, between those members of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) calling for an "international code of conduct (ICOC)" intended to discourage states from developing or acquiring ballistic missiles, and other states who place much more importance on bringing the missile regime into the UN in a non-discriminatory way.

There were two phrases that states often used in the first two weeks of First Committee, which

are indicative of whether or not they fully support the MTCR code of conduct. A phrase in support of the MTCR code of conduct included "universalization of the code of conduct", referred to by **Argentina, European Union, Japan, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay.**

The second phrase called for a "comprehensive, non-discriminatory and balanced" approach to the issue of missiles, indicating a preference to deal with this issue within the United Nations system rather than within the MTCR. This was mentioned by **Egypt, Indonesia, India, Iran, Mexico, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, and Zambia.**

Two MTCR states seemed to go half-way with their support for the MTCR code of conduct, by voicing concerns. **South Africa** noted, "The draft ICOC success will depend on the degree to which the final draft will be able to attract support, especially from those States possessing these ballistic missiles. Early drafts have not managed to adequately address the utilization of the benefits of space for peaceful purposes and while at this early stage the ICOC only attempts to address proliferation, it would be important to have a disarmament goal included." **Brazil** stated, "While further refining and strengthening mechanisms to address the security concerns derived from the question of missiles, the international community should bear in mind the legitimate aspirations of all States to reap the benefits of peaceful uses of space technologies."

A third approach to the missile issue is **Russia's** concept of the Global Control System for Nonproliferation of Missiles and Missile Technologies, which assures "wide and nondiscriminatory participation of all concerned states in developing such measures under the UN auspices". For background on this concept, see: <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/missiles/gcs.html>.

Development of acceptable norms regarding the non-proliferation of missiles will only be able to move forward once the MTCR states effectively reach out to those outside of the regime. The process must be more inclusive. States could consider, for example, moving it altogether into the UN, and thereby avoiding simultaneous parallel processes. Since the MTCR is an incomplete regime that selectively focuses on supply-side constraints while ignoring demand-side controls, it could create incentives for non-MTCR states to enter the suppliers market. Therefore, it hoped that the first round of meetings of governmental experts on the issue is merely the beginning of a process to negotiate a missile regime with the goal of disarmament.

- Emily Schroeder, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

#### **4. Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space (PAROS)**

**Russia** stated that "[t]he issue of preventing the militarization of outer space is acquiring more and more topicality. At the 56th UNGA session Russia put forward a proposal on a possible basis for the comprehensive arrangement on non-deployment of weapons in space. Before such an arrangement is reached, the Russian side proposed to declare a moratorium on weapon deployment in outer space." **Russia** referred to the working paper it had submitted in the Conference on Disarmament with **China** and others (see NGO Report - Week 1) also distributed as a document of the current UNGA session, and noted that the regular GA resolution on PAROS adopted "by overwhelming majority" serves as "evidence of the wide international

support for this idea."

(<http://reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/speeches/2/rus100902.pdf>)

**Russia's** Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov has declared **Russia's** willingness to provide early notification of space launches as a measure of transparency and confidence-building. In this context he stated that "**Russia** has been consistently in favor of keeping space peaceful and starting talks on averting the placement of weapons in space as quickly as possible. In the last few years we have come up with a number of specific initiatives aimed at preventing the conversion of outer space into a sphere of armed confrontation. **Russia** believes that that possible agreement [proposed in the Conference on Disarmament] will facilitate the effective carrying out of peaceful space activities and the development of multilateral cooperation in this field in accordance with international law and strengthen the legal norms for the protection of the spatial objects already in space." (See Press Release: [www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/speeches/2/ruspress.pdf](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/speeches/2/ruspress.pdf))

The **Lao People's Democratic Republic** "appreciate the efforts pursued by some major Nuclear Weapons States towards the conclusion of a new outer-space arms-control agreement." **Brazil** mentioned "the legitimate aspirations of all States to reap the benefits of peaceful uses of space technologies." **Egypt, India, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan** also mentioned PAROS this week.

- Merav Datan, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

## 5. Conference on Disarmament

All States which spoke in the general debate on the subject of the Conference on Disarmament expressed frustration regarding its inability to agree on a Program of Work. There are three main items behind the deadlock. These issues are: adopting a subsidiary body on nuclear disarmament, negotiating a fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT) and prevention of an arms race in outer space (PAROS - see above).

It is interesting to note the division amongst the First Committee states regarding which ad-hoc committee is a priority. The most popular seems to be by far the desire to establish an ad-hoc committee to negotiate a fissile material cut-off treaty. Speaking in support of this were **Australia, Belarus, Croatia, Canada, European Union, Ghana, India, Japan, Jordan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, United States, Vietnam, and Zambia**. Observers expect there will be a resolution calling for immediate negotiations on an FMCT. Pending the conclusion of an FMCT, it is hoped that states will, as **Mongolia** and **Australia** noted, declare a moratorium on the production of weapons grade fissile materials. In contrast, PAROS is the top priority of **Russia** and **China**. In addition, **The New Agenda Coalition, Canada, India** and **Sri Lanka** all expressed support for the Conference on Disarmament to work on this issue.

Support was also expressed to establish an ad-hoc committee on nuclear disarmament in the Conference on Disarmament by **Brazil, Mexico, Myanmar, New Agenda Coalition** and **Zambia**.

There were two other issues that came up in context of the Conference on Disarmament. One

was that of expanding the membership of the CD. For example, **Croatia** has been on the waiting list for 10 years. In addition, Myanmar spoke of the need to grant membership to **Thailand** and the **Philippines**. The other issue addressed was that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) lack access to the CD. " At a time when other international organizations have opened to the participation of NGOs and broadest memberships, we find the CD out of step with reality and with the aspirations of civil society" (**New Zealand**, September 30, 2002).

A resolution to the deadlock must be achieved immediately, so that this important body can continue its work towards strengthening the international arms control regime through constructive negotiations. It is time that the CD be released as "hostage to dynamics of the outside world" (**Turkey**, October 10, 2002).

- Emily Schroeder, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

## **6. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty**

As in week one of the general debate, in week two many countries including the Dominican Republic, Libya, Thailand, Egypt, Lebanon, Venezuela, Australia, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Russia, the ASEAN countries, Tunisia, Namibia, Democratic Republic of Lao, Iraq, Kenya, Bahrain, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Malawi, Myanmar, Philippines, Yemen, Cameroon, Turkey, Belarus, Ghana, Sri Lanka, and Colombia were greatly concerned about the lack of progress and political will with respect to implementing the 13 steps practical steps for nuclear disarmament set forth in the 2000 NPT Review Conference final document. Emphasis was especially put on step one, entry into force of the CTBT; step 6, the unequivocal undertaking to the total elimination of nuclear arsenals; and step 13 calling for development of verification capabilities. States described the value of the NPT in different ways: Gabon called it the "pillar of the disarmament process," Lao and Australia "the cornerstone," Thailand "a bedrock" - as the Danish saying goes, "A dear child has many names."

Canada referred to the importance of Step 12- regular reports. Canada is consulting with interested States Parties and will address this subject in further preparations for the 2005 Review. Regular reporting would strengthen the NPT review process and increase accountability and transparency, as well as serve as a clear confidence-building measure. To view a NGO model of what the reporting mechanism could look like, see:  
<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/npt/shadowreport/ngoshadrepindex.html>.

Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Senegal, Thailand, Egypt, Venezuela, Australia, Brazil, Russia, Philippines, Myanmar, Cameroon, Nicaragua, Belarus, Ghana, and Sri Lanka welcomed the accession of Cuba to the NPT.

- Nya Fleron and John Burroughs, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

## **7. Compliance - Iraq**

This week the issue of Iraq's compliance with disarmament and non-proliferation norms was heavily present through indirect dialogue between the US and Iraq. On Wednesday, Iraq gave its statement along with a press release consisting of a reply to UK Prime Minister Blair's

September 24 report alleging Iraqi acquisition of weapons of mass destruction. (See: <http://reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/speeches/2/iraqpress.pdf>)

Iraq asserted that there is an emerging trend of unilateralism with a lack of respect for international agreements such as the ABM Treaty and the NPT. According to Iraq, the United States uses nuclear weapons not for deterrence, but for threats that violate the UN Charter, and this is a crime against humanity and is against the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.

In response to President Bush's State of the Union Address given two days prior, the CIA assessment and the report presented by British Prime Minister Tony Blair, Iraq charged that the United States and the United Kingdom have themselves committed crimes during the Gulf War from the usage of depleted uranium. Iraq then described effects such as birth deformities and miscarriages that are still lingering after the war.

In the press statement, Iraq also said, "The study presented by Prime Minister Tony Blair is a series of lies and propaganda. ŠAllegations of acquiring uranium from South Africa is a bogus lie. The IAEAŠhas never found any shortage in their number."

Iraq did not understand how President Bush could still charge ahead into war when a month ago Iraq gave full compliance for UN inspectors to return unconditionally. "The US has perpetrated military aggression without any mandate from any international organization. The US failed to provide a single shred of evidence from this example of the American President in his last statement as well as the report submitted by the British Prime Minister and the CIA report." (Simultaneous UN translation from Arabic to English.)

The Iraqi delegate posed the following questions: "Who is accusing Iraq of possessing such weapons of mass destruction? If you really think they exist why then are you impeding the return of the inspectors and raise questions that have nothing to do with disarmament?" He then answered them by saying that the reasons were to expand US power and influence in the Middle East and to control the resources for oil.

On the issue of ballistic missiles, "Iraq does not possess any missile with a range more than 150 km," according to the press release, and "[t]here are no capabilities to produce chemical or biological agents since the specialized equipment required for the production of chemical and biological agents are not possible. Iraq's capabilities to produce biological and chemical agents were destroyed during the aggression of '91."

Moreover, according to the press release, "Iraq never dismissed the inspectors, they were told by their offices to leave. Iraq had submitted all technical and scientific details about the sitesŠ The sites are currently abandoned as it is, and no construction took place whatsoever."

The real criminal, according to Iraq, is the "Zionist entity" which is stockpiling weapons, creating a "Zionist" nuclear threat, and should be under their own resolution similar to 687. In its statement on October 10, Israel asserted that "Šthe past activities of UNSCOM and IAEA in Iraq demonstrate the real risk of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile proliferation." (See

<http://reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/speeches/2/isr101002.pdf>

Australia made it clear that "firm action" is needed by the UN Security Council starting with bringing back the inspectors with full access. Australia asserted that "[w]e must remember that our goal remains disarming Iraq of its weapons of mass destruction. Apart from addressing the threat to international security posed by Iraq, we must avoid creating a precedent which other would-be proliferators might be tempted to exploit."

Egypt found Iraq's resumption of UN inspectors a positive step in its cooperation and hoped that this would lead to further "steps towards the lifting of sanctions that were imposed on Iraq over a decade ago." This could possibly lead to the bigger picture of a weapons of mass destruction free zone in the Middle East but the fate of it depends on the choices made by the international community and the Security Council.

- Melina De La Garza, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

## **8. Compliance - Nuclear Weapon States**

Several countries stated that, either through the NPT or the CTBT, more action is needed by the nuclear weapon states. Jamaica, for example, stated that "[m]ore needs to be done by the nuclear powers." Namibia described its disappointment with non-compliance to the 13 NPT steps by the nuclear weapon states. Ghana echoed Namibia's thoughts and said this issue is "relevant to the process of multilateralism in disarmament." Pakistan, with what might be seen as a hint of sarcasm, noted that "[t]he NPT nuclear weapon states are 'unequivocally' committed to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This commitment needs to be operationalized. Negotiations should commence on Nuclear Disarmament at the earliest in the Conference on Disarmament." (See also Egypt's comments in the context of the New Agenda Coalition, above.)

Both Lao People's Democratic Republic and India expressed their concern. Lao PDR commented "[t]he fact that some major power has updated its strategic defense doctrine against Non-Nuclear Weapon States is of particular concern. This move is obviously contradictory to the negative security assurances that have been provided by the Nuclear Weapon States."

India stated: "Until unequivocal undertakings given for the total elimination of nuclear arsenals are honoured, it will be necessary for all nuclear weapon States to take steps to reassure the world that they will reduce the risk of accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons."

Other states that mentioned compliance issues include Colombia, Iraq, Malawi, Myanmar, and Turkey.

- Melina De La Garza, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

## **9. Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty**

Australia, New Zealand and Mexico submitted a draft resolution [A/C.1/57/L.4](#) on the CTBT. The resolution is virtually identical to one which they introduced and was adopted at the 2000 UN General Assembly, the major differences being the increase in the number of states which have

signed and ratified the treaty, and a reference to the 2001 Conference on Measures to Facilitate the Entry into Force of the CTBT.

A large number of countries including Jamaica, Thailand, Venezuela, Australia, Yugoslavia, Russia, Brazil, Myanmar on behalf of ASEAN, Namibia, Lao, Kenya, Pakistan, Philippines, Israel, Cameroon, Nicaragua, Turkey, Belarus, Sri Lanka, Colombia stated the importance the CTBT has in the progress of nuclear disarmament. Russia "regards the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) as one of the basic instruments in the sphere of nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation, safeguarding strategic stability and security." Among the NWS and non-NPT states, Russia and Pakistan noted the importance to adhering to the moratorium on nuclear weapons tests until the CTBT is entered into force.

Australia highlighted the joint ministerial statement from Japan, the Netherlands and Australia in support of the CTBT (see last week's report). "The Declaration encouraged ongoing support for the development of the CTBT's verification machinery, adherence to the treaty, and set out an action plan to expedite entry into force of the Treaty." (See <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/n-america/us/pfmv0209/ctbt.html>)

- Nya Fleron, John Burroughs and Alyn Ware, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

## **10. Multilateralism**

A major theme of the first two weeks has been law-governed, treaty-based multilateralism as the key process for nonproliferation, disarmament and building global security. Notably, on October 9, South Africa, on behalf of more than 100 states members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a new draft resolution, "Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation" (A.C.1/57/L.10, see <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/AC157L10.html>).

The preamble explains the value of multilateralism, stating that "in the globalization era and the information revolution, arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament problems are more than ever the concern of all countries in the world, which are affected one way or another by these problems and therefore should have the possibility to participate in the negotiations that arise to tackle them." The preamble also declares "the need to further advance in the field of arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament on the basis of universal, multilateral, non-discriminatory negotiations." In a clear reference to U.S. rejection of or undermining of multilateral agreements as well as the current crisis over Iraq, the preamble expresses concern "about the continuous erosion of multilateralism in the field of arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament," and recognizes "that the resort to unilateral actions by the Member States in resolving their security concerns would jeopardize international peace and security and undermines confidence in the international security system as well as the foundations of the United Nations itself." The operational paragraphs affirm the value of multilateralism.

Countries emphasizing the importance of multilateralism during week two included Senegal, India, Thailand, Egypt, Australia, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Russia, Kenya, Myanmar, Tunisia, Namibia, Iraq, and Pakistan. Brazil, like South Africa a member of the New Agenda group, stated that "Given the need for stability and predictability, disarmament and non-proliferation of

weapons of mass destruction are more appropriately dealt with multilaterally and in a treaty-based framework." Australia stated that "we must ... remain resolute in our collective determination to strengthen multilateral mechanisms to meet the threat posed by WMD and their delivery systems. ... Multilateral mechanisms raise the bar against WMD proliferation by establishing norms and facilitating verification of compliance..." India stated that, "In dealing with problems of global reach and implications, we need to act collectively using non-discriminatory and transparent approaches in an inclusive manner." India should act on those words by signing and ratifying the Mine Ban Treaty, the CTBT, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

- Nya Fleron and John Burroughs, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

## **11. Nuclear Weapon Free Zones**

### **a) Southern Hemisphere and Adjacent Areas Nuclear Free Zone**

Brazil noted that the creation of NWFZs is "one of the most significant measures in the field of nuclear disarmament" and that it will again be submitting, together with New Zealand, a resolution on "Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas."

### **b) Middle East NWFZ**

Egypt announced that it would again submit a resolution "calling for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free-zone in the Middle East and another that calls upon Israel, the only state in the Middle East that has not yet acceded to the NPT, to accede to the Treaty." Egypt also linked current developments regarding Iraq with the wider goal of establishing a Middle East NWFZ and a Middle East zone free from WMD and delivery systems, and noted that such zones were specifically called for in UN Security Council Resolution 687 regarding Iraq's WMD.

A number of other countries primarily from the Middle East Region, including Bahrain, Iran, Libya, Lebanon and Yemen, called on Israel to accede to the NPT and agree to a Middle East NWFZ.

Regarding the draft resolution on the establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East, Israel stated that "This resolution has commanded consensus for over twenty years and while we have certain reservations regarding its language, we attach great importance to the annual endorsement of this idea."

Regarding the draft resolution calling on Israel to accede to the NPT, Israel noted that it was one sided as it singled Israel out. Israel believed that this "risk resolution" ignored the fact that the real risk "emanates from countries that, despite being members of the NPT, were and presumably are engaged in ongoing efforts to acquire nuclear weapons and their delivery systems." Israel also noted that a Middle East NWFZ can only be accomplished in the context of the establishment of a "comprehensive peace" between Israel and its neighbors.

### **c) Central Asian NWFZ**

A number of countries including Nepal, Haiti, Burkina Faso, Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Venezuela, Gabon, Myanmar, and Senegal welcomed the agreement to establish a nuclear weapons free zone in Central Asia and pointed out it being a very important step in the disarmament process. Myanmar welcomed as being of one of "a few gleams of light" and a "landmark achievement, when it materializes" being the first such zone in the northern hemisphere.

#### **d) South East Asian NWFZ**

Myanmar, on behalf of ASEAN States, reported on the establishment of the South East Asian NWFZ in 1997 but noted that the Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) have not yet acceded to the attached protocol whereby they would agree to honour the zone and not to threaten or use nuclear weapons within or against the territories contained within.

The NWS have been reluctant to sign because the zone includes the 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zones of the States parties, with implications for the transit of deployed nuclear weapons and the threat of their use.

Myanmar reported however that China has acceded and that there were consultations between ASEAN and the NWS in Hanoi in May 2001, which would hopefully continue.

- Alyn Ware and Nya Fleron, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

#### **12. US Russian Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions ("Moscow Treaty")**

Senegal, Egypt, Australia, Brazil, Russia, Myanmar on behalf of ASEAN, Lao, Kenya, Pakistan, Philippines, Georgia, Myanmar, Georgia, Turkey, Belarus, Sri Lanka, Colombia welcomed the treaty concluded by Russia and the United States in a May meeting in Moscow, but some countries including Senegal, Brazil, Kenya, and Pakistan had some reservations and concerns regarding long-term disarmament strategies. Australia showed optimism in stating that "US-Russian agreement on the Moscow Treaty is a tangible step towards realization of NPT disarmament objectives." On the other hand, Pakistan noted on the direction toward arms control and disarmament that "The Moscow Treaty constitutes a salutary first step in this direction in that it reduces the imminent threat posed by deployed nuclear weapons. However, the long term threat remains undiminished. Real threat reduction requires destruction of nuclear weapons."

Russia stated that it will ratify the Moscow Treaty by the end of the year. Russia observed that "Like any other agreements, the Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty has been made possible by the willingness of Russia and the United States to make mutual concessions and build new strategic relations in facing new threats, which they formalized in the Joint Declaration adopted at the same Summit, as well as to reaffirm close interrelation between strategic offensive and defensive weapons."

The United States characterized the Moscow Treaty as a rapidly negotiated agreement "to implement the largest reduction ever in deployed nuclear forces" to 1,700-2,200 by December 2012 in "a formal, long-lasting treaty". The United States stated that "once again" the US "has taken steps in accordance with Article VI."

- Nya Gregor Fleron and John Burroughs, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

### **13. Atomic Radiation/ Nuclear Materials**

#### **a) Nuclear materials transport**

Issues relating to the effects of atomic radiation are generally discussed in the Fourth Committee under the agenda topic "Effects of atomic radiation" and not in the first committee. However, some states raise the issue in the first committee because of the links with nuclear disarmament and also with the Non-Proliferation Treaty. In particular, concerns over the transshipment of nuclear waste over the world's waterways are sometimes aired.

The Dominican Republic, for example, expressed its concern over the need to protect the Caribbean sea from contamination. "For us, the Caribbean sea is our sea, is our geopolitical space, and this it identified full and totally with our lives...transportation of radioactive waste is a grave threat to the security, tourism and marine life, and the entire environment of the region."

Similarly, Jamaica pointed out that it is time for the international community "to consider the establishment of a comprehensive regulatory framework to promote state responsibility in areas dealing with disclosure, liability and compensation in the event of accidents during such transshipment."

The IAEA is responsible for the development of regulations concerning the transshipment of nuclear materials. Thailand, noted that at the IAEA General Conference in Vienna, "members of the international community attached high importance to measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear radiation, transport and waste safety."

#### **b) Depleted Uranium**

Iraq submitted a resolution, similar to one it introduced last year, on the effects of depleted uranium. Iraq noted that the use of depleted uranium weapons against them during the Gulf War has had severe consequences to the health of the Iraqi people.

- Alyn Ware and Nadira Narine, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

### **14. Biological and Chemical Weapons**

The second week of First Committee meetings once again saw the frequent mention of biological and chemical weapons, though little of substance was said. The danger of the possible use of BW and CW by terrorists was mentioned by a handful of states. Kenya asserted that the possible use of CW by terrorists "demand[s] Œ urgency in dealing with the matter." Colombia called for all states which possess BW and CW to destroy these weapons to insure that they do not fall into the hands of terrorists. Other states mentioning the possible use of BW and CW by terrorists were Belarus, Pakistan, and India.

Virtually all of the references to BW lamented the failure of the Fifth Review Conference of the

Biological Weapons Convention last November especially the fact that a verification protocol was not adopted and called for a more successful Review Conference next month. Thailand went so far as to say, "The failure of the 5th Review Conference of the BWC last November to produce substantive results has potentially placed the BWC regime in jeopardy." On the more optimistic side of things Sri Lanka named the upcoming BWC Review Conference as "another opportunity to sustain the multilateral system of disarmament and non-proliferation." BW were also referred to by Myanmar (for ASEAN), Ukraine, Chile, Pakistan, Australia, Jamaica (for the Caribbean Community), India, Yugoslavia, Russia, Laos, and Bahrain.

Very little was said about CW. Other than expressions of general support for the Chemical Weapons Convention (voiced by Brazil, noting that the CWC is a well-crafted instrument that should be used as a model for other disarmament treaties, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, India, Yugoslavia, Russia, Kenya, and Bahrain) nothing was said except for a call by Ukraine, Colombia, Australia, and Myanmar (for ASEAN) for all states that have not yet acceded to the CWC to do so.

-Daniel Shank Cruz, NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace, and Security

## **15. Conventional Arms, Small Arms and Light Weapons, and Land Mines**

### *Small Arms and Light Weapons*

Various states continued to stress the importance of the implementation of the Program of Action (PoA) sighting it as one of the highlights of the year. **Myanmar** on behalf of the **ASEAN** countries and **Kenya** however, voiced their dissatisfaction with regard to the commitment of states towards implementation of the PoA, specifically with regard to strict control over private ownership of small arms and prevention of supplies of arms to non-state groups.

**Myanmar, Egypt, Australia, Kenya, Thailand** and the **ICRC** noted the importance of the PoA implementation as the 2003 biennial meeting to assess progress approaches.

**Russia** stressed the need for "a comprehensive approach to under the UN leadership to the SALW proliferation problem". It also emphasized the urgent need for all states to promote regional and international cooperation in line with the PoA.

**Kenya** praised the PoA on SALW adopted last year saying that it "was a big step in placing the matter on the international agenda and especially in the search for solutions to the grave problems posed by the weapons". It was also noted that the Nairobi Declaration, a sub-regional initiative, was a result of the support by member states. The DDA's fact-finding mission to Kenya, the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region was a positive move towards strengthening the facilitation of the smoother implementation of the PoA in the region.

**Thailand** outlined steps that it has taken as follow-up to the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons. It has set up a national coordinating body to ensure effective implementation of the PoA. Thailand also actively participates in the UN's Group of Governmental Experts that is assisting the Secretary General on a feasibility study of developing an international instrument to trace illicit small arms and light weapons.

**Namibia** emphasized the importance of the UN Workshop on Transparency in Armaments that was held in Windhoek in June 2002 as a positive step in creating awareness and participation in arms transparency instruments at the regional level. A national Conference on SALW currently taking place in Windhoek has encouraged national debate that aims to strengthen firearms laws and regulations in compliance with regional and international agreements and commitments.

The **ICRC** representative decried the ease of acquisition of firearms in many regions of the world and the resulting human costs of the unregulated availability of such weapons. With reference to last year's Conference on Illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons, he noted that "we urge the states to review their laws and policies governing the transfer and availability of arms and ammunition, with a view to limiting access to arms to those who are likely to violate international humanitarian laws"

**India** reiterated its commitment to working on and chairing the panel on SALW that she chairs. The panel's aim this year is to deal with the issue of marking and record keeping for the tracing of illicit arms.

**Bahrain** welcomed regional initiatives aimed at eliminating trafficking that fuels wars and conflicts. With the elimination of conflict, effort could be directed to the development process in the war-torn countries.

**Jamaica** noted the "inter-linkage between the traffic in illicit arms and light weapons, the drug trade, terrorism and organized crime that poses challenges to social security, stability and economic development in the Caribbean sub-region". It was also pointed out that there is "need of an effective regime to control the supply of small arms to developing countries and in particular to countries in situation of conflict. Of great concern is the inadequacy of the existing regulation and the relative ease with which small arms can be bought and sold and enter the contraband trade".

### ***Landmines***

**Australia** noted the strengthening of the Ottawa convention on antipersonnel mines that has been ratified and signed by 130 countries. **Thailand** has offered to host a meeting of state parties in September next year that which help to raise the profile of landmines in the Asia Pacific region. **Thailand** has hosted two regional seminars (in November 2001 and May 2002) on Anti Personnel Mines (APM) as a prelude to hosting the Fifth Member States Parties to the Ottawa Convention in September 2003.

The importance of the Second Review Conference on Certain Conventional Weapons in December last year, was a positive step in raising awareness of the adverse consequences of explosive remnants of war (ERW) amongst various states. A Group of Governmental Experts to address the issue of ERW and Mines Other Than Anti-Personnel Mines (MOTAPM) was a brainchild of the CCW. **India** has played a great role in the having ratified the Amended Protocol on Mines.

**Namibia** and the **ICRC** praised the progress that has been made towards the enforcement of the Ottawa convention that has caused untold suffering in the Southern African region. It was also

noted that all member states of the South African Development Community (SADC) sub-region have ratified the Mine Ban Treaty. The ICRC looks forward to hosting a meeting of States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Moscow next month to consider the challenges and promise of the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti Personnel Mines.

- Peter Idwasi, Quaker United Nations Office

### ***UN Register of Conventional Arms***

This week Belarus, Israel, and Yugoslavia mentioned the Register of Conventional Arms. Yugoslavia said "[a]s of 2001, it has been submitting its reports to the UN Register on conventional arms and has provided information on its defense expenditures, on the basis of the GA resolution on transparency in armament, which my country supports."

Israel said that, "[w]e note with particular satisfaction that this is the tenth year of the UN Register and that more than one hundred and sixty countries have participated in its reporting procedure. Israel's record in these regards can be compared favourably with any country in the Middle East and its respect for its international obligations has remained steadfast and consistent."

- Melina De La Garza, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

### ***AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL PRESS RELEASE: 10 October 2002***

#### **UN: tougher measures needed on export of small arms and light weapons**

In an open letter to the United Nations Security Council ahead of the Open Debate on Small Arms and Light Weapons which will be held on 11 October, Amnesty International called for tougher measures to control the export and use of small arms and light weapons.

"Whilst we welcome the attention given to this important subject by the UN Security Council and the UN Secretary-General in his recent report, we are nevertheless concerned that the UN's recommendations on this subject do not go far enough on the key areas of supply and misuse of small arms" Amnesty International said.

Amnesty International believes that the Security Council should *explicitly* urge States when establishing export control measures, to include mechanisms to ensure that small arms and light weapons are not exported to countries unless it can be demonstrated that such arms transfers will not contribute to serious human rights violations and/or violations of international humanitarian law.

In particular, where there is no embargo on arms exports to parties in armed conflict, export controls based on the upholding of international human rights and international humanitarian law are absolutely vital. Amnesty International, together with a Commission of Nobel Laureates, has drawn up a draft Arms Treaty based on existing law which would require states to regulate arms transactions according to international law.

The misuse of small arms and light weapons that already exists in areas of conflict also needs to be tackled. Amnesty International believes that the Security Council should urge Member States to base their public security and law enforcement systems upon the established principles of international standards on the use of force and firearms, such as the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials. All too often Member States do not provide sufficient training, oversight and accountability mechanisms to ensure that these standards are adhered to.

The Security Council should call on the international community to provide assistance to states undergoing post-conflict reconstruction to ensure that these systems are established. It should also commit itself to including the development of these systems in United Nations peacekeeping operation mandates where appropriate.

Amnesty International would also like to see the Security Council take steps to ensure transparency around transfers of small arms and light weapons. In particular Amnesty International believes that the Security Council should explicitly call on Member States to include detailed information of arms transfers in regional registers as well as in the UN Register of Conventional Arms and the United Nations standardized instrument for reporting military expenditures. States should be urged to publish comprehensive and detailed annual reports on arms transfers and identify and set up mechanisms to ensure effective parliamentary scrutiny of their arms transfer policy. The Security Council should also call on Member States to cooperate to establish systems for adequate and reliable marking and tracing of arms.

Finally, Amnesty International calls on the Security Council to urge Member States to maintain strict national registration of each arms manufacturer, dealer, broker, transporter and financier, even where they are only arranging deliveries through "third countries". Licences for production, export, brokerage, transport of small arms and for financing these activities should only be issued to those on this register. Those convicted of criminal offences involving money laundering, trafficking and firearms-related violence should be removed from the register.

For more information please call Amnesty International's press office in London, UK, on +44 20 7413 5566 Amnesty International, 1 Easton St., London WC1X 0DW. web:

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## **16. Export Controls**

Several states spoke in the First Committee on the importance of export controls of weapons of all categories, including small arms and light weapons (SALW), conventional weapons, missiles and weapons of mass destruction. Export control was often mentioned in the context of multilateral efforts and international co-operation, often as a means to address terrorism and illicit trade. **Republic of Korea, September 30:** "The more non-state actors become engaged in the transfer of materials and technologies, and the more diversified such transfers become in their patterns, the greater the necessity becomes for States Parties to enforce export controls at the national and global levels."

Exports controls were also referred to as a tool for enhancing general transparency and

confidence-building efforts. **European Union, September 30:** "The [European] Union reiterates its call on all States to submit timely returns of their imports and exports to the [UN] Register [of Conventional Arms], including, to further increase transparency and strengthen the value of the Register, information on military holdings and procurement through national production. The EU also reiterates its support for an expanded Register, for its scope to be extended as quickly as possible and for its universalization"

Unfortunately, when discussing export controls for any categories of weapons, the notion of "**disarmament**" is often left out of the discussion. One example is missiles, which does not currently have any sort of non-proliferation regime. The recent report which the panel of governmental experts produced a report on the subject of Missiles in all its aspects, which lacks any discussion of eliminating these delivery vehicles of both conventional and non-conventional weapons.

(A/57/229 <http://daccess-ods.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/493/38/PDF/N0249338.pdf?OpenElement>).

A concern expressed by some states was on the inadequacy of current export control measures, especially regarding dual-use technologies, meaning technologies which could be used for either civilian or military purposes. Some states noted that export regimes tend to be discriminatory in nature. **Brazil, October 9:** "While further refining and strengthening mechanisms to address the security concerns derived from the question of missiles, the international community should bear in mind the legitimate aspirations of all States to reap the benefits of peaceful uses of space technologies."

**India, October 7:** "There has been in recent years an excessive reliance on export controls, in the name of non-proliferation, by select groups of countries. While such measures have not been effective, denial of so called dual-use technology and equipment have done immense damage to the peaceful developmental efforts of developing countries in a number of spheres of economic activity. There is a need for an effective and transparent system of export controls that would conform to the objectives of nonproliferation without affecting applications of these technologies."

International defense export control regimes depend upon each state voluntarily adapting its export control measures to comply with a shared purpose. These export control regimes are designed to limit the proliferation of technologies that could threaten the security of states<sup>1</sup> party to the control agreements.

Export control regimes include the following:

- 1. The European Code of Conduct- 1998:** Establishes criteria for conventional arms transfers and provides for consultation procedures to promote convergence of national arms export policies.
- 2. Wassenaar Arrangement 1996:** The Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies has the purpose to prevent destabilising accumulations of arms and specified dual use technologies.
- 3. EU Dual Use Regulation - 1995:** The EU system is the first step toward creating a common

system to regulate the export of dual-use goods outside the EU.

**4. Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) 1987:** The MTCR is an informal non-treaty based (voluntary arrangement) export control regime with the aim of limiting the spread of missiles and missile technology.

**5. Australia Group 1985:** an informal group whose objective is to limit the transfer of equipment used in the production of chemical, or biological, weapons

**6. Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) - 1978:** A forum for discussing and co-ordinating export control policies with the objective of averting the acquisition of nuclear weapons by non-nuclear weapon states.

**7. Zangger Committee - 1974:** The Zangger Committee have agreed to a list of items which would, if exported to a non-nuclear weapon state that was not party to the NPT, trigger the application of International Atomic Agency (IAEA) safeguards.

- Emily Schroeder, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

## **17. UN Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education**

On Wednesday, October 9, Miguel Marin-Bosch, Mexican Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, introduced Draft Resolution A/57/C.1/L.7 on the United Nations Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education. The Study was initiated in 2000 by a consensus resolution of the UN General Assembly, in order to ascertain current practices in disarmament and non-proliferation education and make recommendations for its extension and enhancement. The study was prompted by concerns at the severe lack of progress in disarmament, a belief in the integral relationship between disarmament and international security, and an understanding that improved education in this area would help considerably.

A group of governmental experts with the assistance of the Department for Disarmament Affairs considered the area over a period of two years and prepared a report which was circulated by the UN Secretary-General in August 2002 (A/57/124). The report focuses mostly on recommendations for governments, UN bodies, academic institutions and civil society. Miguel Marin Bosch, who also served as Chair of the Experts Group, noted the significance of the study "What we have sought to do is nothing short of influencing the educational process of coming generations."

New Zealand Prime Minister Helen Clark, in a statement sent for the launch of the report said, "the need for this study is all too obvious. Despite the Cold War ending nearly 13 years ago, there is a proliferation of a staggering number and variety of weapons from small handguns to weapons of mass destruction. Education on how to curb and reverse this trend is urgently required."

([http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/speeches/2/NZ\\_PM\\_dis\\_ed.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/speeches/2/NZ_PM_dis_ed.html))

A positive trend in the process of the study was that it developed extensive collaboration between different departments of the UN, governments and NGOs, and this will continue as these sectors work together to implement the recommendations. Another highlight of the report is that it emphasizes innovative and effective methods of teaching no less important for disarmament and nonproliferation education than traditional information sharing methods. It thus recommends "computer-based learning, model UN programs, other role-playing, simulation

games, dance, song, theatre, puppetry, poetry, photography, origami, visual art and creative writing, to name a few."

The public launch of the report which included presentations by Miguel Marin Bosch, Betty Reardon (Columbia Teachers' College), Jayantha Dhanapala, James Tanis (Bougainville People's Congress) and William Potter Monterey Institute of International Studies). James Tanis, in describing the peace and disarmament education process which has helped restore peace to Bougainville after a civil war, noted that "Disarmament is not just of the weapons but must also be of the heart and mind. Without disarmament of the heart and mind, people will always find weapons whether it be matches, or an airplane of fuel or their finger on the nuclear button." (See also the summary of the related Roundtable Discussion below.)

In an institution where many reports come and go, the enthusiasm of the UN departments, delegates and NGOs about this report is unusual. Marin Bosch, who is no newcomer to the UN Disarmament field, noted that for him, this is one of the few initiatives that have made a big difference. "The experts who prepared the Study opted for a different method of work and a novel approachŠ the Study could mark a turning point not only in the way the United Nations works but also in its ability to influence the lives of the peoples represented here."

Prime Minister Helen Clark appealed "to everyone, and especially governments, to make every effort to implement the recommendations." Marin Bosch, heeding this call, used the occasion to announce his decision to leave his current post and devote himself fully to teaching disarmament education.

The UN Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education is available at <http://disarmament.un.org/education/>

- Alyn Ware, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

### ***UN Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education: Roundtable Discussion***

In advance of the public launch and presentation of the UN Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education, the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs (DDA), the Government of Mexico, and the Hague Appeal for Peace Global Campaign for Peace Education sponsored a roundtable discussion with educators, students, representatives of NGOs and UN officials from around the world on Wednesday, October 9. James Paul of the Global Policy Forum chaired. Michael Cassandra, Chief of the Monitoring, Database and Information Branch at DDA and Secretary of the Group of Experts noted that the Study is "short on analyses" but "long on recommendations." He added that the Study includes an emphasis on gender issues and on peace education.

Camillo Gonzalez Passo, president of Indepaz, Colombia, observed that education in this field must be based on a recognition of the right to peace, and that education for disarmament and the culture of peace and non-violence are valuable strategies in these critical times given the resurgence of terrorism and security concepts that "subordinate human freedom." Daniela Rozgonova, Chief of the Public Information Section, Legal and External Affairs Division at the CTBTO (the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Organization) said that the Study gives new energy to the issue but will require follow up. In the context CTBTO has identified various possible actions and will create a new section on its website for this issue.

Natalie Goldring of the Program on Global Security and Disarmament at the University of Maryland presented a "Global Guide to Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education" (see [www.bsos.umd.edu/pgsd](http://www.bsos.umd.edu/pgsd)) and noted three key words: recommit, renovate, and renew. She also stressed the importance of strong NGO-UN links. Kathleen Sullivan of Educators for Social Responsibility (New York Metro) echoed the NGO role in implementing the ideas of the study, but commented that lack of funding is one of the hitches for NGOs and the DDA in carrying out the Study's recommendations. She also demonstrated the "Fact Fiction Freeze Frame" game that she uses in speaking to New York high schools to help students learn to distinguish between fact and opinion.

Dania Diaz, one of two New York City high school seniors at the Roundtable observed that the Study overlooked the importance of peer education, adding that the influence of teenagers on each other is greater than the influence of adults, and that today's teenagers are oblivious to nuclear dangers. Lutful Sanju, another high school senior said that it is unfortunate that we have a need for disarmament, adding that a better world is possible but it requires disarmament education.

Cora Weiss, president of the Hague Appeal for Peace, said that it is unfortunate the Security Council is not in the room since this Study is the most positive thing happening today. She mentioned the joint pilot project of the Hague Appeal for Peace and DDA in four countries to sustain the removal of weapons through peace education. Alyn Ware described the collaborative work of the Peace Foundation in Aotearoa/New Zealand with the government for peace education, as well as peace and disarmament education for Parliamentarians.

William Potter, Director of the Center for Nonproliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies, discussed the importance of developing critical thinking - learning how to think rather than what to think. He also underscored the nonproliferation aspect of the study. Narinder Kakr of the University for Peace said that they are thinking of developing courses on this issue at the Master's level as well as mid-career short courses. He also mentioned the roles of women, youth, and civil society generally. The Experts' Group participant from Poland, Beata Peksa-Krawiec stressed that nuclear weapon states have the responsibility to carry out the Study's recommendations.

- Merav Datan, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

## **18. Disarmament and Development**

Prior to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg last August, **Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs Dhanapala** called upon "all participants at the Johannesburg Summit to recognize that the twin global problems of overarmament and underdevelopment,<sup>1</sup> identified at the 1987 Conference, remain very much with us today." Noting that global military expenditures are approaching Cold War spending levels - having risen to \$850 billion annually - Dhanapala reiterated the importance of investing our precious financial,

material and human resources into development, not armaments.

However, prior to that, in July 2002, the **Secretary-General** in his report on the relationship between disarmament and development proposed the following:

*Member States consider the establishment of a group of governmental experts to undertake a review of the relationship between disarmament and development in the current international context as well as the future role of the Organization in this connection.*

In response to what he called "only an attenuated programme of activities" on the development-disarmament front, the Secretary-General noted the financial constraints on the UN and appeared to be stepping away from this issue.

Nonetheless, the **Chairman of the First Committee** addressed the connection between the rise of military expenditures and the problems of human poverty and underdevelopment. Quoting the *1987 Report of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development*, he said, "a growing recognition that both overarmament and underdevelopment constitute threats to international peace and security."

Several countries - ranging from developing to developed, from **Cuba** to **Japan** - mentioned the importance of sustainable development and called for the funds used for military purposes to be directed towards development. **The Rio Group** also mentioned the *San Jose Declaration*, a plan calling for the reduction of military expenditures that will enable them to allocate funds specifically for sustainable development projects.

Some further interesting statements from the First Committee regarding development and disarmament:

**Jamaica:** "World military expenditures have been increasing since 1998, reversing the trend of reduction over the previous 10 years. For the year 2001 there was a significant increase which is even expected to exceed the estimate provided by SIPRI of 839 billion US dollars."

"We need an effective regime to control the supply of small arms to developing countries and in particular to countries in situations of conflict. Of great concern is the inadequacy of existing regulation and the relative ease with which small arms can be bought and sold and enter the contraband trade."

**Thailand:** "It is therefore essential that developing countries have ready access to technical assistance so that they may build their capacities to ensure greater nuclear safety in the development of research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes."

"We also ask that member states make good on their commitments to provide technical and financial assistance in order for all States to have the requisite capacity to implement effectively the PoA [Programme of Action]."

**India:** In addressing export control, India said "denial of so called dual-use technology and

equipment have done immense damage to the peaceful developmental efforts of developing countries in a number of spheres of economic activity. There is a need for an effective and transparent system of export controls that would conform to the objectives of non-proliferation without affecting peaceful applications of these technologies. There is no place for discriminatory mechanisms that deprive developing countries of the benefits of path-breaking scientific and technological developments."

**Brazil:** "Latin America and the Caribbean countries traditionally present one of the lowest levels of military expenditure. The commitment of our region to peace and disarmament is reflected in a number of regional and sub-regional instruments that attest to our common purpose of integration and development."

**Lao People's Democratic Republic:** "The root causes of instability and conflicts, above all poverty, ought to be dealt with in a more responsible manner. Only by doing so, we will be able to gradually build a world filled with peace and free from the threats of weapons of mass destruction."

- Amy Marsman, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

**Reaching Critical Will**

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I N T H I S I S S U E=20

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Choose Hope and Change the World  
By David Krieger

The political leaders of the most powerful nation that the world has ever known are beating on the drums of war, as they pursue perpetual war against terrorism, against the Taliban and now against Iraq. These men, flush with power, seek regime change in Iraq. They have decided that it is time that Saddam must go, regardless of the cost in lives of Iraqis and of young Americans who will be sent to fight and die.

If the Bush-Cheney-Rumsfeld team has its way, we Americans will see the face of Saddam on every Iraqi man, woman and child. They will become our targets, the collateral damage of the bombs we drop from 30,000 feet. They will serve as both the enemy and those we liberate with our bombs. They will be the victims of our arrogance. Their deaths and injuries will be the cause of the next cadres of terrorists who rise up after we have injured and killed their loved ones and destroyed their homes and families. The new terrorists who are created by this war will make us the victims of the hubris of our political leaders.

War no longer has a place on our planet, and we must stop preparing for war. We must stop squandering our resources on tools of destruction. We must demand that the \$850 billion now spent on the world's military forces be spent instead on meeting human needs. If human needs are met and principles of justice among all peoples are adhered to, there will be no need for war, and the need for defense will atrophy.

Write to the President and to your Congressional representatives today, and tell them that war against Iraq is an unacceptable solution and that they must find peaceful means through the United Nations and international law to end our impasse with Iraq so that innocent Iraqis and Americans will not be killed and more terrorists will not be created. Send more letters to your newspapers and talk about this with your friends. You can find a sample letter and contact information on the Foundation's website at <http://www.wagingpeace.org/new/getinvolved/index.htm>.

## United Nations Security Council Resolutions Currently Being Violated by Countries Other than Iraq

By Stephen Zunes

In its effort to justify its planned invasion of Iraq, the Bush administration has emphasized the importance of enforcing UN Security Council resolutions. However, in addition to the dozen or so resolutions currently being violated by Iraq, a conservative estimate reveals that there are an additional 91 Security Council resolutions that are also currently being violated by countries other than Iraq. This revealing list of violations raises serious questions regarding the Bush administration's insistence that it is motivated by a duty to preserve the credibility of the United Nations, particularly since the vast majority of the governments violating UN Security Council resolutions are close allies of the United States.

(Stephen Zunes <[stephen@coho.org](mailto:stephen@coho.org)> is a University of San Francisco professor and Middle East editor of Foreign Policy In Focus [www.fpif.org](http://www.fpif.org).)

Read the article in its entirety online at: <http://www.2Efpif.2Eorg/commentary/2002/0210unres.2Ehtml>

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has produced a briefing on Iraq which can be viewed online at <http://www.2Ecnduk.2Eorg/briefing/iraq.2Ehtm>

## ACTION

The Bush administration's push to wage war on Iraq must be actively opposed. A military invasion of Iraq is illegal under international law, unnecessary given the diplomatic alternatives, and against the best interests of US and global security. War will result in the deaths of young American men and women and Iraqi civilians, including innocent children. US citizens and individuals from the international community must make their voices heard in opposition to a war against Iraq.

A vote on the war resolution is expected in the US House of Representatives Thursday October 10, and in the US Senate by late Thursday or Friday. Though Senator Robert Byrd (D-WV) made a commendable effort to delay the vote in the Senate, his attempts were unfortunately defeated. Please contact your representative and senators and urge them to vote against the war resolution.

1. Call the Congressional Switchboard at 202-225-3121 and have them connect you to your senator's or representative's office.

2. Tell the office staffer that you urge your senator or representative to oppose the war resolution.

Remember, the actions of members of Congress like Senator Byrd indicate that your voices are being heard.

95. If you are not a US citizen your actions are still important.

1. Tell your national government not to support US aggression against Iraq.

2. Write a letter to US President Bush telling him that you oppose a US war on Iraq and send it to The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20500, The United States. Send a copy of this letter to Secretary of State Colin Powell at U.S. Department of State, 2201 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20520.

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## NUCLEAR SECURITY

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### Cuba to Sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

Cuba announced on 14 September that it would sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) as a contribution to peace in the post-September 11 world. Cuban Foreign Minister Felipe Perez Roque said his country had not signed the treaty before because it preserved a club of nuclear powers to exist with no commitment to disarmament. Roque stated, "As a sign of the

clear political will of the Cuban government and its commitment to a effective process of disarmament that guarantees world peace, our country has decided to adhere to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty=94=20

Cuba also announced it will ratify the Latin American and Caribbean nuclear free zone agreement, known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco=2E According to Roque, although Cuba signed the treaty in 1995, it has not ratified it due to the hostility of the US, the hemisphere's only nuclear power=2E=20

Cuba has offered to cooperate on terrorism with the US since the events of September 11, 2001=2E However, Roque said Washington had ignored its proposals=2E The US has enforced economic sanctions against Cuba for four decades and keeps Havana on a list of states that sponsor terrorism, along with Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, Syria and North Korea=2E Roque said that Cuba firmly opposed what now seems to be an "inevitable" war against Iraq and warned that the United Nations would lose credibility if the United States imposed such a war on the UN Security Council=2E Roque said it would mean "the birth of a century of unilateralism and the forced retirement of the United Nations=2E=94

(source: Reuters; 14 September 2002)

### Bush Outlines Doctrine of Striking First

On 20 September, the Bush administration published its first comprehensive rationale for shifting American military strategy toward pre-emptive action against hostile states and terrorist groups developing weapons of mass destruction=2E The strategy document also states for the first time that the US will never allow its military supremacy to be challenged the way it was during the Cold War=2E

The 33-page document, entitled "The National Security Strategy of the United States," is one that every president is required to submit to Congress=2E It is the first comprehensive explanation of the administration's foreign policy, from defense strategy to global warming=2E The document undermines the Nonproliferation Treaty in favor of a doctrine of "counterproliferation," in reference to everything from missile defense to forcibly dismantling weapons or their components=2E The document also declares that the strategies of containment and deterrence, cornerstones of American policy since the 1940's, are all but dead=2E According to the document, there is no way in this changed world to deter those who "hate the United States and everything for which it stands=2E"

One of the most striking statements in the document is "that the president has no intention of allowing any foreign power to catch up with the huge lead the United States has opened since the fall of the Soviet Union more than a decade ago=2E" The document continues, "Our forces will be strong enough to dissuade potential adversaries from pursuing a military buildup in hopes of surpassing, or equaling, the power of the United States=2E"=20=

Administration officials who worked on the strategy for months call the document a maturation and an explanation of Mr=2E Bush's vision for the exercise of America power after 20 months in office, integrating the military, economic and moral levers he holds=2E=94 The document argues that whi=

le the United States will seek allies in the battle against terrorism, "we will not hesitate to act alone, if necessary, to exercise our right of self-defense by acting pre-emptively"=20

The new document celebrates President Bush's decision last year to abandon the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty because it impeded American efforts to build a missile defense system=2E It also claims that nonproliferation agreements have failed to prevent Iran, North Korea, Iraq and other countries from obtaining weapons of mass destruction, and says that the United States will never subject its citizens to the newly created International Criminal Court, "whose jurisdiction does not extend to Americans"=2E" (source: New York Times; 19 September 2002)

Russia Proposes Beginning Talks on Missile Defense and Strategic Reductions

In a statement issued on 25 September, Russia proposed that Russian-US working parties on missile defense and strategic offensive arms reductions hold meetings in Moscow in late October or early November=2E The working parties were set up during the visit of Russian Foreign and Defense Minister Igor Ivanov and Sergei Ivanov to Washington in September=2E According to the statement, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Yakovenko also proposed that Moscow and Washington begin talks on military activities in space, although he did specify a date for such talks=2E=20 (source: AFP; 25 September 2002)=20

Holdout Nations Urged to Ratify CTBT

On 14 September, eighteen nations urged holdout governments including the US, China, India, Pakistan and North Korea to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), a treaty they said was vital to ensuring world peace and security=2E The CTBT was opened for signature in 1996=2E Since then, 165 states have signed it and 93 of those have ratified it=2E However, before it can enter into force, it must be ratified by 44 states deemed nuclear weapons-capable=2E To date, 31 of those 44, including France, Russia and the UK, have signed and ratified the treaty, but to enter into force, it must be ratified by 13 more states=2E=20

In a statement issued after a meeting of foreign ministers, the 18 governments stated, "The prevention of the proliferation of materials, technologies and knowledge which can be used for weapons of mass destruction is one of the most important challenges the world is facing today=2E We affirm that the CTBT has an essential role to play in strengthening global peace and security=2E This role should be recognized by all of us=2E=94 Among the 18 governments meeting on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly were Australia, France, Japan, Jordan, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, and the UK=2E

The US signed but turned its back on the CTBT, claiming that it could threaten the safety of US and Russian nuclear arsenals=2E Some aides to President Bush have gone so far as to say that the reliability and safety of nuclear weapons can not be assured without testing=2E India and Pakistan, which have been on the brink of war for the last few years, and North Korea =

have neither signed nor ratified the treaty=2E China has also signed but = not ratified the treaty=2E Algeria, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of C= ongo, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Israel and Vietnam have also signed but not = ratified the pact=2E=20

In remarks to the General Assembly, Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov u= rged governments to =93universalize=94 the CTBT, arguing the risk of nucle= ar arms and other weapons of mass destruction falling into the hands of te= rrorists =93multiplies the destructive potential of international terroris= m=2E=94 Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi said Japan intended to = ask the assembly to adopt a resolution laying out =93a path to the total e= limination of nuclear weapons=94 and would also continue to press for the = CTBT to enter into force=2E =20  
(source: Reuters; 14 September 2002)

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## MISSILES & MISSILE DEFENSE=20

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### Iran Successfully Test Fires Missile

On 6 September, Iran successfully test fired the Fateh 110 A, a new ballis= tic missile that experts say might be capable of carrying a nuclear warhea= d=2E State-run television reports called the missile "one the most accura= te surface-to-surface missiles manufactured in the world=2E" No details we= re given on when or where in Iran the test was conducted nor was the missi= le's range revealed=2E Inaugurating the production of the new missile, Def= ense Minister Rear Admiral Ali Shamkhani, described Iran's missile program= as a "deterrent" aimed at "bringing the security of Iran's borders to a m= aximum level=2E"

According to Doug Richardson, editor of the authoritative Jane's Missiles = and Rockets, the Fateh 110 A missile may be based on the Chinese DF-11 A m= issile, which has a range of 186 to 248 miles and is capable of carrying n= uclear warheads=2E If that range is accurate, Iran would be able to fire = the new missile well within the borders of Iraq, Turkey and Afghanistan, b= ut not Israel=2E =20

Iran has already built a number of missiles, including the Shahab-3 which = was first tested in 1998 and has a range of 810 miles, capable of reaching= Israel and U=2ES troops stationed in the region=2E The Shahab-3 is based = on the North Korean No Dong missile=2E Iran is believed to have received = missile technology from Russia, China and North Korea, but the Tehran gove= rnment has denied this assertion=2E  
(source: AP; 6 September 2002)

### Pakistan Conducts Missile Test

Still locked in a military stand-off with India, Pakistan announced that i= t successfully test-fired a medium-range ballistic missile on 4 and 8 Octo= ber=2E Analysts said the test was partly a message that Pakistan's militar= y was capable of defending the country at a time of increased tension with= India=2E The missile, named Hatf-IV (Shaheen-1), has a range of 430 mile= s and can carry a 2,200 lb warhead=2E

Tension between the nuclear-armed rivals rose again in recent weeks as India holds its own state elections in the disputed region of Kashmir. Pakistan and India have amassed some million troops along their border since an attack on India's parliament last December that New Delhi blamed on Pakistan-backed militants. The two countries came close to war in June after an attack on an army camp in Kashmir, the disputed region over which they have fought two of their three wars. (source: Reuters; 4 & 8 October 2002)

### India Test-Fires Trident Surface-to-Air Missile

On 24 September, India successfully test-fired its most sophisticated short-range missile, the Trishul, from a missile range in the eastern state of Orissa on the country's east coast. The Trishul, which means Trident, is an indigenously developed surface-to-air missile and was developed by the Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) for the Indian military. The missile has a nine kilometer (5.58 mile) range and can carry a 15 kilogram (33 pound) warhead.

India's tank-busting Nag missile is in its final stage of development while anti-aircraft Akash (Sky) and Trishul missiles are being flight-tested. India has built an array of ballistic missiles, such as Prithvi (Earth) and Agni (Fire), which can carry nuclear warheads to targets ranging from 250 to 2,500 kilometres (155 to 1,550 miles). India is also believed to be secretly developing the Sagarika (Oceanic), a longer-range cruise missile that can be fired from submarines to strike land and ocean-based targets with thermo-nuclear warheads. (source: AFP; 24 September 2002)

### US Army Awards \$626 Million Contract for Missile Site

Kwajalein Range Services, a new company formed by Bechtel Corp. and Lockheed Martin, was awarded a \$626 million contract for the Pacific site where they operate the Kwajalein Atoll-Ronald Reagan Test Site. The Army Space and Missile Defense Command conducts missile tests at the atoll located in the Marshall Islands. The four-year contract, announced on 25 September, could be worth as much as \$2.5 billion if extended to its maximum length of 15 years.

Kwajalein Range Services will continue to operate the Kwajalein Atoll-Ragan Test Site, and some 2,600 contractors will provide everything from air transportation to garbage pickup for the atoll, where about 100 Army personnel are based. Missile interceptors are fired from the atoll at target missiles launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. Raytheon Co. previously operated the Kwajalein facility. (source: AFP; 25 September 2002)

\*\*\*\*\*  
NUCLEAR MATTERS  
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### Russian Legislator Raises Concerns About Osmium-187 Smuggling

On 12 September, a Russian legislator warned of an upsurge in illicit trafficking of osmium-187, which he said could be used in nuclear terrorism=2E=

However, some international nuclear experts have dismissed osmium, a member of the platinum metals group, as useful only to con artists eager to make a quick buck=2E=20

Two plants in the former Soviet Union mine osmium: Norilsk Nickel, in Russia's Arctic North, and the Kazakhmys plant in the Central Asian nation of Kazakhstan=2E Viktor Ilyukhin, a Communist member of the Duma, Russia's lower house of parliament, stated the Kazakh plant had become "one of the biggest suppliers of osmium on the black market=2E" He and a group of experts said that because it is so compact and hard to detect it makes a perfect material for terrorists, and he suggested that a Russian company take over Kazakhmys to ensure better monitoring of its activities=2E=20

Russian security services seized osmium-187 earlier this year from would-be sellers in three Russian cities--Moscow, St=2E Petersburg and Volgograd=2E=

According to Ilyukhin, osmium peddlers traveled from Kazakhstan to Chechnya via Moscow in mid-July seeking buyers=2E=20

While the isotope is very expensive, costing some \$200,000 a gram (0=2E035=ounce), according to experts it is "politically accessible=2E=94 Osmium is also not on the list of substances banned under international nuclear nonproliferation agreements=2E That may be due to the fact that, according to international experts, it has no nuclear applications=2E George Anzelon, who runs the illicit trafficking database at the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, stated, =93It has no fission properties for use in a nuclear explosion, so there's no obvious reason why osmium-187 ever should have become this legendary scam material that it has become=2E=94 (source: AP; 12 September 2002)

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#### NUCLEAR WASTE

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#### Russia Pledges to Tackle Nuclear Waste, Solutions Remain Unclear =20

Russian authorities have pledged to build new storage facilities to tackle the country's nuclear waste mess and import waste from overseas=2E On 17 September, Russia's Minister of Atomic Energy Alexander Rumyantsev was quoted by the official RIA news agency as saying that Russia has started construction of a new waste storage facility with a capacity of 33,000 tons=2E=

Although Rumyantsev did not reveal the location of the new storage facility, there is speculation that it is in the Krasnoyarsk region of Siberia and that it is being built as an extension of existing major facilities=2E=20

Russia's largest waste storage facility, Krasnoyarsk-26, has only about 3,000 tons of unused capacity=2E Minatom, Russia's Atomic Energy Ministry, wants to permit other countries to pay to send more than 10,000 tons of their radioactive waste for reprocessing and storage in Russia=2E On October 25 Viktor Kuznetsov, Russia's top nuclear safety inspector in the early 1990s, urged the government to suspend imports of spent nuclear fuel from

m abroad citing security deficiencies at existing facilities=2E

Moreover, activists within Russia, including Russia=92s progressive party,= Yabloko, have actively opposed importing nuclear spent fuel since legisla= tion allowing such imports was passed in July 2001=2E Public opinion poll= s clearly demonstrate that Russians oppose the importation of nuclear wast= e due to environmental, proliferation, and security concerns=2E

Russia faces immense challenges in dealing with its post-Soviet nuclear le= gacy, notably rusting nuclear submarines=2E Minatom announced that the Rus= sian navy has decommissioned a total of 189 nuclear submarines, but 126 ar= e still waiting to be scrapped=2E Russia's Far Eastern regions face partic= ularly serious nuclear waste problems=2E The Pacific Fleet's 75 decommissi= oned nuclear submarines are still stranded in harbors=2E 45 of those are = waiting for nuclear fuel to be unloaded from their reactors=2E=20

The greatest source of danger has been reported from the submarine PM-32, = located in a Kamchatka harbor=2E PM-32 is being used as an interim storage= facility for spent nuclear fuel from other submarines=2E This year, Navy= experts are expected to unload spent nuclear fuel from 20 nuclear submari= nes and completely dismantle 17 of them=2E On 17 September, Russia's Depu= ty Nuclear Energy Minister Valery Lebedev announced at an international co= nference on nuclear security in Vladivostok that the Pacific Fleet's three= decommissioned nuclear submarines are so dangerous that nuclear fuel cann= ot be unloaded from their reactors=2E According to Lebedev, a sarcophagus= is to be built in 2003 for two of these subs in Razboinik Bay at an estim= ated cost of \$18 million=2E

In March, Russian media alleged that a decommissioned nuclear submarine ha= d sunk in Krashennikov Bay on Kamchatka Peninsula in Russia's Far East=2E= Russian naval officials dismissed the claims, although they conceded that= such incidents had taken place in 1997 and 1999=2E=20

Viktor Akhunov, head of the ecology and decommissioning department at Mina= tom, conceded in September that the rusting hulls of 39 nuclear vessels po= se the greatest danger to the environment in the Arctic=2E Since 1994, a = total of 29 trainloads of nuclear waste have been brought from emergency s= torage in Andreyev Guba on the Kola Peninsula to the Mayak reprocessing fa= cility near Chelyabinsk=2E Waste from some 100 reactors is being temporarily stored in Andreyev Guba=2E All the waste is = due to be removed from the Kola region by 2007=2E=20 (source: Environmental News Service; 19 September 2002, AP; 26 September 2= 002)

\*\*\*\*\*  
NUCLEAR INSANITY  
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Mistaken Nuclear Weapons Scare in Turkey  
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On 1 October, scientists at Turkey's Nuclear Research and Training Center = said the substance at the center of a nuclear weapons scare was not uraniu=

m, not radioactive and that the material, seized in the south of Turkey, posed no threat

Turkish police claimed they had seized 33 lbs of weapons-grade uranium in a taxi about 155 miles from the border with Iraq, facing possible US military action over its alleged program of weapons of mass destruction. Officials later revised the amount, saying it had in fact been about five ounces. The difference was explained by the weight of the metal container holding the material.

Suspicious were aroused by the words "primarily uranium" written on the outside of a metal tube containing a sandy powder stored in a glass vial. According to Guler Koksak, director of the research facility, "It is a powder of zinc, manganese, iron and zirconium. It is not radioactive, it is not chemical and it is not explosive. It doesn't mean anything." Koksak called it "a very big mistake" for officials to have declared the substance weapons-grade uranium without proper analysis. (source: Reuters; 1 October 2002)

### US Conducts 18th Subcritical Nuclear Test

The National Nuclear Security Agency carried out its 18th subcritical nuclear test, code-named "Rocco," at the Nevada Test Site on 26 September. Subcritical nuclear tests are not considered full nuclear tests because they do not achieve a self-sustained chain reaction. However, the tests do involve high explosives blown up with fissile material (usually plutonium). Sophisticated equipment records data from the test that is later fed into computers. Although not full nuclear weapons tests, subcritical testing violates the heart and spirit of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). The US and Russia claim that subcritical tests are needed to maintain the safety and reliability of their nuclear stockpiles. For more information about US subcritical nuclear testing, visit <http://www.nuclearfiles.org/articles/2002/020305ongsubcrittesting.htm>

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NUCLEAR ENERGY  
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### US Nuclear Guards Overworked and Under-trained

According to a study released by the Project on Government Oversight (POGO), guards at the 103 US nuclear power plants are overworked, under-trained and outgunned, and some of them doubt they could repel a terrorist attack. Interviews with 22 guards at 13 US nuclear power plants revealed many had doubts about preparedness and training. POGO said it found nuclear plant owners have ordered only minimal increases in the number of guards, and are relying heavily on overtime for existing guards rather than hiring new ones.

Some guards interviewed by POGO said they worked 12-hour shifts for up to six consecutive days. According to the study, most guards interviewed believe that they are still below adequate levels to defeat a real terrorist attack. One guard stated in an interview, "If an attack took place,

ace, most of the guards would run like hell=2E=94 Guards also said they w= ere plagued by fatigue during long and tedious night shifts=2E=20

Most guards interviewed said they practice firing their weapons only once = or twice a year during annual qualification tests, far less than the time = necessary to become and remain proficient=2E Guards also told POGO they d= id not feel adequately equipped to deal with attackers=2E Many guards have= only shotguns while attackers would likely be armed with sophisticated as= sault rifles, grenades and automatic weapons=2E=20

Some legislators have sought to impose tougher security at nuclear power p= lants=2E Representative Edward Markey (D-MA) stated, =93Nuclear power plan= ts are at the very top of the target list and their security must be perma= nently upgraded=2E=94=20

For more information or to read the report, visit <http://www=2Epogo=2Eorg> = =2E

(source: Reuters; 12 September 2002)

### Japan: Cracked Reactors OK to Use

Sources revealed on 10 September that the Tokyo Electric Power Co=2E (TEPC= O) wants to resume operating its No=2E 3 reactor at the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa= Nuclear Power Plant in Niigata Prefecture without repairing a crack in th= e reactor's shroud=2E In addition, TEPCO may restart five reactors in Nii= gata and Fukushima prefectures now being shut down after a whistle-blower = revealed the country's largest utility firm tried to cover up inspections = showing cracks in their shrouds=2E

TEPCO company executives argue the cracks will not immediately affect the = safety of the reactors=2E But critics say that TEPCO's decision to put su= spect reactors back in service is likely to spark protests near the plants= at a time when the entire nuclear power industry has fallen into public d= isrepute=2E

TEPCO=92s decision comes despite the discovery of a crack at least one met= er in length on the shroud, the portion of the reactor that regulates cool= ant water flowing inside the reactor, during a regular inspection that beg= an on 10 August at the No=2E 3 reactor at Kashiwazaki-Kariwa=2E TEPCO is = still inspecting the reactor but says it is safe and will ask the ministry= for permission later this month to start it up after all inspections are = complete=2E If the government agrees, TEPCO will be allowed to put the re= actor back in commission without making repairs=2E This is the first time= such a thing has occurred in Japan=2E

Any decision to make repairs depends on the outcome of the inspections and= whether the crack has widened, the sources said=2E The company falsified= data and tried to hide problems at eight of the reactors it operates=2E = Five reactors are being shut down one-by-one for inspection of cracks=2E = Residents near the plants are increasingly nervous that the reactors might= go back into service under unsafe conditions=2E

TEPCO claims that the conditions at the reactors are safe=2E It also says=

that it would be difficult and could take two years to replace or repair =  
the shrouds=2E One senior TEPCO official said engineers monitored small c=  
racks, but did not report them=2E However, this practice is now criticized=  
as a cover-up according the official=2E  
(source: Asahi Shimbun; 10 September 2002)

\*\*\*\*\*  
FOUNDATION NEWS  
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### Foundation to Present Awards This Month

On October 24, the Foundation will present its 2002 Distinguished Peace Le=  
adership Award to His Excellency Arthur N=2ER=2E Robinson, President of Tr=  
inidad and Tobago, for his critical role in the creation of a permanent In=  
ternational Criminal Court (ICC)=2E A posthumous award will also be made =  
to Dr=2E Robert Woetzel, the founder of the Foundation for the Establishme=  
nt of an International Criminal Court, for his lifelong work toward the Co=  
urt=92s creation=2E =20

The Foundation will also present its 2002 World Citizenship Award to Dr=2E=  
Robert Muller, Chancellor Emeritus of the UN University for Peace and a f=  
ormer Assistant Secretary-General of the UN, for his efforts in global edu=  
cation and humanitarianism=2E =20

The following day, the Foundation will host a full-day symposium on Intern=  
ational Law and the Quest for Security=2E President Robinson will be maki=  
ng the keynote address on the International Criminal Court at the symposiu=  
m=2E =20

For information or reservations for the dinner and/or symposium, contact t=  
he Foundation at (805) 965-3443=2E

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RESOURCES  
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New Book: Choose Hope, Your Role in Waging Peace in the Nuclear Age by Da=  
vid Krieger and Daisaku Ikeda, published by Middleway Press, is now availa=  
ble from [www=2Eamazon=2Ecom](http://www.amazon.com) at a 30 percent discount=2E A Discussion Guid=  
e for group discussions about the major points raised in the book is avail=  
able from the Foundation=2E

Visit the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation=92s completely redesigned Nuclear F=  
iles website=2E Visitors can now easily navigate the site, take a journey=  
through the Nuclear Age and learn about key issues=2E The site also cont=  
ains a section for educators with sample course syllabi that incorporates =  
lessons from our nuclear history into the classroom=2E Visit the redesign=  
ed and user-friendly Nuclear Files at <http://www=2Enuclearfiles=2Eorg>

Visit the ever-evolving website of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation at [htt=  
p://www=2Ewagingpeace=2Eorg](http://www=2Ewagingpeace=2Eorg) We encourage you to check in frequently at th=

e New to Site link on the home page, the Activities Calendar, the Action Page and all the other great sections on the site

INESAP Information Bulletin, issue #20, August 2002, is now available online at <http://www.inesap.org/bulletin/bulletin20.htm>

Pelted by paint, downed by debris: Missile defenses will put valuable satellites at even greater risk, a report by Joel Primack, is available from the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists at: <http://www.thebulletin.org/issues/2002/so02/so02primack.html>

UN General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security Posting statements, draft resolutions, and First Committee background information is available from Reaching Critical Will online at: <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1comindex1.html>

Disarmament Diplomacy Issue No. 66 is now available online at: <http://www.acronym.org.uk/dd/dd66/66op1.htm>

"International Atomic Energy Agency: New Responsibilities, New Challenges" is now available from the Non-Proliferation Project of the Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation at: <http://www.armscontrolcenter.org/proliferation.html>

\*\*\*\*\*  
QUOTABLE  
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Those who have an interest in keeping the machinery of war going will stop at nothing to make public opinion subservient to their murderous ends

Albert Einstein

Let us not tire of preaching love;  
It is the force that will overcome the world  
Let us not tire of preaching love;  
Though we see that waves of violence  
Succeed in drowning its fire  
Love must win out;  
It is the only thing that can

Bishop Oscar Romero  
September 25, 1977

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EDITORS  
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Carah Ong

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Sincerely,

NAPF

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Subject: [GBGS-PWJ] Eight United Methodist bishops, other leaders, speak against war with Iraq

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Inspiring news regarding the organizing that is going on at the Methodist

Building in DC by our GBGS!!!

Kathy Campbell-Barton

Oct. 14, 2002 News media contact: Joretta Purdue=B7(202)

546-8722=B7Washington 10-21-71B{470}

WASHINGTON (UMNS) -- Eight United Methodist bishops participated in a "Citizen's Hearing on War with Iraq" on the third of three days of witnessing for peace - often in concert with those of other religious and community leaders - in the nation's capital city.

By the time Rep. Danny Davis (D-Ill.) convened the hearing on Oct. 11, both

chambers of Congress had debated and voted to increase the president's military powers. That did not stop the bishops or other many speakers at this event that the United Methodist Board of Church and Society helped organize.

"Such a war is morally lamentable, theologically reprehensible and politically lamentable," declared Bishop C. Joseph Sprague of Chicago.

He said the devastation envisioned in Iraq if the United States attacks "is in no way proportional to the perceived original aggression of Saddam Hussein as was and is the case in Afghanistan.... Innocent civilians - particularly women and children - will not be protected."

"Not Hussein, but the people of Iraq will be victims again," Sprague said. In God's view, the life of every Iraqi child is as important as that of every American citizen, he insisted. He called for massive protests, including civil disobedience, should the U.S. government start a war against Iraq that is morally wrong. Such an act will destabilize the Middle East and is not likely to succeed, he added.

The Rev. Bob Edgar, staff executive of the National Council of Churches and a United Methodist clergyman spoke briefly and praised Jim Winkler, staff executive for Church and Society, for calling the NCC office last summer and urging Edgar to help organize the churches' response to the threat of a preemptive war.

Bishop S. Clifton Ives of Charleston, W.Va., and six other bishops, gave brief statements. Ives, president of the United Methodist Board of Church and Society, stressed the church's tradition of peace and noted the letter previously issued by the president of the denomination's Council of Bishops rejecting for a violent response to evil and calling for prayer for the leaders of nations.

"Violence begets violence," warned Bishop John L. Hopkins of Minneapolis. Another bishop, C. Dale White, Newport, R.I., said that some of the U.S. government's activities are undermining constitutional freedoms at home. The retired bishop also said the United States is not working with other countries to promote peace.

"I speak on behalf of the children," said Bishop Beverly Shamana of West Sacramento, Calif., and vice president of Church and Society. She was not talking about Iraqi children, but children in the United States. "What does it say to them when they see their president and Congress vote for violence as a way to deal with things they don't like?"

"It feels as if the heart of God has been wounded," said Bishop Linda Lee of Okemos, Mich. She urged people to choose the high ground.

Philadelphia Bishop Peter Weaver warned, "War will not end terror. It will simply seed terror." It will come back on the United States like a

boomerang, he said, and make U.S. personnel into recruiters for al Qaeda.

"Can God really bless America?" asked retired Bishop Lloyd Knox of St. Petersburg, Fla. Answering his own question, he said that the real question is, what does God expect of America?

Expressing hope that the war can still be averted was Arun Gandhi, director of the Gandhi Institute for Nonviolence, Memphis, Tenn., and grandson of Mahatma Gandhi. He said if the United States and Britain engage in a preemptive strike, countries in all the hot spots of the world would claim preemptive power. "We need to use our kind of power ... to bring peace," he said of such powers as moral and economic.

Kelly Campbell of the September 11 Families for Peaceful Tomorrows said that organization was founded "to say our grief is not a call for war." She expressed disappointment that "our president was calling for yet another war that would cause others to go through what we have gone through." Using the events of Sept. 11 to justify a war with Iraq will inflame anti-American sentiment, she predicted.

Sister Margaret Galiardi said she has traveled to all areas of the world and most people are ordinary people, just trying to raise their families. She had with her a 3'x4' photo taken on a 2000 trip to Iraq. It was of a woman named Hamsa, which means good person, holding a child named Ramah, which means one who is thirsty. The little boy was dying of liver cancer without medication.

"The war in Iraq has never ended," Galiardi asserted. It has been going on for 11 years. Anyone who had resources has left the country. "We are on the precipice of disaster. We are about to become what we hate."

Peter Lems of the American Friends Service Committee reported that this organization had been founded in the wake of World War I and has humanitarian workers in Iraq.

"We know the face of war," he said. "We know the destructive poverty that war brings." UNICEF has said that between 1990 and 2000 Iraq experienced the worst change of mortality of children under 5 of any of the 188 countries investigated. If the flow of food relief is disrupted even for a short period, famine would follow, he added.

Rabbi Michael Lerner, editor of Tikkun magazine, said using violence to settle problems is expressly against every spiritual tradition. "It is not a path to security."

"This debate has only begun," said the Rev. Jim Wallis, founder of the Call to Renewal and editor of Sojourners magazine. He called for "our own faith-based initiative against war with Iraq" and observed that the poor

have been pushed off the agenda in Congress.

Wallis told of a press conference earlier that day, in which U.S. and British religious leaders had a message for President George Bush and Prime Minister Tony Blair: "If you begin a preemptive war with Iraq, you will not have the support of the churches."

After the citizen's hearing, the bishops went to the United Methodist Building on Capitol Hill. They had hoped to make a pastoral call at the White House, because Bush is a United Methodist, Ives said later outside that building. Since they were not able to arrange a meeting they spent a good portion of the afternoon praying for the president and each bishop wrote him a letter. Shamana and Knox, together with Winkler, accompanied Ives to the area.

Other events during the week included two press conferences, visits to members of Congress, and a candlelight vigil at the United Methodist Building. Originally planned for the building lawn, the Oct. 10 service was held in Simpson Chapel in the building because there was heavy rain at the time. About 90 people filled the pews, sat on the floor or stood at the back. After an interfaith service, the group went out into a misty night, stood silently beside the Supreme Court and circled the block.

Edgar led the candlelight service and participated in both press conferences. At the Oct. 10 press conference, Bishop Felton E. May of the Washington Area read a letter issued earlier by Bishop Sharon A. Brown Christopher, president of the Council of Bishops. May also quoted from "In Defense of Creation," a pastoral letter written by the council during the Cold War. Others at that press conference included representatives of Habitat for Humanity, Union of Concerned Scientists, Global Security Institute. A Harvard University student, a professor of political science and a Gulf War veteran also were among the speakers.

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Dear United Methodist Bishop:

In recent weeks United Methodist bishops have done a great job in standing up to oppose the rush to war against Iraq: Bishops Christopher's insightful pastoral letter; the testimony of eight UM bishops at a citizens' hearing in Washington, D.C. on October 11; your individual efforts in your episcopal areas. Even though Congress has authorized the President "to use the Armed Forces of the United States as he determines to be necessary and appropriate", we need to oppose actual utilization of this authorization through unilateral U.S. action and to press for peaceful elimination of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

Beyond the immediate situation with Iraq, I hope that the Council of Bishops will (1) speak out against the broader national security policies of the Bush Administration encompassing a commitment to U.S. global military dominance and preemptive military action as it chooses, and instead (2) offer a creative vision for the United States as a servant nation in its global responsibility to work for peace and justice.

(1) President Bush's policies have recently been made manifest in a document entitled "The National Security Strategy of the United States of America" [<http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/nss.html>].

Although this document contains idealistic expression of goals for freedom, democracy, and human rights, it sets forth policies designed to achieve military dominance by having "military bases within and beyond Western Europe and Northeast Asia, as well as temporary access arrangements for the long-distance deployment of U.S. forces" (p. 29). It also states: "We must adopt the concept of imminent threat to the capabilities and objectives of today's adversary. . . . To forestall or prevent such hostile acts by our adversaries, the United States will, if necessary, act preemptively."

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld has repeatedly spoken of the goal to achieve military supremacy in all modes on Earth and in space. The Nuclear Posture Review advocates expanding roles for nuclear weapons, which will be retained for the foreseeable future. (See <http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements.html#npr>.) Unilateralism has gained expression in withdrawal from the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, refusal to seek ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, unwillingness to work out implementing procedures for the Biological Weapons Convention, opposition to creation of an International Criminal Court, and opposition to the Kyoto Treaty on global warming.  
I urge the United Methodist Council of Bishops to speak out against this

turning away from internationalism and object to the move toward "Pax American" achieved through U.S. military power.

(2) I urge you to go beyond opposition and to offer an affirmative vision for the proper role for the United States in the 21st Century. This would be built upon a commitment to reconciliation, peace, freedom, human rights, social and economic justice, including the eradication of poverty. Much of this is already contain in the Book of Resolutions and waits powerful articulation by the Council of Bishops.

In addition to speaking out, I urge you to systematically build support for your vision among United Methodists and beyond. As one model I suggest the "Crusade for a New World Order" that the Methodist Council of Bishops carried out in 1942-46 to help lead the United States from isolationism to international collaboration. As reported by Herman Will in "A Will for Peace" (UM General Board of Church and Society, 1984, pp. 81-84), action elements of the bishops' plan included (1) mass meetings, (2) local parish services, (3) house-to-house visitation, (4) preparation and distribution of literature, (5) writing letters, (6) special acts of consecration and dedication, (7) widespread use mass communication, and (8) coordination of education, worship, and action."

A second model is the effort of the United Methodist Council of Bishops in 1980s in writing "In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace" and follow through activities. This has been influential even if all of its goals haven't been achieved.

"Where there is no vision, the people perish" (Proverbs 29:18, King James Version) could become literally true, given the global nuclear arsenal still in place and growing. In spite of occasional grumbling about the episcopacy, we United Methodists look to you bishops for vision and for guidance in achieving it. Please speak out and lead us.

Shalom,  
Howard W. Hallman

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: "White, C. Dale" <dwhite12@earthlink.net>  
Subject: E-letter to UM bishops  
Date: Tue, 15 Oct 2002 08:37:41 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
 charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
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X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700

Dale,

Here is the e-letter I sent to the active United Methodist bishops in the U.S. I hope that this helps pave the way for your presentation. I'll let you know what response I receive.

Shalom,  
Howard

###

Dear United Methodist Bishop:

In recent weeks United Methodist bishops have done a great job in standing up to oppose the rush to war against Iraq: Bishops Christopher's insightful pastoral letter; the testimony of eight UM bishops at a citizens' hearing in Washington, D.C. on October 11; your individual efforts in your episcopal areas. Even though Congress has authorized the President "to use the Armed Forces of the United States as he determines to be necessary and appropriate", we need to oppose actual utilization of this authorization through unilateral U.S. action and to press for peaceful elimination of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

Beyond the immediate situation with Iraq, I hope that the Council of Bishops will (1) speak out against the broader national security policies of the Bush Administration encompassing a commitment to U.S. global military dominance and preemptive military action as it chooses, and instead (2) offer a creative vision for the United States as a servant nation in its global responsibility to work for peace and justice.

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today's adversary. . . . To forestall or prevent such hostile acts by our adversaries, the United States will, if necessary, act preemptively."

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

Status: U

Return-Path: <ChrisVanHollen@vanhollen2002.com>

Received: from smtp.atlarge.net ([129.41.63.136])

by kendall.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with SMTP id 181sSj41M3Nl3pM0  
for <mupj@igc.org>; Tue, 15 Oct 2002 10:40:47 -0400 (EDT)

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SMTPSVC(5.0.2195.5329);

Tue, 15 Oct 2002 09:38:16 -0500

X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft Exchange V6.0.6249.0

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Subject: In response to your e-mail

Date: Tue, 15 Oct 2002 09:38:16 -0500

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X-MS-Has-Attach:

X-MS-TNEF-Correlator:

Thread-Topic: In response to your e-mail

Thread-Index: AcJz+kPdzqaK6KnEQb2/85eAnawQ8QAXh0Fw

From: "Chris Van Hollen" <ChrisVanHollen@vanhollen2002.com>

To: <mupj@igc.org>

X-OriginalArrivalTime: 15 Oct 2002 14:38:16.0450 (UTC) FILETIME=[7F7AE620:01C27458]

Dear Howard,

Thanks so much for your thoughtful e-mail about Iraq. I completely agree with your statement that regime change should not be an objective of US foreign policy. Our objective should be to get dangerous weapons out of Iraq. Knowing as much about Saddam as I do, I am most certainly not opposed to a regime change, but it should not be our primary objective.=20

If I had been in the House of Representatives last week, I would have voted against the Iraq resolution. I do not agree with this Administration's unilateralist approach to foreign policy generally, and especially with regard to Iraq. Without clear and convincing evidence that Saddam is about to strike the U.S. with weapons of mass destruction, I strongly believe that all options need to be exhausted -- especially the use of UN weapons inspections -- before any military action is considered. I was disappointed that this was not a stronger part of the resolution, and I felt that without it, the President was given too much of a blank check.=20

Thanks again for your e-mail. It was good to hear from you.=20

Sincerely,

Chris=20

Status: U

Return-Path: <3RDM@gte.net>

Received: from pop015.verizon.net ([206.46.170.172])

by nils.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTTP id 181zyd6iP3Nl3pm0 for <mupj@igc.org>; Tue, 15 Oct 2002 17:48:29 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from gte.net ([67.250.80.102]) by pop015.verizon.net

(InterMail vM.5.01.05.09 201-253-122-126-109-20020611) with ESMTTP id <20021015214827.ROHB28019.pop015.verizon.net@gte.net>;

Tue, 15 Oct 2002 16:48:27 -0500

Message-ID: <3DAC8C79.DAD376A@gte.net>

Date: Tue, 15 Oct 2002 14:45:28 -0700

From: Don Whitmore <3RDM@gte.net>

X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7C-CCK-MCD {C-UDP; EBM-APPLE} (Macintosh; I; PPC)

X-Accept-Language: en

MIME-Version: 1.0

To: Jennifer Aldrich <orpsr@earthlink.net>,

Michelle Ciarrocca <CiarrM01@newschool.edu>,

David Krieger <dkrieger@napf.org>,

Susan Gordon <susangordon@earthlink.net>,

Bruce Gagnon <globalnet@mindspring.com>,

Dan O'Neill <onfam@gci.net>,

Ed Levine <edward\_levine@foreign-rel.senate.gov>,

Phil Heft <pah@foxinternet.com>,

Richard Heacock <akimpact@mosquitonet.com>,

Robin Ringler <dringler@umc-gbcs.org>,

Daryl Kimball <dkimball@armscontrol.org>,

Steve Cleary <akpirg@akpirg.org>,

Conway Leovy <conway@atmos.washington.edu>,

Frida Berrigan <berrigaf@newschool.edu>,

Brian Watson <brian@gzcenter.org>,

Victoria Samson <vsamson@clw.org>,

Steve Conn <steveconn@hotmail.com>, Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>,

Sally Light <sallight1@earthlink.net>,

Carol Goldenberg <samgo@u.washington.edu>,

No Nukes North <info@nonukesnorth.net>

Subject: Case Against Missile Defense

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Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

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Dear Friends:

A new chart and supporting text document, both titled "Missile Defense: Farce & Fraud" have now been added to abolishnukes.com. The chart is located at:

<http://www.abolishnukes.com/charts/october2002.html>

A strong case against strategic missile defense is made in the document and it is easily reached through the chart by clicking on one of the topics. The chart outlines all topics covered in the document and

provides a convenient way to scroll through its contents.

The document can be easily printed or downloaded from the screen. However, the chart is not suitable for downloading because it contains fragmented images linked to the document. A downloadable version can be reached through a note at the bottom of the chart.

Please consider forwarding this note to others.

Peace, Don Whitmore

Reply-To: "Carlee L. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
From: "Carlee L. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
To: "Kayser, Marie" <marie\_kayser@yahoo.com>  
Subject: Some corrections  
Date: Tue, 15 Oct 2002 21:04:52 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
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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

Marie,

I've taken a break from our web page but am now getting back to it. Here are a few small things. I'll have a major addition in a day or two.

1. Religious Statements,

Go to Nuclear Posture Review

[<http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements.html#npr>]

In box headed Faith Perspective with denominational statements, make title:

"Nuclear Posture Review: Faith Perspective"

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At index at top: Individual Views

- a. Put General Andrew J. Goodpaster before Commander Green
- b. Link Goodpaster to below

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4. Home page: story of our masthead

In the commentary box I misspelled President Reagan's secretary of state.

It is Shultz without a "c".

Shalom,

Howard

Reply-To: "Carlee L. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
From: "Carlee L. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
To: "Janet Horman" <JHorman@UMC-GBCS.ORG>  
References: <D58A7AD53C7E224EBA04A42D0333330916B74D@Church1.UMC-GBCS.ORG>  
Subject: Re: MUPJ board meeting  
Date: Wed, 16 Oct 2002 09:20:07 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
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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

Janet,

Why don't you come at 11:30 a.m. or so and stay and have lunch with us? We are meeting in Room 203 at Foundry United Methodist Church, 1500 16th Street, NW. If something comes up, you can reach me on my cell phone at 240-426-0031.

Shalom,  
Howard

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

From: "Janet Horman" <JHorman@UMC-GBCS.ORG>  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Sent: Thursday, October 03, 2002 2:20 PM  
Subject: RE: MUPJ board meeting

Howard:

I'd be delighted to meet with you. I leave for Salt Lake City early Sat...so perhaps late morning-or lunch is fine,too.  
Let me know and I'll look forward to it.

Janet

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]  
Sent: Thursday, October 03, 2002 12:40 PM  
To: Janet Horman  
Subject: MUPJ board meeting

Janet,

The Board of Directors of Methodists United for Peace with Justice is meeting on Friday, October 18 at Foundry United Methodist Church, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. We invite you to join us for a segment of the board meeting so that board members may learn more about what you are doing

and we can discuss mutual interests. We are flexible as to time. We go to lunch at a nearby restaurant, and you are welcome to join us. Or we can find another time during the day to talk with you.

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](mailto: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 web13908.mail.yahoo.com ([216.136.175.71])

by strange.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with SMTP id 181TPs5mK3Nl3oW0  
for <mupj@igc.org>; Wed, 16 Oct 2002 15:27:37 -0400 (EDT)

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Received: from [64.178.14.226] by web13908.mail.yahoo.com via HTTP; Wed, 16 Oct 2002 12:26:37 PDT

Date: Wed, 16 Oct 2002 12:26:37 -0700 (PDT)

From: Marie Kayser <marie\_kayser@yahoo.com>

Subject: Re: Some corrections

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

In-Reply-To: <007e01c274b0\$0d346980\$8b6bf7a5@default>

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

Howard,  
Everything has been corrected.  
Regards,  
Marie

"Carlee L. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org> wrote:Marie,

I've taken a break from our web page but am now getting back to it. Here are a few small things. I'll have a major addition in a day or two.

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In the commentary box I misspelled President Reagan's secretary of state.

It is Shultz without a "c".

Shalom,  
Howard

Status: U

Return-Path: [bridget@fcn1.org](mailto:bridget@fcn1.org)

Received: from local.fcn1.org ([65.207.12.2])

by pickering.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 182cQI5MD3NI3p20

Thu, 17 Oct 2002 11:46:03 -0400 (EDT)

Received: by local.fcn1.org with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

id <T4LLGWGW>; Thu, 17 Oct 2002 11:42:05 -0400

Message-ID: [E9BA445D76C0D21182F30090273DFAF601023B9A@local.fcn1.org](mailto:E9BA445D76C0D21182F30090273DFAF601023B9A@local.fcn1.org)

From: Bridget Moix [bridget@fcn1.org](mailto:bridget@fcn1.org)

To: "'Mary Elizabeth Clark (meclark@networklobby.org)'"

<meclark@networklobby.org>, "'Erik Leaver (erik@fpif.org)'"  
<erik@fpif.org>, "'wand@wand.org'" <wand@wand.org>, 'Erik Gustafson'  
<erikgustafson@hotmail.com>, "'erik@ips-dc.org'" <erik@ips-dc.org>,  
"'kdolan@igc.org'" <kdolan@igc.org>, "'nisbco@nisbco.org'"  
<nisbco@nisbco.org>, "'epicmedia@igc.org'" <epicmedia@igc.org>,  
"'wilpfdc@wilpf.org'" <wilpfdc@wilpf.org>, "'jeanstokan@hotmail.com'"  
<jeanstokan@hotmail.com>, "'charles@sheehanmiles.net'"  
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"'conover@ucc.org'" <conover@ucc.org>, "'llorens@att.net'"  
<llorens@att.net>, 'Daryl Byler' <jdb@mcc.org>, 'Alistair Millar'  
<amillar@fourthfreedom.org>, 'Brenda Girton-Mitchell'  
<bgirtonm@nccusa.org>, 'Tracy Moavero' <tmoavero@peace-action.org>,  
'Jim Matlack' <jmatlack@erols.com>, "'ellene4pj@yahoo.com'"  
<ellene4pj@yahoo.com>, "'ggilhool@ix.netcom.com'"  
<ggilhool@ix.netcom.com>, David Culp <david@fcn1.org>,  
"'jmcnrick@erols.com'" <jmcnrick@erols.com>, "'mclark@psr.com'"  
<mclark@psr.com>, "'mupj@igc.org'" <mupj@igc.org>, Bridget Moix  
<bridget@fcn1.org>, Dan Smith <dan@fcn1.org>, Joe Volk <joe@fcn1.org>,  
"'vschrock@cunr.org'" <vschrock@cunr.org>, "'eneary@cunr.org'"  
<eneary@cunr.org>, Anna Staab <anna@fcn1.org>, "'jhorman@umc.org'"  
<jhorman@umc.org>, "'acmarshall@networklobby.org'"  
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<jhojaiban@networklobby.org>, "'pkerr@armscontrol.org'"  
<pkerr@armscontrol.org>, KILLMER RICH <rkillmer@wesleysem.edu>,  
"'dkimball@armscontrol.org'" <dkimball@armscontrol.org>,  
"'Jonathan Dean (jdean@ucsusa.org)'" <jdean@ucsusa.org>,  
"'eli@moveon.org'" [eli@moveon.org](mailto:eli@moveon.org)

Subject: Notes: 10/16 Iraq Legislative Working Group Meeting

Date: Thu, 17 Oct 2002 11:42:04 -0400

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10/17/02

Dear Friends,

Thanks to all who joined the Iraq Legislative Working Group strategy meeting yesterday. We hope these meetings prove useful in helping us collaborate over the coming months. Pasted below are the notes we have from our discussion (also attached), as well as the list of attenders we collected. If you have questions or corrections, please let us know.

We will meet again **11:00-12:30 Thursday October 31 at FCNL.**

We look forward to seeing you then.

Bridget

[Bridget Moix](#)  
[Legislative Secretary](#)  
[Friends Committee on National Legislation](#)  
245 Second St., NE  
Washington, DC 20002  
Tel: (202) 547 6000, ex. 112  
Fax: (202) 547 6019  
Cell: (202) 262 3846  
[bridget@fcnl.org](mailto:bridget@fcnl.org)  
<http://www.fcnl.org>

**Iraq Legislative Working Group**  
**Revised and expanded draft agenda**  
**October 16, 2002**

- \* Analysis of the votes
- \* Reports on follow up activities after the votes
- \* Reports on activities leading up to Nov. 5 elections
- \* Hear proposals for additional work with Congress and the Admin now through December
  - \* Organize congressional letter to administration responding to events (e.g. re UNSC resolution, resumption of inspections, world events)
  - \* Keep up flow of info and analysis responding to events (e.g. re UNSC resolution, resumption of inspections, world events)
  - \* Educate Hill staff on alternatives to war with Iraq
  - \* Committee oversight possibilities in lame duck session

- \* Establish ongoing House and Senate staff working groups on Iraq
- \* Strategize after elections on how to work with the next Congress on Iraq (Opportunities and challenges)
- \* Grassroots focus?
- \* Other ideas??
- \* Evaluate our work together to date
- \* Establish an ongoing Iraq legislative/grassroots working group?
- \* Next meeting?
- \* Announcements

Minutes:

Background discussion: The administration rhetoric has toughened against Iraq since the votes for the war resolution. They are returning to the regime change and war themes. The administration is not making a good faith effort to avoid war through the UNSC. Rather, it is using the UNSC to advance its war aims. Many in the House and Senate voted for the war resolution ONLY because they felt it important for the U.S. to speak with one voice at the UN and for Congress to back the President in negotiations at the UNSC. They are expecting Bush to make a good faith effort at the UN. Bush does not seem to be doing so.

What is needed now?

- \* Need to mobilize centrists in House and Senate (i.e. those who voted for Spratt and Levin and those who voted for final passage only for purpose of expressing solidarity with the President) to keep Bush's heels to the fire- to make sure he makes a good faith effort at the UN, to resume weapons inspections, to pursue disarmament instead of regime change, and to fully pursue alternatives to war.
- \* Need to raise concerns about the Bush Administration's true intentions, as revealed in recent statements by Bolton and others in the administration.
- \* Grassroots need to begin demanding answers to difficult unanswered questions - especially with those who voted for final passage and those who opposed motion to recommit.
- \* Need to build speed bumps in Bush road to war.
- \* Need to support those who opposed final passage.

Strategies and tactics-Hill:

- \* Consolidate liberal-centrist block in House to pressure Bush to make good faith effort to avoid war (See: Segundo Mercado-Llorens)
- \* Establish liberal-centrist strategy group on the Hill to work on Bush (See: Segundo Mercado-Llorens)
- \* Organize congressional sign on letter to President demanding answers to questions (See: TBA)

- \* Organize organizational sign on letter to members of Congress demanding answers to questions (See: TBA)
- \* Encourage/guide/inform SFRC and SASC oversight hearings during lame duck session (See: TBA after election)
- \* Educate members of Congress and staff on risks and dangers of war with WMD, alternatives to war, non-military approaches to disarming Iraq, developments in negotiations at the UN, the weapons inspections process, and the potential costs of war in blood and treasure.

Strategies and tactics-Grassroots:

- \* Show support for those who voted against final passage
- \* Ask candidates and incumbents who support war resolution to answer the questions
- \* Write letters to editor of local paper praising/criticizing legislators' votes and demanding that legislators who supported war resolution answer critical questions
- \* Urge legislators who opposed final passage to demand answers to critical questions from the President.
- \* Urge legislators to sign on to congressional sign on letter referenced above (TBA)
- \* Urge key senators to conduct oversight hearings during lame duck session and ask tough questions (pending outcome of election and lame duck session schedule).

Strategies and tactics-Educational emphasis

- \* Draft and disseminate analyses to the Hill, news media, and grassroots on
  - \* the risks and dangers of war with WMD, alternatives to war (Daryl Kimball)
  - \* alternative/non-military approaches to disarming Iraq (Alistair Millar and FCNL),
  - \* developments in negotiations at the UN and the weapons inspections process (FCNL),
  - \* the potential costs of war in blood and treasure (Erik Gustafsen, Gulf war veterans, and Nat. Priorities Project).

**Next meetings:**

- \* **11:00-12:30 Thursday October 31 at FCNL**
- \* **11:00-12:30 Thursday November 14 at FCNL**

List of Attenders:

Alistair Millar, Fourth Freedom Forum  
David Culp, FCNL  
Darey Scott Martin, WAND  
Tracy Moavero, Peace Action Ed Fund  
Erik Gustafsson, EPIC  
Jean Stokan, Pax Christi USA  
J.E. McNeil Center on Conscience and War  
Molly Clark, PSR,  
Segundo Mercado-Llorens  
Howard Hallman, Methodists United for Peace and Justice  
Bridget Moix, FCNL  
Jim Matlack, AFSC  
Dan Smith, FCNL  
Joe Volk, FCNL  
Gillian Gilhool, WILPF  
Teresa Hansen, WILPF  
Val Schrock, CUNR  
Beth Neary, CUNR  
Anna Staab, FCNL  
Janet Horman, UMC-GBCS  
Anne-Claire Marshall, NETWORK  
Sara Willi, EPIC  
Jennifer Hojaiban, NETWORK  
Paul Kerry, ACA  
Daryl Kimball, ACA  
Rich Killmer, Churches Center for Theology and Public Policy  
Kathy Guthrie, FCNL  
Ned Stowe, FCNL

Status: U

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Thu, 17 Oct 2002 18:18:51 +0000

From: millerph@att.net

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

Subject: Re: Several items

Date: Thu, 17 Oct 2002 18:18:51 +0000

X-Mailer: AT&T Message Center Version 1 (Sep 18 2002)

X-Authenticated-Sender: MltmLDQ6PmJASkY/X1c7U0tJOIBRXjRkLylAZjZWSDw=

Message-Id: <20021017182342.DZQB4213.mtiwmhc12.worldnet.att.net@mtiwebc16>

Howard,

I will bring along the checkbooks in order to make the payments you suggest. I think they may involve both accounts.

I don't know whether Foundry has Internet access but I would be surprised if they did not.

You might want to consider our paying Mel for the food or is that the billing that you indicated Paul is going to send to the Peace Mission? If Mel gives us an amount, we could write a check that she could simply post to food service.

See you tomorrow.

Status: U

Return-Path: [1com@reachingcriticalwill.org](mailto:1com@reachingcriticalwill.org)

Received: from pop018.verizon.net ([206.46.170.212])

by nils.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 182BY943L3NI3pm0

Fri, 18 Oct 2002 14:35:33 -0400 (EDT)

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Subject: UNGA First Committee: NGO Report- Week 3

From: Reaching Critical Will [1com@reachingcriticalwill.org](mailto:1com@reachingcriticalwill.org)

To: [1com\\_updates@reachingcriticalwill.org](mailto:1com_updates@reachingcriticalwill.org)

CC: [abolition-caucus@yahogroups.com](mailto:abolition-caucus@yahogroups.com)

Message-ID: [B9D5CC32.AE1%1com@reachingcriticalwill.org](mailto:B9D5CC32.AE1%1com@reachingcriticalwill.org)

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## **Non-Governmental Weekly Report**

### **UN General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security Week 3: October 14-18, 2002**

Since 2000, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) based in New York have been working together to share monitoring and reporting responsibilities in an attempt to make the work of the UN General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security more transparent and useful for those not based in New York. These services include:

\* Posting statements, draft resolutions, and First Committee background information on line at: [www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1comindex1.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1comindex1.html),

\* Preparing weekly reports summarizing statements and discussions in the First Committee and tracking key themes,

\* Providing information as requested to individuals by email or phone, and

\* Distributing to the First Committee the materials of NGOs who are not in New York.

This year the First Committee is scheduled to meet from September 30 - November 1 and the NGOs monitoring its work include representatives of **the Women's International League for**

**Peace and Freedom (WILPF); the Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy; Amnesty International; the NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace, and Security; and the Quaker UN Office.** WILPF's **Reaching Critical Will** project coordinates the activities of this working group. The summaries and comments below are the responsibility of the individual NGO or representatives specifically identified, and do not necessarily reflect the views of other members of this working group.

In this issue:

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. New Agenda Coalition**
- 3. Missiles**
- 4. Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space**
- 5. Conference on Disarmament**
- 6. A Path to the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons**
- 7. Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty**
- 8. Nuclear Weapon Free Zones**
- 9. US Russian Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions ("Moscow Treaty")**
- 10. Negative Security Assurances**
- 11. Depleted Uranium**
- 12. Compliance and Multilateralism**
- 13. Terrorism**
- 14. Biological and Chemical Weapons**
- 15. Conventional Arms, Small Arms and Light Weapons, and Land Mines**
- 16. UN Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education**
- 17. Regional Security and Disarmament/ Disarmament and Development**
- 18. Panel: Good Governance**

### **Reaching Critical Will**

**Women's International League for Peace and Freedom**

**777 UN Plaza, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA**

**Tel: 1 212 682 1265, Fax: 1 212 286 8211, Email: [info@reachingcriticalwill.org](mailto:info@reachingcriticalwill.org)**

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

### **1. Introduction**

This week the First Committee shifted from a general debate to a thematic approach. States introduced their draft resolutions

(<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/resindex.html>), most of which are updated reiterations of previous resolutions. New versions or additions include those of the New Agenda Coalition, resolutions on multilateralism and compliance, as well as those that present completed reports on missiles and disarmament education (see below and previous reports).

It will be interesting to see how the issue of compliance plays out in light of recent talk about a

nuclear weapons program in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, although surprisingly there was almost no talk of this issue in the First Committee this week.

We continue to hope for progress on the themes we have chosen to monitor in this and previous reports, and we are ready and willing to support governments who are working towards disarmament and genuine international security. But this week the Reaching Critical Will team is putting more of its energy and hope into civil society efforts and collaborative NGO/non-nuclear weapon state endeavors as we host a strategy summit on nuclear disarmament and international security. We confess that we are also running out of words to describe action in the First Committee.

- Merav Datan, Melina De La Garza, and Emily Schroeder  
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

## 2. New Agenda Coalition

**Ireland** formally introduced the two draft resolutions of the New Agenda Coalition (**Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, and Sweden**).  
(See <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/speeches/3/ire101402.pdf> for statement.)

The two draft resolutions are:

A/C.1/57/L.2 Reductions of non-strategic nuclear weapons,  
<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/Ac157L2.html>, and  
A/C.1/57/L.3 Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda  
<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/AC157L3.html>.

Noting that "our continued indecision leaves us as vulnerable to a nuclear event as at any time in our history," Ireland outlined some of the key operative paragraphs of L.3, in which it:

- " calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish an *ad hoc* committee to deal specifically with nuclear disarmament;
- " wishes to see the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty enter into force as soon as possible with confirmation of the moratorium on all test explosions;
- " expresses deep concern about the continued retention of the nuclear weapons option by the three States who have not yet acceded to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and calls on them to do so and bring into force full-scope IAEA safeguards;
- " seeks the resumption of negotiations on a treaty to ban the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives;
- " seeks to prevent an arms race in outer space and calls on the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee to deal with this issue;

" calls on the nuclear-weapon States to respect fully their existing commitments with regard to security assurances and for recommendations on this issue to be made to the 2005 NPT Review Conference."

The co-sponsors will be conducting informal consultations in the days ahead with "a view to achieving the widest possible support." They will soon bring forward a revised version of the draft taking new developments into account and looking at "possible adjustments to the language of the text where clarification of the intent may be necessary, provided the thrust of the resolution remains unchanged."

Draft resolution L.2 is a "very straightforward" text calling:

" for the issue to be addressed as an integral part of the nuclear arms reduction and disarmament process;

" for reductions to be carried out in a transparent, verifiable and irreversible manner;

" the development of further confidence-building measures with regard to non-strategic nuclear weapons and a reduction in their operational status."

The New Agenda states believe these resolutions can act as a catalyst for "meaningful progress and concrete action."

Despite earlier indications to the contrary, it now appears that the **US** is trying to build opposition to this resolution among **NATO and other US allies**, specifically through demarches in capitals, and US delegates will likely be arguing that this is a bilateral issue. Some US allies have had a strong position on non-strategic weapons and should be able to maintain their stance. Others might find direct pressure hard to resist, and **NGOs in allied countries** are encouraged to urge their governments to vote in favor of L.2. These NGOs could point out that the issue is not only bilateral as it also relates to tactical weapons on other states' soil and to an issue that has global implications in any case. In response to friendly criticisms raised outside of Europe, the resolution co-sponsors are working on new language that would bring out more clearly the global nature of the problem. A new version of the draft resolution should be available early next week.

- Merav Datan, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

### **3. Missiles**

A/C.1/57/L.32. This is the third consecutive draft resolution submitted by **Iran** entitled "Missiles". The past resolutions established a panel of governmental experts on the issues of Missiles in all its Aspects, which met three times and produced a report submitted to the committee, A/57/229

(<http://daccess-ods.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/493/38/PDF/N0249338.pdf?OpenElement>.)

For analysis on the panel of governmental experts report, see week 1 and week 2 of the NGO reports on the First Committee:

[http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/ngo\\_reports/ngoindex.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/ngo_reports/ngoindex.html).

This year's resolution welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the issue of missiles in all its aspects and does not request a follow-up process to the panel until the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly (2004). This draft resolution reflects a cautious approach, so as to maintain the acceptance of this preliminary report (lacking any useful recommendations on the subject, but rather providing a tour d'horizon) by not insisting immediately on a follow process.

There were several replies to the findings of the report by Member States, found in UN Document A/57/114 and addendum

(<http://daccess-ods.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/443/59/PDF/N0244359.pdf?OpenElement>.)

Those states who have replied so far include: **Guatemala, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Qatar, Cuba, Denmark (on behalf of the EU), Panama, Tunisia, and Iraq.**

- Emily Schroeder, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

#### **4. Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space (PAROS)**

**China** introduced draft resolution [A/C.1/57/L.30](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L30.html), Prevention of an arms race in outer space, <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L30.html>, co-sponsored by **Algeria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Zambia.**

Ambassador Hu Xiaodi put forward **China's** views on prevention of an arms race in outer space. ([www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/speeches/3/chi101502.pdf](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/speeches/3/chi101502.pdf)). He outlined the many benefits of peaceful uses of outer space, including global satellite remote sensing, telecommunication, navigation and positioning, meteorological and geo-survey satellites which play a role in reducing and preventing natural disaster, and research on material and life science in space. These however, face "grave challenges" from the "research and development of space weapons and the unveiling of space combat theories" which, if not reversed, will compel states to "protect the security of their space assets and relevant ground facilities." Existing international legal instruments are "not up to the task" in light of the increasing salience of the weaponization of outer space, and the Conference on Disarmament (CD) has yet to conduct substantive work on PAROS as requested by recurrent UNGA resolutions. **China** further referred to the working paper it has submitted with Russia and five other states to the CD (CD/1679), also circulated as an official document of the current session of the UNGA. (See previous weeks' NGO reports and [www.reachingcriticalwill.org/paros/parosindex.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/paros/parosindex.html).)

In a panel discussion on "The Outer Space Treaty at Thirty-Five" Ambassador Hu Xiaodi underscored the position that the CD is the sole international multilateral negotiating forum and that a new treaty banning the weaponization of outer space could be negotiated in the CD or through an amendment of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty if this is still within the framework of the Outer Space Treaty. Either approach could be "okay" if it achieves the objective, but an "Ottawa" type process would not work because all important space powers must be on board, according to

China. The reference here is to the Mine Ban Treaty, negotiated in Ottawa outside of the UN system and without some of the key international players.

In contrast to this position, however, one might consider a more nuanced assessment of the potential applicability of an Ottawa-type process to outer space building on the tremendous civil and commercial interests in space, particularly those within the United States. (See: "Multilateral Approaches to Preventing the Weaponisation of Space" by Rebecca Johnson, Disarmament Diplomacy, Issue No. 56, April 2001, [www.acronym.org.uk/dd/dd56/56rej.htm](http://www.acronym.org.uk/dd/dd56/56rej.htm), and "Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space" by Lloyd Axworthy with Merav Datan, INESAP Bulletin No. 20, August 2002, <http://www.inesap.org/bulletin20/bul20art01.htm>.)

For in-depth background as well as consideration of commercial and civil interests see "Weapons in Space: Silver Bullet or Russian Roulette? *The Policy Implications of U.S. Pursuit of Space-Based Weapons*" by Theresa Hitchens, April 18, 2002 *Presentation to the Ballistic Missile Defense and the Weaponization of Space Project Space Policy Institute and Security Policy Studies Program Elliott School of International Affairs George Washington University*. <http://www.cdi.org/missile-defense/spaceweapons.cfm>

- Merav Datan, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

## 5. Conference on Disarmament

There are three resolutions submitted to the First Committee relating directly to the Conference on Disarmament (CD):

1) A/C.1/57/L.5. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of **new types of weapons** of mass destruction and new Systems of such weapons: report of **the Conference on Disarmament**. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/AC157L5.html>

This issue was first included in the agenda of the First Committee in 1975 by the **USSR**. This resolution requested the CD to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types and Systems of weapons of mass destruction. This has reappeared 16 years since, although not consecutively, with the last time being in the 54th Session (1999), which was adopted without a vote. This year **Belarus** submitted this resolution.

2) A/C.1/57/L.44. The **Conference on Disarmament** decision (CD/1547) of 11 August 1998 to establish, under item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament" an ad hoc committee to negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of **fissile material** for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L44.html>

Adopted without a vote last year and with a lead sponsor of **Canada**, L.44 is a major priority of several states (see last week's report for states which spoke on this subject in the general debate). Reflecting the deadlock in the CD on the issue of negotiating a FMCT, the resolution repeats

previous years' draft and "urges" the CD to "agree on a program of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty." There have been several efforts on this issue, including a **South African** working paper <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/cd/speeches02/safrfissilewpcd.html>, The **Netherlands** held open-ended informal meeting on a FMCT on 7 June 2002, and the **New Agenda Coalition** paper submitted on 3 September 2002.

3) A/C.1/57/L.13. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session. **Report of the Conference on Disarmament** <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/AC157L13.html>

This draft resolution submitted by **Hungary**, the CD's last president, welcomed the "strong collective interest of the CD in commencing substantive work as soon as possible during its 2002 session" (same language as last year). Ambassador Andras Szabo, reflected in its statement on October 14, 2002, that there have been intensive consultations, and several useful proposals in the works to attempt to break the deadlock within the CD. While this resolution is very routine and standard, despite all efforts, Ambassador Szabo noted that political will on the part of key players of the CD remains lacking.

- Emily Schroeder, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

## 6. A Path to the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons, A/C.1/57/L.42  
(<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L42.html>)

Sponsored by **Australia** and **Japan**, this draft resolution is virtually identical to the one sponsored by Japan in 2001 (A/C.1/56/L.35/Rev.1). It mostly reproduces the 13 practical steps for nuclear disarmament set forth in the 2000 NPT Review Conference Final Document. Unlike this year's New Agenda resolution, it does not attempt to break new ground, for example by stressing the need to reduce non-strategic nuclear arms or to work towards prevention of an arms race in outer space.

- John Burroughs, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

## 7. Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

On October 15, 2002, a revised version of the draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" was tabled (A/C.1/57/L.4/Rev.1). The revision adds "or any other nuclear explosions" to the first preambular paragraph and in addition to the original sponsors, **Australia, Mexico and New Zealand**, lists 52 other countries as sponsors. The draft "stresses the importance and urgency of signature and ratification to achieve the earliest entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" as "the cessation of nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions constitutes an effective nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation measure."

- Nya Gregor Fleron, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

## 8. Nuclear Weapon Free Zones

Four resolutions on nuclear weapon free zones were submitted. However there was little discussion on them. (See <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/resindex.html>.)

**A/C.1/57/L.21, Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status**, Sponsored by **Mongolia**: The resolution seeks to affirm to Mongolia a nuclear weapon free status similar to that of States within nuclear weapon free zones, including the respect given to such zones from the nuclear weapon states. The resolution is similar to one adopted by consensus in 2000 (Res 55/33 S), but includes an additional paragraph noting the support from the **Non-Aligned Movement** for **Mongolia's** nuclear weapon free status to be institutionalized, as expressed at the NAM 2002 ministerial meeting.

**A/C.1/57/L.24, Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia**, Sponsored by **Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan**: The text advances on a previous resolution adopted by consensus in 2000 (Res 55/33 W) in that it notes the completion of a treaty for a nuclear weapon free zone in **Central Asia** and welcomes the decision of the five Central Asian States to sign the treaty as soon as possible.

**A/C.1/57/L.28, Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East**, Sponsored by **Egypt**: At the 56th General Assembly an identical resolution was adopted by consensus.

**A/C.1/57/L.34, Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas**, Sponsored by **Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nauru, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Samoa, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Tonga, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam**: At the 56th General Assembly the resolution on this topic was adopted by a vote of 148 in favour, four against (**France, Monaco, United Kingdom, United States**) and four abstaining (**India, Israel, Russian Federation, Spain**).

This year's resolution has additional paragraphs:

- a) Welcoming **Cuba's** ratification of the Treaty of Tlatelolco (Latin America and Caribbean Nuclear Weapon Free Zone), and **Tonga's** ratification of the Treaty of Rarotonga (South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone). This completes the ratification of all parties to these two treaties.
- b) Welcoming the endorsement of Heads of States at the Pacific Islands Forum for a Nuclear Weapon Free Southern Hemisphere
- c) Welcoming the meeting between OPANAL (Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

in Latin America and the Caribbean) and the Pacific Islands Secretariat aimed at increasing cooperation between the zones

In previous years, the **US** and **UK** have opposed the resolution on the belief that it sought to restrict the transit of nuclear armed vessels through international waters included in the zones. On the other hand **Philippines** has explained that they could not co-sponsor because the resolution does not prohibit such transit, but that it should in light of the International Court of Justice 1996 decision on the general illegality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons. The resolution is ambiguous on the matter, referring only to "the applicable principles and rules of international law relating to the freedom of the high seas and the rights of passage through maritime space, including those of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea."

- Alyn Ware, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

## 9. US Russian Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions ("Moscow Treaty")

A/C.1/57/L.23, Bilateral strategic nuclear arms reductions and the new strategic framework ([www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L23.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L23.html)): Sponsored by the **Russian Federation** and the **United States of America**, this new draft resolution welcomes the Moscow Treaty on reduction of strategic nuclear warheads," and refers to the Consultative Group for Strategic Security established in connection with the treaty as a mechanism to "strengthen mutual confidence, expand transparency, share information and plans and discuss strategic issues". The preamble states that "the new strategic relationship" between the two countries is "based on the principles of mutual security, trust, openness, cooperation and predictability", and also states that the "agreed strategic reductions advance the commitment ... under article VI" of the NPT.

The resolution also refers to the G-8 effort to support cooperation projects, initially in **Russia**, "to address non-proliferation, disarmament, counter-terrorism and nuclear safety issues," and calls upon all countries to commit to G-8 non-proliferation principles "aimed at preventing terrorists, or those that harbour them, from acquiring or developing nuclear, chemical, radiological and biological weapons, missiles, and related materials, equipment and technology."

- John Burroughs, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

## 10. Negative Security Assurances

A/C.1/57/L.40 (<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L40.html>) Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: This resolution, sponsored by 17 countries, was first included in the agenda of the First Committee in 1978. The General Assembly has considered this for 22 years consecutively since. In last year's resolution, the General Assembly recommended that the Conference on Disarmament "actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (as a convention, for example). In 1995, UN Security Council 984 acknowledged **the United States'** negative security pledge made by Secretary Christopher and similar pledges made by the other four NPT nuclear-

weapon states. At the 1995 NPT review and extension conference, these negative security assurances were incorporated in the final document's "Principles and Objectives for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament," which was vital to securing indefinite extension of the treaty. In 1996, the International Court of Justice reaffirmed this view with its advisory opinion that the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is illegal.

In April 2002, a leaked version of the Bush administration's classified nuclear posture review lists seven countries against which the United States should be prepared to use nuclear weapons and outlines a broad range of circumstances under which it could do so. And now with US boasting its complete solid policy of First Strike, the previous negative security assurances are laughingly null and void. The **United Kingdom** has been fast to follow this line. As **Pakistan** pointed out in its statement on 14 October 2002, this resolution underlines the urgency to negotiate a convention on this issue, both as a confidence-building measure, and to reduce nuclear danger. To view this resolution, see: <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L40.html>.

- Emily Schroeder, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

## 11. Depleted Uranium

Effects of the use of depleted uranium in armaments, A/C.1/57/L.14 ([www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/AC157L14.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/AC157L14.html)): This draft resolution, sponsored by **Iraq** and tabled on October 9, 2002, requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of States and relevant organizations on the effects of the use of depleted uranium in armaments and to submit a report to the next General Assembly. It is identical to last year's resolution (A/C.1/56/L.8) which was adopted by the First Committee by 49 to 44 with 39 abstentions but then, in an unusual reversal, rejected by the General Assembly, 45 favoring, 54 against, and 45 abstentions. During the general debate **Iraq** emphasized that the use of DU has had catastrophic consequences for the environment and civilians in **Iraq**.

- Nya Gregor Fleron, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

## 12. Compliance and Multilateralism

### *Compliance*

Once again, the **United States** and **Iraq** shared tense, indirect dialogue, both at the open debate of the Security Council on **Iraq** and in relation to a draft resolution submitted to the First Committee by the **United States**, "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements." (A/C.1/57/L.54, [www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L54.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L54.html)).

L.54 is a revised version of a 1997 resolution (A/RES/52/30) of the same name (<http://daccess-ods.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N97/776/77/PDF/N9777677.pdf?OpenElement>) which had been adopted without a vote. L.54, however, has not enjoyed the same degree of support so far. The original version of this draft (prior to the one now being circulated as L.54)

had dropped all references to disarmament. Criticisms by other states, including allies, led to reinsertion of the word.

Another reason that L.54 might not enjoy the same degree of support as the 1997 version is the perception by other states of **US** unilateralism and disregard of international law, which contrasts with some of the language of the draft resolution, eg, preambular paragraph 2:

"Recognizing the abiding concern of all Member States for maintaining respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties to which they are parties and other sources of international law."

A comparison of this paragraph with the corresponding 1997 version is instructive, indicating the more selective approach to international law of the **US** today:

"Recognizing the abiding concern of all Member States for maintaining respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law."

Similarly, preambular paragraph 3 of the current version:

"Convinced that observance by Member States of the Charter of the United Nations, treaties to which they are parties and other sources of international law is important for the strengthening of international security" contrasts with the less selective 1997 version:

"Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security."

It is also interesting to note that the draft takes a multilateral theme stating repeatedly that it is in the shared common interest of all Member States to monitor and/or comply especially given the many criticisms in the First Committee of unilateralist actions by the **United States**. "Strict observance" and "full compliance" are asked from all member states. If this does not occur, the state "creates security risks" and "undermines their credibility" in the international community.

There is also some irony in the following: "Believing that compliance with all provisions of arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements by States parties is a matter of interest and concern to all members of the international community, and noting the role the United Nations has played and should continue to play in that regard."

The **United States** also called in the draft resolution for "Recognizing, in the light of the threat of international terrorism, that it is especially important that States parties comply with arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation obligations and commitments." In introducing the resolution the **US** said this is the only resolution which addresses the issue of compliance, and compliance is the only issue of the resolution - addressing full compliance with all provisions of non-proliferation agreements. The **US** specifically mentioned the NPT, BWC and CWC in this context. The **US** also emphasized that they are seeking widespread co-sponsorship to signal collective will in support of "full compliance."

On Security Council matters, **Iraq's** Ambassador Mohammed A. Aldouri said that a new

Security Council resolution was unnecessary because Iraq had stated its intentions of full compliance with UN inspectors. It was the **US, Iraq** claimed, that had interrupted the process. Its reasons, Iraq believes, were for "Šchanging the map of the region by force and putting their handsŠ" on energy resources.

(See [www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=5052&Cr=iraq&Cr1=](http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=5052&Cr=iraq&Cr1=))

In the open Security Council meeting requested by **South Africa** on behalf of the **Non-Aligned Movement**, Ambassador Dumisani S. Kumalo said, "Iraq should comply with relevant Security Council resolutions. No member state should be exempted from carrying out obligations as determined by this council."

[www.unfoundation.org/unwire/util/display\\_stories.asp?objid=29662](http://www.unfoundation.org/unwire/util/display_stories.asp?objid=29662).

Nearly every state agreed a Security Council resolution was in need and that UN inspectors would have to return soon. Among these states, many reminded the Security Council that what was felt be the most important reason for full compliance was for a lift from the embargo.

For a complete listing of summaries of statements given in the Security Council meeting, see [www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2002/scsummaries.doc.htm](http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2002/scsummaries.doc.htm)

- Melina De La Garza, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

### ***Multilateralism***

Last week **South Africa**, on behalf of the **non-aligned movement** (NAM), introduced a draft resolution on Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/C.1/57/L.10, <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/AC157L10.html>). The draft resolution addresses both the importance of the negotiation and entry into force of multilateral disarmament treaties and the strong preference for the use of multilateral mechanisms, rather than unilateral actions, to ensure compliance with disarmament obligations. (See [http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/ngo\\_reports/week2.html#10](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/ngo_reports/week2.html#10))

The Chair of the First Committee submitted an alternative draft resolution on multilateralism entitled Multilateral cooperation in disarmament and non-proliferation. (A/C.1/57/L.26, <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L26.html>). The resolution "stresses the urgent need for renewed efforts by all Member States to use the existing multilateral disarmament machinery to promote and to achieve the goals of disarmament and non-proliferation" but, unlike the NAM draft resolution, does not condemn unilateral actions.

Another difference is that the Chair's draft resolution refers to the "concerns that terrorists may seek access to weapons of mass destruction," where-as the NAM resolution focuses more on State obligations for disarmament and peaceful resolution of international disputes.

Several western states privately expressed the view that the NAM resolution was antagonistic in tone and clearly directed against the **United States** for its recent undermining and rejection of multilateral disarmament agreements and for its threat of use of force against Iraq. As such, they believed the resolution would not be helpful in establishing a positive framework for

multilateralism.

On the other hand, many other delegations and most non-governmental observers supported the NAM resolution as principled, comprehensive, non-discriminatory and necessary given current developments, and were disappointed that the Chair introduced a much weaker draft resolution.

The **Iraq** situation was also considered by the Security Council this week in an open session at the request of the Non-Aligned Movement. (See [www.unwire.org](http://www.unwire.org)) See the discussion of compliance, above.

- Alyn Ware and John Burroughs, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

### 13. Terrorism

A/C.1/57/L.49

Measures to Prevent Terrorists From Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction

Sponsored by **Afghanistan, Bhutan, Fiji, India, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Sri Lanka and Tuvalu** <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L49.html>

Since the events of September 11, 2001, this is the second resolution to come forward in the First Committee on the topic of terrorism. The first was the Chairman's resolution last year <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/2001res/AC156L49Rev1.pdf>, "Global efforts against terrorism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation", which passed without a vote (unanimously). Last year's resolution from André Erdos, the Permanent Representative of **Hungary**, recalled that Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) established a "close connection between international terrorism and, inter alia, illegal arms trafficking and the illegal movement of nuclear, chemical, biological and other potentially deadly materials". A noteworthy absence from this list were legally traded small arms and conventional weapons, which are also of great risk.

Draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.49 is more specific than its predecessor by referring only to weapons of mass destruction. The resolution requests the Secretary-General to convene a panel of governmental experts, to be established in 2003 to study the issues related to terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, and to submit the study to the General Assembly next year. It is interesting to note that there is still not a working definition of the word "terrorism" in international law. Observers hope that this lacking in definition of THE driving force of **United States** and allies policy these days will be given a clear meaning, which will take into consideration the root causes of this phenomenon.

- Emily Schroeder, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

### 14. Biological and Chemical Weapons

The biggest news regarding biological and chemical weapons in the third week of First Committee was **Hungary's** introduction of draft decision L.22. **Hungary** noted that since 11 September 2001 and the anthrax attacks which followed, "a new realism ha[s] been emerging

about deliberate disease," i.e. pathogens disseminated as weapons. **Hungary** then stated that in light of this new realism, "there is a new realism emerging about the BWC regime as well: a less ambitious, but still meaningful role to be assigned to the regime." This new view of the BWC is necessitated by what is perceived to be the BWC's ineffectiveness in dealing with the threat of biological weapons on the ground. In other words, in **Hungary's** view local actors are seen as being better-equipped to deal with the threat of biological weapons<sup>1</sup> use by non-state actors (i.e. terrorists) than is the slow-moving and overly bureaucratic BWC. **Hungary** believes there is "no margin of error" in dealing with the threat of deliberate disease and hopes that the BWC Review Conference next month will provide an opportunity for States Parties to overcome their "methodological differences" and make the BWC a more relevant instrument.

The **United Arab Emirates** briefly mentioned biological and chemical weapons in their statement calling for the Middle East to become a WMD free zone. **Argentina** also mentioned chemical weapons, noting that chemicals produced for agrarian uses must not be used for terrorist purposes. However, **Argentina** made no mention of how this possibility might be avoided.

-Daniel Shank Cruz, NGO Committee on Disarmament

## 15. Conventional Arms, Small Arms and Light Weapons, and Land Mines

Six draft resolutions on the above were formally introduced to the 1st Committee on this subject. (See <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/resindex.html>):

1. 'National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual use goods and technology' (A/C.1/57/L.18) which was introduced by the **Netherlands** and had no co-sponsors. This resolution invites members states to enact or improve national legislation, regulations and procedures to exercise effective control over the transfer of arms, military equipment and dual use goods and technology, taking into account its commitments under international treaties, to provide such information to the SG and for him to make this available to other member states. This is a new resolution, and some delegations have questioned whether the First Committee is the most appropriate for the issue of national legislation on trade policy. The **Netherlands** clarified their view when introducing this resolution on October 18, saying that the economic issue is very relevant to that of disarmament, and that making information on national legislation will encourage transparency concerning dual use issues.

2. 'Assistance to states for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them' (A/C.1/57/L.25) with 40 co-sponsors. This resolution calls on various actors including the UN, the international community and civil society to provide such assistance.

3. 'The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects' (A/C.1/57/L.33) which was introduced by **Japan** and had 97 co-sponsors. This resolution would decide to convene the first of the biennial meetings of States as stipulated in the 2001 UN Conference PoA to consider national, regional and global implementation of the Programme.

4. 'Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and

Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction' (A/C.1/57/L.36) was introduced by **Belgium** and had 111 co-sponsors. This resolution would reaffirm the GA's determination to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by landmines.

5. 'Convention on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects' (A/C.1/57/L.46) which was introduced by **Sweden** and had 58 co-sponsors. This resolution would call upon all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the CCW and its protocols as soon as possible. Several speakers expressed satisfaction at ongoing talks to evolve a mandate for negotiating a protocol on explosive remnants of war.

6. 'Conventional arms control at the regional and sub-regional levels' (A/C.1/57/L.41) which was introduced by **Pakistan** which had 8 co-sponsors. This resolution would decide to give urgent consideration to the issues involving conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels, so promoting disarmament in an area which has not received, **Pakistan** argued, due attention in multilateral disarmament forums.

Related to the above resolutions was that on 'Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures' (A/C.1/57/L.45) and had 105 co-sponsors.

- Sarah Sullivan, Amnesty International

## **16. UN Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education**

**Mexico** released a revised draft resolution which:

- a) streamlined language in the fourth pre-ambular paragraph, and
- b) added a caveat in the operative paragraph adding the words "as appropriate" in the call to implement the recommendations of the UN Study.

- Alyn Ware, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

## **17. Regional Security and Disarmament/ Disarmament and Development**

The following resolutions were introduced under regional security and disarmament and development. We will report on them next week.

### ***Regional Security and Disarmament***

A/C.1/57/L.15

Regional Confidence-Building Measures: Activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa  
([www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L15.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L15.html))

A/C.1/57/L.47

Maintenance Of International Security < Good-Neighbourliness, Stability and Development In South-Eastern Europe

[www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L47.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L47.html))

A/C.1/57/L.16

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

[www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L16.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L16.html))

A/C.1/57/L.29

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

[www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L29.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L29.html))

A/C.1/57/L.35

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

[www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L35.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L35.html))

A/C.1/57/L.39

General And Complete Disarmament: Regional Disarmament

[www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L39.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L39.html))

### ***Disarmament and Development***

A/C.1/57/L.17

Relationship Between Disarmament And Development

[www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L17.html](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1com02/res/L17.html))

- Amy Marsman, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

### **18. Panel: Practical Confidence Building Measures: Does Good Governance in the Security Sector Matter?**

On Wednesday, 16 October a panel discussion sponsored by the **Netherlands, Sweden**, the NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace, and Security, and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces took place on the topic "Practical Confidence Building Measures: Does Good Governance in the Security Sector Matter?" The panel featured four main speakers: Professor Bernardo Arevalo de Leon of Guatemala, Professor Jonas Elaiqwu of Nigeria, Professor Carolina Hernandez of the Philippines, and Dr. Owen Greene of the United Kingdom.

Each speaker talked about efforts in their regions to develop proper "democratic" governance and the relationship between this governance and the activities of military and police forces. The speakers tried to give concrete examples of how good governance was being enforced (e.g. Professors Arevalo de Leon and Elaiqwu noted that many of the states in their respective regions have agreed to certain democratic standards which the states are to meet), but for the most part nothing substantial was said, even when the speakers were asked pointed questions by the

audience.

The full text of the speeches may be found on the web at <http://www.igc.org/disarm> under the heading "Conference Proceedings & Transcripts."

-Daniel Shank Cruz, NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace, and Security

**Reaching Critical Will**

**Women's International League for Peace and Freedom**

**777 UN Plaza, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA**

**Tel: 1 212 682 1265, Fax: 1 212 286 8211, Email: [info@reachingcriticalwill.org](mailto:info@reachingcriticalwill.org)**

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

Status: U

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**NUCLEAR REDUCTION/DISARMAMENT INITIATIVE - A NATIONAL INTERFAITH EFFORT  
THE CHURCHES' CENTER FOR THEOLOGY AND PUBLIC POLICY  
4500 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.  
WASHINGTON, DC 10016**

[nrdi@wesleysem.edu](mailto:nrdi@wesleysem.edu)  
phone 202-885-8648

[www.nrdi.org](http://www.nrdi.org)  
fax 202-885-8559

To: People of faith who have endorsed the Urgent Call

From: Rev. Richard Killmer  
Rev. Barbara Green

Thank you for endorsing the Urgent Call and your commitment to work for an end to the nuclear danger. Your witness as a person of faith will contribute to the efforts to make the world safer for the next generations.

Your efforts are needed now to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons. Here are several suggestions:

- Ask other people, especially members of your congregation to endorse the Urgent Call. The religious version of the Urgent Call, including questions and answers is on our web site at [www.nrdi.org](http://www.nrdi.org). Individuals can endorse on line. If you have not seen the religious version, a pdf format of the document is on our web site or you can order printed copies. Though there is no cost, we would appreciate a donation to cover our costs.

- Ask the governing body of your congregation and your judicatory to endorse the Urgent Call.
- Work with your state or local ecumenical or interfaith agency to educate and organize within the faith community. Also contact the office in your denomination or faith group working on these issues. A list of them is on our web site.
- Share your commitment and concerns with your US senators and representative.

The Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative is glad to help you with your efforts. Visit our web site for more suggestions and resource materials or call or email for further assistance. The Urgent Call web site is also helpful at [www.urgentcall.org](http://www.urgentcall.org). The NRDI will be sending suggestions and information to you occasionally designed to be helpful to your work.

Our work together is particularly important now since the nuclear danger has increased. We say that 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.

The Urgent Call and other efforts are needed now to protect God's creation for future generations. Thank you for your commitment and willingness to address this significant issue.

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Sat, 19 Oct 2002 13:48:22 +0000

From: millerph@att.net

To: mupj@igc.org (Howard Hallman)

Subject: MUPJ Board Meeting

Date: Sat, 19 Oct 2002 13:48:22 +0000

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Howard,

What a splendid meeting. So typically Methodist in that there was plenty of rambling, but interesting, palaver about Methodist politics but still the arrival at useful decisions for the organization.

I compliment you on adding two fine new members. I love all our "old" members, but I believe that Camile and Phil will bring new ideas and freshness to the organization.

After recording the checks written and depositing the checks received, our General Fund balance has rebounded to \$3121.96.

You are doing a good work.

Phil

Reply-To: "Carlee L. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
From: "Carlee L. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
To: <tgrimwood@ucsusa.org>  
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I'll be there.

Howard Hallman

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.

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Importance: Normal

FYI - Just what the world needs, more ways to make nuclear weapons.

~~~~~  
Jim Bridgman  
Program Director  
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1801 18th Street, Suite 9-2  
Washington, DC 20009  
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202-234-9536 (fax)  
jcbridgman@earthlink.net  
www.ananuclear.org

Human history becomes more and more a race between education and  
catastrophe.  
-- H.G. Wells

~~~~~  
-----Original Message-----  
From: On Behalf Of G. Petrie  
Sent: Monday, October 21, 2002 12:49 PM  
Subject: LANL Adds New Element to Nukes

Sunday, October 20, 2002

LANL Adds New Element to Nukes

By Adam Rankin

Albuquerque Journal Northern Bureau

Los Alamos National Laboratory has announced it was the first lab in the Western Hemisphere, and possibly the world, to use a radioactive material other than plutonium or uranium to achieve a nuclear chain reaction, which can lead to a nuclear explosion if it is not controlled.

"It is common knowledge that plutonium and uranium can be used in a nuclear weapon. It is not common knowledge, however, that neptunium can also be used to make a nuclear weapon," said Kevin Roark, a lab spokesman.

The experiment, 12 years in the making, was completed in late September and gives nuclear scientists for the first time a clear indication of how much neptunium is needed to create a critical mass, or a nuclear chain reaction.

Scientists now know it takes about 30 percent less neptunium than previously thought, or about 60 kilograms, to generate a nuclear chain reaction.

The criticality experiment was done at Los Alamos National Laboratory's Technical Area 18, the only site in the country capable of doing nuclear chain reaction experiments. The work supports the Department of Energy's Criticality Safety Program and the National Nuclear Security Administration's Non-proliferation and Emergency Response programs.

Lab scientists used neptunium-237, the most stable of 20 isotopes, or variations, of neptunium with a half-life of about 2 million years.

The whole experiment took only about four days, but the technical preparation, dealing with security issues and gaining clearance from the Department of Energy to do the work took about 12 years.

Scientists formed about 6 kilograms of neptunium into a sphere, which did not have enough mass in itself to sustain a chain reaction.

To help drive the reaction, scientists placed the neptunium sphere in a bed of several bowl-shaped shells of highly enriched uranium, which they slowly raised with a mechanized device toward another group of highly enriched uranium shells at a fixed position above.

The uranium helped drive the neptunium to a critical mass, and the scientists could carefully control the reaction's rate by raising or lowering the neptunium and uranium assembly away from the fixed uranium shells to prevent the reaction from going "supercritical." That's when nuclear chain reactions become explosive.

Roark explained that since the reactivity of enriched uranium is well established, the critical mass of neptunium can be calculated from measurements taken during the experiment.

He said the team of scientists plans to do more experiments with neptunium, using different configurations and materials, to establish the full range of masses capable of generating nuclear chain reactions.

The critical mass can vary depending on how many neutrons - the subatomic particle that splits atoms and releases energy in a chain reaction - get reflected back into the reaction to split more atoms and release more energy.

Rene Sanchez, one of the scientists involved in the experiment, said the purpose of the work was primarily to determine safety limits for technicians working with neptunium, a byproduct of nuclear power generation.

"We wanted to know how many kilograms can be put into a container before it goes critical," he said.

But the information is also essential for nuclear non-proliferation, because it defines more clearly how much neptunium might be required to make a nuclear weapon.

"That wasn't the intention of this experiment, but a byproduct, that it could have the potential to be used in a nuclear weapon," Sanchez said.

Roark said the lab was involved in getting the Switzerland-based International Atomic Energy Agency active in a global monitoring program of neptunium that began in 1999.

But no monitoring was in place before then.

"Who knows what has happened (with neptunium) during all those years," Sanchez said.

To get an idea of how much neptunium is out there, Sanchez said the 100 nuclear power plants across the country can produce about 12,000 kilograms of neptunium in a decade.

But in the United States, neptunium is not easy to obtain, because the country does not reprocess its spent nuclear fuel. Reprocessing is necessary to separate neptunium from other spent radioactive fuels, something many European and Asian countries do.

"There is a lot of neptunium out there in the world," said Steve Clement, a member of the experimental team.

In addition to providing information on the safe handling of the element, he said, "We want to be able to account for that material and track that material to be sure that it does not fall into the wrong hands."

---

Geoffrey Petrie  
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551 W. Cordova Rd. #808  
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Reply-To: "Carlee L. Hallman" [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org)  
From: "Carlee L. Hallman" [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org)  
To: "Kayser, Marie" [marie\\_kayser@yahoo.com](mailto:marie_kayser@yahoo.com)  
Subject: New section on deep cuts  
Date: Mon, 21 Oct 2002 22:11:45 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="----  
=\_NextPart\_000\_0062\_01C2794E.D8B2C640"  
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,

Attached is a new section on Deep Cuts. It goes on the How to Get to Zero page.

Among other things this entails transferring the National Academy of Sciences sub-section from "Reports of Commissions...." to "Deep Cuts". After that is done, take National Academy of Sciences out of index for "Reports of Commissions and International Bodies" at top of page.

In the Deep Cuts section I use bold face frequently to highlight key words. I am assuming that this will come through as a Word attachment. In the case of bold, italic I write instructions to be certain that my intent is clear.

Let me know if you have any difficulty with this material.

Shalom,  
Howard

Filling out the section on Deep Cuts on the How to Get to Zero page.

1. For the index at the top of the page, add:

***Deep Cuts***

- ***Atlantic Council*** [link to below]
- ***Stimson Center (1995)*** [link to below]
- ***National Academy of Sciences (1997)*** [link to below]
- ***Brookings Institution (1999)*** [link to below]

2. Later in the page where the Deep Cuts section begins, add a sub-index, formatted like other section indices. Continue with text for four sub-sections, as indicated.

***Deep Cuts***

- ***Atlantic Council*** [link to below]
- ***Stimson Center (1995)*** [link to below]
- ***National Academy of Sciences (1997)*** [link to below]
- ***Brookings Institution (1999)*** [link to below]

*In the 1990s four organizations based in Washington, D.C. issued reports and a book on how to achieve deep cuts in nuclear strategic weapons. Although each report has a different emphasis, amongst them are several common elements.*

- **Three to four stages of reduction.**
  - Initially **bilateral reductions** by the United States.
  - Then **multilateral reductions** by all possessors of nuclear weapons.
  - Eventually **total elimination** (recommended in three of the four reports)
- **De-alerting** weapons at each stage.
- **Dismantlement** of weapons taken out of service.
- **Transparency, verification, and monitoring.**

***Deep Cuts [in brown box]***

***Atlantic Council of the United States***

[begin box]

[logo from <http://www.acus.org/> ]

***The Atlantic Council of the United States*** *is a nonpartisan network of leaders who support the central role of the Atlantic community in the contemporary world situation. In 1991 under the leadership of General Andrew J. Goodpaster, (US Army, ret), the Atlantic Council began a **Project on Nuclear Arms Control.** Its purpose was to develop a common vision for international leaders on how to reduce the risks posed by nuclear weapons.*

*[ bold] Consultation Papers by General Goodpaster [end bold]*

*[inset in paragraph photo of General Goodpaster from Military Leaders page]*

*Pivotal to the project were three consultation papers written by General Goodpaster. The first was entitled "**Tighter Limits on Nuclear Arms: Issues and Opportunities for a New Era**" (May 1992). The paper proposed two interrelated policy initiatives:*

- **Narrow the role** of existing weapons solely to prevention of their use or threatened use by others.
- For nations that do not possess nuclear weapons pursue **an approach of dissuasion** from building, deterrence from use, and ability to defeat anyone builds them.
- **Bilateral reductions** by the United States and Russia to a level of **2,000 to 3,000 total weapons each**.
- **Further reduction by the five major nuclear powers:** Britain, China, France, Russia, and the United States.
- Examination of the **ultimate elimination** of nuclear weapons.

*Feedback from this first paper led General Goodpaster to write a second paper, "**Further Reigns on Nuclear Arms: Next Steps for the Major Nuclear Powers**" (August 1993). He wrote, "it now seems desirable to propose a **[bold] 'no-first-use'** [end bold] commitment by the major nuclear powers, with certain minimum specified exceptions." He further developed his ideas for three progressively lower arms levels. [end underlining]  
[[http://www.rc.net/hartford/st\\_joseph/deacon/nucleararms.html](http://www.rc.net/hartford/st_joseph/deacon/nucleararms.html)]*

- The first level would be **bilateral** between the United States and Russia in the range of **1,500 to 2,000 total warheads each**, strategic and tactical.
- The second level would require **multilateral** agreement among the five major nuclear powers reducing weapon stockpiles to no more than **100 to 200 each**.
- The third and ultimate goal would be a "**zero level**" -- the complete abolition and elimination of nuclear weapons worldwide.

*General Goodpaster's third paper was entitled **[bold,underline] "Shaping the Nuclear Future: Toward a More Comprehensive Approach"** [end bold, underlining]*

*[<http://www.acus.org/Publications/occasionalpapers/internationalsecurity/ShapingNuclearFuture.pdf>] (December 1997). He offered a more concrete schedule of **[bold] five discrete steps** [end bold] for the nuclear powers to reduce to **[bold] 100 to 200 warheads each by 2015** [end bold] or very soon thereafter. For a more comprehensive approach General Goodpaster presented **[bold] a new strategic concept -- reassurance** [end bold] -- to guide policy decisions on nuclear force posture. Reassurance, he wrote, is:*

- Transformation of adversarial Cold War relations to more cooperative, peaceful relationships on a global basis.
- Positive measures necessary to reassure all parties that nuclear weapons will *[italics] not [end italics]* be used.

- No longer posing the threat of enormous immediate destruction that larger numbers of nuclear weapons on a high state of readiness can inflict.

### ***Other Papers***

*Among other papers of the Atlantic Council's Project on Nuclear Arms Control were "START III Negotiations: How Far and How Fast" (October 1996) by Oleg N. Bykov and Jack Mendelsohn and "The Road Beyond START: How Far Should We Go?" (March 1997) by Jonathan Dean.*

[end box]

back to top

***Deep Cuts*** [in brown box]

### ***Henry L. Stimson Center, 1995***

[begin box]

[Logo from <http://www.stimson.org/?SN=TI200110174> ]

***[bold] The Henry L. Stimson Center [end bold]*** [<http://www.stimson.org/?SN=TI200110174>] *is a nonprofit, nonpartisan institution devoted to public policy research on international security issues. In 1994 the Center launched a multi-year [bold] Project on Eliminating Weapons of Mass Destruction.[end bold] In December 1995 the Project Steering Committee, chaired by General Andrew J. Goodpaster, (USA, ret) issued a report entitled [bold] "An Evolving US Nuclear Posture" [end bold] which laid out four phases for moving toward the elimination of nuclear weapons.*

[sub-box with Steering Committee members in smaller type in two columns; model of Canberra Commission on How to Get to Zero page]

#### **Members, Project Steering Committee**

General Andrew J. Goodpaster (USA,ret) chair

Representative Howard Berman

Dr. Barry M. Blechman

General William F. Burns (USA, ret)

General Charles A. Horner (USAF, ret)

Senator James M. Jeffords

Mr. Michael Krepon

The Honorable Robert S. McNamara

Mr. Will Marshall

Ambassador Paul H. Nitze

Dr. Janne E. Nolan

Mr. Philip A. Odeen

Ambassador Rozanne L. Ridgway

Dr. Scott D. Sagan

General W.Y. Smith (USAF, ret)

Dr. John Steinbruner

Dr. Victor Utgoff

[end sub-box]

*The Stimson Center report made the [bold] case for change [end bold] in U.S. nuclear posture on the basis of:*

- **Declining utility** of nuclear weapons in the post-cold war world.
- **Significant costs and risks** in continued possession of nuclear weapons and reliance on nuclear deterrence, including:
  - Economic costs
  - Political costs (especially negative effect on nuclear non-proliferation)
  - Nuclear accidents and incidents
  - Risk of nuclear use

*The report laid out [bold] four phases for the global elimination of nuclear weapons.[end bold] It would begin in the United States with a "Presidential statement of renewed, decisive commitment to the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons." The nuclear force levels and operational status for each phase would be as follows:*

#### **Phase I**

- **Bilateral reductions** by the United States and Russia to roughly **2,000 warheads each**.
- Reduced alert status.
- New measures to increase the transparency of each nation's nuclear forces.

#### **Phase II**

- **Multilateral reductions** to approximately **100 warheads each**.
- Reduced alert status for all declared nuclear powers.
- Nuclear transparency measures extended to smaller nuclear powers.

#### **Phase III**

- All remaining arsenals cut to **tens of weapons** for each possessor.
- Possible nuclear "trustee" arrangement.

#### **Phase IV**

- **Residual arsenals eliminated**.
- Internationally monitored/controlled reconstitution capability.

[end of box]

back to top

*Deep Cuts* [in brown box]

**National Academy of Sciences, 1997**

[begin box]

1. Transfer from <http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#nas>

2. Eliminate PDF document

3. Keep statue of Albert Einstein on the grounds of the National Academy of Sciences and Text: There is no secret and there is no defense; there is no possibility of control except through the aroused understanding and insistence of the peoples of the world. -- Albert Einstein, January 22, 1947

4. Keep the opening paragraph with slight editing and Committee on International Security and Arms Control, National Academy of Sciences in bold, as follows:

*In the mid-1990s the [bold] **Committee on International Security and Arms Control, National Academy of Sciences** [end bold] embarked upon a study of the nuclear weapons policies in the post-cold war era. The study group was chaired by Major General William F. Burns (U.S.Army, ret.). It produced a report entitled **The Future of U.S. Nuclear Weapons Policy** [<http://www.nap.edu/catalog/5796.html>].*

5. Add:

[sub-box] [names in smaller type in two columns; follow model of Canberra Commission on How to Get to Zero page]

**Members, Committee on International Security and Arms Control**

John P. Holdren, chair

John D. Steinbruner

General William F. Burns (USA, ret)

General George Lee Butler (USAF, ret)

Paul M. Doty

Steve Fetter

Alexander H. Flax

Richard L. Garwin

Rose Gottemoeller

Spurgeon M, Keeny, Jr.

Joshua Lederberg

Matthew Meselson

Wolfgang K.H. Panofsky

C. Kumar N. Patel

Jonathan D. Pollack

Admiral Robert H. Wertheim (USN, ret)

[end sub-box]

5. Strike out from Summary to the end of the National Academy section. Replace it with the following:

**Summary**

*The report from the National Academy of Sciences describes how U.S. and Russian nuclear forces and policies have evolved since the Cold War ended. It sets forth a two-part program of change.*

**Near- and mid-term**

- Reductions in nuclear forces.
- Changes in nuclear operations to preserve deterrence but enhance operational safety.
- Measures to help prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons.

### **Long term**

- Foster international conditions so that nuclear weapon would no longer be seen as necessary or legitimate for preservation of national and global security.

### **Progressive Constraints**

*For near- and mid-term the Committee offered a program of progressive constraints. It would start with the United States and Russia and then bring China, France, and the United Kingdom into the reduction process. (The report was completed before India and Pakistan conducted their nuclear weapon tests.)*

### **Immediate Step**

- Reduction to **2,000 deployed strategic warheads** each for the United States and Russia.

### **Further Transformation**

- Limits on the total inventory of warheads, strategic and tactical.
- Eliminating the hair trigger.
- Revising targeting policy and war planning.
- Reaffirming the integral relationship between restrictions on offensive and defensive systems.

### **Nonproliferation**

- Engaging the undeclared nuclear states (India, Israel, Pakistan)
- Strengthening the nonproliferation regime, including:
  - Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
  - Nuclear weapon free zones
  - Controlling fissile material
- No first use to reassure states that forego nuclear weapons

### **Further Reductions**

- Reducing U.S. and Russian forces to **1,000 total warheads each**.
- Reducing to **a few hundred warheads**.

### **Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons**

*The report from the National Academy of Sciences also discussed the possible prohibition of nuclear weapons. A news release on the report noted:*

The second and long-term phase of the program recommended by the committee calls for examining how continuing changes in international relations could make it both desirable and possible to prohibit the possession of nuclear weapons. The path to a complete ban on nuclear weapons is not now clear, the committee acknowledged, but the potential benefits of a ban warrant serious efforts to identify and promote the conditions that would make this possible.

One such condition would be comprehensive verification of potential weapons-related activities, which would require an unprecedented degree of international cooperation and openness.

[end of box]

*Deep Cuts* [in brown box]

### **Brookings Institution: Deep Cuts Study Group, 1999**

[begin box]

[As a graphic to inset in the first paragraph, go to <http://brookings.nap.edu/books/0815709536/html/index.html> and copy the top half of the book cover, that is, the title and the graphic around it. Cut off before the subtitle.]

*In 1998 the [begin bold] **Deep Cuts Study Group, Brookings Institution** [end bold] in Washington, D.C. held a series of meetings to consider the possibility of deep reductions in nuclear arms. After exchanging drafts of chapters, the nine members produced a book entitled [bold italic underline] **The Nuclear Turning Point** [end bold, underlining] [<http://www.brook.edu/dybdocroot/press/books/nucturn.htm>] (Brookings Institution, 1999). The book's subtitle describes its purpose: [bold] **A Blueprint for Deep Cuts and De-alerting of Nuclear Weapons.** [end bold]*

[Have a sub-box for the authors' names in smaller type, in two columns. Like Canberra Commission on How to Get to Zero page.]

#### **Authors**

Harold A. Feiveson, editor

Bruce G. Blair

Jonathan Dean

Steve Fetter

James Goodby

George N. Lewis

Janne E. Nolan

Theodore Postol

Frank N. von Hippel

[end sub-box]

#### **A Strategy of Staged Reductions and De-alerting Nuclear Forces**

*The authors concentrated on how to achieve very deep cuts but not complete abolition of nuclear weapons. They offered a [bold] **three-stage program for deep cuts** [bold] in which all the weapons remaining at each stage are [bold] **de-alerted** [end bold] and a large part are [bold] **deactivated**. [end bold] Excerpts from their summary description in chapter two are as follows:*

### **Definitions**

- By **de-alerting**, we mean measures that substantially increase to hours or days the time required to launch nuclear weapons in the active operational forces.
- **Deactivation** means that most weapons are unusable for weeks or months. This could be achieved, for example, by removing the warheads from ballistic missiles.

### **First Stage**

In the first stage (our version of START III) the United States and Russia would:

- ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty,
- reaffirm their commitment to the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (the ABM Treaty),
- eliminate most of their tactical nuclear weapons,
- reduce to **2,000 operational strategic warheads** each,
- de-alert or deactivate their strategic forces, and
- begin to put into place a comprehensive bilateral accounting system for warheads and fissile materials.

All warheads withdrawn from deployment (or a specified proportion) would be dismantled, with their fissile material transferred to monitored storage; and all missiles and launchers withdrawn from the operational forces would be destroyed.

### **Second Stage**

In the second stage, which we call START IV:

- **A verified ceiling of 1,000 each** would be imposed on the total number of warheads (stored as well as deployed) held by Russia and the United States.
- By this time Britain, France, and China, and it is hoped, India, Pakistan, and Israel, would be engaged in the nuclear arms control process.

### **Third Stage**

In the third stage, START V:

- The United States, western Europe, Russia, and China would each reduce their nuclear weapons stockpiles to **200 warheads or fewer**,
- Most of these would be deactivated, primarily by verified separation of nuclear warheads from their delivery vehicles.

### **Relationship**

There is a **close relationship between** the two central strands of our program directed at strategic nuclear forces: the **stand-down** from high alert of the forces and **deep cuts** in deployed nuclear weapons.

- **First**, we propose that where possible the strategic systems destined to be eliminated under START II, START III, and subsequent treaties be deactivated years earlier in anticipation of their eventual destruction.
- **Second**, we propose that at every stage of the deep cuts program the launch readiness of the remaining ballistic missiles would be decreased in a manner that does not increase their vulnerability.

### **Relationship to Abolition**

This is not complete abolition, but it amounts to the longest steps in that direction that can be realistically projected under current international conditions.

*Excerpts reproduced with permission of the Brookings Institution. Reformatted for emphasis.*  
[end box]

[back to top](#)

Status: U

Return-Path: [bounce-peace-2536@list.nccusa.org](mailto:bounce-peace-2536@list.nccusa.org)

Received: from 205.187.116.20 ([205.187.116.20])

by hazard.mail.atl.earthlink.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with SMTP id 189WS66773NI3qG0

for <mupj@igc.org>; Thu, 7 Nov 2002 19:19:38 -0500 (EST)

User-Agent: Microsoft-Entourage/9.0.2509

Date: Thu, 07 Nov 2002 16:20:09 -0800

Subject: Re: DRAFT Seasons of Peacemaking Memo

From: Kristi Laughlan [kristi@globalexchange.org](mailto:kristi@globalexchange.org)

To: "Peace Colleagues" [peace@list.nccusa.org](mailto:peace@list.nccusa.org)

Message-ID: <LYRIS-2536-2651-2002.11.07-19.09.17--

mupj#igc.org@list.nccusa.org>In-Reply-To: <LYRIS-2634-

2649-2002.11.07-17.41.39--kristi#globalexchange.org@list.nccusa.org>

Mime-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset="ISO-8859-1"

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:leave-peace-2536A@list.nccusa.org>

Reply-To: "Peace Colleagues" [peace@list.nccusa.org](mailto:peace@list.nccusa.org)

Fellow peacemakers,

Thank you for the tremendous compilation of events. It is inspiring.

I just wanted to update/modify our (Global Exchange) action which was listed as a hunger strike for Nov. 11. While we are organizing events for Veteran's Day, it's not a hunger strike.

But one exciting development is that we are calling for a Women's Peace Vigil and Fast at the White House. The launch is Nov. 17th, 2002 and will continue through International Women's Day on March 8, 2003, culminating in a massive Women's March for Peace that day. We are looking for women's groups, religious communities to endorse and do four-day shifts at the vigil at the White House. Folks can contact me for more information.

Kristi Laughlin  
Global Exchange  
415/255-7291

On 11/7/02 2:49 PM, "Robert Edgar" [redgar@nccusa.org](mailto:redgar@nccusa.org) wrote:

Dear Colleagues:

Please find below and attached the latest update of our working MEMO on the second round of Religious Leaders Action Plans. Please feel free to edit and/or update sections

of the MEMO that you have information on. Additional events and/or plans can be added at any time. Also, please help with additional details and plans that you think need to be added. Feel free to share it with your email lists. Key elements of the plan will be featured on the National Council of Churches Web site. Please feel free to place this on your Web sites as well. We will send an update to you on at least a weekly basis. Thank you all for your willingness to help us slow the rush to war with IRAQ.

Peace,

Bob Edgar

General Secretary

National Council of Churches USA

[www.ncccusa.org](http://www.ncccusa.org)

## SEASONS OF PEACEMAKING

Next Steps in Slowing the Rush to War

As of Thursday, November 7, 2002

## IDEAS FOR PEACEMAKING

Believing that:

- we need an articulate vision to guide our actions as part of an “interfaith peace movement;” and

Convinced that this vision should:

- portray the concerns of religious groups, peace advocates and concerned citizens;
- be a voice of reason urging practical alternatives to war;
- encompass the community level;
- be visual, and
- be able to be relevant and translatable as arguments in the public arena,

we offer the following statement as an articulation of our common vision.

### 1. DRAFT Vision Statement:

We oppose the War against Iraq for two basic reasons: In the short run, it will be an act of death and destruction. We choose to follow those tenets in our religious tradition that forbid violence as a way to usher in God's kingdom. In the longer run, it will make far harder the building and healing of the planetary community, which our religious traditions demand.

v We are called by our various faiths to be peacemakers, a difficult choice but the right one. Our opposition to preemptive, unilateral war against Iraq is grounded in a broader vision of national security-one that recognizes that the true threats are more economic, environmental, and social than military. We call on the United States to live up to its own principles and set an example for the rest of the world body by:

- Honoring international treaties and conventions.
- Cooperating with the UN and international institutions to resolve conflicts.
- Using diplomacy rather than military might as a tool of foreign policy.
- Working for peace through arms reduction, not arms production.
- Setting quality healthcare and education for all people as a priority on our government's agenda.
- Working proactively to achieve harmony among racial, ethnic, and Religious groups.
- Promoting sustainable consumption of natural resources.

All of this is in recognition that to do otherwise only breeds anger and contempt--and the very threat to our security that we wish to end. We affirm Albert Einstein's idea that "Peace cannot be achieved through force, it can only be achieved through understanding."

## 2. CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

Coming out of the October 30th and November 4th meetings, there was general consensus that we look to a couple of key periods around which we will coordinate peace activities:

- v The first would be around the week of November 10th and 11th. The Mennonites have designated Sunday, November 10th as a day of discernment regarding peace. November 11 is Veterans Day.
- v The second period would be the week of December 8th to 15th, which would incorporate among other things Human Rights Day (December 10th), the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to President Carter (December 10th in Oslo), and the celebration of Advent - noting the birth of the Prince of Peace.
- v Finally, the period around Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday in January 2003 was lifted up as another time of focus.

## NOVEMBER 2002 EVENTS AND ACTIONS

- v VISIT TO EDITORIAL BOARDS: Everyone who signed onto Religious Leaders' Letters and/or Statements will be asked to contact their local media's editorial boards, either by letter or in person, to demonstrate their continued concern about the rush to war. Ben Cohen suggests that we take a religious person, a businessperson and a

military person to each meeting with an editorial board. Judy Wicks, White Dog Café, Philadelphia (215-386-9224, ext. 101 or [judy@whitedog.com](mailto:judy@whitedog.com) <<mailto:judy@whitedog.com>>) and Gary Ferdman, Executive Director of Business Leaders for Sensible Priorities (212-563-9245 or [garyblsp@aol.com](mailto:garyblsp@aol.com) <<mailto:garyblsp@aol.com>>) could help find the business leaders. Business Leaders for Sensible Priorities can also help find the military leaders. - Jim Winkler (1-202-488-5620 or [jwinkler@umc-gbcs.org](mailto:jwinkler@umc-gbcs.org) <<mailto:jwinkler@umc-gbcs.org>>) to coordinate for the United Methodist Bishops. Chris Epting (212-716-6220 or [cepting@episcopalchurch.org](mailto:cepting@episcopalchurch.org) <<mailto:cepting@episcopalchurch.org>>) to coordinate for the Episcopal Bishops. Bob Edgar to coordinate for all other member communions of the National Council of Churches. (Please see December 10, 2002.)

v MOVEMENT BUILDING: To insure movement building - at every event we will have people with clipboards to gather addresses and emails so that long-term contact can be established. Andrew Greenblatt, Religious Leaders for Sensible Priorities, will coordinate this project. He can be reached at: [agreenblat@nccusa.org](mailto:agreenblat@nccusa.org) <<mailto:agreenblat@nccusa.org>> or 212-870-2155 or [kimandandrew@mindspring.com](mailto:kimandandrew@mindspring.com) <<mailto:kimandandrew@mindspring.com>>.

v HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CHILDREN OF IRAQ: Don Mosley (Jubilee Partners) would like to send \$1 million in humanitarian aid to Iraq before January 4. (Please see MEDICINE FOR THE IRAQI CHILDREN, A PROPOSAL By Jubilee Partners - [jubileep@igc.org](mailto:jubileep@igc.org) <<mailto:jubileep@igc.org>> at the end this document.) This would work out to roughly 100 small truckloads. They have just finished sending their fourth delegation to Iraq. This action does not have explicitly political implications but it seems like no one can misunderstand this action on behalf of the Iraqi children. Meeting to be set up in the next two weeks.

Every Tuesday in November - SILENT VIGILS (FIRM)

v Every Tuesday on the U.S. Capitol West Lawn from 5:30-6:30 p.m. a silent vigil to ask our leaders to "seek justice and pursue it" (Psalm 34:14) in regard to Iraq will be held. All are invited to come and join in silent prayer and worship. Candles are optional. No civil disobedience, no anti-U.S. or aggressive banners, posters, or literature please.

v The William Penn House (515 East Capitol Street) is offering refreshments, speakers on alternatives to violence, and discussion from 7-9 p.m. following the vigil. For more information, call 202-543-5560. Sponsored by the Peace Committee, Langley Hill Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.

v Some analogous opportunity will be envisioned and promoted for those who will not be anywhere near Washington but who share this passion for peace. One idea would be that every Tuesday from noon to 12:30 p.m. in front of the town hall, state capitol, or

local Post Office, etc., groups around the country would also do a silent vigil. A growing movement needs lots of outlets for its activities, not just one.

Sunday, November 10 - DISCERNMENT SUNDAY (FIRM)

v "Day of Discernment" is a Sunday of peace for prayer, fasting, and discernment. The Mennonite Central Committee has developed this project. The link for more information is <http://peace.mennolink.org>. This will be an opportunity to begin educating local churches and to direct them to events that are being planned.

Monday, November 11 - VETERAN'S DAY (FIRM)

v November 11: Global exchange is launching a hunger strike. Their website is, <http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/iraq/>. Their website includes helpful resources, e.g. "Ten things you can do to stop the war on Iraq."

v Suggestions for events: This will be a day for chaplains to speak out. Kristy (Global Exchange) suggests that religious leaders take leadership and sow seeds for a new movement, "Honor Veterans by Opposing War." We will begin here with teach-ins, reflections, and civil disobedience.

Wednesday, November 27 to Tuesday, December 3, 2002 - FUND FOR RECONCILIATION TRIP TO IRAQ. (FIRM)

v Hossein Alizadeh, the Coordinator for the Iraq Program at the Fellowship of Reconciliation, is planning a trip to Iraq.

The International FOR is sending a delegation to Iraq at the invitation of the Middle East Council of Churches. The group will arrive in Jordan on Nov 27 and spend a week (Nov 28-Dec 3) in Iraq, visiting churches, mosques, hospitals and schools in Baghdad.

As the US FOR, they plan to send a team of 6 Americans, including some religious leaders, as part of that delegation to Iraq. So far, 4 FOR members have signed up for the trip. However, they are still trying to have some interested church officials to join the team. For more information contact Hossein Alizadeh at [iraq@forusa.org](mailto:iraq@forusa.org) <mailto:iraq@forusa.org>.

Friday, November 29 - INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF PALESTINE DAY

v FASTING AGAINST CONSUMERISM or Buy Nothing Day: Bread for the World has a statement on this posted on their website <http://www.bread.org> that links the cost of war to the need to address hunger and

poverty. To make a stand against consumerism, it is suggested that we buy nothing on this day. There is an international organization that has begun this movement. Their link is <http://www.buynothingday.co.uk>. Connections can be made between this proposed aggression on Iraq and oil consumption issues.

## DECEMBER 2002 EVENTS AND ACTIONS

Every Tuesday in December - SILENT VIGILS (FIRM)

v Every Tuesday on the U.S. Capitol West Lawn from 5:30-6:30 p.m. a silent vigil to ask our leaders to "seek justice and pursue it" (Psalm 34:14) in regard to Iraq will be held. All are invited to come and join in silent prayer and worship. Candles are optional. No civil disobedience, no anti-U.S. or aggressive banners, posters, or literature please.

v The William Penn House (515 East Capitol Street) is offering refreshments, speakers on alternatives to violence, and discussion from 7-9 pm following the vigil. For more information, call 202-543-5560. Sponsored by the Peace Committee, Langley Hill Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.

Saturday, December 1 - WORLD AIDS DAY CONCERT AT RIVERSIDE CHURCH

v South Africa's Sinikithemba Hiv+ Choir And Tim Janis Ensemble Slate East Coast "Give Us Hope" Concert Tour

· World AIDS Day In New York, Harvard Medical School Event Highlight Church World Service AIDS Fundraiser Series Dec. 1-11

28.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa infected with HIV/AIDS and approximately 165,000 more people infected each month\* are statistics difficult to relate to on a human scale. But when South Africa's HIV+ Sinikithemba Choir performs in the U.S. in December, they'll be putting a human face on the African AIDS pandemic- and giving voice to hope.

The Sinikithemba Choir will join top Billboard-charting U.S. composer Tim Janis for the group's premiere concert on World AIDS Day (4 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 1, The Riverside Church, New York City). Other concerts are scheduled for Dec. 2 (New Haven, Conn.); Dec. 3 (Greenwich, Conn.); Dec. 6 (Portsmouth, N.H.); Dec. 7 (Concord, Mass.); Dec. 8 (Philadelphia, Pa.); Dec. 11 (Washington, D.C.).

Hosted and sponsored by international humanitarian aid agency Church World Service, the "Give Us Hope" concert series will raise funds for CWS' HIV/AIDS programs in Africa and for local AIDS charities. CWS, The Harvard Medical School Division of AIDS, and the tour's other co-sponsors also hope to raise greater Consciousness around the profound toll that AIDS is exacting across Africa.

For more information about "Give Us Hope" Concerts, locations and ticketing information, call Church World Service: (800) 297-1516, or visit [www.churchworldservice.org](http://www.churchworldservice.org) <<http://www.churchworldservice.org>>

Weekend of December 6 to 8, 2002 - PRAYERS FOR PEACE IN IRAQ (FIRM)

v Weekend of Prayer for Peace in Iraq: You are invited to join with other peoples of faith to pray for peace in Iraq for one hour or more between 6:00 pm on December 6th to 8:00 pm on December 8th. You may create a prayer service in your particular religious tradition or create a specifically interfaith prayer service. The process is simple to participate. Create a prayer activity on the December 6-8 weekend for an hour, a day, or all 50 hours; and then describe it on any computer web page (who, what, when and where). Then send the link with a note about location (city and state) to [contact@peaceprayer.org](mailto:contact@peaceprayer.org) <<mailto:contact@peaceprayer.org>> for posting to the IPFP website: [www.peaceprayer.org](http://www.peaceprayer.org) <<http://www.peaceprayer.org>>. Groups are also invited to submit non-copyrighted prayers and prayer resources to IPFP as resources for others and to make use of prayers and peace resources that are posted.

December 8 to 15, 2002 -- "A SEASON OF PEACE ACTION" (FIRM)

v Suggestion of a national "Call in Day" or national "Prayer and Fasting Day" during this week. Bob Edgar and National Council of Churches will coordinate this action. Monday, December 9 and Tuesday, December 10 - NYC FORUM OF CONCERNED RELIGIOUS LEADERS CALL TO RESIST WAR AND AFFIRM HUMAN RIGHTS

v December 10 -- INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS DAY ACTION -- Dag Hammarskjold Plaza - New York City

Ø Religious leaders in New York and from across the nation is strongly urged to join in this united interfaith effort to embody the conviction that the proposed Iraq war shows contempt for human rights and human dignity while also reflecting a tragically misguided conception of America's proper role in the world. All who oppose this unjust war and what it represents are invited to participate. Together we will celebrate life and hope. Together we will stand in solidarity with the women and children of Iraq, already suffering terribly as a result of 12 years of U.S. sanctions and now facing catastrophe if the new war proceeds.

Ø WHAT: A gathering with music, an interfaith ritual, and inspiring words, followed by optional nonviolent civil disobedience led by religious leaders.

Ø WHEN: Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 10 a.m., Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, First Avenue and 47th St.

Ø HOW TO PREPARE and PARTICIPATE: Come to the evening rally the night before, Dec. 9, at 7 p.m. at the United Nations Church Center, 777 UN Plaza. The evening program will include an opportunity to be fully briefed and trained on the civil

disobedience dimension of the morning gathering. Be prepared to sign a statement indicating that you are contributing money toward food and medicine for Iraq in violation of the embargo. You will be briefed on the implications of this as well.

Ø WHAT TO BRING: Bring a non-perishable food item--emblematic of what we should be sending to Iraq instead of bombs and missiles. If you can, bring a small amount of cash or a check made out to "Judson Church/Religious Leaders Forum". Contributions will be used to purchase food and medicine for shipment to Iraq in violation of the embargo (see above).

Ø This action has received (or expects to receive) endorsement from the National Council of Churches, Church World Service, the Progressive Religious Partnership, Rabbi Arthur Waskow of the Shalom Center, NETWORK, the Intercommunity Center for Justice and Peace, Pax Christi USA, Churches for Middle East Peace, the Methodist Federation of Social Action, the People of Faith Network, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the New York Nonviolence Network, and many other individual congregations, religious orders, and clergy coalitions.

Ø For more information or to volunteer your assistance locally:  
Sr. Arlene Flaherty - 212-475-6677, [arflah@aol.com](mailto:arflah@aol.com)  
Rev. Peter Laarman - 212-477-0351, [plaarman@judson.org](mailto:plaarman@judson.org)  
Ranjit Mathews - 212-749-2215, [mistt erranjit@hotmail.com](mailto:mistt erranjit@hotmail.com)  
<<mailto:mistt erranjit@hotmail.com>>

Tuesday, December 10 - INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS DAY AND JIMMY CARTER NOBEL PEACE PRIZE CELEBRATION

v Former President Jimmy Carter to receive Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway. This will be designated as a day for local action all around the nation.

Tuesday, December 10 to Thursday, December 12 -- "United for Peace" Action Days

v United For Peace is open to all and any organizations that agree with our goal and want to help build a more coordinated anti-war movement. Please contact either Leslie Cagan ([lesliecagan@igc.org](mailto:lesliecagan@igc.org) <<mailto:lesliecagan@igc.org>> ) and/or Andrea Buffa ([andrealbuffa@yahoo.com](mailto:andrealbuffa@yahoo.com) <<mailto:andrealbuffa@yahoo.com>> ) for more details. A planning meeting is scheduled for Friday, November 8th.

Thursday, December 12 - WASHINGTON NATIONAL CATHEDRAL PEACE SERVICE (TENTATIVE)

v Evening Peace Prayer Service, Washington National Cathedral (Plus Peace Prayer Services across the country.) Jim Wallis, Call to Renewal/Sojourners is a key organizer for this event (<<http://www.sojo.net>> or [jwallis@sojo.net](mailto:jwallis@sojo.net) <<mailto:jwallis@sojo.net>> or 202-328-8842).

v Following the service there will be a candlelight prayer march from the Cathedral to the White House. The participants will ring the White House with prayers and candles.

v From Tuesday, December 11 to Thursday, December 13 religious heads of National Council of Churches communion are going into silent retreat at the Washington National Cathedral. They will be encouraged to break their silence at the Cathedral that evening.

v We will explore the possibility that His Eminence Archbishop Mor Cyril Aphrem Karim from the Syria Orthodox Church of Antioch could participate in this service. They have churches in Iraq.

Friday, December 13 to Sunday, December 15 - WEEKEND OF PEACE AND RECONCILIATION (FIRM)

v Weekend of Peace Vigils and Worship Services focused on slowing the rush to war. DRAFT worship services, prayers and litanies to be placed on web sites of all major religious partners.

Friday, December 27, 2002 to Friday, January 3, 2002 - NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH WORLD SERVICE RELIGIOUS LEADERS DELEGATION TO IRAQ, LED BY BOB EDGAR - (Tentative)

v Working with the Middle East Council of Churches, the NCC is thinking about taking humanitarian delegation to Iraq, focused on the needs of children.

#### OTHER IMPORTANT ACTIONS

v Erika Newport (Wesley Seminary) along with others has launched a student action called Shape Your World that is conducting "teach-ins" at local universities and across the nation (see [www.shapeyourworld.info](http://www.shapeyourworld.info) <<http://www.shapeyourworld.info>>). They also have a sign-on statement from Christian ethicists on the web ([www.nrdi.org](http://www.nrdi.org) <<http://www.nrdi.org>>) [www.nrdi@wesleysem.edu](mailto:www.nrdi@wesleysem.edu) <<http://www.nrdi@wesleysem.edu>>.

v FCNL has listed alternatives to war on their website at [www.FCNL.org](http://www.FCNL.org) <<http://www.FCNL.org>>. It is suggested that the FCNL feature the Iraq advocacy material on the home page.

v J.E. McNeil from the Center on Conscience & War is working with others to change the Stop-Loss Law, which stipulates that Military personnel who conscientiously object to war after serving for a period of time face prison sentences. She would appreciate as much help that is available to make this possibility happen.

v Linda Fuller, co-founder of Habitat for Humanity, [LFuller@HFHI.org](mailto:LFuller@HFHI.org) <<mailto:LFuller@HFHI.org>>, suggests a 2-3 Day Gathering of Christians, Muslims and Jews in Indianapolis to highlight various cooperative and collaborative programs for peace 3-4 worship services for all faiths (Protestant & Catholic churches, Mosque and

Synagogue venues). We should start working on a resource guide to facilitate more collaborative efforts and networking for peace everywhere. Why Indianapolis? Strong Muslim, Christian and Jewish communities (strong Mennonite area, too) Mid-America location with easy travel access.

v Political meetings: The Administration has been unwilling to meet with religious leadership and peace groups advocating for peaceful alternatives to war. Corinne Whitlatch urges advocates to continue seeking meetings and if/when they are turned down, contact her at Churches for Middle East Peace. They will record the details of the request (who requested, with whom, when, what was reason was given) and the denial. Rob Cavanaugh (UUA) worked for a meeting with John Ashcroft but was told that he was not available. Possible follow up with a vigil or fast at the Department of Justice? This could bring the issue of detainees and various civil liberties to light.

v It was suggested that this movement should to have a logo or symbol that is broadly recognizable so that the American public can begin to see and understand the depth of feeling for this matter. Something like an armband with a Velcro closure so that people can wear it easily to vigils, church, rallies, etc. but can also remove it easily when needed to conform to work/school dress codes etc. Some kind of logo, perhaps incorporating a flag with an olive branch, so as not to repeat one of the fundamental errors of the Vietnam era peace movements in alienating other citizens without so much as a discussion of the issue, should be developed.

v Bridget Moix (FCNL) suggested that we need to conduct and continue ongoing visits to Congressional leaders to build relationships. A pastoral ministry.

v Joe Volk (FCNL) suggested that in light of National leadership not willing to meet with peace advocates, that we solicit opponents to this rush to war and gather with editorial boards, including major newspapers and weekly magazines. Note: The owner of USA Today issued a strong statement against the war.

v There is a formation of a broad-based network of groups, "United for Peace," wanting to coordinate anti-war strategies/actions. Open for anyone to join. Process for joining was not yet identified, but if you would like to join the first conference call of the coordinating meeting on Friday, Nov. 8 contact Jean Stokan (Pax Christi USA) [jeanstokan@hotmail.com](mailto:jeanstokan@hotmail.com) <<mailto:jeanstokan@hotmail.com>>.

v The NCC is in partnership with True Majority who has been able to send out thousands of faxes from its membership of 60,000 people. In the two weeks leading up to the votes in the House and Senate, 110,000 faxes were sent to congressional offices. They have now launched a faxing campaign to permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (France, England, Russia and China) asking them to make sure that the inspectors have a real chance to do their job before President Bush is given approval to invade. The link to the True Majority website is, <http://www.truemajority.com>. True Majority will use this base of supporters to continue action on other issues and perhaps set up discussion groups in the future.

v Jim Matlack (AFSC) made it known that International A.N.S.W.E.R. holds all the permits for events surrounding key dates in the near future, including Martin Luther King Jr. Day. <http://www.internationalanswer.org>

v Role of Websites: use these broadly. Each denomination should publicize on their website what their specific group is doing to bring a sense of unity and of a “bigger picture” to local action groups.

v The National Council of Churches will post a daily calendar of planned events on their website. Please use this resource. <http://www.ncccusa.org>

v Ben Cohen (Ben and Jerry’s Ice cream) who has placed advertisements in the NY Times is interested in placing another advertisement with a religious emphasis. Would like to co-ordinate with the events this group is planning. you can contact Ben at [ben@together.net](mailto:ben@together.net) <mailto:ben@together.net>.

v Connections to local action: Local churches need specifics (days, times, places) and time to bring the message several times to congregations. It was suggested that November 10, the “Day of Discernment” be used as an opportunity to begin educating local churches and to direct them to events that are being planned. We need to compose a Pastoral letter to be sent out to local churches.

v Rabbi Arthur Waskow, Director of the Shalom Center suggests:

Wants to add another strand -- a Multi-religious Call to Fast for Peace, which a number of Jewish, Christian, and Muslim leaders have already agreed to sign. See information flyer below. He would be delighted to have each of you become an Initiator as well.

One level of using this might be to circulate it through email and the Internet to as broad as possible a segment of the American religious communities. This The Shalom Center and Sojourners are already planning to do.

Contact Rabbi Waskow at [www.shalomctr.org](http://www.shalomctr.org) <http://www.shalomctr.org>.

-- Multi-religious Call to Fast for Peace --

Why a fast? Why now?

As our nation and the world face the serious possibility of war, more than 100 leaders of the Muslim, Christian and Jewish communities have called for communities of faith to gather to fast, to reflect, to pray, to learn, and to act.

Ø For Christians, the time of Advent is approaching, traditionally a season of inner and outer preparation to welcome the birth of the Prince of Peace. For some, it has been, and for the Christians among us, it will be a time to fast, making room in busy

lives and overly-full selves for the incarnation of God's love. Some have decided to fast on the three Fridays of Advent.

Ø For Muslims, the month of Ramadan is here with its daytime fasting, reflection, and self-transformation, dedicated to the glory of God. This year, the Muslims among us will additionally dedicate their fast to that one of the beautiful Names of God sought by the Muslim spiritual seeker that is Salaam (Peace).

Ø The Jews among us will call their communities to a Ta'anit Tzibur al HaTzarah - a traditional practice of communal fasting to avert a calamity - to implore God's compassion and turn human concerns toward the Spirit. Especially suited days are Yom Kippur Katan Tevet on December 5th, Asara B' Tevet on December 15th, or other days chosen by the community.

The Call was initiated by The Shalom Center.

Resources on The Shalom Center Website -- [www.shalom.ctr](http://www.shalom.ctr) -- include:

- The Multireligious Call to a Fast for Peace with the list of signers
- A Liturgy to use or draw on for calling or holding the fast
- Suggestions for action and study
- Information about Iraqi-US relations, etc.

Possible ways to fast:

- Refrain from food from dawn until dusk
- Fast from gasoline for one day per week, or per month
- Congregational teach-in drawing on your tradition's wisdom on peace and war, and on contemporary knowledge on Iraqi-US relations, oil, power, and the world community
- Write letters to the editor together as part of the fast
- Arrange visits with other congregations to fast and learn together

Let us know you are participating! Email [shalomctr@aol.com](mailto:shalomctr@aol.com) to let us know you'll be fasting or for more information on the fast.

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Please forward this message to others and help support this effort by filling out this coupon and sending it to -- The Shalom Center, 6711 Lincoln Drive, Philadelphia, PA 19119.

\_\_\_ Please add my name to the Multi-religious Call to Fast for Peace. I enclose a (tax-deductible) contribution to spread the word of this effort:

\_\_\_ \$1,000; \_\_\_ \$500; \_\_\_ \$100; \_\_\_ \$50; \_\_\_ Other.

\_\_\_\_\_ I plan to undertake the following "Isaiah Action" in connection with the Fast:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name/s

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone/s

\_\_\_\_\_  
Email  
MEDICINE FOR THE IRAQI CHILDREN

A PROPOSAL By Don Mosley  
Jubilee Partners - [jubileep@igc.org](mailto:jubileep@igc.org)

November 2002

**PURPOSE:** To develop a national interfaith campaign to send a million dollars' worth of medicine to the children of Iraq as quickly as possible.

We will hold a meeting of well-positioned church leaders and humanitarian agency directors to see if we might refine a proposal and develop it into an actual project. Here are some of the issues we will discuss:

- v Mercy for the Children - or some other name that suggests compassion for the children, perhaps specifying Iraqi children.
- v This would be a project to accompany our many symbolic and liturgical activities with an act that fleshed out our compassion, one that would actually save tens of thousands of children's lives.
- v Multi-faith - Christian, Muslim, and Jewish - an essential part of the message, both in the US and in the Middle East. Part of its power would come from the fact that it would be undertaken jointly by people of different denominations and faiths.
- v \$1,000,000 will buy (in Jordan) about 100 small truckloads of antibiotics, IV-solution "giving kits" for small children dying of dehydration, anesthesia, and basic supplies such as syringes and antiseptic soap. (We have always asked the doctors at the pediatric hospitals to provide us with lists of most-needed medical supplies.)

v Apply for a permit from the US Government or not? We did that once, and we ended up losing a lot of medicine held by Customs in an unheated warehouse at JFK. We haven't bothered to ask permission since then. Perhaps a more appropriate middle road for the religious community to take would be to announce up front that we demand a permit, or that we will apply and be prepared to go whether it is issued or not. More church people would support that approach than one of outright CD, and it could help illustrate that the government officials have no right in the first place to deny such humanitarian aid, that they are not the sole and ultimate authority in such matters.

v Present the whole proposal to people as a very positive, compassionate act - CD if necessary, but more importantly an act of obedience to God.

v This campaign would present a wonderful opportunity to educate many about the devastating effect the sanctions (together with Saddam Hussein's policies, to be sure) have had on millions of innocents. It could also be an opportunity to help people grasp that more can be accomplished in this complex world by such compassionate acts than by any amount of military force.

v There are people already established in Jordan and Iraq, agencies with which we at Jubilee have had very good cooperation, who would almost certainly be eager to handle the logistics of purchasing and delivery of the medicine if we raised the money. That will need to be confirmed (and I have already begun checking tentatively).

#### Season Of Peace Contact Information

v Bob Edgar, General Secretary  
National Council of Churches  
[redgar@nccusa.org](mailto:redgar@nccusa.org) <<mailto:redgar@nccusa.org>>  
1-212-870-3398 (w)  
1-917-821-9852 (cell)

v Jim Winkler, General Secretary  
General Board of Church and Society  
United Methodist Church  
[jwinkler@umc-gbcs.org](mailto:jwinkler@umc-gbcs.org) <<mailto:jwinkler@umc-gbcs.org>>  
1-202-488-5620 (w)

v Brenda Girton-Mitchell, Associate General Secretary  
National Council of Churches  
Washington Office  
[bgirtonm@nccusa.org](mailto:bgirtonm@nccusa.org)  
1-202-544-2350 (w)  
1-202-841-1162 (cell)

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You are currently subscribed to peace as: [kristi@globalexchange.org](mailto:kristi@globalexchange.org)  
To unsubscribe send a blank email to [leave-peace-2536A@list.ncccusa.org](mailto:leave-peace-2536A@list.ncccusa.org)

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You are currently subscribed to peace as: [mupi@igc.org](mailto:mupi@igc.org)  
To unsubscribe send a blank email to [leave-peace-2536A@list.ncccusa.org](mailto:leave-peace-2536A@list.ncccusa.org)

Reply-To: "Howard W. Hallman" [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org)  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org)  
To: "Kayser, Marie" [marie\\_kayser@yahoo.com](mailto:marie_kayser@yahoo.com)  
Subject: Revisions on Iraq  
Date: Tue, 22 Oct 2002 17:52:39 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="----  
=\_NextPart\_000\_0066\_01C279F3.D100CE60"  
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 have thoroughly revised the religious statements on Iraq, as shown in the attachment.  
I hope that it is clear. If not, let me know.

Good luck,  
Howard

I am making additions and substantial revisions to Religious Statements under Disarming Iraq, found at <http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#stmsrelorgs>. To make it understandable I am including the entire listing with indication of what stays the same and what is new.

[new]

**American Baptist Churches**

Delegation Joins Religious Leaders Action Days on Iraq, September 25, 2002 [<http://www.abc-usa.org/news/2002/20020926.html>]

[move to Religious Society of Friends; strike this entree and substitute a different one, as shown below]

**American Friends Service Committee**

*Conflict with Iraq: Policy Gone Awry*

[OK]

**British Christian Leaders' Statement**

The Morality and Legality of a War against Iraq: A Christian Declaration, August 6, 2002

[OK]

**Canadian, British, and U.S. Christian Leaders' Statement**

Stop the Rush to War, August 29, 2002

[new]

**Canadian Council of Churches**

Letter to President Bush, September 25, 2002 [<http://www.nccusa.org/iraq/canadatobush.html>]

[new]

**Canadian Religious Leaders**

Letter to Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, September 25, 2002

[<http://www.nccusa.org/iraq/canadatochretien.html>]

[change sub-entrees to italic; add a date for Holy See]

**Catholic Church**

*The Holy See: Vatican Urges U.S. to Seek U.N. Approval on Iraq*, September 11, 2002

*U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops: Letter to President Bush on Iraq*, September 13, 2002

[Add "General Board" to heading; strike three entrees (one is wrong); substitute a new one]

**Church of the Brethren**

Iraq: What's a Christian to Do

Preventing the Second Gulf War

Statement of United Church of Christ leaders opposing U.S. war against Iraq, September 13, 2002

[revised]

**Church of the Brethren General Board**

Statement on the Threat of War between the United States and Iraq, October 14, 2002

[<http://www.brethren.org/genbd/GBResolutions/2002Iraq.html>]

[Use 12 pt. type for "Signed by ...."]

**Churches for Middle East Peace**

[Letter to President George W. Bush to Reconsider Iraq Invasion, September 12, 2002](#)

Signed by 48 Protestant Orthodox, Catholic, Evangelical leaders

[OK]

**Episcopal Church**

Presiding Bishop Frank T. Griswold's [Statement on Military Action Against Iraq](#), September 6, 2002

[OK]

**Evangelical Lutheran Church in America**

ELCA President Bishop Mark S. Hanson's [Statement on Iraq Situation](#), August 30, 2002

[OK]

**Fellowship of Reconciliation, USA**

[No War with Iraq!](#)

[Move to Religious Society of Friends; strike second entree]

**Friends Committee for National Legislation**

[Letter to Congress: Oppose unilateral, preemptive U.S. military attack against Iraq](#), September 12, 2002

[Statements from Quaker meetings on U.S.-Iraq relations](#)

[OK}

**Mennonite Central Committee**

[Threats of War](#)

[OK]

**Mennonite Church USA**

[Letter to President Bush](#), August 27, 2002

[OK}

**Middle East Council of Churches**

[Statement on recent situation concerning Iraq](#). August 5, 2002

[new; units in italic]

**National Council of Churches**

*Justice for Women Working Group*: Potential War on Iraq: A Threat to Women and Children, September 24, 2002 [<http://www.nccusa.org/iraq/women.html>]

*Executive Board*: [Letter to President Bush, "Move, Even Now, Away from War"](#), October 7, 2002 [<http://www.nccusa.org/news/02news87.html>]

[Put organization in bold, replace entree with a new one]

**NETWORK, A Catholic Social Justice Lobby**

[strike:]

[NETWORK opposes the Administration's Draft Resolution](#), September 20, 2002

[new]

[Oppose Attack on Iraq](http://www.networklobby.org/page4.htm#iraq), October 7, 2002 [http://www.networklobby.org/page4.htm#iraq]

[OK]

**Pax Christi, USA**

[Iraq Peace Pledge/Iraq Pledge of Resistance](#)

[Strike two present entrees and replace with the following:]

[General Assembly Council calls for U.S. restraint on Iraq](#), September 28, 2002

[http://www.pcusa.org/pcnews/02375.htm]

**Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)**

[Church leaders sign statement opposing military action against Iraq](#)

[Church is preparing material on Iraq](#)

**Reformed Church in America**

[Action Alert: Possible U.S. Military Action Against Iraq](#), August 2002

[For the Quakers: (a) move AFSC to this location and substitute a new statement, (b) move FCNL to this location and strike second entree, and (c) add a new entree for "five heads". Put organizations in italic.]

**Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)**

*American Friends Service Committee: [Letter to President Bush](#)*, September 20, 2002

[http://www.nccusa.org/iraq/afsc.html]

*Friends Committee on National Legislation: [Letter to Congress -- Oppose unilateral, preemptive U.S. military attack against Iraq](#)*, September 12, 2002

[http://www.fcnl.org/issues/int/sup/iraq\_volk\_ltr912-02.htm]

*Heads of Five Quaker Organizations: [Joint Statement in Response to Threat of War with Iraq](#)*, September 24, 2002 [http://www.nccusa.org/iraq/quakers.html]

[new]

**Sojourners**

[Disarm Iraq without war](#) by Jim Wallis, September 18, 2002

[http://www.sojo.net/news/index.cfm/action/display\_archives/mode/current\_opinion/article/CO\_091802.html]

[new]

**Unitarian Universalist Association**

[Responding to the Threat of War](#), A Pastoral Letter from the Rev. William G. Sinkford, President, September 20, 2002 [http://www.abc-usa.org/news/2002/20020926.html]

[strike first entree]

**United Church of Christ**

[Oppose War in Iraq](#), September 4, 2002

[Statement of United Church of Christ leaders opposing U.S. war against Iraq](#), September 13, 2002

[consolidate these two and add a new entree] [at present;}

**United Methodist General Board of Church and Society**

[Bush Urged to Turn Back from War](#), August 30, 2002

**United Methodist Women's Division**

[Statement on Iraq](#), September 4, 2002

[new format with addition, units in italic:]

**United Methodist Church**

*General Board of Church and Society*: [Bush Urged to Turn Back from War](#), August 30, 2002

[<http://www.umc-gbcs.org/gbpr170.htm>]

*Women's Division*: [Statement on Iraq](#), September 4, 2002 [[http://gbgm-umc.org/umw/statement\\_iraq.html](http://gbgm-umc.org/umw/statement_iraq.html)]

*Council of Bishops*: [Pastoral Letter on Iraq from Bishop Sharon A. Brown Christopher](#), October 4, 2002 [<http://www.umc.org/headlines/newsflash/letter.htm>]

[new]

**U.S. and U.K. Religious Leaders**

[Disarm Iraq without War](#), October 11, 2002 [<http://www.sojo.net/action/>]

[New URL on first item; second item is new]

**World Council of Churches**

[WCC cautions Iraq, US, UK, France, Russia and China on threatened military action](#), September 20, 2002 [[http://www2.wcc-coe.org/PressReleases\\_en.nsf/4d4fc8b8c54ae848c1256b94005f5b5c/b9c77a6b280456afc1256c3a0053fe73?OpenDocument](http://www2.wcc-coe.org/PressReleases_en.nsf/4d4fc8b8c54ae848c1256b94005f5b5c/b9c77a6b280456afc1256c3a0053fe73?OpenDocument)]

[Pre-emptive war against Iraq illegal, immoral and unwise](#), October 15, 2002 [[http://www2.wcc-coe.org/PressReleases\\_en.nsf/4d4fc8b8c54ae848c1256b94005f5b5c/f97dd48f2c17717bc1256c5400337a12?OpenDocument](http://www2.wcc-coe.org/PressReleases_en.nsf/4d4fc8b8c54ae848c1256b94005f5b5c/f97dd48f2c17717bc1256c5400337a12?OpenDocument)]

Status: U

Return-Path: <Powelll@ucc.org>

Received: from webshield ([67.105.176.67])

by pickering.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with SMTP id 1843crxo3Nl3p20  
for <mupj@igc.org>; Tue, 22 Oct 2002 13:52:14 -0400 (EDT)

Received: FROM UCCLN2.ucc.org BY webshield ; Tue Oct 22 13:57:41 2002 -0400

Sensitivity:

Subject: Re: Need UCC material for web site

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

Cc: guessb@ucc.org

From: Powelll@ucc.org

Date: Tue, 22 Oct 2002 13:49:21 -0400

Message-ID: <OF6FC15A1E.026EBF82-ON85256C5A.0061ACFD@ucc.org>

X-MIMETrack: Serialize by Router on UCCLN2/UCC(Release 5.0.10 [March 22, 2002) at 10/22/2002  
01:49:22 PM

MIME-Version: 1.0

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

Dear Howard,

I am just returning from a sabbatical leave and am catching up on my emails. They do pile up! I've forwarded this message to Ben Guess, Minister for Mission Education and Communication, since he deals with how our info gets out.

Peace,

Loey Powell

"Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org> on 09/11/2002 04:25:43 PM

Please respond to "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

To: <powelll@ucc.org>

cc: <conoverp@ucc.org>

Subject: Need UCC material for web site

Dear Loey,

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament has developed a new web site, [www.zero-nukes.org](http://www.zero-nukes.org), to provide information and promote dialogue. On the Religious Statements page we feature statements from various denominations, ecumenical and interfaith bodies on nuclear disarmament.

Would you be willing and able to help us develop a section for the United Church of Christ that summarizes policy statements related to nuclear disarmament and provides linkage to the full statements? You can see the pattern used for other denominations at [www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements](http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements).

I know that UCC has been a long advocate of nuclear disarmament. It's important that UCC be added to the site.

Thanks for your assistance.  
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: <1com@reachingcriticalwill.org>  
Received: from pop015.verizon.net ([206.46.170.172])  
by hazard.mail.atl.earthlink.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with ESMTP id 1844oA15N3N13qG0  
Tue, 22 Oct 2002 15:08:52 -0400 (EDT)  
Received: from [192.168.1.105] ([129.44.53.191]) by pop015.verizon.net  
(InterMail vM.5.01.05.09 201-253-122-126-109-20020611) with ESMTP  
id <20021022190851.RBOQ28019.pop015.verizon.net@[192.168.1.105]>;  
Tue, 22 Oct 2002 14:08:51 -0500  
User-Agent: Microsoft-Outlook-Express-Macintosh-Edition/5.02.2022  
Date: Tue, 22 Oct 2002 15:06:51 -0700  
Subject: Voting in First Committee has begun  
From: Reaching Critical Will <1com@reachingcriticalwill.org>  
To: <1com\_updates@reachingcriticalwill.org>  
Message-ID: <B9DB1A0B.B98%1com@reachingcriticalwill.org>  
Mime-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit  
X-Authentication-Info: Submitted using SMTP AUTH LOGIN at pop015.verizon.net from [129.44.53.191] at Tue, 22  
Oct 2002 14:08:50 -0500

Dear Reaching Critical Will friends and advisors,

Voting on the resolutions has begun in the 2002 session of the UN General  
Assembly First Committee on disarmament and international security.

To view resolutions, voting results, and statements (all updated daily), go  
to:  
<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/1com/1comindex1.html>

Best wishes,

Merav Datan and Emily Schroeder

\*\*\*\*\*       \*\*\*\*\*       \*\*\*\*\*       \*\*\*\*\*  
Reaching Critical Will  
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
United Nations Office  
777 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA  
Ph: 1 212 682 1265 Fax: 1 212 286 8211  
email: [info@reachingcriticalwill.org](mailto:info@reachingcriticalwill.org), [wilpfun@igc.org](mailto:wilpfun@igc.org)  
web: [www.reachingcriticalwill.org](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org)  
\*\*\*\*\*       \*\*\*\*\*       \*\*\*\*\*       \*\*\*\*\*

Status: U

Return-Path: [cjpoelman@yahoo.com](mailto:cjpoelman@yahoo.com)

Received: from web13004.mail.yahoo.com ([216.136.174.14])

by bissell.mail.mindspring.net (Earthlink Mail Service) with SMTP id 1845Wt7Tf3NI3rE0

for <mupj@igc.org>; Tue, 22 Oct 2002 16:47:57 -0400 (EDT)

Message-ID: [20021022204752.32219.gmail@web13004.mail.yahoo.com](mailto:20021022204752.32219.gmail@web13004.mail.yahoo.com)

Received: from [66.149.148.194] by web13004.mail.yahoo.com via HTTP; Tue, 22 Oct 2002 13:47:52 PDT

Date: Tue, 22 Oct 2002 13:47:52 -0700 (PDT)

From: Christel Poelman [cjpoelman@yahoo.com](mailto:cjpoelman@yahoo.com)

Subject: Iraq action,

To: Anne-Claire <[acmarshall@networklobby.org](mailto:acmarshall@networklobby.org)>, Bp Vicken Aykozion <[avicken@aol.com](mailto:avicken@aol.com)>, John Brisco <[jbriscoe@nccusa.org](mailto:jbriscoe@nccusa.org)>, Mark Brown <[mark\\_brown@elca.org](mailto:mark_brown@elca.org)>, Daryl Byler <[jdb@mcc.org](mailto:jdb@mcc.org)>, Rob Cavanaugh <[rcavanaugh@uua.org](mailto:rcavanaugh@uua.org)>, "Miriam L. Chesslin" <[mimi.chesslin@usdoj.gov](mailto:mimi.chesslin@usdoj.gov)>, Clayton Childers <[cchilders@umc-gbcs.org](mailto:cchilders@umc-gbcs.org)>, Mary Elizabeth Clark <[meclark@networklobby.org](mailto:meclark@networklobby.org)>, "Rev. Jawanza Colvin" <[ColvinJKC@aol.com](mailto:ColvinJKC@aol.com)>, Robert Edgar <[redgar@nccusa.org](mailto:redgar@nccusa.org)>, "Bp. Christopher Epting" <[cepting@episcopalchurch.org](mailto:cepting@episcopalchurch.org)>, Carol Fouke <[cfouke@nccusa.org](mailto:cfouke@nccusa.org)>, Kathleen Gille <[kgille@earthlink.net](mailto:kgille@earthlink.net)>, Brenda Girton-Mitchell <[bgirtonm@nccusa.org](mailto:bgirtonm@nccusa.org)>, Catherine Gordon <[cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org](mailto:cgordon@ctr.pcusa.org)>, Howard Hallman <[mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org)>, Bryan Hissony <[washofc@aol.com](mailto:washofc@aol.com)>, Chris Hobgood <[chobccca@aol.com](mailto:chobccca@aol.com)>, Robin Hoecker <[rhoecker@uua.org](mailto:rhoecker@uua.org)>, Janet Horman <[jhorman@umc-gbcs.org](mailto:jhorman@umc-gbcs.org)>, Ken Brooker Langstor <[auathome@aol.com](mailto:auathome@aol.com)>, James Matlack <[jmatlack@erols.com](mailto:jmatlack@erols.com)>, "J.E. Mc Neil" <[jmcnrick@erols.com](mailto:jmcnrick@erols.com)>, Doug Nurell <[dnorell@catholicrelief.org](mailto:dnorell@catholicrelief.org)>, Pat Pattillo <[wpattillo@nccusa.org](mailto:wpattillo@nccusa.org)>, Jeffrey Richardson <[jrichardson@ncced.org](mailto:jrichardson@ncced.org)>, Meg Riley <[MRiley@uua.org](mailto:MRiley@uua.org)>, Rabbi David Saperstein <[dsaperstein@rac.org](mailto:dsaperstein@rac.org)>, Duane Shank <[dshank@sojo.net](mailto:dshank@sojo.net)>, Ron Stief <[stiefr@ucc.org](mailto:stiefr@ucc.org)>, Jean Stokan <[jeanstokan@hotmail.com](mailto:jeanstokan@hotmail.com)>, Joe Volk <[joe@fcnl.org](mailto:joe@fcnl.org)>, Corinne Whitlatch <[cmep@cmep.org](mailto:cmep@cmep.org)>, Jim Winkler [jwinkler@umc-gbcs.org](mailto:jwinkler@umc-gbcs.org)

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="0-48054524-1035319672=:31707"

Good Afternoon,

There are more events planned to raises voices of opposition to the rush to war on Iraq. The Faith & Politics Institute is sponsoring an Interfaith Prayer Vigil and Peace Walk on October 25, 2002 from 4:30-7:30 pm. More information is attached to this email.

Secondly, International A.N.S.W.E.R. is sponsoring a march on the White House that will happen this Saturday, October 26, 2002. The following is a link to a flyer that explains the purpose of the march and more details,

<http://www.internationalanswer.org/pdf/o2602flyerb&w.pdf>

Concerning this Saturday, is there any interest in coordinating our possible participation in this event? Possibly meeting together before to attend? If you find this information useful, please feel free to pass it on to your networks.

Sincerely,

Christel Poelman  
Intern for National Council of Churches  
110 Maryland Avenue, NE, Suite 108  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
[www.ncccusa.org](http://www.ncccusa.org)

---

Do you Yahoo!?

[Y! Web Hosting](#) - Let the expert host your web site

Attachment Damaged – June 6, 2017 - Archivist

Reply-To: "Howard W. Hallman" [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org)  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org)  
To: "Kayser, Marie" [marie\\_kayser@yahoo.com](mailto:marie_kayser@yahoo.com)  
Subject: Latest revision  
Date: Tue, 22 Oct 2002 18:01:14 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="----  
=\_NextPart\_000\_0009\_01C279F5.03C22A00"  
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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

Marie,

The Iraq revision I sent a few minutes ago may not have been by final product. Please use the one attached to this e-mail.

Howard

I am making additions and substantial revisions to Religious Statements under Disarming Iraq, found at <http://www.zero-nukes.org/howtogettozero.html#stmsrelorgs>. To make it understandable I am including the entire listing with indication of what stays the same and what is new.

[new]

**American Baptist Churches**

Delegation Joins Religious Leaders Action Days on Iraq, September 25, 2002 [<http://www.abc-usa.org/news/2002/20020926.html>]

[move to Religious Society of Friends; strike this entree and substitute a different one, as shown below]

**American Friends Service Committee**

*Conflict with Iraq: Policy Gone Awry*

[OK]

**British Christian Leaders' Statement**

The Morality and Legality of a War against Iraq: A Christian Declaration, August 6, 2002

[OK]

**Canadian, British, and U.S. Christian Leaders' Statement**

Stop the Rush to War, August 29, 2002

[new]

**Canadian Council of Churches**

Letter to President Bush, September 25, 2002 [<http://www.nccusa.org/iraq/canadatobush.html>]

[new]

**Canadian Religious Leaders**

Letter to Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, September 25, 2002

[<http://www.nccusa.org/iraq/canadatochretien.html>]

[change sub-entrees to italic; add a date for Holy See]

**Catholic Church**

*The Holy See: Vatican Urges U.S. to Seek U.N. Approval on Iraq*, September 11, 2002

*U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops: Letter to President Bush on Iraq*, September 13, 2002

[Add "General Board" to heading; strike three entrees (one is wrong); substitute a new one]

**Church of the Brethren**

Iraq: What's a Christian to Do

Preventing the Second Gulf War

Statement of United Church of Christ leaders opposing U.S. war against Iraq, September 13, 2002

[revised]

**Church of the Brethren General Board**

Statement on the Threat of War between the United States and Iraq, October 14, 2002

[<http://www.brethren.org/genbd/GBResolutions/2002Iraq.html>]

[Use 12 pt. type for "Signed by ...."]

**Churches for Middle East Peace**

[Letter to President George W. Bush to Reconsider Iraq Invasion, September 12, 2002](#)

Signed by 48 Protestant Orthodox, Catholic, Evangelical leaders

[OK]

**Episcopal Church**

Presiding Bishop Frank T. Griswold's [Statement on Military Action Against Iraq](#), September 6, 2002

[OK]

**Evangelical Lutheran Church in America**

ELCA President Bishop Mark S. Hanson's [Statement on Iraq Situation](#), August 30, 2002

[OK]

**Fellowship of Reconciliation, USA**

[No War with Iraq!](#)

[Move to Religious Society of Friends; strike second entree]

**Friends Committee for National Legislation**

[Letter to Congress: Oppose unilateral, preemptive U.S. military attack against Iraq](#), September 12, 2002

[Statements from Quaker meetings on U.S.-Iraq relations](#)

[OK}

**Mennonite Central Committee**

[Threats of War](#)

[OK]

**Mennonite Church USA**

[Letter to President Bush](#), August 27, 2002

[OK}

**Middle East Council of Churches**

[Statement on recent situation concerning Iraq](#). August 5, 2002

[new; units in italic]

**National Council of Churches**

*Justice for Women Working Group*: Potential War on Iraq: A Threat to Women and Children, September 24, 2002 [<http://www.nccusa.org/iraq/women.html>]

*Executive Board*: [Letter to President Bush, "Move, Even Now, Away from War"](#), October 7, 2002 [<http://www.nccusa.org/news/02news87.html>]

[Put organization in bold, replace entree with a new one]

**NETWORK, A Catholic Social Justice Lobby**

[strike:]

[NETWORK opposes the Administration's Draft Resolution](#), September 20, 2002

[new]

[Oppose Attack on Iraq](#), October 7, 2002 [<http://www.networklobby.org/page4.htm#iraq>]

[OK]

**Pax Christi, USA**

[Iraq Peace Pledge/Iraq Pledge of Resistance](#)

[Strike two present entrees and replace with the following:]

[General Assembly Council calls for U.S. restraint on Iraq](#), September 28, 2002

[<http://www.pcusa.org/pcnews/02375.htm>]

**Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)**

[Church leaders sign statement opposing military action against Iraq](#)

[Church is preparing material on Iraq](#)

**Reformed Church in America**

[Action Alert: Possible U.S. Military Action Against Iraq](#), August 2002

[For the Quakers: (a) move AFSC to this location and substitute a new statement, (b) move FCNL to this location and strike second entree, and (c) add a new entree for "five heads". Put organizations in italic.]

**Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)**

*American Friends Service Committee: [Letter to President Bush](#)*, September 20, 2002

[<http://www.nccusa.org/iraq/afsc.html>]

*Friends Committee on National Legislation: [Letter to Congress -- Oppose unilateral, preemptive U.S. military attack against Iraq](#)*, September 12, 2002

[[http://www.fcnl.org/issues/int/sup/iraq\\_volk\\_ltr912-02.htm](http://www.fcnl.org/issues/int/sup/iraq_volk_ltr912-02.htm)]

*Heads of Five Quaker Organizations: [Joint Statement in Response to Threat of War with Iraq](#)*, September 24, 2002 [<http://www.nccusa.org/iraq/quakers.html>]

[new]

**Sojourners**

[Disarm Iraq without war](#) by Jim Wallis, September 18, 2002

[[http://www.sojo.net/news/index.cfm/action/display\\_archives/mode/current\\_opinion/article/CO\\_091802.html](http://www.sojo.net/news/index.cfm/action/display_archives/mode/current_opinion/article/CO_091802.html)]

[new]

**Unitarian Universalist Association**

[Responding to the Threat of War](#), A Pastoral Letter from the Rev. William G. Sinkford, President, September 20, 2002 [<http://www.abc-usa.org/news/2002/20020926.html>]

[strike first entree]

**United Church of Christ**

[Oppose War in Iraq](#), September 4, 2002

[Statement of United Church of Christ leaders opposing U.S. war against Iraq](#), September 13, 2002

[consolidate these two and add a new entree] [at present;}

**United Methodist General Board of Church and Society**

[Bush Urged to Turn Back from War](#), August 30, 2002

**United Methodist Women's Division**

[Statement on Iraq](#), September 4, 2002

[new format with addition, units in italic:]

**United Methodist Church**

*General Board of Church and Society*: [Bush Urged to Turn Back from War](#), August 30, 2002

[<http://www.umc-gbcs.org/gbpr170.htm>]

*Women's Division*: [Statement on Iraq](#), September 4, 2002 [[http://gbgm-umc.org/umw/statement\\_iraq.html](http://gbgm-umc.org/umw/statement_iraq.html)]

*Council of Bishops*: [Pastoral Letter on Iraq from Bishop Sharon A. Brown Christopher](#), October 4, 2002 [<http://www.umc.org/headlines/newsflash/letter.htm>]

[new]

**U.S. and U.K. Religious Leaders**

[Disarm Iraq without War](#), October 11, 2002 [<http://www.sojo.net/action/>]

[New URL on first item; second item is new]

**World Council of Churches**

[WCC cautions Iraq, US, UK, France, Russia and China on threatened military action](#), September 20, 2002 [[http://www2.wcc-coe.org/PressReleases\\_en.nsf/4d4fc8b8c54ae848c1256b94005f5b5c/b9c77a6b280456afc1256c3a0053fe73?OpenDocument](http://www2.wcc-coe.org/PressReleases_en.nsf/4d4fc8b8c54ae848c1256b94005f5b5c/b9c77a6b280456afc1256c3a0053fe73?OpenDocument)]

[Pre-emptive war against Iraq illegal, immoral and unwise](#), October 15, 2002 [[http://www2.wcc-coe.org/PressReleases\\_en.nsf/4d4fc8b8c54ae848c1256b94005f5b5c/f97dd48f2c17717bc1256c5400337a12?OpenDocument](http://www2.wcc-coe.org/PressReleases_en.nsf/4d4fc8b8c54ae848c1256b94005f5b5c/f97dd48f2c17717bc1256c5400337a12?OpenDocument)]