

To: abolition-caucus
From: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Influencing President Clinton
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

To: Abolitionists

In April we completed efforts centered on two important events for our movement: the 1997 NPT Review PrepCom and U.S. Senate ratification of Chemical Weapons Convention. What next? I would like to offer some ideas, addressed primarily though not exclusively to the nuclear abolition movement in the United States.

We need to realize that many of our objectives require positive actions by the president of the United States: gaining U.S. participation in drafting a Nuclear Weapons Convention; submission of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to the U.S. Senate; negotiations of deep cuts in strategic weapons as an intermediate step toward abolition; zero alert; halting subcritical tests and new weapon designs; dismantlement of out-of-service warheads. Therefore, we should focus considerable attention on President Clinton.

Like most us, President Clinton is both an idealist and a pragmatist. As an idealist, he talks about the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons. Thus, in his second inaugural address he spoke of a land of new promise where "our children will sleep free from the threat of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons." As a pragmatist, he is cautious about changing the Pentagon's nuclear posture and he accepts the weapon labs' desire to develop new designs. In a combination of the two, he and his administration worked hard and effectively to achieve ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention. Our challenge is to bring out his idealism and to provide political support for bold ventures, thereby counteracting forces which want nuclear weapons forever.. I suggest several simultaneous approaches.

(1) I suggest that on the 20th of each month numerous organizations and individuals should write to President Clinton with a message something like this (in abbreviated form): "You now have 45 months remaining in office to set the course so that the children of the next century will sleep free from the threat of nuclear weapons. To make that possible, we urge you to promptly send the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to the U.S. Senate for ratification [if not yet done]; to halt all subcritical tests of nuclear weapons and other kinds of weapons research; in START III negotiations to seek deeper and faster cuts in strategic warheads than outlined in the Helsinki framework; to work with other nuclear weapons states to achieve zero alert by separating warheads from delivery vehicles; to accelerate the pace of dismantling nuclear warheads; and to commit the United States to negotiations for a nuclear weapons convention." Each of these points would be elaborated. Each month the stated number would be reduced to reflect the remaining months until President Clinton's term comes to an end on January 20, 2001.

We at Methodists United for Peace with Justice will write such a letter on May 20 and each month thereafter. We'll send it through Samuel R. "Sandy" Berger, assistant to the president for national security affairs. We invite other organizations to join us. Each organization can emphasize its greatest current concerns within the overall quest for nuclear abolition.

(2) Let's expand the sunflower campaign by getting individuals all around the country to send packets of sunflower seeds to President Clinton with the abolition message. Let's regularly picket the White House with sunflowers and such signs as "84% Favor Abolition", "Only [45] Months Remaining". We could also try to plant sunflower seeds at the White House, Pentagon, missile sites, and other places; this could take the form of civil disobedience for those who feel called to do so.

This kind of campaign will require widespread participation to sustain. Therefore, I hope that a number of membership organizations will take it up and work together to carry it forward.

(3) As an extension of a White House focus, we could shadow President Clinton wherever he goes with sunflowers and

signs. This can be done in various places in Washington, around the United States, and abroad. Let's keep reminding him that he is in a position to move the world toward the ideal he has espoused.

(4) As well as mass activities, we should encourage persons who have direct access to President Clinton to make the case for nuclear abolition. This includes members of Congress, leading scientists, professionals, clergy, and other elite. Thus, we could help Representative Major Owens obtain more co-signers for his letter to the president. We could promote a similar letter from senators, state legislators, local elected officials. We could encourage delegations of religious leaders, scientists, and others.

In sum, to achieve nuclear abolition we must not only have good ideas and strong commitment, we must also influence decisions of government policy makers who have the power to set the course toward nuclear abolition.

I will welcome your responses to my suggestions.

Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
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Phone/fax: 301 896-0013
E-mail: mupj@igc.apc.org

To: majordomo
From: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Majordomo Order -- abolition-religious
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

0. IGC account: mupj

00. Name of organization: Methodists United for Peace with Justice
Majordomo will serve Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition

000. Mission: MUPJ statement on file with IGC.

Mission statement for Majordomo: The Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition is a network of religious organizations working together for the global elimination of nuclear weapons. It is associated with Abolition 2000.

1. List name requested: abolition-religious

2, 3. No conference requested.

4. Single user that owns list: mupj

5. Password for list: trust

6. The list should be CLOSED.

7. The list should NOT be moderated.

8. YES, people on the Internet should be able to see that IGC carries this list by sending the "lists" command.

9. Description of list: "Serves Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition"

10. NO, everyone in the world should NOT be able to find out who is subscribed to this list.

11. YES, people on the list should be allowed to find out who is on the list.

12. Please set the default for "reply_to sender".

13. IGC UserID established: mupj

14. Message for persons seeking information:

Majordomo list "abolition-religious" has been established by the Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition to facilitate communication among religious organizations committed to the global elimination of nuclear weapons. Participation is open to organizations having a religious orientation or affiliation. The Religious Working Group is part of the broader Abolition 2000 network and has created this list as a supplement to the "abolition-coalition" list.

Message to persons joining the list:

Welcome to the "abolition-religious" Majordomo list. This list has been established by the Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition to facilitate communication among religious organizations committed to the global elimination of nuclear weapons. We invite you to share your ideas and to respond to ideas offered by others.

The Religious Working Group is part of the broader Abolition 2000 network and has created this list as a supplement to the "abolition-coalition" list.

For more details about the "abolition-religious" list and the Religious Working Group, contact Howard W. Hallman, Methodists United for Peace with Justice at mupj@igc.apc.org or phone/fax: 301 896-0013.

For the one-time set up fee, a check for \$50 is being sent by U.S. mail.

Please let me know if you need further information about our application.

Howard W. Hallman
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
Mupj@igc.apc.org
Phone/fax: 301 896-0013

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NUCLEAR DISARRAY

BY BRUCE W. NELAN

WE'RE NOT SUPPOSED TO WORRY ABOUT ARMAGEDDON ANYMORE.
BUT WHO'S SAFE WHEN THE RUSSIANS ARE LOSING CONTROL OVER
THEIR ARSENAL?

Russian military officers stared wide-eyed at the glowing image on their radar screens: an incoming missile on course to hit Moscow in 15 minutes. They were tracking a rocket about the size of a U.S. submarine-launched Trident that seemed to be streaking in from the Norwegian Sea. There had been no particular tension between Russia and the U.S. on Jan. 25, 1995. Still, the officers knew that if this were a surprise attack, the first American missile to be fired would probably be from a submarine, aimed to detonate over Russia and generate an electromagnetic storm that would fry the country's electronic circuitry. The radar crew flashed a warning of the possible nuclear attack to an underground control center south of Moscow.

Duty officers inside that bunker went by the book, relaying the warning up the line. One buzz went to the three nuclear code briefcases assigned to President Boris Yeltsin and his top two military officials. On each briefcase a small light beside the handle blinked on. The officer carrying Yeltsin's case rushed to the President and flipped it open. On an electronic map inside,

they saw a bright dot over the Norwegian Sea. Beneath the map was a row of buttons, offering a menu of attack options on targets in the U.S.

On military bases across Russia, red lights flashed and Klaxons blared, alerting the troops in charge of the country's strategic nuclear weapons to get ready to use them. Yeltsin and his military commanders, linked by phone, waited to hear whether an attack had been confirmed. About 12 minutes after the mystery missile soared onto the radar screens, military analysts could see that it was not heading for Russian territory. It turned out to be a Norwegian scientific rocket sent aloft to observe the aurora borealis. The Norwegians had dutifully notified the Russian embassy in Oslo, but the word was never relayed to the military. "For a while," says Sergei Yushenkov, a member of the Russian parliament's Defense Committee, "the world was on the brink of nuclear war."

It may still be near the brink, despite the end of the cold war and the dismantling of thousands of warheads, because the people and the machines that control Russia's nuclear arsenal are being neglected. Like the rest of the armed forces, the soldiers in the Strategic Nuclear Forces (SNF) are largely unpaid, unfed and unhappy. The delicate computer networks at the heart of the nuclear force are not being maintained properly, and the safeguards that prevent accidental or unauthorized launches are fraying.

Bill Clinton likes to point out that Russian missiles are no

longer aimed at targets in the U.S. It is true that both sides agreed in 1994 to switch the missiles away from their cold war assignments, but it isn't true that this step moved the world a safe distance back from Armageddon. The missiles' computer memories retain those targets, and they can be restored very quickly. "It is just a matter of a couple of minutes," says a Defense Ministry official in Moscow. And if a missile is launched without a selected target--even if by accident--it reverts to the original one.

Despite arms-control agreements that have reduced the numbers, Russia still has an estimated 1,300 strategic missiles with more than 6,000 warheads, and they are on hair-trigger alert. The country's retaliatory policy is to launch on warning, meaning its war plans call for the launching of a retaliatory salvo of thermonuclear missiles if Moscow receives confirmed warning that Russia is under attack, but before it has suffered any damage.

Moscow has even updated its military doctrine and now claims the right--as the U.S. has done for decades--to be the first to use nukes when it believes it must. "We will choose the means," says Security Council secretary Ivan Rybkin, "including nuclear weapons."

With these kinds of high-risk strategies, a government needs to have the tightest, most reliable command-and-control system that money can buy. That is not what Russia has today, and the Russians admit it. Defense Minister Igor Rodionov says the problem is obvious. The system is built on electronics, which

must be carefully maintained and regularly replaced. But last year the forces received, by Rodionov's estimate, only 10.5% of the funds needed to do that. The result, he predicts, is that "we may lose the entire system." The links between radars and headquarters, the computer management of missiles and the physical security of the warheads could all break down. The issue is at the top of the agenda this week when Rodionov meets Secretary of Defense William Cohen at the Pentagon.

For lack of funding, some of the key defense industries are floundering and might not survive. The Impulse complex in St. Petersburg, for example, turns out components for command-and-control systems but has been immobilized by unpaid bills and sporadic strikes. "They have not had a military procurement order in months," says a Moscow expert.

Equipment is vital, but in any military unit the people are equally important, and they are breaking down too. The soldiers of the SNF, members of an elite warrior class, are being reduced to misery and poverty. They are paid very little--\$180 a month for a submarine commander--when they are paid at all. Last year some of them, along with their families, threatened to block the Trans-Siberian railway if they were not paid. Others kill themselves; the suicide rate in the SNF is reportedly the highest in the armed forces.

A visit to Krasnie Sosenki, the Little Red Pines, makes it easy to see why the troops are so depressed. This is a military base

190 miles north of Moscow that houses officers of the Strategic Rocket Forces, who command the land-based missiles. Here the nuclear elite lives in row after row of shabby five-story apartment buildings, laundry on the balconies. The officers are bewildered and angry. One major, who has served 24 years in the SRF and will retire in six months, did not see a paycheck for four months. "How would you feel," he asks, "if you served half your life, and on the threshold of retirement they just stop paying you?" His wallet is empty, and he has only enough money to buy two loaves of bread at the private kiosks that now constitute the base's main supply line. On snow-covered Karl Marx Street, a female noncommissioned officer who will give only her first name and patronymic, Galina Ivanovna, snaps, "We're living in poverty. That's all you need to know."

If the troops are that dispirited, what might they do? What might they not? Last week the Federal Security Service officially confirmed that it had arrested a colonel in the SRF who had been collecting classified information on the missile forces and was planning to try to sell it to someone at the U.S. embassy in Moscow. The next such officer might be willing to sell not just secrets but a warhead--or the plutonium to make one. "The missile forces must be fed," says Robert Bykov, a retired colonel of the SRF. "If those who guard Russia's nuclear weapons go hungry, we might face some terrifying consequences." The potential is there for some form of nukenapping--grabbing weapons for ransom or nuclear blackmail--or sales to rogue states or terrorists, or unauthorized launches by renegade

commanders. Some Russians even fret about a nuclear civil war.

If a region in Siberia were to declare its independence, a retired senior officer in Moscow speculates, "the entire missile force in the area might cut itself off from the chain of command and control and get reprogrammed to be able to launch at will.

A top-secret CIA study last September, first reported by the Washington Times, rated the likelihood of such a launch as still low but found the Russian control system under such unprecedented stress that some high-level commanders in Moscow were worried about the security of their nuclear weapons. The CIA also reported that the famous code briefcases are not what they seem. They allow the President or the Defense Minister or the Chief of the General Staff to authorize a nuclear attack, but the actual ability to launch missiles lies much further down the line of command, even in regional command posts and submarines, which, says the CIA report, "have the technical ability to launch without authorization by political leaders or the General Staff."

Under these circumstances, uncountable things could go wrong, and the CIA lists three most feared scenarios. First is a political crisis in Moscow that could lead to a military coup or a breakdown in command authority from the top. This could leave elements of the strategic forces to their own devices.

Second is a possible miscalculation of U.S. actions during some kind of crisis. The Russians might wrongly think they were under attack from the West and fire their rockets. This danger has

greatly increased because the Russian early-warning system is not what it used to be. It has lost major radar stations in the new nations of Ukraine, Latvia and others. Some of its satellite-tracking stations have gone to Ukraine, Georgia and Kazakhstan. The high command is now partially blind, which increases its apprehensions, produces false alarms and makes good decisions harder.

Third on the CIA's worry list is the possible "involvement of local, nuclear-armed units in separatist movements." The question here is what might have happened if the leaders of Chechnya's rebellion had had access to some nuclear weapons during the time the Russian army was pounding Grozny into rubble.

Such concerns have revived the worldwide call, even from some very senior generals and admirals, to abolish nuclear weapons.

But a large part of the risk could be eliminated by the less radical step of "de-alerting" the forces, taking them off their hair-trigger posture. Since there is no political reason to think war is around the corner, why not make it impossible to fire the missiles without a great deal of time-consuming preparation?

Various proposals on how to do that have been put forward, several by Bruce Blair of the Brookings Institution, a leading expert on nuclear weapons. Missile nose cones, he suggests, could be replaced by large, blunt tips, or disabling pins could be inserted into rocket engines. Indeed, warheads could actually

be removed from the missiles, under mutual inspection procedures. All of the steps could be reversed, but they would build in a safety valve of time, giving an opportunity to reflect.

These ideas have not caught on. Defense Secretary Cohen ducks the issue. Others, like former Assistant Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter, seem to think de-alerting would distract people from the campaign to abolish the weapons altogether.

The big problem would be selling de-alerting to the Russians. They are more reliant on nuclear weapons than ever because their conventional forces have fallen apart. And the weapons of mass destruction have a weightier meaning and symbolism to Russia today: they are the pillar on which a proud nation rests its claim to superpower status. With their army, navy and air force in disrepair, the Russian leaders are very unlikely to respond with smiles and nods to suggestions that they disable, even temporarily, their terrifying nuclear forces. Besides, no one is trying to persuade them.

Reported by Brigid O'Hara-Forster/London, Andrew Meier and Yuri Zarakhovich/Moscow and Mark Thompson/Washington

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I agree with you wholeheartedly on the need to put pressure on Congress regarding the obscene funding of stockpile stewardship, now widely accepted as part of the deal-making in the US during the CTBT negotiations (even senior government officials acknowledge the "deal"). It is a 40 Billion over ten years program, with a Presidential budget request of \$5.1 billion in this year and Senator Domenici (R-NM) has stated that he thinks the program might need more money. And the weapons laboratory directors are now starting to say that they can only guarantee the safety and reliability of the nuclear arsenal for 10 years, a thinly veiled threat that after this \$40 billion program, they will demand another similar program. AS long as the defense side of the budget remains untouchable by the budget cutters, we have little chance of knocking this out. I also agree that targeting Clinton will have little impact - he is far too adverse to being seen as weak on defense to begin making cuts in this area.

-M

> Date: Tue, 13 May 1997 01:01:05 -0400 (EDT)
> From: DavidMcR@aol.com
> Subject: Nuclear Tests - an urgent problem
> To: jhurd_newparty@indiana.edu, Solidarity@igc.apc.org, VOBARON@aol.com,
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> Cc: Alice.Slater@environet.org, tinabell@walrus.com

> I hope that Howard (London) and Colin (Geneva) can both take a moment to read
> this, along with those of you here at various national offices in the U.S..
> For WRI and IPB the real question is not whether you have time to work on
> this - you don't - but whether you can repost to the sections that have email
> addresses.

>
> Last Thursday there was a luncheon meeting in NYC of some of the NGO's which
> had been working on the NPT (Non Proliferation Treaty) - generally they had
> met at breakfast, which is impossible for me (as some of you know), but lunch
> I can make, and am glad to did.

>
> The issue is one which links those of us in the peace/disarmament movement
> and those of us in the socialist/social justice movements. Clinton is
> preparing to go ahead with a test at the Nevada Test Site this June in which

> high explosives, together with plutonium, will be exploded a thousand feet
> beneath the desert floor.
>
> At the peace level, this test (called a "sub-critical test") probably
> violates the letter, and certainly the spirit of the Comprehensive Test Ban
> (CTB) agreement. India and Pakistan - neither of which is angelic, and both
> of which have their own reasons for dodging out of the test ban - have made
> it clear they will not sign the CTB if the U.S. goes ahead. There have been
> NO underground explosions at Nevada desert since 1991 when the nuclear
> moratorium was put in place.
>
> That part is the political/peace issue. Pressure needs to be brought on the
> U.S. - in the case of WRI and IPB at the various U.S. Missions and Embassies
> abroad - to stop this test. Fuller info and details can be gotten on these
> issues from Alice Slater or Tina Bell - note the addresses in the CC box.
>
> The other part - and I find this utterly incredible at a time when we are
> going to bounce aging, legal aliens off of welfare because they aren't
> citizens, and they can't become citizens because they have Alzheimer's and
> cannot understand or take the oath (catch 22), at a time when Clinton rammed
> through the obscene welfare measures, when there isn't money for mass
> transit, improved railways, decent low cost public housing, etc. etc., that
> the tests are part of a \$40 BILLION DOLLAR STOCKPILE STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM
> which will simply permit the U.S. to continue to design new nuclear weapons.
>
> Here is a chunk of the budget - I assume the 40 Billion isn't all in one year
> but spread out - that is waiting for us to pounce. There is much in the
> military budget which can be pounced on but this one stands out like an oak
> tree in a desert. Forty bloody billion bucks, the violation of a treaty, all
> as part of the process of keeping the Pentagon and the technical weapons
> designers in business and happy!
>
> This IS an issue for those of us on the Left, not just the main stream peace
> groups.
> I do not, personally, think writing letters to Bill Clinton does the least
> bit of good - spitting in the wind at 32 cents a shot. I am not even sure he
> weighs them by the pound. But members of Congress are up for election in just
> over a year - and they can be pressured. A third of the Senate is up for
> election, and they can be pressured. What is needed is a strong wind from the
> grass roots.
>
> It is easy, in the midst of each of our groups working on our own programs
> (as War Resisters League is working on its "Day Without the Pentagon") to
> miss the urgency of the small bits and pieces that go to make up the military
> machine. Here is a piece we might do something about this May and June - and
> those of us who want much more, as the War Resisters League does, can use it
> as one more reason to get rid of the Pentagon altogether.
>
> Peace,
> David McReynolds
>
>

Maureen Eldredge
Program Director

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To all concerned:

I have considerable professional expertise in the subject of the effects of high explosives and have studied the public domain literature on plutonium and weapon design extensively and can offer some interpretation about the DOE sub-critical experiments.

>Notes

>by Maureen Eldredge, May 9, 1997

>DOE Roundtable on Subcritical Experiments

>May 7, 1997

..

>The following are some general notes from the meeting, which was
>marked by a lengthy physics lesson and relatively little
>understanding of the REAL issues on the part of the DOE/ACDA staff.
>I took about 12 pages of notes and will not try to transcribe them
>here. If you would like the fax of my scribbling, please send me an
>email with your fax number.

..

>Physics Presentation (I will be trying to get the overheads from
>this. They weren't too eager to hand them out)

>Los Alamos - Frank Cverna, Robert Hixson (on Rebound)

>Lawrence Livermore - Pat Egan, Glenn Mara (on Holog)

>Robin Staffin: In past, did tests, swept uncertainties, unknowns
>under the rug. Now rug is very lumpy, need to lift it up and figure
>things out. Subcriticals will provide basic information on
>plutonium Thermodynamics (equations of state, pressure, volume,
>temperature); Surface properties (ejecta, reflectivities);
>Constitutive properties (strength, melt point); mechanical
>properties (spall); surface velocity vs. time.

This claim, that the basic science of how plutonium behaves under explosive compression, amazing though it is, is consistent with other information available. The preference has always been for testing complete systems, and applying fixes if performance was found to be deficient.

It is astonishing though - considering that over \$150 billion dollars was spent on weapon production - that a high priority was not placed on this long ago. Even more astonishing is that, given the open sharing of technical data between the NATO nuclear powers, neither the British nor the French did this research either.

As many people have indicated (Ted Taylor for one), the weapons labs evolved a "testing culture" very early, that gave status to those who participated in weapons tests. There was social disincentive then to develop techniques to minimize the reliance on tests. The weapons labs were thrown into turmoil by the test moratorium in the late fifties (see Shelton's "Reflections of a Nuclear Weaponeer" for a very revealing

portrayal of the consternation that this caused the weaponeers). However, rather than learn from this episode and develop backup techniques and contingency plans in case testing again ended, the labs heaved a sigh of relief and tried hard to forget about it.

It is notable that with the advent of the ban on atmospheric testing, the labs again did not take this as a cue that a complete ban on testing might follow some day and develop contingency plans for the possibility. Instead they prepared contingency plans for resuming atmospheric testing on short notice! Over 100 million dollars was spent each year on maintaining this capability until the early nineties, a total of several billion dollars in current terms.

It is well known that the labs consistently and adamantly opposed the halt in testing, arguing that no substitute for it existed. It would appear that, whether a matter of policy or due to institutional culture, the labs avoided research that might undercut this position.

>Hixon - Rebound is looking at Equations of State (my notes get fuzzy >here, I was falling asleep). A six shot experiment. Release about >4 joules of energy, equivalent to dropping a shoe off a table.
>Compared to energy found in a TWINKIE, about 4 megajoules. (ed. >note - so we should call these the Twinkie experiments. For foreign >readers, a twinkie is a snack food, a yellow cake-like substance >with cream in the middle popular during the 70s. DOE staff seem to >like comparing their work to food items, e.g. peanut butter).

>Egan - Holog is looking at ejecta, surface properties. Involves >about 50 grams of High Explosives. Again, energy output less than 4 >joules, small compared to natural decay.

>Facility will be the U1a facility, former known as LYNER, at the >test site. Experimental chambers would be sealed off permanently >after the test. DOE claims that they "never lose sight of the >priority of worker and public safety". Stated the paucity of data >in the equation of state area as one reason the experiments must be >done.

>Question and Answer

>Keeny: The Equation of State for plutonium has been a concern for 50 >years, how can you not have data?

>Staffin: Not enough detailed information gathering during tests, >imprecise equipment, not good enough data. Were always in a rush to >deploy weapons, not gather data.

>Hixon: We don't know the spall strength of PU and how it will change >with age (ed. note - what is spall strength?)

"Spall strength" - this is the tensile fracture strength of the metal under high strain rates. In layman's terms - the amount of stretching force the metal can endure without failing when the force is applied very suddenly. This is relevant to weapon design the pit of the weapon contains a thin, hollow, shell of plutonium that is compressed by a high explosive shock. When the shock wave reaches the inner surface of the shell tensile forces

arise which can cause spalling - causing bits of metal to be thrown off, cracking to occur in the shell, or in extreme cases the entire inner layer of the shell peeling off. In any case it would disrupt the compression of the core in unpredictable ways.

>

>Staffing: The codes are rich in fudge factors, need to get rid of some of that fudge. Goal is to understand the entirety of the whole puzzle (of how nuclear weapons work).

>Zamora: JASONS didn't say subcriticals were essential, what is the urgency, why underground?

>Staffin: Didn't ask JASONS if they were essential (just if they were subcritical). Speaks to credibility of the program, need to know the scientific underpinnings of warheads.

>Timing - not just Rebound, Holog, but whole series to get data to broaden, deepen understanding of PU, need to start soon, before the original scientists who designed warheads die (he didn't put it quite that way, but that is the gist of it).

>Location: Building and certifying an above ground facility would take too long.

>Discussion on whether they could do the experiments in existing facilities. Basically, couldn't say they needed to be below ground for Rebound and Holog, but implied that future experiments would have larger amounts of High Explosive necessitating the below ground facility, and for consistency, etc. would start there.

>

>How long is the program? - No finite end, authorized for two, would do as many as needed to get necessary data. Would not answer question regarding whether DOE intends to put weapons configurations into these tests. Implication is that yes, they will be doing that.

>Why do they? Pit remanufacturing questions are only part of the question. Also the aging of the Pu and its impacts on weapons function. Staffin raised the possibility that the US would have to pull out of the CTBT if we couldn't verify the warheads.

>Experiments will reassure others, provide knowledge to support US policy.

>Question of Transparency: Transparency with respect to foreign governments had been a large part of earlier discussions in 1996. Yet Rohlfing and others at this meeting acted as if they had never heard of this issue or earlier proposals. In Dec. 1996, we were informed that there was a transparency package being worked on in the interagency review process. Again, Rohlfing et.al. acted as if they had no knowledge of this package.

>Intent: Long discussion on intent, raised concerns about Staffin's remarks that they are trying to understand equations of state, eliminate fudge factors, understand whole picture - leads directly to ability to design and certify new weapons without testing.

>DOE responded with requirement that they retain the capability to

>design new weapons. Would not want to make a policy statement that
>the SBSS program is not for the development of new nuclear weapons.
>CTBT doesn't prevent design of new weapons. The purpose of the SBSS
>program is to maintain deterrence. Will not press for a statement
>that the US will not design new nuclear weapons.

Regarding the significance of these tests for designing new weapons:

The subcritical tests will certainly benefit any effort to design new weapons. It is my assessment that the U.S. could design new weapons without them however - the designs would simply need to be more conservative and may have to be based more heavily on previous designs.

The weapons labs have maintained in the past (and still maintain) that new designs cannot be developed without tests. This claim, which supports the labs' consistent position that testing is needed, is unfortunately almost certainly not true. The absence of testing merely constrains the design to have larger performance design margins and greater redundancy.

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Carey Sublette

Dear all,
Here is the e-mail address for the world news desk of
Future Events News Service. They are used by all the big
media networks worldwide so they are a very useful group to
notify upcoming events to.

You can send your press releases to them at:

world@fens.demon.co.uk

Hope this proves useful, good luck.

Yours in peace,

Janet Bloomfield.

"NEWSCOPE" by NEWSCOPE OFFICE on July 21, 1993 at 21:36 Eastern, about SUBSCRIPTION-ONLY WEEKLY NEWS SOURCE (324 notes).

Note 324 by NEWSCOPE OFFICE on May 13, 1997 at 11:16 Eastern (16717 characters).

Newscope

A Newsletter for United Methodist Leaders

Vol. 25, No. 20/May 16 1997

Good News Secures 20,000 Signatures Opposing Efforts to Change UM Policies on Homosexuality

Good News secured 20,000 signatures urging bishops "to adhere to, in practice as well as in teaching, the doctrinal standards and moral principles of our church." That package of petitions was mailed to Bishop Woodie W. White (Indiana), former president of the Council of Bishops. An information letter about the petitions was also sent to all active bishops prior to the recent Council of Bishops' meeting.

James V. Heidinger II, top executive of the unofficial group, estimates the signatures came from at least 1,500 churches. He told Newscope he does not anticipate any particular action by the bishops.

A letter authorized by the Good News executive committee was also sent to 200,000 UMs. The letter warned them about what is seen as three expressions of "a drive that is threatening the unity of United Methodism": 1) a push by the Reconciling Congregation Program (RCP) for "full inclusion" of homosexuals, including "rights to ordination and to covenant services for same-gender couples"; 2) a statement at General Conference by 15 bishops saying they did not believe the practice of homosexuality was "incompatible with Christian teaching"; and 3) a paper titled "In All Things Charity," which pledges to work for the ordination of practicing homosexuals and covenant services for same-gender couples.

"Our feeling is that many folks across the church are unaware of this push," said Heidinger. "I want them to know that we're not the ones being divisive." He said many pastors who belong to the six "reconciling conferences" are experiencing a "crisis of conscience" and he is concerned that others might vote to become RCP conferences this June.

Mark Bowman, RCP coordinator, reports that Missouri East might vote in June on whether to become a RCP conference, and California-Pacific will probably vote on the issue. New York Conference will vote on a resolution that would "declare invalid" its earlier decision to be a RCP conference.

Bowman told Newscope that the source of the Good News quote that RCP is working for the ordination of homosexuals and for covenant services for same-gender couples came from a web page of an individual in Minneapolis, but the quote does not represent the official position of the organization.

Bowman said he informed Heidinger of the error in an October letter. In that letter, Bowman said that reconciling groups "are not of one mind in their understanding of homosexuality.... The one and only common bond among reconciling communities is the public declaration that all persons, regardless of sexual orientation, are welcome to participate fully in the life of the church." Bowman concluded, "publicly attributing a statement to another group which one knows is false is not fair play."

Reconciling Congregations reports that the movement now encompasses 127 congregations, 18 campus ministries, and 6 annual conferences. Some 12,000 individuals are enrolled. The group will hold a convocation July 24-27, in Atlanta.

Conferences Will Take Action on Seven Amendments

Annual Conferences will be asked to ratify seven constitutional amendments passed by the 1996 General Conference: 1) insert the words "and covenantal relationships" after "and through plans of union" in Discipline Division One 5, Article V; 2) change 12.3 regarding the reciprocal election and seating of delegates to the British Methodist Church so the UMC will send two delegates annually, and the British Church will send four delegates quadrennially; 3) allow annual conferences "to utilize structures unique to their mission, other mandated structures notwithstanding"; 4) make the chair of the conference college student organization a voting member of the conference; 5) add active deaconesses appointed within the conference to voting membership; 6) authorize lay members of the conference and district boards of ordained ministry to vote on matters of ordination, clergy character, and status of ordained members during meetings of those bodies; and 7) clarify that clergy delegates to General and jurisdictional conferences would be elected by and from clergy members in full connection.

A two-thirds affirmative vote from the aggregate number of lay and clergy members casting ballots at the 66 conferences is needed for passage. Final tallies will be reported by the Council of Bishops in the fall.

Short Takes

Red Bird Missionary Conference received special guests, including John Wesley, John Stewart, Frances Willard, Peter Cartwright, Jacob Albright, and the Apostle Paul, who reminded members of their great missionary heritage. The assembly celebrated: 1) the 50th anniversary of the Advance Special program and their first-place jurisdictional ranking in per-capita giving; 2) 18 years of outstanding service by Ervin Dailey, UM Communications field representative; 3) the fact that 88% of the churches were five-star mission

givers and 63% gave to all special-Sunday offerings; 4) the first-place denominational ranking of conference youth in per-capita giving to the Youth Service Fund; and 5) the seven-year growth from 7 to 80 of the Appalachian Local Pastors' School. Glenn Sowards, superintendent of the Owensboro District, was the conference preacher. The body approved a new mission statement and seven constitutional amendments. Members also affirmed steps to create a "Heart of Appalachia Foundation." Attendance averaged 868, down 0.69%. Membership stands at 1,329, up 1.45%. -- Ruth Wiertzema

Germany North Conference spent a day with church members in Oldenburg to learn about 26 social and mission projects. In other sessions, the assembly: 1) heard Bodo Schwabe preach on the conference theme: "En Route to a New Community"; 2) ordained two elders and received two by transfer from Ohio West and Iowa; 3) sent a missionary couple to Mozambique; 4) supported UM churches in Erfurt and Reichenbach that are giving asylum to refugees who are in danger of being sent back to Kurdistan; and 5) established a committee to search for better work situations and a lighter work load for district superintendents. Reinhard Theysohn was appointed superintendent of the Essen District. Membership stands at 8,338, down 31. -- Heinrich Meinhardt

Barbara Boigegrain, top staff executive, and Michele Bush, general counsel of the General Board of Pension and Health Benefits, met with members of Congress in Washington, D.C., to thank them for supporting 1996 legislation that had a positive impact on churches. Of particular interest to pension officials was the tax exclusion on pension benefits taken as a housing allowance for retired clergy and the exemption from registering investment vehicles for pension-plan participants' contributions. -- Julie Haugh

Our appointment system is "two faced," says Barbara Wendland, editor of Connections. "One is a lot of pious-sounding words, and the other one is what really happens." Writing in the May issue, Wendland says what happens is: 1) ineffective pastors are not moved to smaller churches if they are friends with their district superintendents; 2) appointments are based on salary, not church needs; 3) needs of clergy families limit possible moves; and 4) large churches find their own pastor.

UM Communications (UMCom) received more than \$26,000 from the Louisville Institute, a program of the Lilly Endowment, for a six-month study of the ways and reasons people use the Internet to obtain religious information and the impact the net has on their spirituality. Judith Weidman, UMCom general secretary, said denominations have rushed to place materials on the Internet, but no one knows the nature and extent of the audience. Researchers, led by Kenneth Bedell, a teacher at United Theological Seminary, Dayton, Ohio, will examine Internet activities of seven mainline Protestant denominations. The group will also evaluate non-denominational resources that contribute to faith development. -- UM News Service

There is a critical shortage of military chaplains, according to James Townsend, an executive of the General Board of Higher Education and Ministry. Chaplains must be seminary graduates, elders under 40, and able to meet military physical standards. The initial commitment is for three years. For information, call 615-340-7411.

Some UMs are involved in a national effort to change death penalty laws that permit the execution of persons under age 18. Of particular concern is Azi Kambule, 15, a native of South Africa, who was with a Mississippi man when he abducted a woman who was later killed. Kambule was found guilty of being an accessory to murder despite the fact he: 1) was so far away from the shooting that he didn't hear the gun shots; 2) had no criminal history; and 3) cooperated fully with the authorities in the investigation. To oppose his execution, write District Attorney John Kitchens, P.O. Box 121, Canton, MS 39046. -- Larry Jameson, The Review of Peninsula-Delaware Conference

Singing, sharing stories, and listening to theologians discuss "holy community," 725 participants in the fourth WomenVision event gathered April 25-27 in Toledo, Ohio, to celebrate resurrection, Pentecost, and "new life rising." The event was sponsored by clergy and lay women from Michigan and Ohio conferences. Only two weeks out of the hospital, Bishop Judith Craig (Ohio West), told the assembly that confidence in the resurrection is the "most singular distinctive mark of being a Christian." -- R. Thomas Slack, West Ohio News

Bishop Kainda Katembo (Southern Zaire) and UM missionaries have returned to Lubumbashi. The second largest city in Zaire has been stable since its fall to rebel leader Laurent Kabila in early April. Missionaries who have returned are Tom and Elizabeth Ryder, Jeffrey and Ellen Hoover, Paul and Roxanne Webster, Vivian Woodyard, and Amy Wahl, a volunteer-in-mission. As of May 9, Bishop Onema Fama (Central Zaire) and Bishop Nkula Ntanda Ntambo (North Shaba) were still in the U.S. after attending a recent Council of Bishops meeting.

At least seven conferences will consider resolutions that support legislation (HR 611) that would close the School of the Americas at Ft. Benning, Ga.. Supporters of the house bill allege that the U.S. Army school trains some 2,000 soldiers from Latin America and the Caribbean in techniques that promote military abuse and the violation of human rights. The Council of Bishops asked the General Board of Church and Society to study the issue.

A 60-second radio spot produced by UM Communications received a "Gold Award"

at the WorldFest-Houston International Film Festival. "Your Gifts," a part of UMCom's "take 5" series of public-service announcements, received the award in the Best Radio Advertisement category.

The Benefits 2000 Task Force, authorized by the General Board of Pension and Health Benefits to review the retirement, health, disability, and death benefits needs of UM clergy and lay employees, is surveying bishops, conference benefits officers, and other key conference personnel to poll their opinions about what benefits are of value to UM clergy, employees, and conferences. -- Julie Haugh

Copies of the Orientation '97, a magazine for college freshmen, are available for \$3 each from the Campus Ministry Section, General Board of Higher Education and Ministry, P.O. Box 871, Nashville, TN 37202-0871; telephone: (615) 340-7403.

Fourteen UM-related educational institutions are among 135 schools selected by the John Templeton Foundation for its 1997-98 biennial "Honor Roll for Character-Building Colleges": Albright College, Reading, Pa.; Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Ala.; Central Methodist College, Fayette, Mo.; Claflin College, Orangeburg, S.C.; Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, S.D.; DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.; Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio; Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Neb.; Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.; Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa; and Southern Methodist University, Dallas. -- UM News Service

As President Clinton left for a two-day visit with Mexican President Zedillo on May 5, Thom White Wolf Fassett, general secretary of the General Board of Church and Society, urged the two leaders to renegotiate the 1993 North American Free Trade Agreement based on responsible trade principles. "These principles include reduction of inequalities, respect for human rights, promotion of sustainability, promotion of democracy and participation, and support for nonpreemption of government protections," Fassett said.

Ralph Reed, will resign in September as head of the Christian Coalition in order to establish Century Strategies, a political consulting firm to help pro-life conservatives win public office. Albert M. Pennybacker, president of the Interfaith Alliance, notes that the resignation follows investigations of the Christian Coalition by the Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Election Commission, and the U.S. Attorney General.

Some 6,000 men are expected to attend Congress '97, an international gathering of UM Men, July 11-13 at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind. The congress includes Bible study, worship, workshops, and hands-on ministry. Registration fee is \$170. For information, contact the Commission on UM Men, P.O. Box 860, Nashville, TN 37202-0860.

Positions Available

Two positions with the UM Publishing House (UMPH): coordinator of DISCIPLE Bible study seminars, Bible & reference training events; and a microcomputer/network technician. Contact UMPH Employment Office, 201 Eighth Ave. So., Nashville, TN 37202 (Fax 615-749-6366).....Director of ministries with women and persons of color. Contact Donald G. Shockley, Campus Ministry Section, General Board of Higher Education and Ministry, P.O. Box 871, Nashville, TN 37202-0871 (615-340-7420).....Business administrator. Contact Tina Wilson, White Plains UMC, P.O. Box 158, Cary, NC 27512 (919-832-5512).....Director of Youth. Contact Joy Smith, St. Francis in the Foothills UMC, Tucson, Ariz. (520-299-9063).

Personalia

Bishop William R. Cannon (retired), 81, died of heart failure May 11 at Atlanta's Crawford Long Hospital. The bishop had suffered a heart attack in 1994. He was elected to the episcopacy in 1968 and served the Raleigh, N.C. Area (1968-70 and 1980-84), the Richmond (Va.) Area (1970-72) and the Atlanta Area (1972-80). He was a member of the eight-member Presidium of the World Methodist Council and a leader of ecumenical dialogues.....Bishop Emerito P. Nacpil (Philippines) was recently installed to serve a one-year term as president of the Council of Bishops.....Marie Williams, co-pastor of First UMC, DeRidder, La., will be appointed superintendent of the Monroe District in the Louisiana Conference.....Garry W. Campbell, pastor of Hope UMC (merger of Memorial and Eagle Mills) in Troy, N.Y., will be appointed director of the Troy Conference Council on Ministries.Scott J. Jones, pastor of First UMC, Commerce, Texas, will be appointed the McCreless Professor of Evangelism at Perkins School of Theology, Dallas.....Methodist Bishop Federico Pagura, co-president of the Ecumenical Movement for Human Rights in Argentina, was part of an April 24 non-violent demonstration in Buenos Aires, sponsored by Mothers of Plaza de Mayo. The group is seeking information on sons and daughters that have been missing since a military dictatorship ruled that South American nation from 1976 to 1983.....Mearle Griffith, former executive with the General Council on Ministries and now pastor of North Broadway UMC in Columbus, Ohio, has been honored by the General Council on Ministries (GCOM) with an endowed scholarship in his name at Rust College in Holly Springs, Miss. The scholarship is being funded by gifts from present and former GCOM members and friends.....Harry "Pat" Wolfe, Kittanning, Pa., was named chair of the UM Committee on Older Adult Ministries.

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containing just the word

unsubscribe

If you have trouble with the automated routine there, please send copies of error messages and other notes to [owner-newscope@ecunet.org](mailto:owner-newscope@ecunet.org) and a real person will assist. Here are links if your mailer supports that sort of thing.

unsubscribe notices: <mailto:newscope-request@ecunet.org>

human intervention: <mailto:owner-newscope@ecunet.org>

Dear Abolition Friends,

I have just received this letter from Mordechai Vanunu.

Please read it and keep him in your thoughts and hearts and, of course, write to him and work for his release.

Yours in peace,  
Janet Bloomfield.

Copy of letter from Mordechai Vanunu, Ashkelon Prison, Ashkelon, Israel.

March 5, 1997.

Dear Bloomfield Janet,

I find your signature and message with your address among all those who took part in a meeting in Tahiti for Abolition 2000. with Frederick Heffermehl from Norway. I want to thank you for remembering my case and my situation here and my hope is that I'll be released very soon to do for bringing more supporters to work for Abolition of N.W's very soon before the next century. There is no problem wh

y we should wait until 2000 year to have such agreement. All those who have N.W's could make this agreement now and even destroy all those weapons before the beginning of the next century. It is enough very long time all that 50 years of nuclear race, cold war and even almost nuclear war and here I am in prison in solitary confinement more than 10 years for succeeding to reveal (words cut out be c  
ensor here) without any real help despite all those campaigns in England, Norway and US no one had bring any change in my sufferings here or the changes needed to make (more words cut out).

So I am very glad to hear about any meeting and initiatives to push for the Abolition of N.W's in every state and we should be aware very high alert not to let any spies organisation to cheat us as they did during the cold war. So is England ready to abolish its N.W's are there politicians in the Labour Party or Tony Blair is he ready to go for abolition England N.W's? I am not hearing such ideas

from London or France. This is the work should be done to start the abolition on those states who have them (gap in letter) England France or are they waiting to the year 2000 and then we start a very long negotiation as they did during the cold war without any real result until now. The point is what that meeting in Tahiti means, what result going to come from that meeting. Other pint is that the

best place to visit is not only those who suffer from N.W's test but the place where N.W's used Hiroshima and Nagasaki, those are the place where N.W's used. That what we want to prevent nuclear holocaust. You can write more about yourself and what you are doing on this subject. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,  
Vanunu Mordechai.

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2 LINES REFORMATTED BY POPPER AT igc.apc.org \$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Minutes of Abolition 2000 Working Group for the NPT PrepComm

Date: May 8, 1997

Re: Next Steps

Present: Mary Ellen Singsen (Scarsdale Campaign for Peace through Common Security), Sonya Ostrom (Peace Action), Tina Bell (Oxford Research Group, David McReynolds (War Resisters League), John Klotz (Sierra Club), Joan Davis (Gray Panthers), Roger Smith (NGO Committee on Disarmament), Shirley Chesney (Peace Action and NGO Peace Caucus), Cathy Falvo (Physicians for Social Responsibility), Alice Slater (GRACE)

Most of our discussion focused on organizing to prevent the U.S. sub-critical tests scheduled for the latter part of June at the Nevada test site. Alice Slater distributed a draft of a letter to President Clinton, prepared for two US Congresspeople, John Lewis and Cynthia McKinney from Atlanta Georgia, who had agreed to circulate it to Congress for additional signatures. Efforts are being made to enroll a US Senator to do the same in the Senate. The letter would be used as an organizing tool to enlist the grassroots in contacting the President and their representatives to prevent further nuclear tests in Nevada. A copy of the letter is listed below which will give you further information about the tests:

#### DRAFT DEAR COLLEAGUE LETTER FOR CONGRESS

President William Clinton  
The White House  
Washington, DC

Dear President Clinton,

We are writing to urge you to cancel the sub-critical nuclear tests, the first of which your Department of Energy announced would be conducted this June, at the Nevada test site. To blow up high explosives together with plutonium 1000 feet below the desert floor, even if no nuclear fission occurs, would undercut your efforts to achieve international ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTB) for which you have worked so hard.

Countries such as India and Pakistan, whose signatures are necessary for the treaty to enter into force, have stated plainly that they will not sign a CTB if the US proceeds with sub-critical nuclear tests and the planned \$40 billion stockpile stewardship program which will enable us to continue to design new nuclear weapons. Using our advanced technology to develop nuclear weapons without "old-fashioned" criticality occurring during nuclear tests, will merely serve as an invitation to less developed countries to test and develop nuclear arsenals by more antiquated methods.

No underground explosions have disturbed the peace of the Nevada desert since 1992, when the Congress strengthened President Bush's testing moratorium enacted to match Gorbachev's unilateral moratorium in the USSR in 1991. At that time, the moratorium legislation permitted a resumption of testing for safety and reliability if you deemed such tests necessary. In fact, in 1993, you declared, to the relief of many of us, that our arsenal was "safe and reliable" without the need for further nuclear testing.

Noted retired weapons designers, such as Ray Kidder (Livermore) and Richard Garwin (Los Alamos) agree that we can maintain the safety and reliability of our arsenal without the costly \$40 billion stockpile stewardship program. Kidder argues that the underground tests will raise international distrust of our good faith intentions to comply with the CTB and Garwin proposes that there the better options for maintaining safety and reliability would be the ability to re-manufacture existing weapons, should that be necessary, without the need for new designs which could create the need for ever more tests.

A recent poll by Celinda Lake indicated that 87% of all Americans think we should negotiate a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons, just as the world has done for chemical and biological weapons. Blowing up plutonium at the Nevada test site this June would be heading in the wrong direction. We urge you to cancel the sub-critical tests before we lose some extraordinary opportunities for further disarmament at this historic crossroads.

Sincerely,

Suggestions were made for generating international pressure on Clinton to cancel the tests:

Alyn Ware is writing a letter to the UN missions from the Lawyers Committee for Nuclear Policy asking them to contact their governments

Alice Slater will post a fax list of the missions so that other organizations can write to the missions urging them to contact their governments. **SHE WILL ALSO WRITE A LETTER ON THE ABOLITION 2000 WORKING GROUP FOR THE NPT LETTERHEAD TO THE MISSIONS IF THERE ARE NO OBJECTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE WORKING GROUP. [PLEASE CONTACT ALICE BY MAY 19TH IF YOU THINK WE SHOULD NOT USE THE LETTERHEAD.]**

Dave McReynolds is contacting the War Resisters League, International Peace Bureau, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Pax Christi, and David Gracie at AFSC

Cathy Falvo will contact IPPNW

Tina Bell will contact the Quakers in England

Roger Smith will circulate our information by e-mail and fax

Shirley Chesney will contact the indigenous caucus at the UN and put them in touch with the Western Shoshone leadership and the MPN diversity committee  
Other indigenous groups to contact: West Pac in Westchester, NY (Navaho and Hopis), Oren Lyons, Natasia Frischer, Grace Thorpe

#### ABOLITION 2000

The Working Group urges the participation of all members of Abolition 2000 to do whatever they can to generate pressure in their own countries to stop these dreadful tests from going forward. It would set a horrid precedent for disarmament and would further desecrate the land of the Western Shoshones in Nevada.

Clinton is meeting with the G-7 is meeting in Denver Colorado on June 23-27. There should be demonstrations against the sub-critical tests during the meeting and we should look for other opportunities to raise the issue at meetings attended by Clinton and, in other countries, where government

leaders can be influenced.

In New York:

Sonya Ostrom will speak to Cora Weiss about a meeting with Mark Green, NY Senatorial candidate to put the issue on his radar screen. We need a volunteer to contact Gerry Ferraro.

John Klotz will contact Bobby Kennedy and ask the Professional Network for Social Responsibility to set up a meeting with Senator D'Amato.

Alice Slater will contact Jack Sheinkman about a meeting with Senator Moynihan..

#### MEDIA

A suggestion was made to link up Hiti Tau with the Western Shoshone on this issue for media attention.

All of the committee members will use their personal contacts with the media to notify them. John Klotz will prepare a short version of the facts to be used as a petition.

Peace Action has organized a Congressional Briefing on the Abolition 2000 poll of US public opinion and the issue will be raised there.

#### CONTINGENCY PLAN

We discussed briefly what would happen if the first test went forward and decided that most of the above steps would have to be instituted to prevent the second sub-critical test which is scheduled for August.

#### NPT PREPCOM 1998, Geneva

We discussed briefly a strategy for reaching Nelson Mandela to urge him to exert his moral authority to have South Africa introduce a proposal that negotiations begin in 1997 on a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Since our meeting, I have spoken with Felicity Hill of the Women's International League for Peace and Justice who will be in Geneva as of January. WILPF will serve as the Co-convenor of the NPT Working Group for the PrepComm and Felicity will be our contact. She also works with NGO Committee for Disarmament in Geneva and will be an enormous help in getting us organized. Felicity is in the US until January and can be reached at 605-487-7097. Her e-mail is <flick@igc.apc.org>.

Alice Slater

GRACE

Global Resource Action Center for the Environment

15 East 26 St., Room 915

New York, NY 10010

212-726-9161 (tel)

212-726-9160 (fax)

aslater@igc.apc.org <email>

Dear Friends,

Listed below is a fax and phone list for UN missions in New York. If you have a blast fax or wish to do something more to generate international pressure against the sub-critical tests planned in June, please send a letter to the missions requesting that they urge their governments to contact Clinton to cancel the tests. Thank you. Alice Slater

UN Mission Phone and Fax (5/97)

| MISSION                  | Phone        | Fax          |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Afghanistan              | 212-972-1212 | 212-972-1216 |
| Albania                  | 212-249-2059 | 212-535-2917 |
| Algeria                  | 212-750-1960 | 212-759-9538 |
| Andorra                  | 212-750-8064 | 212-750-6630 |
| Angola                   | 212-861-5656 | 212-861-9295 |
| Antigua & Barbuda        | 212-541-4117 | 212-757-1607 |
| Argentina                | 212-688-6300 | 212-980-8395 |
| Armenia                  | 212-686-9079 | 212-686-3934 |
| Australia                | 212-836-8410 | 212-836-4110 |
| Austria                  | 212-949-1840 | 212-953-1302 |
| Azerbaijani Republic     | 212-371-2672 | 212-371-2784 |
| Bahamas                  | 212-421-6925 | 212-759-2135 |
| Bahrain                  | 212-223-6200 | 212-319-0687 |
| Bangladesh               | 212-867-3434 | 212-972-4038 |
| Barbados                 | 212-867-8431 | 212-986-1030 |
| Belarus                  | 212-535-3420 | 212-734-4810 |
| Belize                   | 212-599-0233 | 212-599-3391 |
| Benin                    | 212-249-6014 | 212-734-4735 |
| Bhutan                   | 212-826-1919 | 212-826-2998 |
| Bolivia                  | 212-682-8132 | 212-687-4642 |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina     | 212-751-9015 | 212-751-9019 |
| Botswana                 | 212-889-2277 | 212-725-5061 |
| Brazil                   | 212-832-6868 | 212-371-5716 |
| Brunei Darussalam        | 212-838-1600 | 212-980-6478 |
| Bulgaria                 | 212-737-4790 | 212-472-9865 |
| Burkina Faso             | 212-288-7515 | 212-772-3562 |
| Burundi                  | 212-687-1180 | 212-687-1197 |
| Cambodia                 | 212-794-2295 | 212-249-0533 |
| Cameroon                 | 212-794-2295 | 212-249-0533 |
| Canada                   | 212-751-5600 | 212-486-1295 |
| Cape Verde               | 212-472-0333 | 212-794-1398 |
| Central African Republic | 212-689-9693 | 212-689-6741 |
| Chad                     | 212-986-0980 | 212-986-0152 |
| Chile                    | 212-832-3323 | 212-832-8714 |
| China                    | 212-870-0300 | 212-870-0333 |
| Colombia                 | 212-355-7776 | 212-371-2813 |
| Comoros                  | 212-972-8010 | 212-983-4712 |
| Congo                    | 212-744-7840 | 212-744-7975 |
| Costa Rica               | 212-986-6373 | 212-986-6842 |
| Cote d'Ivoire            | 212-717-5555 | 212-717-4492 |
| Croatia                  | 212-986-1585 | 212-986-2201 |

|                                 |              |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cuba                            | 212-689-7215 | 212-779-1697 |
| Cyprus                          | 212-481-6023 | 212-685-7316 |
| Czech Republic                  | 212-535-8814 | 212-772-0586 |
| Dem. Ppl's. Republic of Korea's | 212-772-0712 | 212-772-0735 |
| Denmark                         | 212-308-7009 | 212-308-3384 |
| Djibouti                        | 212-753-3163 | 212-223-1276 |
| Dominica                        | 212-949-0853 | 212-808-4975 |
| Dominican Republic              | 212-867-0833 | 212-986-4694 |
| Ecuador                         | 212-935-1680 | 212-935-1835 |
| Egypt                           | 212-879-6300 | 212-794-3874 |
| El Salvador                     | 212-679-1616 | 212-725-7831 |
| Eritrea                         | 212-687-3390 | 212-687-3138 |
| Estonia                         | 212-687-3390 | 212-687-3138 |
| Ethiopia                        | 212-421-1830 | 212-754-0360 |
| Fiji                            | 212-355-7316 | 212-319-1896 |
| Finland                         | 212-355-2100 | 212-759-6156 |
| France                          | 212-308-5700 | 212-421-6889 |
| Gabon                           | 212-686-9720 | 212-689-5769 |
| Gambia                          | 212-949-6640 | 212-808-4975 |
| Georgia                         | 212-717-6033 | 212-288-8319 |
| Germany                         | 212-856-6200 | 212-856-6280 |
| Ghana                           | 212-832-1300 | 212-751-6743 |
| Greece                          | 212-490-6060 | 212-490-5894 |
| Grenada                         | 212-599-0301 | 212-599-1540 |
| Guatemala                       | 212-679-4760 | 212-685-8741 |
| Guinea-Bissau                   | 212-661-3977 | 212-983-2794 |
| Guinea                          | 212-687-8115 | 212-687-8248 |
| Guyana                          | 212-527-3232 | 212-983-2794 |
| Haiti                           | 212-370-4840 | 212-661-8698 |
| Honduras                        | 212-752-3370 | 212-223-0498 |
| Hungary                         | 212-752-0209 | 212-755-5395 |
| Iceland                         | 212-593-2700 | 212-593-6269 |
| India                           | 212-490-9660 | 212-490-9656 |
| Indonesia                       | 212-972-8333 | 212-972-9780 |
| Iran                            | 212-687-2020 | 212-867-7086 |
| Iraq                            | 212-737-4433 | 212-772-1794 |
| Ireland                         | 212-421-6934 | 212-752-4726 |
| Israel                          | 212-499-5300 | 212-499-5515 |
| Italy                           | 212-486-9191 | 212-486-1036 |
| Jamaica                         | 212-935-7509 | 212-935-7607 |
| Japan                           | 212-223-4300 | 212-751-1966 |
| Jordan                          | 212-752-0135 | 212-862-0830 |
| Kazakhstan                      | 212-472-5947 | 212-737-6035 |
| Kenya                           | 212-421-4740 | 212-486-1985 |
| Kuwait                          | 212-973-4300 | 212-370-1733 |
| Kyrgyzstan                      | 212-486-4214 | 212-486-5259 |
| Laos                            | 212-832-2734 | 212-750-0039 |
| Latvia                          | 212-838-9977 | 212-838-8920 |
| Lebanon                         | 212-355-5460 | 212-838-2819 |
| Liberia                         | 212-687-1033 | 212-687-1035 |
| Libya Arab Jamahiriyan          | 212-752-5775 | 212-593-4787 |
| Liechtenstein                   | 212-599-0220 | 212-599-0064 |
| Lithuania                       | 212-354-7820 | 212-354-7833 |
| Luxembourg                      | 212-935-3589 | 212-935-5896 |

|                     |              |              |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Macedonia           | 212-308-8504 | 212-308-8724 |
| Madagascar          | 212-986-9491 | 212-986-6271 |
| Malawi              | 212-949-0180 | 212-599-5021 |
| Malaysia            | 212-986-6310 | 212-490-8576 |
| Maldives            | 212-599-6194 | 212-972-3970 |
| Mali                | 212-737-4150 | 212-472-3778 |
| Malta               | 212-725-2345 | 212-779-7097 |
| Marshall Islands    | 212-983-3040 | 212-983-3202 |
| Mauritania          | 212-986-7963 | 212-986-8419 |
| Mauritius           | 212-949-0190 | 212-697-3829 |
| Mexico              | 212-752-0220 | 212-688-8862 |
| Micronesia          | 212-697-8370 | 212-697-8295 |
| Moldova             | 212-682-3523 | 212-682-6274 |
| Monaco              | 212-832-0721 | 212-832-5358 |
| Mongolia            | 212-861-9460 | 212-861-9464 |
| Morocco             | 212-421-1580 | 212-980-1512 |
| Mozambique          | 212-517-4550 | 212-734-3083 |
| Myanmar             | 212-535-1310 | 212-737-2421 |
| Namibia             | 212-685-2003 | 212-685-1561 |
| Nepal               | 212-370-4188 | 212-953-2038 |
| Netherland          | 212-697-5547 | 212-370-1954 |
| New Zealand         | 212-826-1960 | 212-758-0827 |
| Nicaragua           | 212-490-7997 | 212-286-0815 |
| Niger               | 212-421-3260 | 212-753-6931 |
| Nigeria             | 212-953-9130 | 212-697-1970 |
| Norway              | 212-421-0280 | 212-688-0554 |
| Oman                | 212-355-3505 | 212-644-0070 |
| Pakistan            | 212-879-8600 | 212-744-7348 |
| Panama              | 212-421-5420 | 212-421-2694 |
| Papau New Guinea    | 212-421-5420 | 212-421-2694 |
| Paraguay            | 212-687-3490 | 212-818-1282 |
| Peru                | 212-687-3336 | 212-972-6975 |
| Philippines         | 212-764-1330 | 212-840-8602 |
| Poland              | 212-744-2506 | 212-517-6771 |
| Portugal            | 212-759-9444 | 212-355-1124 |
| Qatar               | 212-486-9335 | 212-758-4952 |
| Republic of Korea   | 212-371-1280 | 212-371-8873 |
| Romania             | 212-682-3273 | 212-682-9746 |
| Russian Federation  | 212-861-4900 | 212-628-0252 |
| Rwanda              | 212-808-9149 | 212-808-0975 |
| Samoa               | 212-599-6196 | 212-599-0797 |
| San Marino          | 212-751-1234 | 212-751-1436 |
| Sao Tome & Principe | 212-697-4211 | 212-687-8389 |
| Saudi Arabia        | 212-697-4830 | 212-983-4895 |
| Senegal             | 212-517-9030 | 212-517-7628 |
| Seychelles          | 212-687-9766 | 212-922-9177 |
| Sierra Leone        | 212-688-1656 | 212-688-4924 |
| Singapore           | 212-826-0840 | 212-826-2964 |
| Slovak Republic     | 212-980-1558 | 212-980-3295 |
| Slovenia            | 212-370-3007 | 212-370-1824 |
| Solomon Islands     | 212-599-6192 | 212-661-8925 |
| Somalia             | 212-688-9410 | 212-759-0651 |
| South Africa        | 212-213-5583 | 212-692-2498 |
| Spain               | 212-661-1050 | 212-949-7247 |

Sri Lanka 212-986-7040 212-986-1838  
St. Kitts and Nevis 212-535-1234 212-734-6511  
St. Lucia 212-697-9360 212-697-4993  
St. Vincent & Grenadines 212-687-4490 212-949-5946  
Sudan 212-573-6033 212-573-6160  
Surinam 212-826-0660 212-980-7029  
Swaziland 212-371-8910 212-754-2755  
Sweden 212-751-5900 212-832-0389  
Switzerland  
Syrian Arab Republic 212-661-1313 212-983-4439  
Tajikistan 212-472-7645 212-472-7645  
Tanzania 212-972-9160 212-682-5232  
Thailand 212-754-2230 212-754-2535  
Togo 212-490-3455 212-983-6684  
Trinidad & Tobago 212-697-7620 212-682-3580  
Tunisia 212-751-7503 212-751-0569  
Turkey 212-949-0150 212-949-0086  
Uganda 212-949-0100 212-687-4517  
Ukraine 212-759-7003 212-355-9455  
United Arab Emirates 212-371-0480 212-371-4923  
United Kingdom 212-745-9200 212-745-9316  
United States of America 212-415-4002 212-415-4443  
Uruguay 212-752-8240 212-593-0935  
Uzbekistan 212-486-7570 212-486-7998  
Vanuatu 212-593-0144 212-593-0219  
Venezuela 212-557-2055 212-557-3528  
Vietnam 212-679-3779 212-686-8534  
Western Samoa 212-599-6196 212-599-0797  
Yemen 212-355-1730 212-750-9613  
Yugoslavia (Serbia & Mont) 212-879-8700 212-879-8705  
Zambia 212-758-1110 212-758-1319  
Ziare 201-812-1636 201-812-2177  
Zimbabwe 212-980-9511 212-755-4188

Alice Slater

GRACE

Global Resource Action Center for the Environment

15 East 26 St., Room 915

New York, NY 10010

212-726-9161 (tel)

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To: Abolition 2000  
Fr: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
(a project of: Greenpeace, Peace Action,  
Physicians for Social Responsibility, Plutonium Challenge,  
Women's Action for New Directions)  
Re: Opposing Subcritical Nuclear Tests  
Da: May 13, 1997

Like you, we have been trying to figure out how best to oppose the Department of Energy's (DOE's) subcritical nuclear weapons tests. As you know, the first test is scheduled for June and the second test for late summer or the fall. Four more tests are planned for 1998, and more after that. In our view, cancelling these first two tests is a long shot -- but we must try! At the very least we should follow the lead of activists in Nevada and make these tests as controversial as possible. Even if the first two tests proceed, with help from the international community, we may be able to cancel further tests.

The Disarmament Clearinghouse members have had several discussions about the best ways for activists to oppose the subcritical tests. We are encouraging grassroots actions that we believe have some chance, albeit slim, of cancelling the tests and want to share our ideas with you. We also seek to help activists avoid efforts that, frankly, would be a waste of their energy or may even backfire.

At this point, President Clinton is the only person who can cancel these tests. It is our job to focus his attention on the issue.

#### Recommended Actions:

1. Letters from the Senate: Urge Senators to write to President Clinton opposing subcritical tests and urging their cancellation. Because the Senate at some point will address Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) ratification, Senate letters carry great weight with the Administration. We also know from our successful drive to achieve a zero-yield CTBT that the President reads all letters from Senators.

\*\*\*(NOTE: Any Senate or House "Dear Colleague" letters on subcritical testing should ONLY be circulated to sympathetic offices. Such a letter in the wrong hands could result in a counter-letter which might garner even more signers.)

2. Build international opposition: Urge other heads of state, foreign ministers or ambassadors to send letters to President Clinton opposing the subcritical tests, or simply to publicly oppose the tests. U.S. groups with ties to peace organizations abroad are needed to ask those organizations to generate a letter or statement from the highest-ranking government official possible. The Administration needs to hear the global implications of, and global opposition to, subcritical testing. Also, urge foreign officials to raise this issue with President

Clinton during meetings and joint appearances. Activists overseas can stage demonstrations, even simple ones, at U.S. embassies in opposition to subcritical tests. Such actions from Canada, Australia, and Western Europe are particularly important.

3. Letters-to-the-editor & op-eds: Spread the word in print!

Although the subcriticals are not full blown nuclear tests that may violate the letter of the CTBT, they certainly undermine the spirit of the treaty. Key points to use with the media are:

- \* Subcritical tests are a move in the wrong policy direction
- \* Costing between \$10 and \$20 million each, subcritical tests are a huge waste of tax dollars
- \* Subcriticals are not necessary to safeguard the nuclear arsenal
- \* Subcriticals promote nuclear weapons development which undermines the CTBT
- \* The United States should honor its legal obligation to abolish nuclear weapons (as stated in Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and re-emphasized by the 1996 ruling by the International Court of Justice on the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons)

4. Letter from Opinion-makers: Urge influential opinion-makers (e.g., ambassadors, scientists, physicians, community leaders) to write to President Clinton and to publish their letters in the newspapers or their profession's leading journal.

5. Demonstrate: Demonstrations have been and will continue to be conducted at the Nevada Test Site. Protests in towns across the country are also needed -- particularly in places where President Clinton, Vice President Gore, DOE Secretary Pena, Secretary of State Albright or Defense Secretary Cohen are appearing. Use street theater to attract the public and media -- dress up as Dr. Strangelove, throw money, etc.

For more information, contact the Disarmament Clearinghouse:

Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW #700, Washington, DC 20005  
TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232  
FAX: 202 898 0172  
<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

By SUSANNE M. SCHAFER

AP Military Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Russian Defense Minister Igor Rodionov said Tuesday he supports the START II nuclear arms-reduction treaty, even though it has not been ratified by the Russian parliament.

"I'm deeply convinced we can ensure the security of our country with a lesser number of missiles and warheads," Rodionov said at a Pentagon briefing also attended by Defense Secretary William Cohen.

The Russian defense minister came to the Pentagon for his first-ever session with Cohen, who took over defense chief in January. He was questioned about a report in The Washington Times that he opposes START II despite the backing of Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

Rodionov said he has "had some doubts" about the treaty in years past, but has come to see its benefits.

"We need to do it," he said of Russian ratification.

Rodionov, however, remained opposed to NATO's planned expansion to include some former Soviet bloc countries.

"This is a mistake to expand NATO eastward," Rodionov said.

"We agreed to disagree," responded Cohen.

President Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic, one of the countries expected to join NATO, told a Capitol Hill news conference that expanding the military alliance would fill a "security vacuum" that has existed in Central and Eastern Europe since the Soviet Union dissolved.

But Havel, who will meet with Cohen on Friday, objected to any attempt to limit conventional forces for new member states as part of a NATO-Russia charter that could be signed this month to ease Moscow's concerns.

Rodionov, asked about reports that Russian missiles had mistakenly gone on "combat status" recently, said, "I have never heard anything about it. ... The safety of our nuclear arsenal will never decrease."

For his part, Cohen said he had discussed the issue with U.S. military commanders and Rodionov. "I believe, based on these conversations, that the Russian Strategic Nuclear Forces are under secure control," he said.

The real need is that both sides reduce the number of their nuclear weapons, said Cohen.

Cohen and Rodionov appeared congenial, frequently smiling during the news conference. At one point, Rodionov even teased Cohen about the capabilities of U.S. intelligence, describing what could happen if the U.S. defense secretary called on their secure telephone line.

"If anything happens, I am sure the secretary will call me and say 'Yes, I have some data, you have slackened the command and control system somewhere, and the reliability reduced.' And immediately I would take measures," Rodionov said, adding with a smile, "I will call, myself, in a similar situation ..."

because we are both interested in reliability of these systems."

Earlier this year, Yeltsin agreed with President Clinton to try to secure passage of the START II nuclear-missile treaty in the Russian parliament, where it is being held up by nationalists and Communists.

The accord sets a warhead limit of 3,500 on each side, down from about 8,000 and strips Russia of its most powerful weapon, the SS-18 missile.

Cohen and Rodionov signed a statement bolstering U.S.-Russian military ties. They also announced agreement for Lockheed Martin to build a plant in Perm, Russia, to destroy solid rocket propellant, rocket motor cases and missile canisters from 410 Russian intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The \$52.4 million contract is part of a U.S. program to help former Soviet bloc states reduce their strategic offensive arms.

Rodionov leaves Washington Wednesday for Hawaii, where he will be briefed at the U.S. Pacific Command and visit the 25th Infantry Division's non-commissioned officers' academy.

RTos 05/13 1707 US, Russia Agree to Increase Cooperation

WASHINGTON (Reuter) - The United States and Russia agreed Tuesday to increase defense cooperation in areas ranging from nuclear arms destruction to military reform despite bitter Russian opposition to NATO enlargement.

Defense Secretary William Cohen and Russian Defense Minister Igor Rodionov signed agreements to set up joint working groups on anti-missile defense, peacekeeping and post-Soviet reform of Russia's impoverished armed forces.

"There are many problems in which the United States can offer us a great help," said Rodionov at a joint press conference. "You have great experience on this issue (of democratic military reform), and we need to learn it."

"The consequences of the Cold War for us are equal to the consequences of the Vietnam War for you," he said of the need to shrink and revitalize Russia's military, saving costs and developing a professional non-commissioned officer corps.

Both ministers urged Russia's lower house of Parliament, the Duma, to approve the START-2 nuclear arms reduction treaty, and Rodionov assured Washington that Moscow's nuclear arsenal was under safe control despite reports this week of technical problems with strategic missiles.

Cohen announced a \$52.4 million contract to the U.S. Lockheed Martin Corp to help set up a facility in Russia to destroy missile cannisters and rocket fuel from 410 decommissioned Russian submarine and land-based silos.

Rodionov called the meeting a "very dynamic start" to two days of talks with top U.S. officials, including White House National Security Adviser Samuel Berger and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright.

The Russian minister said he welcomed Defense Department cooperation in a wide range of areas, but he reiterated Moscow's firm opposition to NATO enlargement to include former Communist

countries in Eastern Europe.

"In general, I personally think, and will think, that this is a mistake to expand NATO eastward. And this problem may actually damage our relationship," Rodionov told reporters.

He denied a report in Monday's Washington Times that some Russian strategic nuclear missiles had accidentally gone on alert because of technical difficulties in equipment. He said he had heard of no such problem.

"We do experience some shortages in funding, in financing our armed forces," Rodionov said. "But nevertheless, the strategic nuclear forces have the same level of funding as they used to have for many years.

"And I want to assure you that we will do everything possible to ensure that the safety and protection of our nuclear arsenals would never decrease."

Rodionov also said despite another report in the Washington Times, he now was a strong supporter of the START-2 treaty, which would cut nuclear arsenals in the United States and Russia to fewer than 3,500 warheads each.

The Duma has so far refused to approve that treaty although the U.S. Senate ratified it last year.

Cohen said that the Pentagon was "eager" to provide Russia with specific technical help and cooperation on anti-missile cooperation in order to protect Russia's people and military forces from attack. But he said such direct technical cooperation must wait on a formal statement of agreement.

The Pentagon is currently studying U.S. military strategy and force structure in order to cut costs for weapons modernization. Cohen joked that he wanted to seek help from his Russian counterpart to get Congress to agree to any additional painful closing of military bases in America.

"I am going to help Mr. Rodionov -- give him advice how to close Russian bases. And he is going to help me persuade the Congress that we should do the same," Cohen said.

RTw 05/13 1817 NATO should not pledge to limit deployments - Havel

WASHINGTON, May 13 (Reuter) - Czech President Vaclav Havel said on Tuesday NATO should not make promises to Moscow that would limit its future deployments on the territory of new members expected to join the alliance.

Havel spoke in Washington the same day NATO Secretary General Javier Solana was visiting Moscow and holding talks with Kremlin officials who seek such written guarantees from NATO as part of a pact with Russia.

"I believe that if NATO were to declare that it will not deploy such-and-such weapons in the future, such a declaration could be made on the part of the alliance for the reason that the alliance may not feel the need to deploy additional arms," Havel said at a news conference on Capitol Hill.

"But it should not be done because NATO binds itself to such action in an agreement with someone else," Havel said. He made his remarks in response to a question about whether NATO should

pledge to Russia to limit its forces in new member states.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin said last week Russia would not approve NATO's plans to invite some eastern European countries to join the alliance at a summit in Madrid in July.

But the Kremlin leader said he hoped to sign a pact shaping relations between Moscow and NATO that would address some of Russia's concerns, which was the topic of Solana's discussions on Tuesday with Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov.

Russia wants a say in NATO decisions and guarantees that the alliance will not station troops or nuclear weapons on the territory of new member states.

NATO has said it has no plans to do so but is reluctant to give written guarantees, saying it cannot allow the existence of second-class members.

The Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary are at the top of the list of Eastern European countries expected to be asked to join the alliance, although Romania and the former Yugoslav republica of Slovenia have some support as well.

Havel spoke after meeting with U.S. Senate leaders from both political parties. Sen. Trent Lott of Mississippi, the Republican majority leader, told reporters he thought NATO expansion would win Senate approval.

Lott said Havel had inspired the West with his leadership, including on NATO expansion. The Czech president has argued that expansion is needed to fill a European security vacuum that could tempt nationalists and would-be dictators.

"President Havel stood firm despite the threats of Russia, and the West must do the same," Lott said.

The New York Times published an opinion piece by Havel on Tuesday in which he argued that the alliance was an instrument of democracy and a guarantor of Euro-American civilisation.

"If the West does not stabilise the East, the East will destabilise the West," Havel wrote. "If the principles of democracy win in the East, the peace and stability of all Europe will be insured." REUTERS

RTw 05/13 1812 Solana, Primakov take break in Russia-NATO talks

(Adds postponement of talks until Wednesday, includes Rodionov's talks in the United States)

By Adam Tanner

MOSCOW, May 13 (Reuter) - Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov and NATO Secretary General Javier Solana took a break after six hours of talks on future relations between Moscow and the Western alliance on Tuesday to resume talks next morning.

Solana drove away about one a.m. on Wednesday (2100 GMT on Tuesday) from a Foreign Ministry mansion in central Moscow where the tense talks continued for six hours. Primakov followed later.

A western source close to talks, who refused to be identified, said the two officials will use the break to hold consultations with their teams before resuming talks in the morning. He could not say when exactly the talks would

restart.

Officials were not immediately available for comments.

Before the two officials started talks on Tuesday, Russian President Boris Yeltsin in a clear response to public concerns at home told Primakov to take a tough line with Solana.

Despite the Kremlin's recent statements that the sixth round of talks might end in finalising the pact, Primakov indicated earlier on Tuesday that the deal was not at hand and was mostly up to Solana's position.

"We would like it to be so, but not everything depends on us. Let us wait and see what Mr Solana brings," he said.

Yeltsin said last week Russia would not back under any circumstances NATO's plans to invite some eastern European countries to join the alliance at a summit in Madrid in July.

But the Kremlin leader said he hoped to sign a pact shaping relations between Moscow and NATO which would address some of Russia's security concerns.

Russia wants a say in NATO decisions and guarantees that the alliance's military structures and nuclear weapons would never move eastwards. NATO is reluctant to give written guarantees saying it cannot allow the existence of the second-class members.

However some Kremlin sources say Yeltsin has already decided to sign the deal in Paris on May 27. The sources suggest that it will keep up the uncertainty and anti-NATO rhetoric until the last minute merely to appease many opponents at home.

A group of influential Russian foreign policy experts warned the Kremlin against signing a quick but imperfect deal with NATO, saying it might be wiser to prolong talks.

"Although steps have been taken in the right direction in the last few months, and the Russian president and foreign minister have obtained movement from the Western side, too much remains in the zone of uncertainty," said the declaration, published by the newspaper Nezavisimaya Gazeta.

The document was issued by the Advisory Council on Foreign and Defence Policy, which broadly backs Yeltsin but has no direct influence on policy.

Despite Moscow's bitter opposition to NATO enlargement, Russia and the United States agreed on Tuesday to increase defence cooperation in areas ranging from nuclear arms destruction to military reform.

U.S. Defence Secretary William Cohen and Russian Defence Minister Igor Rodionov signed agreements in Washington to set up joint working groups on anti-missile defence, peacekeeping and post-Soviet reform of Russia's impoverished armed forces.

Both ministers urged Russia's lower house of Parliament, the Duma, to approve the START-2 nuclear arms reduction treaty, and Rodionov assured Washington that Moscow's nuclear arsenal was under safe control despite reports this week of technical problems with strategic missiles.

Cohen announced a \$52.4 million contract to the U.S. Lockheed Martin Corp to help set up a facility in Russia to destroy missile cannisters and rocket fuel from 410 decommissioned Russian submarine and land-based silos. REUTE

\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington DC 20005  
TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232  
FAX: 202 898 0172  
<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

.

To: Nuclear Abolition Advocates  
From: disarmament  
Date: May 13, 1997  
Subject: SIGN-ON LETTER-START MOVING!

SIGN-ON LETTER \*\* SIGN-ON LETTER \*\* SIGN-ON LETTER \*\*

PLEASE RESPOND BY JUNE 13, 1997

To: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington DC 20005  
Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232  
Fax: 202 898 0172  
<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

(The Disarmament Clearinghouse is a project of: Greenpeace, Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Plutonium Challenge, and Women's Action for New Directions.)

AMERICANS ASK PRESIDENT CLINTON TO START MOVING!  
\*From the Helsinki Summit To a Nuclear Weapons-Free 21st Century\*

Please sign your organization on to the enclosed letter to President Clinton asking him to START Moving! - From the Helsinki Summit Toward a Nuclear Weapons-Free 21st Century. We encourage local peace, civic, religious, professional and other organizations throughout the country to sign this letter. We hope to have HUNDREDS of organizations sign the letter.

It is time for President Clinton, along with Russian President Yeltsin, to START Moving! to ensure Russian ratification of START II (Strategic Arms Reductions Talks), implement the new round of nuclear weapons reductions (START III), and commit to further progress toward the elimination of nuclear weapons.

This letter will be delivered to President Clinton the week of June 16, before he meets again with President Yeltsin for the G-8 Economic Summit in Denver, Colorado.

\*\*\*\*\*

AMERICANS ASK PRESIDENT CLINTON TO START MOVING!

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton  
President of the United States of America  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Attention: Samuel Berger, National Security Advisor

Dear Mr. President: June XX 1997

As leaders of organizations representing millions of American citizens, we thank you for initiating a new round of bilateral

nuclear weapons reductions with Russia. We especially welcome the inclusion of tactical or "battlefield" nuclear bombs and sea-launched cruise missiles, as well as the actual destruction of nuclear warheads in the scope of these talks. Their inclusion signifies a new and important step toward eliminating the world's nuclear arsenals.

We urge you to build on the success of the recent Helsinki Summit with Russian President Yeltsin by working with Russia to ensure the Duma's ratification of START II and the immediate commencement of negotiations on a third round of Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START III). We hope that START III will be a stepping stone to even deeper cuts in world nuclear arsenals leading to their elimination. Your personal leadership in continuing and expediting the pace of global nuclear disarmament is essential to making this goal a reality.

The majority of the American public supports the abolition of nuclear weapons. An April 1997 poll (attached) found that 84% of those polled would feel safer knowing for sure that no country, including the United States, had nuclear weapons. Additionally, a growing number of experts favors the elimination of nuclear weapons. In December 1996, sixty-two retired admirals and generals from around the world issued a statement calling for the phased elimination of the global nuclear stockpile.

On September 24, 1996 you stated that the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty "points us toward a century in which the roles and risks of nuclear weapons can be further reduced and eliminated." We call upon you to act on the will of the American majority and lead us into a nuclear weapons-free 21st century. Please take the first step now. This summer make it a priority to work with Russia on its START II ratification and immediately begin the process for START III negotiations to implement the Helsinki agreement.

Thank you for your personal attention to furthering the nuclear disarmament agenda.

Sincerely,

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*To sign on your organizations\*\*\*

\*\*Please respond by June 13, 1997 to:

Kathy Crandall, Disarmament Clearinghouse Coordinator

Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW, #700  
Washington, DC 20005

Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232 Fax: 202 898 0172

E-Mail: disarmament@igc.apc.org

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\*\*\*\*\*

Sign My Organization On to the Letter:  
Americans Ask President Clinton to START Moving!

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

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From: disarmament  
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SIGN-ON LETTER \*\* SIGN-ON LETTER \*\* SIGN-ON LETTER \*\*

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Americans Ask President Clinton to START Moving!

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

For More Information on the START Moving Campaign, or to order a START Moving! Activist Packet contact the Disarmament Clearinghouse.

Hi David, I am from Livermore California, and I work on "Stockpile Stewardship" (sic) issues full-time and then some. The \$40 billion you cited in your message is for the first ten years of the program. More money to follow. The most expensive single element of the program is the National Ignition Facility, at \$1.2 billion to construct and with an overall price tag of \$4.6 to \$4.7 billion (construction plus operation over its lifetime). Its purpose is to use multiple laser beams to blast the "skin" off a radioactive fuel pellet in order to create a tiny thermonuclear blast inside a reactor vessel. Beyond that its purposes range from advancing nuclear weapons physics to providing "aid to laboratories with dependent physicists." its groundbreaking ceremony at Livermore Lab is slated for May 29. I can post some short info to the distribution list later. The NIF, subcriticals etc., especially taken together as a program, are an attempt by the U.S. to do a technological end run around the CTBT. And, definitely the program threatens global acceptance of the treaty.

(PS FYI--they have not yet done subcrits with high explosives and fissile material, but they have detonated high explosives at NTS.)

Peace,  
Marylia

YOU WROTE;I hope that Howard (London) and Colin (Geneva) can both take a moment to read

>this, along with those of you here at various national offices in the U.S..

>For WRI and IPB the real question is not whether you have time to work on

>this - you don't - but whether you can repost to the sections that have email

>addresses.

>

>Last Thursday there was a luncheon meeting in NYC of some of the NGO's which

>had been working on the NPT (Non Proliferation Treaty) - generally they had

>met at breakfast, which is impossible for me (as some of you know), but lunch

>I can make, and am glad to did.

>

>The issue is one which links those of us in the peace/disarmament movement

>and those of us in the socialist/social justice movements. Clinton is

>preparing to go ahead with a test at the Nevada Test Site this June in which

>high explosives, together with plutonium, will be exploded a thousand feet

>beneath the desert floor.

>

>At the peace level, this test (called a "sub-critical test") probably

>violates the letter, and certainly the spirit of the Comprehensive Test Ban

>(CTB) agreement. India and Pakistan - neither of which is angelic, and both

>of which have their own reasons for dodging out of the test ban - have made

>it clear they will not sign the CTB if the U.S. goes ahead. There have been

>NO underground explosions at Nevada desert since 1991 when the nuclear

>moratorium was put in place.

>

>That part is the political/peace issue. Pressure needs to be brought on the

>U.S. - in the case of WRI and IPB at the various U.S. Missions and Embassies

>abroad - to stop this test. Fuller info and details can be gotten on these

>issues from Alice Slater or Tina Bell - note the addresses in the CC box.

>  
>The other part - and I find this utterly incredible at a time when we are  
>going to bounce aging, legal aliens off of welfare because they aren't  
>citizens, and they can't become citizens because they have Alzheimer's and  
>cannot understand or take the oath (catch 22), at a time when Clinton rammed  
>through the obscene welfare measures, when there isn't money for mass  
>transit, improved railways, decent low cost public housing, etc. etc., that  
>the tests are part of a \$40 BILLION DOLLAR STOCKPILE STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM  
>which will simply permit the U.S. to continue to design new nuclear weapons.

>  
>Here is a chunk of the budget - I assume the 40 Billion isn't all in one year  
>but spread out - that is waiting for us to pounce. There is much in the  
>military budget which can be pounced on but this one stands out like an oak  
>tree in a desert. Forty bloody billion bucks, the violation of a treaty, all  
>as part of the process of keeping the Pentagon and the technical weapons  
>designers in business and happy!

>  
>This IS an issue for those of us on the Left, not just the main stream peace  
>groups.  
>I do not, personally, think writing letters to Bill Clinton does the least  
>bit of good - spitting in the wind at 32 cents a shot. I am not even sure he  
>weighs them by the pound. But members of Congress are up for election in just  
>over a year - and they can be pressured. A third of the Senate is up for  
>election, and they can be pressured. What is needed is a strong wind from the  
>grass roots.

>  
>It is easy, in the midst of each of our groups working on our own programs  
>(as War Resisters League is working on its "Day Without the Pentagon") to  
>miss the urgency of the small bits and pieces that go to make up the military  
>machine. Here is a piece we might do something about this May and June - and  
>those of us who want much more, as the War Resisters League does, can use it  
>as one more reason to get rid of the Pentagon altogether.

>  
>Peace,  
>David McReynolds

Marylia Kelley  
Tri-Valley CAREs \* 5720 East Ave. #116 \* Livermore, CA 94550  
Ph: (510) 443-7148 \* Fx: (510) 443-0177

WHAT IS BORIS Yeltsin doing running on about the conditions in which he would or would not fire nuclear weapons? This is a difficult question to raise at any time, fraught as it is with signals that different parties are bound to read differently. Certainly it is not a necessary or helpful question to be agitating at this strategically calm post-Cold War moment. Relations among the acknowledged nuclear powers are proceeding productively on non-nuclear matters. These powers have made a substantial effort (the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, the comprehensive nuclear test ban) not to encourage the nuclear ambitions of others.

President Yeltsin's words arose from what is called a new security doctrine drawn up by Russian strategists to reflect the diminished state of Russian conventional forces and of Russian self-confidence as well. These new circumstances, it can be argued, required a doctrinal response. But they require even more some common sense.

Russia is now in the circumstances the United States was in during the decades of confrontation of two huge armies in Europe. Washington then speculated, as Moscow does now, that its conventional forces might be overrun: In the name of preserving deterrence, it warned of a nuclear response, or, as it is called, nuclear first use. But there is now no conceivable possibility of Russian conventional forces' being overwhelmed. It becomes potentially destabilizing just to publicly contemplate and chew over the prospect. Going public with an alarming answer to a hypothetical question is not awfully helpful as policy or as diplomacy. Mr. Yeltsin's words will be read as stirring tensions as the debate to enlarge NATO proceeds.

The State Department had a constructive answer to Mr. Yeltsin's foray into what to him is the relatively novel field of nuclear doctrine. The spokesman suggested that comment be directed to lowering the risks of nuclear war and the levels of nuclear weapons. Here there is plenty of work for everyone. Both sides, for instance, could take off alert the warheads they still have available to program in minutes against each other. The ratification of the agreement further reducing levels of strategic arms remains to be consummated, and a follow-on agreement must be prepared. On the Russian side, much needs to be done to arrest what seems to be the patchy but progressive deterioration of the nuclear command and control system. The momentum of the Nunn-Lugar program for dismantling weapons has to be maintained.

In short, the last thing anyone needs is to have the commander of a still-great nuclear force speculating out loud and uncertainly

about when he would push the button.

\*\*\*\*\*

APO 05/14 0710 Russia, NATO Reach Agreement

MOSCOW (AP) -- NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana and Russia's foreign minister reached an agreement today to allay Russian concerns over the alliance's plans to expand eastward, officials said.

Russian and NATO officials said the two sides had reached broad agreement after two days of talks, but gave no details and said the accord had to be sent to the governments involved.

"Major progress on key issues of the Russia-NATO document, including its military aspects, has been achieved," the Russian Foreign Ministry said in a brief statement.

The breakthrough came after Solana conferred today by telephone with President Boris Yeltsin.

Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov and Solana held talks beginning Tuesday on a document defining relations between NATO and Russia after the alliance's proposed expansion.

Russia bitterly opposes the alliance's plans to offer membership to former Soviet satellites, but cannot block the expansion. The Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary are expected to be invited to join the alliance this summer.

In an effort to ease Russian concerns, the two sides have been trying to reach a security agreement. Russia wants the document to be ready for signing at a Russia-NATO summit in Paris on May 27.

Russia has said its concerns include NATO's refusal to guarantee that it will not put nuclear weapons on the territories of new members. The alliance says it has no plans to do so, but won't rule out such a move in the future.

Moscow and NATO also differ on limits for combat troops that NATO can move to territories of new members. The sides have agreed that the alliance will not station "significant" numbers of troops in new member-states, but they disagree on what that means.

NATO also has declined in the past to promise that it won't build military bases on the territory of new members, including airfields, communications and air defense installations.

However, negotiators have agreed to create a new Russia-NATO council that will allow Moscow to have a direct voice -- but not a vote -- in decisions made by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Leaders of all 16 NATO members and Russia will have to approve the agreement before the signing.

\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Disarmament Clearinghouse

1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington, DC 20005

Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232

Fax: 202 898 0172

<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

.



At 06:10 PM 5/13/97 -0700, you wrote:

>To: Nuclear Abolition Advocates

>From: disarmament

>Date: May 13, 1997

>Subject: SIGN-ON LETTER-START MOVING!

>

>SIGN-ON LETTER \*\* SIGN-ON LETTER \*\* SIGN-ON LETTER \*\*

>

>PLEASE RESPOND BY JUNE 13, 1997

>

>To: Disarmament Clearinghouse

> 1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington DC 20005

> Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232

> Fax: 202 898 0172

> <disarmament@igc.apc.org>

>

>

>\*\*\*\*\*

>

>

>

>

Sign My Organization On to the Letter:  
Americans Ask President Clinton to START Moving!

>

>Name: Howard W. Hallman Title: Chair\_\_\_\_\_

>

>Organization: Methodists United for Peace with Justice

>

>

>\*\*\*\*\*

>

>

>Kathy:

I'm about to open a listserv for the Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition. After it's in operation, I can circulate this START moving letter there.

>

We just received this press release from NATO Press and Media Service and thought you might find it interesting. Looks like things are moving ahead . . . .

"PRESS RELEASE (97)56        14 MAY 1997

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF NATO AND THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA

The Secretary General of NATO, Mr. Javier Solana and the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yevgeni Primakov held negotiations in Moscow on 13 and 14 May.

Decisive progress was reached on key issues of the NATO/Russia document, including its military aspects.

The agreed text will be submitted for consideration to the NATO Governments through the North Atlantic Council, and to President Yeltsin.

[NATO Information is also available on E-Mail via the following address: [natodoc@hq.nato.int](mailto:natodoc@hq.nato.int)]."

--end--

The NATO/Russia Charter is tentatively planned to be signed in Paris on 27 May 1997, with the next NATO Summit taking place in Madrid 8-9 July 1997, where it is expected invitations to candidate countries will be issued.

forwarded

>Date: Mon, 12 May 1997 09:39:34 -0700 (PDT)  
>Message-Id: <2.2.16.19970512104323.2c7f7f0a@pop.igc.org>  
>X-Sender: globresponse@pop.igc.org  
>X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 2.2 (16)  
>Mime-Version: 1.0  
>Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
>To: Florida Coalition for Peace and Justice <fcpj@afn.org>,  
> Abolition 2000 Network <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>,  
>From: Global Response <globresponse@igc.apc.org>  
>Subject: Global Response Action on Cassini  
>Sender: globresponse@igc.org

>>Dear Friends:

>>Global Response has just completed a mailing to our international membership  
>>of 7,000 people, asking them to (1) write personal letters to President  
>>Clinton asking him to stop the Cassini mission and to order NASA to develop  
>>non-nuclear energy technology for space missions, and (2) write letters to  
>>their home newspapers about the dangers of the Cassini mission -- to bring  
>>this issue into the mainstream media.

>>Global Response "Actions" are designed for and directed to three age groups:  
>>adults, teenagers and children (K-8 grades). The Cassini "Actions" can be  
>>seen on our website: <http://www.globalresponse.org>

>>For copies of the Actions, please contact us at the address below. Be sure  
>>to specify which Action(s) you want:

>>GR Action -- for adults  
>>Young Environmentalists' Action -- for children K-8  
>>Eco-Club Action -- for teenagers

>>In solidarity,  
>>Paula Palmer  
>>Executive Director  
>>Global Response

>>GLOBAL RESPONSE is an international letter-writing network of environmental  
>>activists. In partnership with indigenous, environmentalist and peace and  
>>justice organizations around the world, GLOBAL RESPONSE develops Actions  
>>that describe specific, urgent threats to the environment; each Action asks  
>>members to write personal letters to individuals in the corporations,  
>>governments or international organizations that have the power and  
>>responsibility to take corrective action. GR also issues Young  
>>Environmentalists' Actions and Eco-Club Actions designed to educate and  
>>motivate elementary and high school students to practice earth stewardship.

>>P.O. Box 7490 Phone: 303/444-0306  
>>Boulder CO, USA 80306-7490 Fax: 303/449-9794

>To receive Global Response materials by e-mail, send an e-mail message to:

>majordomo@igc.apc.org Type this text: subscribe globresmembers

>There is no charge for this service.

>

>Visit our website at: <http://www.globalresponse.org>

>

>

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Michael Christ                    Program Director  
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War  
126 Rogers St.                    tel. (617)868-5050 x.207  
Cambridge, MA 02142 USA fax. (617)868-2560  
[ippnwbos@igc.apc.org](mailto:ippnwbos@igc.apc.org)            <http://www.healthnet.org/IPPNW>

IPPNW is part of Abolition 2000: A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

>4. "RTG's are used for civilian deep space probes where solar energy is  
>too diffuse to be used (beyond the orbit of Mars). Solar cells are the  
>predominant power source for spacecraft and are replaced by RTG's only  
>in those relatively few missions where solar cell use would be  
>impractical."

>  
>Reply: Perhaps the most outrageous aspect of all this is that the huge  
>danger of using nuclear power on space devices is not necessary. Before  
>the 1989 Galileo flight, NASA and its Jet Propulsion Laboratory people  
>insisted that there could be no substitute than to use RTGs with their  
>50 pounds of plutonium on that mission to Jupiter. Indeed, this was  
>sworn to in a federal court cases brought by the Florida Coalition for  
>Peace and Justice and others to stop Galileo.

>  
>And yes, it was pointed out then that there had been 24 U.S. nuclear  
>space missions previously. Not stressed, however, were the failures: and  
>SNAP-9A was not the only one. There was the SNAP-19 accident in which an  
>RTG with 4.2 pounds of plutonium fell into the Pacific off California on  
>May 18, 1968 right after launch; it was retrieved. Then there was the  
>SNAP-27 with 8.3 pounds of plutonium that was aboard the ill-fated  
>Apollo 13 flight. The book on which the blockbuster film is based, LOST  
>MOON, co-authored by Apollo Commander Jim Lovell, spends three pages on  
>the great concern about not only the three astronauts ending up as toast  
>but also the SNAP-27 disintegrating in the desperate return back to  
>Earth. (This was noticeably absent from the film. An executive of the  
>production company that made the movie told me the nuclear portion of  
>the Apollo 13 story was omitted as an "artistic decision.")

>  
>"On the surface of the moon," the book relates. "the tiny generator  
>posed no danger to anybody" and now it "was on its way home, heading for  
>just the fiery reentry the doomsayers had feared." The LEM (Lunar  
>Excursion Module) that the RTG was left on was targeted, notes LOST  
>MOON, to a "spot off New Zealand" where, NASA claims, it fell on  
>November 14, 1970 without releasing plutonium and now, still in the  
>ocean (but in an area too deep for recovery), NASA says in its official  
>listing of its launches of nuclear materials, it remains "effectively  
>isolated from man's environment." The ocean isolated from peoples'  
>environment? Cassini will be another round of this game of spaceborne  
>nuclear Russian roulette.

>  
>Back to the safe alternative to using nuclear material in space: the  
>SNAP-9A accident spurred NASA to use solar power on satellites (which is  
>how satellites are powered today). Indeed, NASA became a pioneer in the  
>development of photovoltaic solar power.

>  
>But NASA stuck to plutonium on deep space probes, including Galileo and  
>now Cassini. I filed a Freedom of Information Act request two years  
>before the Galileo launch in 1989 asking for government data on  
>alternatives to plutonium power on Galileo. I was stonewalled for two  
>years. Then, a few weeks after the launch, I finally get the material:  
>solar would have been quite possible.

>  
>As one NASA-funded Jet Propulsion Laboratory analysis declared: "Based

>on the current study, it appears that a Galileo Jupiter orbiting mission  
>could be performed with a concentrated photovoltaic solar array power  
>source without changing the mission sequence or impacting science  
>objectives." NASA had lied in the debate before the Galileo launch about  
>the need to use plutonium on that mission.

>

>Meanwhile, in 1994, the European Space Agency announced a "technology  
>milestone" -- development by it of new high-performance silicon solar  
>cells with 25 percent efficiency that could "profitably be used in deep  
>space missions," it said in its press release. The newspaper Florida  
>Today spoke to ESA physicist Carla Signorini in 1995 and she said that  
>"if given the money to do the work, within five years [ESA] could have  
>solar cells ready to power a space mission to Saturn."

>

>Dr. Michio Kaku, professor of nuclear physics at the City University of  
>New York, says that there is "no question" that solar power and  
>long-life fuel cells would be able to provide the small amount of  
>electricity on Cassini that is to be produced by the plutonium system.

>

>But NASA, the DOE's national nuclear laboratories, the corporations that  
>have been involved in producing nuclear hardware for space missions and  
>the U.S. military seek to use nuclear power in space.

>

>"Without reactors in orbit [there is] going to be a long, long light  
>cord that goes down to the surface of the Earth" bringing up power,  
>declared Lt. General James Abrahamson, head of the Strategic Defense  
>Initiative Organization, at the Fifth Annual Symposium on Space Nuclear  
>Power and Propulsion in Albuquerque in 1988. "Failure to develop nuclear  
>power in space could cripple efforts to deploy anti-missile sensors and  
>weapons in orbit."

>

>That notion, that nuclear power is essential to the military using "the  
>ultimate high ground" -- space -- continues today in the U.S. military.  
>In September the Clinton administration announced a plan to develop  
>nuclear-propelled rockets for military and civilian uses. (A whole  
>chapter in THE WRONG STUFF is on the military space nuclear area --  
>intimately tied into the purportedly civilian activity.)

>

>Held recently was the Fourteenth Annual Symposium on Space Nuclear Power  
>and Propulsion, again in Albuquerque, jointly sponsored by NASA, DOE and  
>the Pentagon's Defense Special Weapons Agency.

>

>(Among the presentations at it: scientists from Brookhaven National  
>Laboratory outlined their plan to rocket high-level nuclear waste into  
>space -- as long as there is no accident on launch causing the  
>high-level nuclear waste to douse the Earth.)

>

>One last thing, in terms of odds of space accidents happening, NASA is,  
>as Dr. Kaku charges, making up the numbers. I learned this when I first  
>got into this issue. After reading the 1985 report on two planned  
>launches of shuttles to carry plutonium-fueled space probes, I used the  
>Freedom of Information Act to ask about accident consequences. It took  
>nine months to get the info (I've never had such trouble using FOIA as  
>I've had on the nukes-in-space issue) and when it came NASA acknowledged

>disaster was possible if the plutonium was released but insisted that  
>shuttles were "highly reliable" and that the odds of a catastrophic  
>shuttle accident were one-in-100,000.  
>  
>Right after the Challenger blew up, NASA drastically altered those odds  
>to one-in-76, where they are today. In science, one only really knows  
>probabilities through empirical evidence, through extensive  
>experimentation.  
>  
>The physicist Richard Feynmann, on the commission that investigated the  
>Challenger accident, ended up blasting the NASA oddsmaking system. "For  
>a successful technology, reality must take precedence over public  
>relations, for Nature cannot be fooled," he wrote in his book covering  
>that experience, WHAT DO YOU CARE WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK? He also wrote  
>a paragraph away: "NASA owes it to the citizens whom it asks for support  
>to be frank, honest, and informative, so that these citizens can make  
>the wisest decisions for the use of their limited resources." (The cost  
>of the Cassini mission: \$3.4 billion.)  
>  
>If readers would like more information on the nuclear and weapons in  
>space issue, please call the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear  
>Power in Space at 352-468-3295 or E-mail the Network (based at the  
>Florida Coalition for Peace and Justice) at fcpj@afn.org.  
>  
>The European Space Agency is partners with NASA on Cassini, indeed part  
>of the cost of Cassini comes from the European member nations of ESA.  
>  
>I would be glad to present the video NUKES IN SPACE to any group, at  
>press conferences, etc., and speak on the issue. (The video received the  
>WorldFest Gold Award at the Houston International Film and Video  
>Festival, the biggest film and video festival in the world.) Connect  
>with me at the above E-mail address.  
>  
>A good World Wide Web site on Cassini is:  
><http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/cassini.htm>.  
>  
>Europe could, of course, be impacted as easily as was Chile and Bolivia  
>when the Mars space probe and its half-pound of plutonium came down on  
>those nations, looking to eyewitnesses as a fireball and, it is now  
>suspected, vaporizing the plutonium as it crashed. As Pike of the  
>Federation of American Scientists says: "If you liked Mars 96, you'd  
>love Cassini."  
>  
>And, after Cassini -- unless there is a stop put to what Bruce Gagnon  
>accurately describes as this "sheer and utter madness" of nuclearizing  
>and weaponizing space -- there would be more and more of it. Catastrophe  
>is inevitably ahead.  
>  
>Thus the big effort to stop the madness now. And the heavy resistance.  
>  
>-----end - - - A Response by Karl Grossman.  
>-----  
>-----  
>Russel D. Hoffmans's STOP CASSINI homepage

>Web Site Table of Contents

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>Special Announcement:

>The TOP TEN CENSORED STORIES of 1996 list is out... and our own KARL

>GROSSMAN has won for his reporting on Nuclear Proliferation in Space!

> Visit SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY'S PROJECT CENSORED web site to get all

>the details! CONGRATULATIONS, KARL!

>His winning article was Risking The World: Nuclear Proliferation in

>Space. It's located at Covert Action Quarterly's web site.

>

>Other Recent Postings:

>

>An answer to NASA PR person Mary Beth Murrill's email to Frederica

>Russell.

>In which Murrill lamely refutes the allegation that the RTGs are

>designed to incinerate on Earth flyby re-entry. By Russell D. Hoffman.

>

>Are the Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators (RTGs) onboard Cassini

>actually designed to incinerate if a flyby re-entry occurs? A look at

>the evidence.

>If the RTGs are indeed designed to burn, or even if they merely clearly

>will, then the denial of the effects of low-level radiation has never

>been more blatant, or at least never has been more deadly. If Cassini's

>RTGs are actually designed to incinerate -- then NASA lies. But even if

>they did it by accident, or because they "made a mistake", it's

>horrifying and needs to be rectified.

>STOP CASSINI NEWSLETTER

>Now available by email (free). Sample issues #3 and #4!

>

>URGENT! We have until just May 27th, 1997 to respond to NASA's latest:

>

>Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Cassini

>Mission

>NASA sent this document to me, via Certified Mail, Return Receipt

>Requested. So I read it, and you know what? I can't argue with the

>science! Yep, can't argue with it at all. Not a bit. Why not? Because

>there's no science to argue with! There are only conclusions drawn from

>selected data. NASA's draft statement is open for review until May 27th,

>1997! By Russell D. Hoffman.

>

>-----

>Information on Cassini:

>

>PICTURES and DIAGRAMS

>

>What is an RTG? A Titan SRM? A GPHS? A Diagram of Cassini? A Diagram

>Showing the Liquid Fuel Tanks? These pictures have been scanned in from

>NASA documents.

>

>Cassini can be stopped, but not without your help!

>

>Cassini: An In-Depth Look

>

>Plutonium is deadly. Cassini is folly. Written by Russell D. Hoffman.  
>  
>What you should do to help stop Cassini.  
>  
>Cassini presents a global danger to humanity. People everywhere need to  
>oppose this project. Get empowered! Raise your voice! Take a stand!  
>Email somebody! List of Elected Government Officials.  
>  
>Add a link to us!  
>  
>If each person tells two other people to visit, who then tell two  
>more... Please talk to others about this web site! Print it out and show  
>it to your friends who are not on the net. You can easily cut-and-paste  
>the address of the web site and then email it to people you know. You  
>can also email the address to your local and state representatives.  
>Please realize how badly we need your support: Large sections of the  
>news media will not cover this topic at all because they are owned by  
>the nuclear industry itself! The URL address of the home page for the  
>STOP CASSINI web site is:  
><http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/index.htm>  
>  
>Come back and visit again!  
>  
>Even if Cassini is launched as planned in October, 1997, there will  
>still be many good reasons to try to alter the trajectory and avoid the  
>dangerous Earth flyby scheduled for 1999. Furthermore, Cassini is really  
>just the proverbial the tip of the nuclear iceberg that is being planned  
>for space! We will keep up with events throughout the coming years, as  
>they occur, for better or for worse. We will remain, at the very least,  
>a stone called the truth in NASA's shoe. They will always know that the  
>truth has been presented, and well before launch. And so far, that they  
>have ignored it.  
>-----  
>Recent articles and viewpoints:  
>  
>United Nations Outer Space Treaty:  
>The United States co-wrote it and signed it. Now we're ignoring it. By  
>Russell D. Hoffman.  
>Dr. Sternglass and Me:  
>An interview conducted April 8th, 1997 by Russell D. Hoffman.  
>Cassini and it's Earthly potential:  
>Insurance for Cassini? Hardly! It's a loophole called Price-Anderson. By  
>Russell D. Hoffman.  
>"Chicken Little and the Egg (on one's face)."  
>An answer to Keith Cowing, Editor of NASA WATCH.  
>"You make me proud to be an American."  
>What can YOU do to help stop Cassini? In this answer to an email, we  
>make some simple suggestions. By Russell D. Hoffman.  
>NASA Tomfoolery:  
>NASA announces plans for a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement  
>(SEIS), with comments by Russell D. Hoffman  
>Answers to an Email: Ball Bearings and Nuclear Power  
>A correspondence with someone who is for Cassini, by Russell D. Hoffman  
>Alternatives to NASA

- >A correspondence about aliens and space travel by Russell D. Hoffman
- >Capitalism and The Beast:
- >A humorous look at the late 20th Century by Russell D. Hoffman
- >Answers to NASA: Karl Grossman Responds.
- >"And, after Cassini -- unless there is a stop ... Catastrophe is
- >inevitably ahead."
- >A look at NASA's own documents
- >Russell D. Hoffman dissects a web article published by NASA.
- >Cassini -- NASA'S Millennial Nuclear Nightmare
- >If you liked Mars '96, you'll LOVE Cassini! Written by Chris Bryson.
- >Nuclear Menace in Outer Space.
- >Despite the risks, push for nuclear technology in space steps up.
- >Written by Karl Grossman. First published December 8th, 1996 in The
- >Baltimore Sun.
- >U.S. Slinging Plutonium into Space
- >Despite enormous danger and expense, the U.S. government is pushing
- >ahead with development of nuclear technology in space. Written by Karl
- >Grossman. First published May, 1996.
- >What can go wrong with Cassini?
- >Launch failures, orbital collisions, then there's the flyby... Written
- >by Russell D. Hoffman. First published directly on the web January,
- >1997.
- >A note from the Publisher
- >Why this web site exists, and why I believe in what we are saying. By
- >Russell D. Hoffman, Webmaster for this STOP CASSINI web site.
- >
- >-----
- >Background articles and viewpoints:
- >
- >Apollo Outtakes
- >The story that got lost from the book to the movie. Written by Karl
- >Grossman. First published September 11th, 1995 in The Nation.
- >Nuclear Space Missions -- Break Down Political Barriers
- >Events tell a chilling story. Written by Karl Grossman. First published
- >Fall, 1993 in Just Peace.
- >We Don't Need Reactors in Space
- >Ignoring safe solar power, we send plutonium-laden probes into orbit.
- >Written by Karl Grossman. First published May, 1991.
- >Kiss Florida Goodbye
- >Written by Karl Grossman. First published October 17th, 1989 in The New
- >York Times.
- >Plutonium Shuttle: The Space Probe's Lethal Cargo
- >Written by Karl Grossman. First published January 23, 1988 in The
- >Nation.
- >
- >-----
- >Additional related information:
- >
- >Space Debris
- >An exposé about this shameful pollution. Written by Russell D. Hoffman.
- >Failed Russian Probe to Mars
- >>From the folks that brought you Chernobyl. Written by Russell D.
- >Hoffman.
- >Star Wars and Reactors in Space: A Canadian View

>In 1978 another Russian nuclear satellite--Cosmos 954--disintegrated  
>over Canada. Written by Michael Bein.  
>  
>Related material outside this web site:  
>  
>EnviroVideo  
>Award-winning videos on the fallacy of using nuclear power in space and  
>other environmental issues.  
>Save Our Earth  
>Environmentalist and Public Radio and TV talk show host (since 1986!)  
>Frederica Russell's home page.  
>Rob's Place.  
>Robert Cherwink's electronic monument to spirit, truth, peace, justice,  
>and freedom.  
>  
>HotWired has published a number of good articles...  
>  
>Drudge Flash: NASA to Launch Secret Rocket  
>6:58 am PST 22 Feb 97 - A dry run for launching 72 pounds of radioactive  
>plutonium into space.  
>  
>Delta II Rocket Falls to the Odds  
>5:03 pm PST 17 Jan 97 - No one was hurt in Friday's fiery explosion at  
>Cape Canaveral. But things could get a lot dicier next time, say  
>critics.  
>  
>Mission to Saturn Poses Plutonium Threat?  
>8:00 am PST 17 Dec 96 - The plutonium-powered Mars probe crashed on  
>Bolivia. Science activists are worried something could go wrong in a  
>NASA launch.  
>  
>US Media Ignores Real Fate of Failed Russian Probe  
>8:00 pm PST 13 Dec 96 - The Mars probe did not crash in the Pacific; it  
>crashed on Chile and Bolivia. Did the US media ignore the real story?  
>  
>...and the best source for incriminating information:  
>Write to NASA or visit their web site. Order a copy of their report  
>FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON CASSINI  
>Described by Karl Grossman as an "amazing document", we suggest you  
>order this document today! Cassini must be stopped before October, 1997!  
>  
>Write to:  
>NASA  
>Solar System Exploration Division  
>Office of Space Science  
>Washington D.C. 20546  
>  
>-----  
>Contact us...  
>Karl Grossman <kgrossman@hamptons.com>  
>Russell D. Hoffman <rhoffman@animatedsoftware.com>  
>  
>Contact them...  
>Contact Bill Clinton and Al Gore. They can stop Cassini virtually with a

>word. Do you doubt it? Here's one final article on EMPOWERMENT by  
>Russell D. Hoffman.

>-----  
>This article has been presented on the World Wide Web by:

>The Animated Software Company

><http://www.animatedsoftware.com>

>[rhoffman@animatedsoftware.com](mailto:rhoffman@animatedsoftware.com)

>Last modified April 25th, 1997.

>Webwiz: Russell D. Hoffman

>

>-----end Russel D. Hoffmans's STOP CASSINI homepage

>Web Site Table of Contents

>-----

>-----

>Russel D. Hoffmans's CASSINI NEWSLETTER Series...

>

>[snip]... (there's more!)

>

>Peace! Rob at

>    Rob's Place

>    A SITE DEDICATED TO

>    SPIRIT, TRUTH, PEACE, JUSTICE, AND FREEDOM

>    <http://www.vom.com/rc/home.htm>

>

>WHEN SPIDERS UNITE, THEY CAN TIE DOWN A LION --Ethiopian Proverb

>

>

-----  
Michael Christ          Program Director  
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War  
126 Rogers St.          tel. (617)868-5050 x.207  
Cambridge, MA 02142 USA fax. (617)868-2560  
[ipnwbos@igc.apc.org](mailto:ipnwbos@igc.apc.org)      <http://www.healthnet.org/IPPNW>

IPPNW is part of Abolition 2000: A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

forwarded

>Date: Tue, 6 May 1997 22:48:47 -0700  
>To: Karl Grossman <kgrossman@hamptons.com>  
>From: Robert Cherwink <rc@vom.com>  
>Subject: Re: STOP CASSINI SPECIAL EDITION  
>Cc: "Russell D. Hoffman" <rhoffman@animatedsoftware.com>,  
> Abolition 2000 Network <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>

>Hi, Karl (if I may address you so)

>-----  
>At 04:36 AM 4/27/97 -0700, you wrote:

>>Also, Robert,

>>If you might send me your "Plutonium Russian Roulette," would love to see it.

>-----  
>Busy cleaning up my mail boxes, and I believe I sent per your request.

>Anyway: here is \*part\* of the current draft of "Special Edition" - lots to  
>add, to edit, etc., but: any feedback would be greatly appreciated! Thanks!

>-----  
>CANCEL CASSINI ! A Call to Action - No Nukes in Space!

>-----  
>This release contains critical information and direction to informational  
>resources on the proposed launch of the Cassini Space Probe and its risks;  
>and is a Call to Action. The primary issue is the risk of radioactive  
>contamination of our planet through the use of nuclear energy in space  
projects.

>  
>A Table of Contents follows after a brief introduction. A list of  
>informational resources and key contacts follows at end.

>  
>The author/editor has relied on what he considers to be reliable resources;  
>and he has made every effort to refer people to as many other informative  
>sources as possible. He has also expended significant time and energy to  
>present (and respond to) criticisms and challenges. He invites and welcomes  
>more input on the calculations and statistics, theory, etc.

>  
>Though information contained herein is not guaranteed to be accurate: It is  
>the author/editor's opinion that these questions should at least be asked,  
>and that every effort should be made to find answers to these questions.  
>The author/editor maintains that those responsible for proposing, planning,  
>and executing the Cassini project be held accountable and be required to  
>adequately respond to any and all questions and challenges as the potential  
>risks involved seem to be extremely serious.

>  
>Readers are invited to submit comments to the source through which they have  
>received this release, and/or directly to the author/editor: Robert  
>Cherwink, rc@vom.com

>-----  
>-----  
>URGENT! We have until just May 27th, 1997 to respond to NASA's Draft  
>Supplemental  
>Environmental Impact Statement for the Cassini Mission  
>-----

>-----  
>This release provided as a free service by a concerned citizen - Robert  
>Cherwink.  
>Please visit "Rob' Place," a personal and non-commercial website, if you get  
>a chance -

>  
>Peace!           Rob at  
>                   Rob's Place  
>                   A SITE DEDICATED TO  
>           SPIRIT, TRUTH, PEACE, JUSTICE, AND FREEDOM  
>           <http://www.vom.com/rc/home.htm>  
>  
>   WHEN SPIDERS UNITE, THEY CAN TIE DOWN A LION  
>           --Ethiopian Proverb

>-----  
>-----  
>INTRODUCTION

>-----  
>  
>The Cassini Project involves 72 pounds of Plutonium Dioxide, Pu-238, the  
>deadliest substance known by science. The plan is to launch a rocket with  
>this aboard, orbit Venus a few times, and then "sling- shot" the thing  
>around the Earth towards Saturn. There is a chance that the mission could  
>result in a mishap which would involve  
> 1.) local contamination from a launch disaster; or:  
> 2.) wide-spread dispersal in the upper atmosphere through vaporization  
>of the onboard Plutonium during and accidental re-entry into the Earth's  
>atmosphere during the "fly-by."

>  
>The proposed mission cannot possibly be worth the risk of contaminating our  
>entire planet, or even part of it, with deadly Plutonium. It is an obvious  
>fact that something could go wrong. The investigation of the atmosphere of  
>Titan is *\*not\** a critical issue. Many, including this writer, would agree  
>that our tax dollars and energies should be spent elsewhere, and do not  
>believe that such risks should be taken, especially in light of the fact  
>that using nuclear power is not even essential  
>to the mission.

>  
>According to Dr. Helen Caldicott: one pound of Plutonium, evenly  
>distributed, is theoretically enough to give every person on the planet lung  
>cancer. [rc: And don't forget: we are talking about 72 times one pound of  
>Plutonium.]

>  
>It would take a total of *\*one\** inhaled particle of Plutonium Dioxide for  
>you, dear reader, to personally receive a potentially lethal dose.

>  
>Please do what you can to NOT allow the launch of this ill-advised and  
>ill-conceived project!

>-----  
>For more information, and hotlinks to other informative resources as well as  
>to key contacts please see my "Plutonium Russian Roulette" page:  
>   <http://www.vom.com/rc/cassini.htm>

>  
>A list of informational resources and key contacts follows at the end of

>this release. I list just a few of the key web-pages here for your convenience:

>  
>Russell Hoffman's STOP CASSINI HOMEPAGE:

> <http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/index.htm>

>  
>Karl Grossman's article, voted #1 Censored story of 1996 by SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY'S

>PROJECT CENSORED: "Risking The World: Nuclear Proliferation in Space"

> <http://209.48.2.20/MFF/CAQ/CAQ57.risk.html>

>  
>Dr. Ernest Sternglass' "SECRET FALLOUT - LOW-LEVEL RADIATION FROM HIROSHIMA TO THREE-MILE ISLAND"

> <http://www.ratical.com/radiation/SecretFallout/SF.txt>

>-----  
>-----  
>URGENT! We have until just May 27th, 1997 to respond to NASA's Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Cassini Mission

>-----  
>-----  
> \* \* \* CONTENTS \* \* \*

>-----  
>-----  
>Answers to NASA: Karl Grossman responds.

>  
>Russell D. Hoffmans's STOP CASSINI homepage - Web Site Table of Contents

>  
>Russell D. Hoffmans's CASSINI NEWSLETTER Series

>  
>Robert Cherwink's "Plutonium Russian Roulette"

>(original alert which stirred it up on the D-Now! and Konformist lists),

>and "Dialogue regarding Plutonium Russian Roulette"

>  
>On Low-Level Radiation:

>SECRET FALLOUT - LOW-LEVEL RADIATION FROM HIROSHIMA TO THREE-MILE ISLAND  
> ERNEST STERNGLASS

> (This entry includes the Introduction by George Wald, Dr. Sternglass'

>Preface, and a link to the

>complete text)

>  
>The Really Lame Cassini FAQ from Cassini Public Information at Jet Propulsion Laboratory

>  
>Informational Resources and Contacts

>-----  
>-----  
>Answers to NASA: Karl Grossman responds.

>-----  
>THE WRONG STUFF: NUKES IN SPACE...(available online at:

><http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/thewrong.htm>)

>

>>Date: Mon, 03 Feb 1997 07:50:54

>>To: Francis Chiappa

>>From: Karl Grossman

>>Subject: THE WRONG STUFF: NUKES IN SPACE...

>

>At 04:39 PM 1/31/97, Karl Grossman wrote:

>I am posting this inquiry so that more detail about the use of plutonium  
>in space exploration can be disseminated and discussed. Recently, I had  
>a letter printed in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, criticizing NASA's use  
>of plutonium powered spacecraft. I received a cordial and thoughtful,  
>but critical response from a NASA engineer, pointing out certain errors  
>in my arguments. Since my letter was based in part on information posted  
>to the abolition-caucus, I wanted to promote further discussion, so that  
>we may all have the most accurate information available.

>

>I will quote the criticisms of my letter, point by point. I am humbled  
>by certain of my critic's comments and unconvinced and undeterred by  
>others. I encourage readers who know the facts to post responses on  
>any/every point to the abolition-caucus, so that we all may become  
>better informed. (Visitors at the web site may email responses to Karl  
>Grossman.)

>

>Dear Francis Chiappa and other Abolition 2000-ists:

>

>NASA is now in high gear -- obfuscating, BS-ing, and otherwise on quite  
>a propaganda effort -- to defend its plan to, in October, launch the  
>Cassini space probe with 72.3 pounds of plutonium fuel onboard.

>

>It's important that people know the facts solidly. I am the author of  
>two books on nuclear technology, COVER UP: WHAT YOU ARE NOT SUPPOSED TO  
>KNOW ABOUT NUCLEAR POWER and POWER CRAZY, and am quite familiar with  
>nuclear matters. For 30 years I have specialized in doing investigative  
>reporting on environmental issues. I am a full professor of journalism  
>at the State University of New York/College at Old Westbury. I got  
>involved investigating the nuclear-in-space issue in 1985 after reading  
>in a government bulletin about how there would be two shuttle missions  
>in 1986 involving lofting plutonium-fueled space devices. After the  
>Challenger disaster, I broke that story of how the next mission of the  
>Challenger was to be one of those plutonium-fueled space probe missions  
>(Ulysses, to orbit the Sun, with 25 pounds of plutonium onboard). And I  
>have written voluminously on the issue ever since.

>

>In July, Common Courage Press will be out with my book, THE WRONG STUFF:  
>HOW NUKES IN SPACE THREATEN OUR PLANET. The 1995 video I wrote and  
>narrated is NUKES IN SPACE: THE NUCLEARIZATION AND WEAPONIZATION OF THE  
>HEAVENS. It is available through EnviroVideo at 1-800-ECO-TV46.

>

>A recent and extensive magazine article by me on the issue, "Risking the  
>world, Nuclear Proliferation in Space," was in the Summer 1996  
>CovertAction Quarterly. CAQ will be publishing my article in its next  
>issue on the November 16, 1996 fall of the Russian Mars 96 space probe  
>with it a half-pound of plutonium on Chile and Bolivia (no, it didn't  
>fall "harmlessly" in the Pacific as early press accounts claimed). An  
>extensive op-ed piece by me on this was published on December 18, 1996

>in The Baltimore Sun. This month's edition of Extra! Update (published  
>by the media monitoring group Fairness & Accuracy in Reporting) will  
>feature my analysis of the lack of press coverage of the fall of the  
>probe on Chile and Bolivia (as compared to the burst of attention when  
>President Clinton advised Australian Prime Minister Howard that it was  
>falling on Australia and offered Australia the "assets" of the U.S.  
>Department of Energy to deal with any radioactive contamination, in  
>comparison to the lack of comparable assistance to Chile and Bolivia).  
>The piece is titled: "Racism Meets Spacism, What If Deadly Plutonium  
>Fell on Your Country -- and No One Cared?"

>  
>Also, Project Censored at Sonoma State University will next month  
>announce that my journalism on the use of nuclear power in space  
>involved the "most under-reported," indeed "most-censored" stories of  
>1996 -- the fourth year my pieces on the use of nuclear power in space  
>have been cited by Project Censored.

>  
>There is a great continued push by those in back of the move to use  
>nuclear power in space to cover up the issue. Those in back of the  
>endeavor include, most importantly, the U.S. military. As the recent  
>U.S. Air Force's Scientific Advisory Board report, "New World Vistas,"  
>declares, the U.S. Air Force "must invest in technologies for  
>high-powered generation such as space nuclear power" as it moves into  
>space, which is described by the military in numerous recent military  
>"doctrine" documents to be included in THE WRONG STUFF as "the ultimate  
>high ground" from which to dominate below.

>  
>I hope the replies below will help you in dealing with the continued --  
>and as the launch date for Cassini nears the probably even more stepped  
>up -- nukes-in-space cover-up.

>  
>1. "The fuel that powers our deep space probes in plutonium-238 dioxide  
>which has a half life of 86 years. It must not be confused with the more  
>generally thought of weapons-grade compound containing plutonium-239,  
>which has a significantly longer half life of 24,360 years (and not  
>200,000 years as was mentioned in your letter.)"

>  
>The issue is not confusion between plutonium-238 and plutonium-239.  
>Plutonium-238 is not fissile, it is not the stuff of which atomic bombs  
>are made. No one ever said it was. That's the good news.

>  
>Now the bad news. Plutonium-238 is used in space systems as a source of  
>electrical power precisely because of its difference to plutonium-239.  
>Unlike plutonium-239 which has a half-life of 24,500 years,  
>plutonium-238 has a half-life of 87.8 years. Its quicker decay rate  
>means that it is physically hot -- as a result of its relatively rapid  
>decay. That heat is coupled in what the U.S. calls a "radioisotope  
>thermal generator" acronymed RTG (long manufactured by General Electric,  
>now by Lockheed Martin since its takeover of GE's Aerospace Division) to  
>produce electricity. As a result of its shorter half-life and quicker  
>decay, it is also 280 times more radioactive than plutonium-239.

>  
>The problem with any isotope of plutonium is the stuff being inhaled.  
>Indeed, the alpha rays from plutonium can be blocked by very little, a

>piece of paper, for example. However, a particle of plutonium inhaled  
>into the lung, because plutonium is not water soluble, won't dissolve so  
>gets lodged in the lung emitting radiation -- with plutonium-238 doing  
>it at a rate 280 times more >than plutonium-239.

>  
>Moreover, it takes very little plutonium to cause a health problem. A  
>famous series of tests with beagle dogs done after World War II  
>concluded that less than a millionth of a gram of plutonium could cause  
>fatal lung cancer.

>  
>This is why Dr. Helen Caldicott, president emeritus of Physicians for  
>Social Responsibility, has long said that plutonium is "so toxic that  
>less than one millionth of a gram is a carcinogenic dose. One pound, if  
>uniformly distributed, could hypothetically induce lung cancer in every  
>person on Earth." (Her book NUCLEAR MADNESS, Page 81 is one cite.)

>  
>Plutonium is a heavy metal and if there would be a catastrophic nuclear  
>plant accident, it wouldn't spread too far. (Plutonium-239 is built up  
>as a by-product of fission in a nuclear plant.) But in the scenario of a  
>space probe breaking up in the atmosphere spreading plutonium far and  
>wide (and this has occurred), the dosages of plutonium to life are  
>maximized.

>  
>2. "The so-called 'one hit theory' (where supposedly even a single  
>molecule of a presumed carcinogen, as suggested in this case plutonium,  
>is enough to initiate cancer) remains an unsettled controversy in the  
>field of toxicology. A review of the well-known 1972 National Center for  
>Toxicological Research's test of aminoacetyl flourene on a large  
>population of mice (a study performed to shed some light on the  
>controversy) by the Society of Toxicology concluded that '...linear (one  
>hit theory) models...do not fit the data and non-linear models which  
>often suggest practical thresholds provide a better expression of  
>observed responses.' (Reference: Re-examination of the ED01 Study,  
>Fundamental and Applied Toxicology, 1981.)"

>  
>Sure, there are scientists arguing on both sides of the radioactivity  
>impact issue. I trust the independent scientists, not the many in the  
>pay of the government or corporate nuclear establishment, for objective  
>information on this.

>  
>Meanwhile, abundantly clear through the years is that levels of  
>radioactivity once considered safe, below what had once been called a  
>"threshold," in fact do cause illness and death.

>  
>And what is most important in terms of nuclear space undertakings is  
>that huge numbers of people stand to be made guinea pigs on this issue.  
>For example, NASA's FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE CASSINI  
>MISSION speaks of the consequences if there is what NASA terms an  
>"inadvertent reentry" of the Cassini space probe when it is to do a  
>"flyby" of the Earth in 1999.

>  
>Some background: plutonium is not used in a propulsion source on space  
>devices but just in these radioisotope thermal generators (RTG's) to  
>provide a small amount of electricity to run instruments (745 watts for

>Cassini). On Cassini, the power from the conventional chemically-powered  
>rocket that propels it cannot take it directly from the Earth to its  
>destination of Saturn. So NASA intends after Cassini's launch to head it  
>to Venus, circle Venus twice and then have it come hurtling back at the  
>Earth for a high-speed (42,000 miles per hour) low-level (312 mile high)  
>"flyby." The aim is to use Earth's gravity to increase the velocity of  
>Cassini so it can get to Saturn. But after a billion miles in space, if  
>there is a miscalculation and Cassini comes in too low and there is what  
>NASA calls an "inadvertent reentry" into the Earth's 75 mile-high  
>atmosphere causing Cassini to break up and the plutonium to be released,  
>the NASA FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT says that "approximately 5  
>billion of the estimated 7 to 8 billion world population at the  
>time...could receive 99 percent or more of the radiation exposure."  
>(Page 4-76) (You might want to get this amazing document from NASA,  
>Solar System Exploration Division, Office of Space Science, Washington,  
>D.C. 20546.)

>  
>As to the death toll from that, NASA says it would be several thousand  
>cancer deaths. However, Dr. Ernest Sternglass, professor emeritus of  
>radiological physics at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine,  
>using NASA's own data from its report, says that NASA "underestimates  
>the cancer alone by about 2,000 to 4,000 times." He projects 10 to 20  
>million deaths "not counting all other causes of death," infant  
>mortality, etc., which he says could mean the toll "may be as high as 30  
>to 40 million people." And that's NASA's data he's working from --  
>independent data would most likely easier enlarge the base. Do we want  
>to further determine the lethality of plutonium using most of the  
>world's population in the experiment?

>  
>3. Regarding past launch failures involving radioisotope thermoelectric  
>generators (RTG's), they have been previously reported with no loss  
>material to the environment. These devices are specifically designed for  
>and have successfully survived catastrophic launch failures in the past.  
>Experience does not support your contention that, ' an explosion during  
>launch would have showered plutonium over South Florida...' ."

>  
>Reply: As to NASA's claim of there being "no loss material to the  
>environment" in prior RTG flights, this is -- to put it bluntly -- a  
>lie. On April 21, 1964, the SNAP-9A plutonium-fueled RTG on board the  
>Transit 5BN-3 navigational satellite fell, with the satellite, to Earth,  
>disintegrating in the atmosphere as it plummeted and releasing its 2.1  
>pounds of plutonium.

>  
>According to a report entitled "Emergency Preparedness for  
>Nuclear-Powered Satellites" prepared by Europe's Organization for  
>Economic Cooperation Nuclear Energy Agency and the Swedish National  
>Institute of Radiation Protection in 1989, the plutonium from SNAP-9A  
>"dispersed worldwide" (indeed, NASA had the RTG designed to do that so  
>as to spread the plutonium globally in the event of an accident rather  
>than have it all come down on one portion of the Earth, the report  
>notes).

>  
>"A worldwide soil sampling program carried out in 1970 showed SNAP-9A  
>debris to be present at all continents and at all latitudes," said the

>report.

>

>Dr. John Gofman, professor emeritus of medical physics at the University  
>of California at Berkeley, has long linked the SNAP-9A accident with an  
>increased level of lung cancer on Earth.

>

>As for Cassini, NASA has thankfully not actually designed it to break up  
>in the atmosphere in the event of an accident -- and the plutonium to  
>spread as vapor or respirable particles, which is how, again, plutonium  
>kills.

>

>But NASA admits that will likely be the cause in its FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL  
>IMPACT STATEMENT. On Page 4-51 of the document, NASA states that "for  
>all the reentry cases studied, about 32 to 34 percent of the fuel from  
>the three RTGs is expected to be released at high altitude...Based on  
>this analysis and the expected initial particle size distribution of the  
>fuel, the particle size distribution of the fuel released during reentry  
>was calculated as a function of the reentry angle. The fraction of the  
>fuel particles released during reentry estimated to be reduced to vapor  
>or respirable particles less than 10 microns ranges from 66 percent for  
>very shallow reentries (8 degrees) to about 20 percent for steep (90  
>degree) reentries." So we are talking here of several pounds of  
>plutonium (and, incidentally, the 72.3 pounds of plutonium to be used on  
>Cassini is the largest amount ever used on a space device) being  
>dispersed, NASA admits, and as "vapor or respirable particles."

>

>As for plutonium not being released during an explosion on launch, NASA  
>hopes this is the case. But we only have to look for a parallel at a  
>recent launch accident, the January 17 blow-up of a Delta rocket at the  
>Cape Canaveral Air Station (near to where Cassini is supposed to be  
>launched in October).

>

>In the explosion which occurred 13 seconds after launch a cloud formed  
>of toxic chemicals including nitrogen tetroxide and monomethylhydrazine,  
>both acknowledged in NASA documents as "deadly if a person comes into  
>contact" with them. The cloud floated out to sea, then back to land and  
>then south along Florida's East Coast. Residents as far south as Vero  
>Beach, 100 miles away, were told by the Air Force to stay inside, close  
>all doors and windows and turn off air conditioning and heating units to  
>avoid contact with vapor from the toxic cloud.

>

>Accidents involving space devices happen -- with regularity. Factor in  
>nuclear material and you're speaking of potentially colossal  
>catastrophic accidents.

>

>John Pike, director of the Space Policy Project at the Federation of  
>American Scientists, says the odds of that Delta II launch blow-up was  
>one-in-20 which, he says, is the same odds as for an explosion on launch  
>of Cassini with its 72.3 pounds of plutonium.

>

>Oh, as for the "shielding" of the plutonium on Cassini, Dr. Horst  
>Poehler, for 22 years a scientist for NASA at the Kennedy Space Center,  
>says it's "fingernail thin...a joke," but 3/128ths of an inch of iridium  
>alloy, some graphite, some foil. He says that a Cassini accident

>involving the dispersal of its record-high amount of plutonium stands to  
>be "the mother of all accidents."  
>

---

Michael Christ            Program Director  
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War  
126 Rogers St.            tel. (617)868-5050 x.207  
Cambridge, MA 02142 USA fax. (617)868-2560  
ippnwbos@igc.apc.org      <http://www.healthnet.org/IPPNW>

IPPNW is part of Abolition 2000: A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

forwarded

>Date: Tue, 13 May 1997 11:54:43 -0700 (PDT)  
>From: Bruce Hall <brucehall@igc.org>  
>Message-Id: <199705131854.LAA26269@igc2.igc.apc.org>  
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.org, aslater@igc.apc.org  
>Subject: Re: NPT Minutes, US Subcritical tests  
>Cc: rdtandempn+@igc.org  
>  
>Wo!  
>Reading the draft sign on letter from McKinney to the President on  
>subcriticals I immediately noticed one glaring factual innaccuracy. The  
>congress did not strengthen Bush's testing moratorium to respond to  
>Gorby's unilateral moratorium. The House and Senate forced a testing  
>moratorium on a reluctant George Bush. He had to sign the moratorium  
>into law because it was tacked on to the same bill that contained the  
>superconductor supercollider. Perhaps I misread your letter, but  
>please double-check that paragraph! Actually, one of the last things  
>Bush did as president, aside from bombing Iraq, was to write congress a  
>letter stating that the moratorium legislation, including the 15 safety  
>and reliability tests, was unworkable and that, if he were to remain  
>president, he would work to undo it.  
>Thanks for the initiative.  
>Bruce  
>  
>

forwarded

>Date: Tue, 13 May 1997 20:40:38 -0400  
>Message-ID: <000182CF.@nrdc.org>  
>From: DCulp@nrdc.org (David Culp)  
>To: jhurd\_newparty@indiana.edu, Solidarity@igc.apc.org, VOBARON@aol.com,  
> JDCoffin@aol.com, lcharper@ucdavis.edu, 71564.3573@CompuServe.COM,  
> prcsandiego@igc.apc.org, psu02368@odin.cc.pdx.edu, fbp@igc.apc.org,  
> pjowens@midway.uchicago.edu, Epank@aol.com, BC340@scn.org,  
> Cscheiner@igc.apc.org, Doriew@igc.apc.org, goodwork@igc.apc.org,  
> SPNO@aol.com, gil@binah.cc.brandeis.edu, paexec@igc.apc.org,  
> abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, paxchristi@igc.apc.org,  
> SocNet@home.ease.lsoft.com, IPB@gn.apc.org, warresisters@gn.apc.org,  
> forbecker@igc.apc.org, DGracie@afsc.org, COC-L@cmsa.berkeley.edu,  
> DEMSOC-L@listserv.aol.com, cfaatz@teleport.com, DavidMcR@aol.com  
>Cc: Alice.Slater@environet.org, tinabell@walrus.com  
>Subject: Re: Nuclear Tests - an urgent problem  
>Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="IMA.Boundary.093175368"  
>

>Earlier David McReynolds <DavidMcR@aol.com> wrote concerning the  
>sub-critical tests planned for the Nevada Test Site.

>  
>  
>I strongly opposed the tests, but some of the arguments are not quite  
>right.

>  
>  
>DR> At the peace level, this test (called a "sub-critical test")  
>DR> probably violates the letter, and certainly the spirit of the  
>DR> Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) agreement.

>  
>Sub-critical tests were debated at the Conference on Disarmament in  
>Geneva during the drafting of the CTBT. Basically, those countries  
>that wanted to ban the tests in the treaty lost the debate. A number  
>of the non-nuclear nations pointed out this shortcoming during the  
>U.N. debate on the adoption of the CTBT in September 1996 (adopted  
>158-3-5). Below are a few quotes from Geneva and from the U.N.  
>debate.

>  
>Pakistan: "the version of the treaty currently garnering consensus in  
>ongoing negotiations would allow `zero-yield', or sub-critical,  
>nuclear tests." U.N. Press Release DCF/261, May 23, 1996.

>  
>Pakistan: "what was now before the Conference [on Disarmament] was a  
>draft text that would ban some nuclear tests, but not all, because a  
>number of tests were sub-critical and not verifiable." U.N. Press  
>Release DCF/268, June 25, 1996.

>  
>India: "aware that technologies relating to sub-critical testing ...  
>>would lead to fourth generation nuclear weapons, India had also sought  
>a truly comprehensive treaty, not just a ban on nuclear explosions.  
>Despite India's best efforts, those concerns had been ignored ..."

>U.N. Press Release DCF/274, August 20, 1996.  
>  
>Malaysia: "The current draft text rendered the treaty less than  
>comprehensive, as it kept the door open for other kinds of testing."  
>U.N. Press Release GA/9081, September 9, 1996.  
>  
>Zimbabwe: "It was not a comprehensive test-ban treaty since it only  
>banned nuclear explosions leaving other forms of testing uncovered by  
>the pact." U.N. Press Release GA/9082, September 10, 1996.  
>  
>  
>DM> India and Pakistan - neither of which is angelic, and both of  
>DM> which have their own reasons for dodging out of the test ban -  
>DM> have made it clear they will not sign the CTB if the U.S. goes  
>DM> ahead.  
>  
>India and Pakistan have made it clear they will not sign the CTBT  
>under \*any\* circumstance. Even if the U.S. were to cancel the tests,  
>neither country would sign the CTBT. Both have ongoing nuclear  
>weapons programs that would be seriously constrained by a permanent  
>ban on testing.  
>  
>  
>DM> There have been NO underground explosions at Nevada desert since  
>DM> 1991 when the nuclear moratorium was put in place.  
>  
>The last nuclear explosion was in \*1992\* when the moratorium was  
>passed by Congress. There have been other underground \*non-nuclear\*  
>explosions since then. They have included explosions to test  
>verification techniques under a CTBT.  
>  
>  
>DM> ... members of Congress are up for election in just over a year -  
>DM> and they can be pressured. A third of the Senate is up for  
>DM> election, and they can be pressured. What is needed is a strong  
>DM> wind from the grass roots.  
>  
>Very true.  
>  
>  
>| David Culp | E-mail: dculp@nrdc.org |  
>| Plutonium Challenge | Tel. +1 (202) 289-2388 |  
>| Washington, D.C. | Fax +1 (202) 289-1060 |  
>--IMA.Boundary.093175368  
>Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII; name="RFC822 message headers"  
>Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
>Content-Description: cc:Mail note part  
>Content-Disposition: inline; filename="RFC822 message headers"  
>  
>Received: from igc7.igc.org (192.82.108.35) by mail.nrdc.org with SMTP  
> (IMA Internet Exchange 2.1 Enterprise) id 00017DE7; Tue, 13 May 97 10:15:44  
>-0400  
>Received: (from majordomo@localhost)  
> by igc7.igc.org (8.8.5/8.8.5) id WAA23431;

> Mon, 12 May 1997 22:03:46 -0700 (PDT)  
>X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue  
>/var/spool/mqueue-maj  
>Received: from emout19.mail.aol.com (emout19.mx.aol.com [198.81.11.45])  
> by igc7.igc.org (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id WAA23019;  
> Mon, 12 May 1997 22:02:13 -0700 (PDT)  
>Received: (from root@localhost)  
> by emout19.mail.aol.com (8.7.6/8.7.3/AOL-2.0.0)  
> id BAA00495;  
> Tue, 13 May 1997 01:01:05 -0400 (EDT)  
>Date: Tue, 13 May 1997 01:01:05 -0400 (EDT)  
>From: DavidMcR@aol.com  
>Message-ID: <970513010104\_1390763016@emout19.mail.aol.com>  
>Precedence: bulk  
>Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
>Subject: Nuclear Tests - an urgent problem  
>To: jhurd\_newparty@indiana.edu, Solidarity@igc.apc.org, VOBARON@aol.com,  
> JDCoffin@aol.com, lcharper@ucdavis.edu, 71564.3573@CompuServe.COM,  
> prcsandiego@igc.apc.org, psu02368@odin.cc.pdx.edu, fbp@igc.apc.org,  
> pjowens@midway.uchicago.edu, Epank@aol.com, BC340@scn.org,  
> Cscheiner@igc.apc.org, Doriew@igc.apc.org, goodwork@igc.apc.org,  
> SPNO@aol.com, gil@binah.cc.brandeis.edu, paexec@igc.apc.org,  
> abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, paxchristi@igc.apc.org,  
> SocNet@home.ease.lsoft.com, IPB@gn.apc.org, warresisters@gn.apc.org,  
> forbecker@igc.apc.org, DGracie@afsc.org, COC-L@cmsa.berkeley.edu,  
> DEMSOC-L@listserv.aol.com, cfaatz@teleport.com  
>cc: Alice.Slater@environet.org, tinabell@walrus.com  
>--IMA.Boundary.093175368--  
>  
>

Dear Friends,

What follows is a recent paper prepared for a conference celebrating 50 years of the International Court of Justice held at the University of Denver Law School. I have left off the appendices. If you would like to have them, please let me know.

David Krieger

NUCLEAR WEAPONS, THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE,  
AND THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

By David Krieger\*

Introduction

One of the great ironies of history is that nuclear weapons were used on Japanese cities on August 6 and August 9, 1945, while between these bombings -- on August 8, 1945 -- representatives of the United States, Russia, United Kingdom, and France met in London to sign the Charter of the International Military Tribunal (IMT) that would try Axis war criminals. Since the Axis powers had not developed nor used nuclear weapons, the issue of their legality was never placed before the IMT at Nuremberg. It would take almost 51 years from the first use of a nuclear weapon at Hiroshima for the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to issue an opinion on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

The first resolution adopted by the newly established United Nations General Assembly, on January 24, 1946, called for the creation of an Atomic Energy Commission that would be responsible for devising a plan for the elimination of atomic weapons from national arsenals. Unfortunately, early attempts by the United Nations to achieve this goal failed, and by 1949 the Soviet Union had tested its first nuclear weapon. For the next four decades the world was locked in a costly and dangerous nuclear arms race, which required huge expenditures and confronted all nations with the possibility of the annihilation of the human species and most life on Earth.

Throughout the Cold War, the question of the illegality and criminality of nuclear weapons was occasionally raised in the United Nations General Assembly and in legal treatises, but there was no definitive statement on the legality of nuclear weapons. These weapons continued to provide the backbone of the security policies of both the United States and former Soviet Union. Nuclear weapons were also developed and deployed by the United Kingdom, France, and China. The five nations that held permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council all treated their nuclear arsenals as though they were a legitimate element of their national security policies. If, from time to time, the United Nations General Assembly challenged the legality of these weapons, these challenges were essentially ignored by the nuclear weapons states.

In the mid-1960s, however, the United States, United Kingdom and former

Soviet Union became concerned with the possibility of proliferation of nuclear weapons to other states and proposed a Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). This treaty, which was opened for signatures in 1968, contained a promise by the parties, including the nuclear weapons states, in Article VI that they would proceed with good faith negotiations on a cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date, on nuclear disarmament, and on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.(1) The NPT entered into force in 1970, but the nuclear weapons states themselves, particularly the United States and the former Soviet Union, continued to be the greatest proliferators of nuclear weapons, as they maintained, improved, and expanded their own arsenals.

The NPT created two classes of states, those that possessed nuclear weapons prior to January 1, 1967 and those that did not. Those that possessed nuclear weapons were the five permanent members of the Security Council (although the Peoples Republic of China did not at that time occupy the seat reserved for China). Those that did not possess nuclear weapons at that time were all other nations. China and France were not among the original signatories of the NPT, but did eventually become parties to the treaty. Israel, India, and Pakistan never became parties to the NPT and are widely understood to have developed nuclear arsenals or to be capable of doing so on short notice.

When the NPT entered into force in 1970, it had a provision in Article X that called for the parties to hold a review and extension conference in 25 years to determine whether the treaty should be extended indefinitely or for a period or periods of time. This conference was held on schedule in 1995, and was one of the most important treaty conferences of the post Cold War period. It essentially pitted the nuclear "haves" against the nuclear "have nots." The nuclear weapons states and their allies argued that the treaty was a success in preventing proliferation of nuclear weapons, while the non-nuclear weapons states argued that the nuclear weapons states had not kept their Article VI promises of good faith negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

The word "disarmament" in the context of the NPT is ambiguous. It could mean at one extreme interpretation the reduction of one weapon in a large nuclear arsenal, or it could more reasonably mean the elimination of all nuclear weapons (as the non-nuclear weapons states undoubtedly intended it to mean). Despite the fact that their nuclear weapons arsenals were larger in 1995 than they were when the NPT entered into force 25 years earlier, the nuclear weapons states argued that they had made progress in nuclear disarmament. In fact, they had made some reductions in their arsenals and had agreed by the terms of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START II) to reduce their arsenal still further to 3,000 to 3,500 strategic nuclear warheads each by the year 2003. While this represented progress, it was far from the expectation of nuclear disarmament demanded by the non-aligned countries.

At the end of the NPT Review and Extension conference, the nuclear weapons states, led by the United States, did achieve the goal of an indefinite extension of the treaty. Along with the indefinite extension, however, the parties to the NPT also agreed to certain non-binding principles and

objectives. Among these were the completion of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) during 1996, the immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a cutoff of production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons, and systematic and progressive efforts toward the ultimate goal of eliminating of nuclear weapons.

At the NPT Review and Extension Conference in 1995, a number of citizen action groups that had been working for the elimination of nuclear weapons joined together in an abolition caucus. From that caucus came the inception of Abolition 2000, a worldwide movement for nuclear weapons abolition. The principal goal of Abolition 2000 was a treaty by the year 2000 in which all nuclear weapons states would agree to eliminate their nuclear weapons within a timebound framework. (See Appendix A.)

### The World Court Project

Another initiative of citizen action groups was a project to obtain an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons. On a visit to New Zealand in the mid-1980's Richard Falk, a professor at Princeton University, raised the idea of going to the Court for a ruling on this matter. Falk's idea was picked up and expanded by Harold Evans, a retired judge in New Zealand, who wrote a long open letter on the subject. The issue was taken up at the first Congress of the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA), which was held in the Hague in September 1989. The final declaration of the Congress stated that "the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is a war crime and a crime against humanity, as well as a gross violation of other norms of international customary and treaty law...."(2)

In 1992 IALANA joined with two other major international organizations opposed to nuclear arms, the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War and the International Peace Bureau, to form the World Court Project. Eventually these three initiating groups would be joined by hundreds of other citizens' groups from throughout the world. To achieve their goal of an advisory opinion by the ICJ on whether or not the threat or use of nuclear weapons would be legal under international law, the World Court Project needed to mobilize one or more of the principal organs or specialized agencies of the United Nations to officially request the Court for an opinion. The ICJ has two types of jurisdiction: contentious cases between states, and advisory cases brought to the Court by an organ of the United Nations or one of its specialized agencies.(3) The opinion being sought was under the Court's advisory jurisdiction.

The World Court Project succeeded in May 1993 in having the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization ask the Court for an opinion on whether the use of nuclear weapons by a state in war or other armed conflict would be a breach of its obligations under international law, including the Constitution of the World Health Organization. A year and a half later, the World Court Project was successful in having the United Nations General Assembly also ask the ICJ for an advisory opinion on whether the threat or use of nuclear weapons in any circumstance is permitted under international law.

## The Opinion of the Court

After taking written submissions from states and allowing states to respond to the written submissions of other states, the Court held oral hearings on both requests from October 30 to November 15, 1995. At the oral hearings, the nuclear weapons states (except China which did not participate) and their allies argued that the Court should not render an opinion because the questions put to it were essentially political and therefore should be left to be worked out by states or political organs, such as the Security Council. The nuclear weapons states and their allies further argued that if the Court did decide to render an opinion it should find that the threat or use of nuclear weapons was not necessarily illegal under international law, but depended upon the circumstances of the threat or use.

The non-nuclear weapons states argued that nuclear weapons, like all weapons, were subject to the rules of international humanitarian law, which prohibit the use of weapons incapable of discriminating between civilian and military targets or that are excessively injurious or cause unnecessary suffering. These states argued that any use of nuclear weapons would affect civilians and that these weapons by their very nature were excessively injurious and caused unnecessary suffering. These states further argued that any use of nuclear weapons would cause injury to neutral states and that these weapons were poisonous in nature and therefore were prohibited under existing international law.

The Court decided against issuing an opinion in response to the request by the World Health Organization, on the grounds that their question, as a legal question, did not fall within the scope of their work.<sup>(4)</sup> The Court did, however, issue an advisory opinion on July 8, 1996 in response to the request by the United Nations General Assembly.<sup>(5)</sup>

It was a 37-page opinion, which concluded with a two-page dispositive stating the Court's conclusions. (See Appendix B.) The Court's opinion was followed by a declaration, a separate opinion, or a dissenting opinion by each of the fourteen judges. In the opinion, the Court found unanimously that international humanitarian law applies to any threat or use of nuclear weapons. Having said this, however, the Court split seven to seven on the heart of the question posed to it. They found that "the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict, and in particular the principles and rules of international humanitarian law...."<sup>(6)</sup> The Court continued with a second paragraph on this critical point, "However, in view of the current state of international law, and of the elements of fact at its disposal, the Court cannot conclude definitively whether the threat or use of nuclear weapons would be lawful or unlawful in an extreme circumstance of self-defense, in which the very survival of a State would be at stake."<sup>(7)</sup>

Thus, the Court found the threat or use of nuclear weapons to be "generally" illegal, but could not conclude one way or another whether the use in "an extreme circumstance of self-defense, in which the very survival of a State was at stake" would be legal or illegal. In his declaration appended to the Court's opinion, President Bedjaoui stated, "I cannot

sufficiently emphasize the fact that the Court's inability to go beyond this statement of the situation can in no manner be interpreted to mean that it is leaving the door ajar to recognition of the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons."(8)

President Bedjaoui also referred to nuclear weapons as "the ultimate evil" and pointed out their destabilizing effect on international humanitarian law. "Nuclear weapons," he wrote, "can be expected -- in the present state of scientific development at least -- to cause indiscriminate victims among combatants and non-combatants alike, as well as unnecessary suffering among both categories. The very nature of this blind weapon therefore has a destabilizing effect on humanitarian law which regulates discernment in the type of weapon used. Nuclear weapons, the ultimate evil, destabilize humanitarian law which is the law of the lesser evil. The existence of nuclear weapons is therefore a challenge to the very existence of humanitarian law, not to mention their long-term effects of damage to the human environment, in respect to which the right to life can be exercised."(9) (Emphasis in original.)

The seven judges voting against this portion of the opinion included the judges from the United States, United Kingdom and France, each of whom argued for legality under certain circumstances, as well as the three judges who argued that the threat or use of nuclear weapons would be illegal under any circumstance. The latter three judges were Christopher Weeramantry of Sri Lanka, Mohamed Shahabuddeen of Guyana, and Abdul Koroma of Sierra Leone.

I highly recommend studying carefully the dissenting opinions of these three judges, and particularly the dissenting opinion of Judge Weeramantry, who is now vice-president of the Court. Judge Weeramantry's dissent is a scholarly text that looks at the issue of the legality of nuclear weapons in considerable detail. I would hope that one day this dissenting opinion, along with those of Judges Shahabuddeen and Koroma, will provide the intellectual and legal basis for a finding by the Court that any threat or use of nuclear weapons is illegal and a crime under international law.

The basis for Judge Weeramantry's dissent was that the word "generally" should not have been placed in the first sentence. "The word is too uncertain in content for use in an Advisory Opinion," he wrote, "and I cannot assent to a proposition which, even by remotest implication, leaves open any possibility that the use of nuclear weapons would not be contrary to law in any circumstances whatsoever."(10)

Perhaps the most important part of the Court's opinion, on which there was unanimous agreement, was its final statement, in which it interpreted Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty: "There exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control."(11) This statement of the Court found that it was not only necessary to pursue negotiations in good faith on nuclear disarmament, but that these negotiations must also be brought to a conclusion and that they must lead to nuclear disarmament "in all its aspects."

Following the ICJ opinion, the General Assembly in its 51st session expressed its appreciation to the Court, emphasized the unanimous conclusion of the Court regarding the obligation to complete negotiations on nuclear disarmament, and called for "multilateral negotiations in 1997 leading to an early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination."(12) (See Appendix C.)

## An International Criminal Court

A permanent International Criminal Court (ICC) has been a longstanding dream of the international community. This Court would add the element of criminal jurisdiction to capabilities of the international legal system. Right now there is no such jurisdiction, except as it has been exercised by individual states or as it has been established on an ad hoc basis in international tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. These ad hoc tribunals were created by the Security Council, and have yet to prove their worth in terms of holding accountable high-level perpetrators of the most egregious crimes under international law.

The purpose of an ICC is to hold accountable all individuals, regardless of their rank or nationality, who commit acts constituting crimes under international law. Great progress has been made toward fulfilling the dream of a permanent International Criminal Court. In 1994 the Sixth Committee (Legal Committee) of the General Assembly adopted a draft statute for an International Criminal Court, which has been the basis for developing a statute that nations can adopt in the form of a treaty.(13) In December 1996 the General Assembly of the United Nations called for a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries to meet in 1998 "with a view to finalizing and adopting a convention on the establishment of an international criminal court."(14) This conference is set to meet in June 1998 in Italy, which has offered to host the conference. Nine weeks of preparatory committee meetings are scheduled before the diplomatic conference.

The first two weeks of preparatory committee meetings took place in February 1997 at the United Nations headquarters in New York. At this PrepCom the delegates worked on the list of crimes and their definitions and elements, and on the principles of criminal law and penalties. It was clear at this PrepCom that much remains to be done prior to the diplomatic conference. In the area of crimes, it is still not clear which crimes will be included, but there seems to be growing consensus that at the outset only the most serious international crimes should be included. There seems to be general agreement that genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes should be included. The crime of aggression has less support due to differences in opinion as to what constitutes aggression under international law. There is also considerable uncertainty about including treaty-based crimes related to terrorism, crimes against United Nations personnel, and drug-related crimes.

In reviewing the results of the February meeting of the PrepCom on the definition of crimes, it appears that there is general agreement on the definition of the crime of genocide (which comes largely from the 1948

Genocide Convention) and a high degree of agreement on crimes against humanity. There is still much disagreement, however, on what constitutes war crimes and, as already mentioned, the crime of aggression is subject to considerable disagreement.

## Nuclear Weapons and the International Criminal Court

I would like to focus here on how the threat or use of nuclear weapons is likely to be viewed in the statute establishing an International Criminal Court. Bearing in mind the ambiguity in the advisory opinion of the ICJ caused by its inclusion of the word "generally," it may be difficult for the ICC to include the threat or use of nuclear weapons among its list of war crimes. Of course, there is also the practical element involved that the nuclear weapons states would strongly resist inclusion of threat or use of nuclear weapons as a crime punishable by the ICC. Nonetheless, following the February PrepCom, the ICC draft consolidated text does include a bracketed reference to "[using or the threat of use of nuclear weapons]" in a list that also includes "using asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases... using bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body... using bacteriological (biological) agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict...[and] using chemical weapons...." (15)

The proposal to include the threat or use of nuclear weapons as a war crime was put forward by Syria and is currently in brackets in the draft text, meaning that there has not been general agreement on its inclusion. It undoubtedly will not survive to the final draft of the ICC statute. This reflects the practical politics involved in the establishment of the Court. For the Court to garner the necessary support to be established it must include only those crimes (and definitions of crimes) that can be agreed upon by consensus. The nuclear weapons states undoubtedly will not be prepared to endorse an ICC that would hold their leaders accountable for the threat or use of nuclear weapons in all circumstances. Thus, the statute establishing the ICC, like nearly all broad multinational treaties, will result in the lowest common denominator of agreement, and explicit criminal accountability for the threat or use of nuclear weapons will almost certainly not make the cut.

On the other hand, if the final draft of the statute establishing an ICC includes in its definition of war crimes a prohibition on threatening or using weapons that are indiscriminate in nature or cause unnecessary suffering, that should suffice to cover any threat or use of nuclear weapons. The definition of war crimes in the draft consolidated text currently includes in brackets, "[employing weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare of such a nature as to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering [or inherently indiscriminate]...]" or "[employing arms, projectiles, or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering....]"(16)

While I would prefer to see nuclear weapons listed among the types of weapons that, if used, would constitute a crime under the statute of the ICC, I think that it is more important at the outset to establish the Court and get it functioning. The statute must contain an amendment process that will allow additional crimes to be added in the future and for the definitions of crimes also to be subject to alteration in the future.

Use of nuclear weapons against a civilian population could also be subject to the Court's jurisdiction as a crime of genocide or crime against humanity. In the case of genocide, it would have to be shown that the act was committed "with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national ethnical, racial or religious group, as such...."(17) In the case of crimes against humanity, it would be necessary to show that the act, in this case murder, was part of a widespread and systematic plan of attack against a population: "[as part of a widespread [and] [or] systematic commission of such acts against any population] or [as part of a widespread [and] [or] systematic attack against any [civilian] population] [committed on a massive scale] [in armed conflict] [on political, philosophical, racial, ethnic or religious grounds or any other arbitrarily defined grounds]."(18) There remain many brackets in this portion of the definition of crimes against humanity.

## Conclusion

July 8, 1997 marks the first anniversary of the International Court of Justice advisory opinion on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons. The opinion rendered was not perfect, but it was a very significant opinion nonetheless.(19) In this opinion, the ICJ asserted its authority to rule on this issue, despite opposition to its doing so from the nuclear weapons states and their allies. The Court also severely restricted the possible circumstances in which the threat or use of a nuclear weapon would be legal under international law. The Court made a clear and unanimous statement that any threat or use of nuclear weapons would be subject to the rules of international humanitarian law. The Court also ruled that an obligation exists to complete negotiations on nuclear disarmament in all its aspects.

On this important anniversary, the leaders of NATO will be meeting in Madrid to make a decision on the eastward expansion of NATO. Such expansion is a policy that the Russians strongly oppose, and one that could halt and even reverse the progress that has been made toward nuclear disarmament. Thus, NATO expansion flies in the face of the ICJ opinion, which called upon the nuclear weapons states to complete good faith negotiations on nuclear disarmament "in all its aspects." Furthermore, at this point in time, the eastward expansion of NATO seems a far less important goal than ridding the world of nuclear weapons. George Kennan, a significant figure in United States foreign policy for over half a century, has called NATO expansion "the most fateful error in American policy in the entire post-cold-war era."(20)

The permanent International Criminal Court, which hopefully will come into existence by means of an international treaty before the end of the century, promises to bring those who commit crimes under international law before the bar of justice. This Court will likely include among its crimes genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. It is unlikely that the threat or use of nuclear weapons will be explicitly listed among the war crimes. Nonetheless, the use of a nuclear weapon or many nuclear weapons could also fall under the definition of the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity, or a war crime by virtue of being a weapon that fails to distinguish between combatants and non-combatants and causes unnecessary

suffering.

Of course, it is a far less important goal to hold individuals accountable for using nuclear weapons than to prevent them from doing so. The best way to assure that nuclear weapons will not be used in the future is to proceed rapidly toward their complete elimination as called for in the ICJ's advisory opinion. Once states enter into a Nuclear Weapons Convention that prohibits the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of these weapons and sets forth a plan for their elimination, it should be far easier to gain consensus that the threat or use of nuclear weapons would constitute a crime under international law. When this consensus is reached, it will be a relatively short step to gain consensus on the need to hold individuals accountable for the threat or use of nuclear weapons. Thus, it is important to achieve a Nuclear Weapons Convention as called for by the United Nations General Assembly. This is also the goal of the Abolition 2000 Global Network of citizen action groups around the world that are committed to the elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework.

Postscript: Sunflowers versus Missiles

After the breakup of the former Soviet Union, Ukraine became the world's third largest nuclear weapons state. However, Ukraine agreed to transfer all of its nuclear warheads to Russia for dismantlement, as did Kazakhstan and Belarus. In June 1996, Ukraine completed the transfer of its last nuclear warheads to Russia. To celebrate the occasion, the Defense Ministers of the Ukraine, Russia and the United States met at a former missile base in Ukraine, and planted sunflowers and scattered sunflower seeds. Former U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry said, "Sunflowers instead of missiles in the soil would insure peace for future generations." (21) It was a highly unusual ceremony to find defense ministers planting sunflowers and scattering sunflower seeds, but an appropriate one if you stop to think about the differences between sunflowers and nuclear armed missiles. Sunflowers are natural, beautiful, and provide nutrition, while nuclear armed missiles are a costly technological nightmare that threaten life on Earth.

Making a choice between sunflowers and nuclear armed missiles should not be a difficult one for the people of our planet. Most people on Earth would clearly choose sunflowers and all they represent over nuclear weapons. At the present there are only a small group of states that seek to base their security on nuclear weapons, which means basing their security on threatening civilization, the human species, most other forms of life, and the future of our planet. Pressure must be brought to bear on these states to change their policies, and commit themselves to a nuclear weapons free future. The opinion of the International Court of Justice on the threat or use of nuclear weapons represents one means of bringing such pressure to bear on the nuclear weapons states, but the opinion by itself will not be sufficient.

The nuclear weapons states act as though they should have special "privileges" in the international system which are not available to other states. This creates a very unstable situation, in which other states, recognizing the special status of nuclear weapons states, may desire to

achieve this status themselves. This situation could lead to a breakdown in the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which would make the world more dangerous for everyone including the nuclear weapons states. Ultimately, we will have a world with many nuclear weapons states, or a world with no nuclear weapons states. Again, the choice is clear.

To achieve a world free of nuclear weapons will require a great peoples movement throughout the world. The sunflower has become the symbol of this worldwide effort for the future of humanity and our planet. If you would like to be part of this effort, contact a citizens action group working for Abolition 2000. Information is available on the worldwide web site of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation at <http://www.napf.org>.

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\*David Krieger is president of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, a founding member of the Abolition 2000 Global Network. This paper was prepared for the 1997 Sutton Colloquium of the University of Denver College of Law, "The Celebration of 50 Years of the International Court of Justice, The Role of Law and Justice," April 18-19, 1997. The author would like to thank Anne Marie L. Corominas of the Lawyer's Committee on Nuclear Policy for her research assistance.

#### ENDNOTES

1. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 729 UNTS 161. Article VI states: "Each of the parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective control."
2. "The Hague Declaration of the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms," adopted by the IALANA General Assembly on September 24, 1989, in *The World Court Project on Nuclear Weapons and International Law*, Northampton, MA: Aletheia Press, 1993, pp. 19-22.
3. The International Court of Justice is described in Chapter XIV of the United Nations Charter. Its advisory jurisdiction is described in Article 96 of the Charter and in Chapter IV (articles 65-68) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
4. "Legality of the Use by a State of Nuclear Weapons in Armed Conflict," International Court of Justice, 8 July 1996.
5. "Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons," UNGA A/51/218, 15 October 1996.
6. *Ibid.*, 36.
7. *Ibid.*, 37.

8. Ibid., 40.
9. Ibid., 42.
10. Ibid., 171.
11. Ibid., 37.
12. UNGA Res. 51/45 M, 10 December 1996.
13. Official Records of the General Assembly, 49th Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/49/10), 23-161.
14. UNGA Res. A/RES/51/207, 17 December 1996.
15. "Decisions taken by the Preparatory Committee at its session held from 11 to 21 February 1997," A/AC.249/1997/L.5, 12 March 1997.
16. Ibid., 10.
17. Ibid., 3.
18. Ibid., 4.
19. See "Implications of the Advisory Opinion by the International Court of Justice on the Legal Status of Nuclear Weapons," a Discussion Paper by the World Court Project. Copies are available from the Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy Inc., 666 Broadway, Suite 625, New York, NY 10012.
20. Kennan, George, "A Fateful Error, Expanding NATO would Be a Rebuff to Russian Democracy," New York Times, February 5, 1997.
21. "Sunflower Seeds Sown at Ukraine Missile Site," New York Times International, June 5, 1996.

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Senator John Glenn

News Release

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## GLENN SAYS DEEPER NUCLEAR ARMS CUTS COULD SAVE U.S. \$22 BILLION BY 2010

Senator Issues New CBO Budget Numbers On Maintaining Nuclear Weapons Stockpile

Washington, DC -- Senator John Glenn (D-Ohio) today urged the United States and Russia to continue efforts to negotiate deeper cuts in each country's nuclear arsenals. Analyzing the costs of maintaining a safe and reliable nuclear arsenal. A key finding of the CBO report is that deep cuts in the nuclear weapon arsenal will save the U.S. more than \$22 billion dollars by the year 2010.

"The report I'm releasing today illustrates an often overlooked benefit of nuclear arms reduction -- it saves money," Glenn said. "But we don't see these savings if the Russian Duma fails to ratify the START II treaty. Ratification of START II is an essential step to pursue further nuclear arms reduction negotiations and I urge the Duma to act quickly. I also strongly urge President Clinton and President Yeltsin to continue their efforts to develop a START III treaty, further reducing the number of nuclear weapons.

"I take second place to no one in protecting American security. The START treaties that I have supported still leave us in a completely strong national security position. I would never support anything that would threaten our national security."

The CBO report (entitled "Preserving the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Under a Comprehensive Test Ban") analyzes the costs associated with the DOE Stockpile Stewardship and Maintenance program, designed to maintain a safe and reliable nuclear weapon arsenal without underground testing. DOE has created the program in response to the United States becoming a signatory to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. CBO estimates that this program, operated by the nation's nuclear weapon labs, will cost \$25 billion between 1997-2002, and \$61 billion from 1997-2010.

Glenn pointed to CBO estimates that under a hypothetical START III level reducing arsenals to 1,000 strategic warheads, DOE would save \$6.5 billion through 2010, and DOD would save \$16 billion, for a total of \$22.5 billion savings when compared to current plans. Under this 'deep cuts' option, DOE saves money because it can wait at least 20 years before finding a tritium

production facility. DOD saves because it does not have to deploy as many bombers, missiles and submarines. The CBO report also presents two other alternatives to the year 2010. One alternative would scrap DOE's current program and replace it with a minimal stewardship program. The report illustrates the effects of cancelling such big ticket items as the tritium accelerator (saves \$5.4 billion through 2010) and the National Ignition Facility (saves \$930 million by 1998).

"While the 'deep cuts' scenario presents the most attractive option for cutting our costs in maintaining the nuclear stockpile, the other alternative developed by the CBO also offer real budget reductions. I believe these alternatives should be carefully evaluated. Today I'm asking Secretary Pena for the Energy Department's views on this report, and I look forward to the Secretary's reply. I will also be forwarding this report to every Member of the Senate in the hopes that it will be useful in the ongoing budget debate," Glenn concluded.

\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
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Friends,

Here is an article about the test site workers in Tahiti. I was very moved after meeting them at the Abolition 2000 meeting held there in January. My thanks to Phillip Saffrey for translating my interview with Marcellin.

Steven Staples  
End the Arms Race  
Vancouver, CANADA

Introduction:

A voice that has been left out in the anti-nuclear struggle is about to be heard. It is the voice of the Polynesian test site workers who worked at Moruroa and Fangotofa and were forced into silence by the French authorities in exchange for a job in the nuclear weapons testing program. But organizations around the world are paying greater attention to their plight, and so their silent suffering may soon come to an end.

\*\*\*\*

A solitary, quiet, elderly Polynesian man is in the midst of the anti-nuclear activists discussing the progress of their work for the elimination of nuclear weapons. The activists have come to the Polynesian man's island of Tahiti from around the world for a historic meeting of the international anti-nuclear network, Abolition 2000.

It is no coincidence that they have gathered in January of 1997. It is one year after French President Jacques Chirac announced that there would be no more nuclear tests in the South Pacific colony.

Marcellin Mateha Wong Fo Kouï circulates amongst the activists, harbouring both pain and hope; the pain is from a mysterious illness which he thinks is the result of radiation exposure during the twenty-three years he spent working at the test sites, and the hope is that this meeting will find ways to put pressure on France to clean up their mess on the two atolls.

"I know what it's like underneath the atolls. It's totally ruined. It's like Gruyère cheese, it's so full of holes," Marcellin says through an interpreter. Very little scientific data is available about the radioactive leakage at the test sites because of French refusal of independent inspections. But limited testing has shown that radioisotopes, such as Cesium-134 and Tritium, have leaked into the water, and Plutonium-239 has been found in plankton(1).

Marcellin himself can confirm what has long been suspected - that the site is leaking radiation. "I'm the first one who noticed these cracks along the side of the airstrip there. There are great fifty centimetre-wide fault lines and fissures and there are bubbles coming up out of these cracks and it is escaping into the atmosphere," he says.

The end of nuclear testing in "French-occupied" Polynesia brought to an end only one chapter in the story of oppression and "nuclear colonialism" that

is the recent history of the region. There are still many issues to be resolved, not the least of which is the radioactive de-contamination of the test islands of Moruroa and Fangataufa and the medical treatment and compensation of those people suffering from illnesses attributed to radiation exposure.

France's nuclear testing has always depended on the maintenance of its colonies. Charles De Gaulle, as a general in the French military in 1956, came to Tahiti knowing then that the independence movement in Algeria would eventually be successful and France would need to find a new colony to conduct its nuclear testing program. French Polynesia was to be that unfortunate colony, and in 1962, only four years after becoming President of France, De Gaulle opened the nuclear experimentation centre in Tahiti. The nuclear test conducted in 1966 was the first of forty-four atmospheric and at least one hundred underground nuclear explosions.

At that time, Marcellin was working at the phosphate mines on the island of Maketeya. But in 1966 the mines closed, so he took a job working at the test site on Moruroa. He didn't know what kind of work it would be, but he thought it might be dangerous. He was forced to sign a secrecy agreement with the French military in return for a job. "What really pisses me off," he says, "is that the French knew what it was like, and we didn't know."

Marcellin had a job piloting a boat used to ferry people back and forth to the barge moored at the detonation point in the middle of the lagoon. He remembers well the first nuclear test he witnessed. "The engineer said a prayer as the last cable was put in. I was sweating out in the boat," he says, "and then I collected up the guys and ferried them back to land. The engineer said if we'd stayed there we'd have died."

>From Moruroa they were taken by helicopter to a warship and waited for the time of the explosion. "Then we saw the flames shoot out," he says, "and we saw mushrooms roaring out which burned the atoll of Moruroa."

The very next afternoon the workers were sent back to the lagoon to begin preparations for the next test. Marcellin was responsible for transporting two French surveyors who were to fix the point where the next explosion should occur.

The lagoon reeked with the stench of dead fish when they returned, and the beach was piled high with a strange debris. "It was stuff that looked like sand. You wouldn't believe what it was - it was totally ground-up wood piled chest-high," says Marcellin. "The Frenchmen didn't want to come. I had to push through it to get to my boat." Marcellin learned later that one of the surveyors died after the two returned to France.

Marcellin witnessed twenty more explosions during his years working there, including a test of the much larger hydrogen bomb at Fangataufa. But it was after this first experience at Moruroa that Marcellin began to suffer from what he thinks are radiation-related diseases. "What really gets me is that we did all the work there, and each time there's an explosion there's contamination. They would put up a barricade after the test happened to stop people going in. They knew it was contaminated and we were the ones who had been in there," he said.

Now retired, he has difficulty sleeping and suffers from a strange tingling sensation and muscle cramps in his legs. His health is worsening because the tingling sensation has moved to his chest in the last year. The only doctors in Tahiti work in military hospitals, and they deny that he is suffering from any disease. As well, the secrecy agreement he signed on Moruroa denies him the right to see his own medical records. But many of Marcellin's friends who worked at the test sites with him have already died after suffering from similar symptoms.

Angry and worried about the future for his children and grandchildren, he has turned his frustration into action by speaking out about the plight of former workers at the test site. In his retirement, he no longer allows the secrecy order from the French military to keep him silent.

Hiti Tau, an indigenous non-governmental organization in Tahiti, will soon release the results of more than a thousand interviews of test site workers. The interviews are part of the first independent study of the testing effects on the health of the islanders. Marcellin is one of the workers who was interviewed. "It's really good what Hiti Tau is doing and I want them to tell the French what they can to get rid of their shit down at Moruroa and Fangataufa," Marcellin says with determination.

Delegates from around the world at the meeting spoke to Marcellin and other people who have suffered from the results of more than fifty years of nuclear weapons development. In response, Abolition 2000 adopted the Moorea Declaration as a statement of unity with the South Pacific people, called for an independent study of the environmental conditions at the test sites, and set up a new working group to seek medical aid and compensation for the victims of radiation exposure.

"The thing that I regret the most is that young people will get that illness that we've had," he says. Marcellin Mateha Wong Fo Kouï knows that the French Government hides what it has done to the South Pacific, but he hopes that the truth will be carried from his island to all parts of the world.

END

Interview with Marcellin Mateha Wong Fo Kouï translated by Phillip Saffrey.

(1) French Nuclear Testing - Fact Sheet, Greenpeace Australia; September 16, 1996; [www.sofcom.com.au/Greenpeace/nukfacs.html](http://www.sofcom.com.au/Greenpeace/nukfacs.html)

This article may be freely reprinted or distributed.

Please contact the author. Photos available.

Title: Breaking Moruroa's Silence

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Wednesday evening

We won!

This evening, Rep. Solomon (R-N.Y.) withdrew his floor amendment to cut the Nunn-Lugar program by over \$600 million. Undoubtedly, he withdrew his amendment because he thought he would lose.

Hearty thanks goes to Zach Selden, Business Executives for National Security, and Todd Perry, Union of Concerned Scientists, for their hard work in this victory. Chris Davis, Council for a Livable World, and Joe Volk, Friends Committee on National Legislation, also played important roles.

We had strong support from Democratic representatives across the spectrum, including Reps. Dellums, Dicks, Hamilton and Spratt.

I think Rep. Weldon (R-Pa.) and Rep. Bill Young (R-Fla.) were probably were the two Republicans keys to Solomon withdrawing his amendment.

What's next? Even though we beat Solomon both last year and this year on his amendments to cut the Nunn-Lugar program, we have to assume he came back again. As the chair of the House Rules Committee, he is a powerful member of Congress. The next opportunity for a House floor amendment on Nunn-Lugar will be on the defense authorization bill, which could come up the last week of June.

I know many of you don't work on legislation, but I hope you will find ways to highlight the Nunn-Lugar program over the next few weeks, especially in the House.

Thanks!

|                     |                        |  |
|---------------------|------------------------|--|
| David Culp          | E-mail: dculp@nrdc.org |  |
| Plutonium Challenge | Tel. +1 (202) 289-2388 |  |
| Washington, D.C.    | Fax +1 (202) 289-1060  |  |

Recent (and some not quite so recent) materials on the ICJ advisory opinion:

"Nuclear Weapons, International Law and the World Court: A Historic Encounter" by Richard Falk, *The American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 91 No. 1, January 1997. Contact <lcnp.aol.com> if you want a copy posted by regular mail.

*International Review of the Red Cross*, January-February 1997. Special Issue: The Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of Nuclear Weapons and International Humanitarian Law. Includes articles by Judge Geza Herczegh, Yves Sandoz, Luigi Condorelli, Eric David, Louise Doswald-Beck, Hisakazu Fujita, Christopher Greenwood, Timothy McCormack, Manfred Mohr and John McNeill. Available on web from <http://www.icrc.org> or from the International Committee of the Red Cross, 19 Ave de la Paix, CH 1202 Geneva, Switzerland. Phone 41 22 730 2519. Fax 41 22 733 2057.

Also, remember to check out the IALANA web site for the full ICJ decision plus other goodies including the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention. (<http://www.ddh.nl/org/ialana/index.html>)

Please replace the previous Preliminary Announcement of the New England Regional Organizing Conference for Nuclear Weapons Abolition with the announcement that follows. An uncorrected draft got away from us!!!

Sorry for the confusion.

Joseph Gerson

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

May 15, 1997

Reaping What We Sow - Organizing for a Nuclear Free Century of Peace

The New England Organizing Conference for Nuclear Weapons Abolition

Boston - October 24-26, 1997

Keynote Speakers include

Dr. Joseph Rotblat, 1995 Nobel Peace Prize Recipient

Betty Burkes, President WILPF

Registration Fee: \$30

Students welcome to participate free of charge

Additional co-sponsors encourage to join

For More Information or to Register Contact - American Friends Service Committee:

AFSCCAMB@igc.apc.org

2161 Massachusetts Ave.

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140

617-661-6130

The American Friends Service Committee and a growing number of peace and justice organizations from across New England are in the process of organizing a New England regional conference to promote organizing for nuclear weapons abolition which will be held October 24-26 in the Boston area. This is a preliminary announcement of the conference.

The dangers of nuclear weapons and nuclear war continue to haunt the Post-Cold War era. The Clinton Administration's statement that preparations for nuclear war will remain "a cornerstone of our strategy", when it responded to generals and admirals calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons, was more than rhetoric. In March 1996 the U.S. and China exchanged threats to initiate nuclear war. More recently the Pentagon has deployed a still more sophisticated nuclear warhead, developed with computer simulation technology. "Subcritical" nuclear weapons tests are scheduled for June despite the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. The Post-Cold War era is also marked by fears of leakage from Russian nuclear stockpiles, the possibility of horizontal proliferation that would challenge the existing monopoly on nuclear terrorism, and the nightmare of non-state nuclear

terrorism. Across the United States, and globally, people are dying, "collateral damage" of the nuclear power and weapons production cycles.

Over and above our immediate existential predicament, the relative silence of the "movement" also means that a generation is being educated and socialized with little knowledge of the dangers posed by nuclear weapons, limited exposure to the peace and justice movements, and less experience in political organizing and nonviolent action.

The moral, diplomatic, intellectual and scientific foundations for the complete abolition of nuclear weapons have been clearly established. Action across a broad spectrum of nonviolent means - from public education, to lobbying and voting, and vigils, demonstrations and civil disobedience - will be required to commit the U.S. and other nuclear powers to completely eliminate their nuclear arsenals.

In order to revitalize organizing and education for nuclear weapons abolition in New England we are issuing this preliminary call for the New England organizing conference for the abolition of nuclear weapons, "Reaping What We Sow - Organizing for a Nuclear Free Century of Peace" It will be a wide-ranging and participatory event, with roughly equal opportunities for education and analysis on the one hand, and encouragement, and facilitation of organizing for nuclear weapons abolition across the broad spectrum of nonviolent means on the other.

Don't wait for the conference to begin or reengage in organizing for nuclear weapons abolition. Organize vigils and demonstrations to block the planned "subcritical" nuclear weapons tests. Make links with groups working for economic and social justice, cuts in the military budget, and addressing the dangers of nuclear power production.. Organize commemorations this August on the anniversaries of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings. Circulate our petition for nuclear weapons abolition. Work with others to have your town or city adopt a resolution supporting Abolition 2000 and calling for nuclear weapons abolition. Organize educational events on your campus or in your community, encouraging participants to join us October 24-26.

Plenaries

FRIDAY EVENING:

Honoring Nobel Peace Prize Recipients Working for Nuclear Weapons Abolition  
- American Friends Service Committee, Dr. Joseph Rotblat, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

The Imperative of Nuclear Weapons Abolition: Beyond Arms Control

-From Abolition to Abolition - Honoring and exploring the connections between the 19th century abolition movement and our own - Betty Burkes, President Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

-The Human Dimension: A Voice of American Hibakusha Activists - invitation  
Pending

-Confronting the Choice Before Us: Global Nuclear Weapons Proliferation or Complete Abolition of Nuclear Weapons - Dr. Joseph Rotblat, Nobel Peace Prize recipient 1995, founder of the Pugwash Conferences

#### SATURDAY MORNING:

Envisioning a Nuclear Free World

Honoring Leading Organizers of the Nuclear Freeze Movement

-What Is Organizing? Randy Kehler, Frances Crowe, one other invitation pending

-The Nuclear Power/Nuclear Weapons Nexus - Zia Mian, Union of Concerned Scientists

-A Congressional Challenge: What must the peace movement do before (this Member of Congress) will introduce binding legislation, committing the U.S. to a policy of Nuclear Weapons Abolition and to negotiating a nuclear weapons abolition treaty. Discussion underway with three New England members of Congress.

#### SATURDAY AFTERNOON:

Overcoming Obstacles to a Nuclear Free World

-Organizing for Abolition 2000 - Karina Woods, Peace Action National Disarmament Director

-Organizing in Communities of Faith - Clayton Ramey, Fellowship of Reconciliation

-Who Are Our Allies and How Do We Make Common Cause With Them? - Ellen David Friedman, Director of Organizing & Training, Vermont National Education Administration

#### WORKSHOPS:

The list of workshops is still in the early stages of formulation. They will include, among others:

- \*Abolition 2000 - What is it? How to make connections?
- \*Abolition, the Internet and the World Wide Web
- \*Arms Sales: Making the Links
- \*Campus Organizing (a how to workshop)
- \*Community Organizing (a how to workshop)
- \*Economic and Social Justice - Linking to National Budget Priorities
- \*Lobbying After Organizing (context and how to)
- \*Organizing within religious communities and structures (a how to workshop)
- \*Organizational Caucuses
- \*Nuclear Power/Nuclear Weapons - Making the Connections

\*Prophetic Witness

\*Solidarity With Hibakusha: Working With Victims of Nuclear Weapons & Power

\*Using Nuclear Weapons: 1947-1997 (background for newly engaged folks)

\*Using Video

\*Veterans Organizing for Peace and Justice

\*Weapons of Mass Destruction: What Are They? How Do We Organize?

\*What Educators Can Do

C0-SPONSORS: (List in Formation)

Jack H. Backman Human Rights Action Committee

Boston College Department of Sociology

Boston Mobilization for Survival

Cambridge Peace Commission

Coalition for a Strong United Nations

House of Peace

Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies

Institute for Peace and International Security

Joiner Center - University of Massachusetts Boston

Peace Action Maine

Peace Action Massachusetts

Tufts University Peace and Justice Studies Program

Women's Action for New Directions

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Boston Chapter

Please Write or E-mail Us For:

Information about registration

Copies of our abolition petition and resolution for town/city councils

Inquiries about co-sponsorship

Suggestions on publicizing the conference

Deazr friends on the Abolition net

Here follows the latest updated version (97.003) of our news-release.

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Please publish this information in your next magazine.  
Photographs, flyers and posters can be send to you on request.  
Photographs can also be retrieved =><http://www.knooppunt.be/~fme>

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## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Legal campaign of civil disobedience to uphold  
international law to abolish nuclear weapons  
is gaining support around the globe

Gent, 15 May 1997 - For Mother Earth International, a peace and ecological network based in Belgium, coordinates a new international legal campaign of civil disobedience to uphold international law to abolish nuclear weapons.

The campaign is planned by a fast growing international network of NGO's, lawyers and non-violent grass-root activists. The campaign titled 'Nuclear Weapons Abolition Days 1997' makes succesful use of the Internet to plan and strategize a campaign of non-violent civil resistance following the historic ruling of the International Court of Justice on the illegality of nuclear weapons.

A first series of non-violent direct actions of civil disobedience is announced for the upcoming NATO Summit in Madrid and for the 52nd commemoration of Hiroshima and Nagasaki if the Nuclear Weapons States don't comply with international law.

### NATO SUMMIT

The first non-violent actions will start next July 8 on the first anniversary of the historic decision by the UN International Court of Justice (ICJ) on how international law applies to nuclear weapons. The ICJ, asked for an Advisory Opinion by the United Nations General Assembly, decided that 'the threat with or use of nuclear weapons is generally contrary to the rules of international law' and could find no circumstance in which they could lawfully be used.

On this, the first anniversary of the ICJ-decision, all of the NATO leaders, meeting in Madrid for the NATO Summit, will receive a summons from a Spanish bailiff. If NATO, after one year, gives no indication of complying with the ICJ Advisory Opinion, non-violent direct actions will commence in Madrid to remind the NATO leaders of their obligations under international law.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki

>From August 1 to 11 there will be an international peacecamp with non-violent direct action training and work-shops near NATO HQ in Belgium.

On August 6th, on the 52nd anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, there will be a non-violent direct action at NATO HQ in Brussels to condemn the nuclear policy of NATO which is in violation of the spirit of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (Art I & II) as well as with international humanitarian law (for example NATO's first use policy).

On Saturday August 9th, the anniversary of Nagasaki, grass-roots peace and ecological groups are organising non-violent direct actions (NVDA) at different nuclear 'sites of crime' around the globe, e.g. nuclear weapon laboratories and depots. Up to today (15 May) activists are already planning four different non-violent direct actions in Belgium, Fiji Islands, France, Germany, Netherlands, Scotland and USA.

The activists are cooperating actively with members of the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms, the World Court Project and other members of Abolition 2000, the growing global network of over 720 NGO's which are working towards a Nuclear Weapons Convention to prohibit testing, manufacturing and stockpiling of nuclear weapons. This aim is supported by most governments, the public and the International Court of Justice which stated on July 8th 1996 that "there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament", referring to Article 6 of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Last April 7th the Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy presented a model Nuclear Weapons Convention to UN delegates during the nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty PrepCom at the United Nations in New York.

'With this new campaign to uphold international law by civil resistance, we want to put further pressure on the politicians of NATO members to start immediate multilateral negotiations for a Nuclear Weapons Convention', states Pol D'Huyvetter, campaigner at For Mother Earth International in Belgium, and initiator of this campaign.

George Farebrother, Secretary of the World Court Project UK stated 'As citizens of a planet which already suffered irreparable damage from the illegal threat and use of nuclear weapons, and acting in accordance with our obligation under the Nuremberg Principles to uphold the law, have to take immediate action to review NATO's illegal nuclear policy. As the Nuremberg Principles were confirmed by the World Court, we have and shall use all means in our power, including taking part in, advocating individual and mass participation to organise for direct non-violent resistance, to intervene against all

preparations for nuclear war at the places where they are carried out'.

Pol D'Huyvetter also said that 'The upcoming actions of non-violent civil defence are not only a means, they are also an aim. They are an example of active non-violent conflict resolution, of civilian defence, which we put forward as an alternative to military defence and doctrine. The latest example was practised successfully in Gorleben last February when thousands of citizens blocked a rad-waste transport to protest against the nuclear policy of the German government. We have to remind the politicians that we want to free the world of the madness of wars and the money which dominates everything. Let the people work together towards more democracy and solidarity, and move into the new millennium with a Convention to free the world of nuclear weapons'.

Stay informed - Strengthen the web

For up to date info, please send E-mail message to <majordomo@knooppunt.be>, with empty subject line, and <subscribe a-days (your account)> in the body of the message. This way you'll join the growing electronic web serving campaigners and activists preparing this campaign.

Endorsing organisations (5 May 1997):

International organisations :

For Mother Earth International (Belgium), International Peace Bureau (Switzerland), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (Switzerland)

National organisations :

Article Nine Hiroshima (Japan), Australian Anti-Bases Campaign Coalition (Australia), Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (UK), Center for Encounter and Active Non-Violence (A), Center of Research and Action on Peace (Greece), Earth First! (Netherlands), EUCommunity (Germany), For Mother Earth France (France), Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance (Netherlands), Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (USA), Healing Global Wounds (USA), IANUS (Germany), Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy (USA), Los Alamos Action Network (USA), Nederlandse Kernstop Coalitie (Netherlands), Norwegian Peace Alliance (N), NALANA (N), Nuclear Age Peace Foundation (USA), Pacific Concerns Resource Center (Fiji), Paz Ahora (E), Peace Movement Aotearoa (NZ), People for Nuclear Disarmament (Australia), People for the end of the nuclear cycle (USA), Prague International Anti-Nuclear Office (Czech Republic), Project Ploughshares (Canada), The Nuclear Resister (USA), NZ Foundation for Peace Studies (New Zealand), Quakers of New Zealand (New Zealand), Tribunaal voor de Vrede (Netherlands), Veterans Against Nuclear Arms (Canada), War Resisters League (USA) & World Court Project (UK)

Members of Parliament :

-----  
Cecile Verwimp-Sillis, Frans Lozie, Joos Wouters (Agalev - B) and  
Angeles Maestro (Izquierda Unida - E)

For more information/donations/registrations :  
-----

Contact : For Mother Earth International

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*      E-mail: int@fme.knooppunt.be      *
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*      WWW:http://www.knooppunt.be/~fme      *
*****
*      Postal account : 000-1618561-19      *
*****
* For Mother Earth is member of Abolition 2000 - a global *
*network to eliminate nuclear weapons, the International Peace*
* Bureau (IPB) and World Information Service on Energy (WISE) *
*****
* For Mother Earth has offices in Belgium, Slovakia, Romania, *
* Sri Lanka and USA, aswell as active members/groups in *
* Belarus, France, Finland, Germany, Netherlands and Ukraine *
*****
```

Dear Abolition 2000 Friends and  
dear Friends working for the  
NWAD campaign,

Yes!! Finally my new website of GANA is in the air!

It now makes use of frames for a better layout.

It extended to More than 80 files.

New gif's to be seen.

There are More files, topics to reachout to people,  
who might be interested in our cause.

It is a Must for International Law students all around  
the Globe, who are interested in Humanitarian Law.

It offers help to Activist on Legal Issues, which can be  
used in there defence, after being arrested during  
Non-Violent Direct Actions against:

- \* Nuclear Weapons,
- \* Nuclear Testing,
- \* Deployment of new bombs like the B 61-Mod 11.

And, YES, finally the poems are there!

IF you want to have a taste, see what is new, you can  
checkout:

<http://www.inter.nl.net/hcc/A.Malten/welcome.html>

Peace,  
or saved by  
the pigeon,

Ak Malten,

Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance.

=====

The Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance (GANA) -- is a member of  
The Abolition 2000 Network, A Global Network to Eliminate  
Nuclear Weapons

Address: c/o Ak Malten

Irisstraat 134      Tel:+31.70.3608905  
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The Netherlands      E-Mail: A.Malten@net.HCC.nl

GANA's website: <http://www.inter.nl.net/hcc/A.Malten>

The ICJ Advisory Opinion on Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons,  
\*\*including ALL the Separate Opinions of ALL the Judges\*\*,

the Canberra Report and the CTBT Text and Protocol can be found at:

<http://www.inter.nl.net/hcc/A.Malten/docs.html>

=====

forwarded

>Date: Thu, 15 May 1997 08:17:13 -0700 (PDT)  
>Message-Id: <199705151517.IAA24432@intermind.net>  
>X-Sender: shundahi@intermind.net (Unverified)  
>X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 2.1.2  
>Mime-Version: 1.0  
>Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
>From: The Shundahai Network <shundahi@intermind.net>  
>Subject: Zero Time again at NTS

>  
> Wednesday 10 AM, the first mandatory dry run of Rebound was  
>conducted successfully. A mandatory run run is a weekly scheduled event to  
>verfiy systems are working prior to actual firing of the subcritical test.  
>Conducted in a nitrogen filled atomsphere the ten minute dry run, ended as  
>all nuclear weapons tests have with the words "zero time". The project  
>members spoke of a need for reconfiguration after the dry run was completed.  
> Shundahai is monitoring Test Site activities in preparation for the  
>June "Rebound" subcritical test.  
> It's time to act to stop this open-ended series of tests contact  
>Shundahai Network for more information.

> Shundahai to all,  
> Greg

>\*\*\*\*\*

> SHUNDAHAI NETWORK  
> "Peace and Harmony with all Creation"  
> \*Breaking the Nuclear Chain\*

> 5007 Elmhurst St., Las Vegas, NV 89108 ph(702)647-3095  
> Fax: (702)647-9385 Email: shundahai@radix.net

> ACTION FOR NUCLEAR ABOLITION!  
>5007 Elmhurst, Las Vegas, NV 89108 Phone: (702) 647-3095  
> Fax: (702)647-9385 Email: shundahi@intermind.net

> SHUT THE TEST SITE DOWN!

> <http://www.macronet.org/macronet/shundahai/shutdown.html>

> "It's in our backyard...its in our front yard.  
> This nuclear contamination is shortening all life.  
> Were going to have to unite as a people and say no more!  
> We, the people, are going to have to put our thoughts  
> together to save our planet here.  
> We only have One Water...One Air...One Mother Earth."  
> Corbin Harney, Newe (Western Shoshone) Spiritual Leader;  
> Founder and Executive Director, Shundahai Network

>\*\*\*\*\*

>  
>

forwarded

>Date: Thu, 15 May 1997 12:24:54 +0000  
>From: Mark Elsis <Mark@Lovearth.org>  
>X-Mailer: Mozilla 3.01 (Win95; I)  
>MIME-Version: 1.0  
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
>Subject: LOVEARTH STOP CASSINI  
>Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
>Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

>  
>The LOVEARTH web site-  
>[www.lovearth.org](http://www.lovearth.org)  
>has been launched to stop the October 6, 1997 Cassini mission which is  
>carrying 72.3 lbs. of Plutonium, the deadliest substance known.  
>This is the #1 censored story in the United States.  
>For more information, and to help us organize our direct action  
>campaigns, visit the above web site address.  
>In order for this campaign to reach the greatest amount of  
>people please exchange links with us.

>  
> Thank You  
> Mark Elsis  
>  
>

Dear friends,

Our Committee met last night and came up with a plan for our protest in late June against the first "subcritical" nuclear test. The first Saturday after the test, we will do street theater on Palmer Square in the center of Princeton from 12-1. It will consist of dressing up someone as a duck, but who will try to say they are a dove. They will also be wearing a sign saying "I am a dove." Obviously, the analogy is "If it walks like a duck, and talks like a duck, it's probably a duck." Our theme therefore will be something like: "If it uses nuclear weapon materials, exploded underground at the nuclear test site, it is probably a nuclear test." We will also have a 10 foot banner proclaiming "Subcritical is Hypocritical."

During the street theater, we will pass out flyers to the press and passers-by urging them to contact the President and their Senators expressing indignation at this test and demanding that, for the sake of preserving the CTBT and for peace, they be stopped.

--

Rev. Robert Moore, Executive Director, Coalition for Peace Action  
40 Witherspoon Street, Princeton, NJ 08542  
(609) 924-5022 voice, (609) 924-3052 fax  
cfpa@cyberenet.net

Lawsuit Filed to Block Energy Dept. Plans for New Nuke Facilities; NIF

from Tri-Valley CAREs' May 1996 newsletter, Citizen's Watch  
by Marylia Kelley

It's filed! Following many years of active participation in public hearings, submittals of exhaustively documented analyses during multiple public comment periods and nine months of intensive legal preparation, Tri-Valley CAREs and thirty-nine citizen action, peace, social justice, safe energy and environmental groups from around the country filed a lawsuit against the Department of Energy (DOE) for its massive and egregious failure to comply with the nation's environmental laws, including the requirement that DOE analyze its nuclear weapons cleanup and waste management activities and conduct a legally adequate review of its so-called "Stockpile Stewardship and Management" (SS&M) program.

Further, the suit asks the court to issue a preliminary injunction to stop DOE from proceeding with its Stockpile Stewardship program plan, which includes constructing the National Ignition Facility (NIF) at Livermore Lab's main site, building the Contained Firing Facility at Livermore Lab's site 300 between Livermore and Tracy, conducting underground "subcritical" nuclear tests in Nevada and upgrading plutonium facilities at Los Alamos Lab in New Mexico.

The suit charges that DOE violated the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and a 1990 court stipulation ordering the Department to evaluate the environmental impacts of its proposed programs. To settle the original lawsuit, brought by Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and a number of other groups who are again plaintiffs in this current case, DOE agreed in October 1990 to complete two Programmatic Environmental Impact Statements (PEIS), one on environmental restoration and waste management, and the other on modernization, now called SS&M. It's nearly seven years later, and DOE still has not met its legal obligation.

There is no environmental restoration, or cleanup, NEPA review in sight; a separate waste management PEIS was begun but is fundamentally flawed, contains numbers that do not match any other DOE report purporting to analyze the same materials and has been in "draft" and thus left incomplete since 1995. The SS&M review was finalized, but fails to analyze reasonable alternatives and improperly ignores huge portions of DOE's current and proposed weapons program.

#### New Lab-Based Nuke Facilities

The U.S. plans to invest \$40 billion over the next 10 years in the SS&M program to maintain the capability to test, modify, design and produce nuclear weapons, with or without underground testing. The most expensive single facility is NIF, with its \$1.2 billion price tag for construction and \$4.6 to \$4.7 billion overall cost (building plus operating). Moreover, the new and upgraded facilities that make up the program will generate significant quantities of radioactive and toxic wastes and increase the health risks to workers and nearby residents.

The SS&M program also conflicts with the U.S. obligation under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to eliminate its nuclear weaponry, and attempts a technological end run around the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty-a move that may prove fatal to that Treaty's global acceptance. NIF and the other elements of SS&M pose a danger to local communities and to the larger community of our planet Earth.

Currently DOE spends more money per year for nuclear weapons research, development and testing than during the average years of the Cold War. DOE says there is only one possible future-more and more of the same. In a nationwide outcry, groups whose members live around nuclear weapons facilities are saying "no," and we are saying it in court with legal submissions about a foot thick.

Speaking at the press briefing to announce the filing of the suit, Chris Paine of NRDC called the stockpile stewardship program "an elaborate solution in search of a problem." The country does not need more nuclear weapons research, "yet the labs say we do."

Plaintiffs are represented in this suit by attorneys with NRDC and the law firm of Spiegel and McDairmid.

Marylia Kelley  
Tri-Valley CAREs \* 5720 East Ave. #116 \* Livermore, CA 94550  
Ph: (510) 443-7148 \* Fx: (510) 443-0177

APO 05/16 0859 NATO Members OK Russia Accord

By JEFFREY ULBRICH

To: ctb-followers

X-Mailer: Mozilla 3.0 (Win95; I)

NEW YORK, May 16 (Reuter) - Russia's top national security chief said NATO's decision to expand has hurt chances that Parliament will ratify a strategic arms reduction treaty negotiated with the United States, the New York Times said.

In its Friday edition, the Times said Ivan Rybkin, the secretary of President Boris Yeltsin's Security Council, said parliamentary approval of the treaty is "almost impossible."

The treaty, known as Start 2, would lead to reduction in each country's nuclear warheads of between 3,000 and 3,500.

"It is my view that it is not possible with the current Duma," Rybkin said, referring to the Communist-dominated lower house of Parliament. "In addition to all the current problems we have with the Duma, there is the problem of NATO expansion."  
REUTER

Associated Press Writer

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) -- The 16 countries of NATO today unanimously approved the alliance's new accord with Russia, clearing the way for a formal signing at a May 27 summit in Paris.

The agreement, concluded Wednesday after 4 1/2 months of negotiations between NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana and Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov, creates a new NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council.

It also sets out the framework for future relations as NATO begins expanding eastward.

The 16-page document is aimed at drawing Moscow into the overall European defense picture and assuaging its fears that NATO enlargement represents a threat to Russia's security.

"May 14, 1997 ... took the European world into the era beyond the post-Cold War age," said Robert Hunter, the American ambassador to NATO.

The NATO-Russia document, he said, "will make the 21st century the one which will redeem the tragedy of the 20th."

The accord was approved under a NATO procedure called "the silence." Member countries were given until 10 a.m. Friday to raise objections. None were raised, so the agreement was approved automatically.

NATO had sought a special arrangement with Moscow in the aftermath of the alliance's decision to open its membership to countries from Eastern Europe, including some of Russia's former allies in the now-defunct Warsaw Pact.

Russia vehemently opposed enlargement but eventually bowed to the inevitable and struck the best deal it could.

Under the agreement, known as the Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between NATO and the Russian Federation, Moscow will be consulted -- but not given a veto -- on NATO plans. The agreement also lays out areas for cooperation

and contains pledges on nuclear weapons and troops.

"This is not compensation to the Russians for NATO enlargement," Hunter said of the deal.

The agreement, he said, is aimed at drawing Russia out of its isolation and helping it along the road to democracy with a new, long-range strategic relationship.

Invitations to join the alliance will be issued at a NATO summit in Madrid July 8-9. Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic are believed to be the leading candidates. But NATO officials stress the membership doors will remain open after the first round of invitations.

Approval of the new memberships must be approved by the parliaments of all 16 existing NATO members. That is expected to take about two years.

RTw 05/16 0704 IAEA agrees tougher nuclear inspections  
(Updates with board of governors decision, quotes)

By Steve Pagani

VIENNA, May 16 (Reuters) - The world's atomic watchdog agency on Friday agreed to adopt a tougher, more intrusive system of inspections to ward off attempts by nations to secretly build nuclear weapons, agency officials said.

The executive board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) approved the new measures after a two-day special session.

"With this decision, an important new chapter in the history of safeguards will begin," IAEA director-general Hans Blix of Sweden said in a statement issued after the meeting.

The decision to give IAEA inspectors more powers was agreed by some 130 nations. While the tougher checks will not apply to the five nuclear weapons states -- the United States, Russia, China, Britain and France -- the five have signalled they are prepared to adopt some of the measures as a sign of goodwill, one IAEA source told Reuters.

The IAEA, shaken by the discovery of a nuclear arms programme in Iraq and suspicions that North Korea harboured the same ambitions, has sought agreement ever since to give its nuclear experts more muscle.

"This is a major achievement crowning five years of effort by IAEA member states and the secretariat," board chairman Peter Walker of Canada said in a statement.

The new measures included in a new protocol will have to be ratified by individual countries, some through parliaments, and could take time to be fully operational, the source said.

The agency, set up 40 years ago, took on a policing role in the wake of the 1970 nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, monitoring compliance of safeguards provisions.

But inspectors were allowed to check only the nuclear sites declared by an IAEA member and had to give advance notice of a visit to a government, which then had enough time to conceal any evidence that it was up to no good.

Following the Gulf War in 1991, the agency was genuinely shocked, not to say embarrassed, to discover that Baghdad had

been developing a nuclear arms programme.

IAEA inspectors had conducted checks of some sites in Iraq prior to Baghdad's invasion of Kuwait in 1990, but were not allowed near other non-declared areas.

"The shock galvanised the IAEA into action," one diplomatic source said.

"Iraq was a catalytic moment."

In 1993, agency suspicions, backed by U.S. intelligence reports, that North Korea was trying to build a nuclear bomb was a second sharp reminder that IAEA surveillance was limited.

Inspectors had no powers to investigate suspect buildings in Yongbyong they believed were used for clandestine research into a nuclear weapons programme.

The new guidelines are aimed at allowing inspections at short notice and giving experts the authority to check any non-declared installations, especially research and development facilities.

"The inspectors will be able to say, 'oh, that's an interesting hut, I'd like to have a look at that'," the IAEA source said.

State-of-the-art technology will be used to collect soil, water and other samples, analyse them and check the findings of the level of radioactive activity against the nuclear programme reports submitted by a nation.

Inspectors will use satellite communications to hook into the nuclear database in Vienna and file their reports home, saving the time and expense of travelling back and forth from IAEA headquarters.

Remote surveillance will be set up, feeding information directly into IAEA computers in Vienna, the source added. REUTE RTw 05/16 0208 Russian says NATO expansion threatens treaty - NYT

RTos 05/15 1058 US Seeks Global Ban on Mines, Fissile Material

GENEVA (Reuter) - The United States called on Thursday for speedy negotiations to conclude global bans on landmines and production of fissile material used for making nuclear bombs, saying both issues were ripe for resolution.

John Holum, director of the U.S. arms control and disarmament agency, rejected a push by non-aligned states led by India to negotiate global nuclear disarmament in the Conference on Disarmament. Washington favoured a step-by-step approach.

The Geneva forum, sponsored by the United Nations, began its second seven-week session of 1997 Thursday without a formal work program. The five declared nuclear powers -- Britain, China, France, Russia and United States -- are among 61 members.

Some key diplomats said they saw hope of launching negotiations by the end of the June to ban anti-personnel landmines. The weapons are blamed for killing 25,000 people a year, mainly in developing countries, and maiming even more.

Holum said the future credibility of the Geneva body, where global treaties banning chemical weapons and underground nuclear

blasts were clinched in recent years, would depend heavily on how it handled landmines and a fissile "cut-off" treaty.

"The Conference on Disarmament has the capacity to succeed in both these vital negotiations," he said. "Let us negotiate both treaties that are now ready for action."

Referring to separate talks among some 50 states on landmines sponsored by Canada and known as the "Ottawa Process," he said the two sets of negotiations would not be incompatible.

China and Russia -- major producers and users of landmines -- are not part of the Canada process, meaning a universal ban could only be clinched in the Geneva talks.

"Neither process need interfere with the other," Holum said. "Complementarity means that Geneva and Ottawa together can save more lives and limbs than either could save alone.

"Anti-personnel landmines, or APL, have catastrophic consequences for civilian populations," he added. "In our view, the Conference on Disarmament should promptly agree to commence negotiations, and complete a global ban at the earliest time."

French disarmament ambassador Joelle Bourgois told Reuters: "Things are probably going to start moving on mines before the end of this session."

China's envoy Sha Zukang added: "Things are still ambiguous, but there are developments on mines."

In March 1995, the Conference on Disarmament agreed to negotiate a halt to production of fissile material -- plutonium and highly-enriched uranium used for making nuclear bombs.

But efforts were first overshadowed by the push to clinch the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996, then blocked by non-aligned states who demanded that nuclear states agree to negotiate global disarmament within a fixed period of 20 years.

Holum rejected the "strategy of linkage," saying fissile talks should not be held hostage to unrealistic demands for total disarmament. "It will not work.

We cannot and should not agreed to it."

Initial cuts in huge strategic arsenals have been negotiated by the United States and Russia, who aim to reduce their stocks to the level of those of Britain, France and China before widening the disarmament process, according to U.S. officials.

Referring to an agreement by U.S. President Clinton and Russian President Boris Yelstin in Helsinki last March to make more cuts in nuclear strategic arsenals, Holum said:

"In Helsinki, Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin brought START II nearer fruition. And they set a vision for the next phase, after START II comes into force, with cumulative total reductions of 80 percent from Cold War peaks in START II, and the first agreed limits not only on delivery systems but on the warheads themselves.

"Clearly, the way to extend nuclear disarmament today is through the same painstaking step-by-step process that has produced such dramatic results in recent years," he added.

\*\*\*\*\*

From: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
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Washington DC 20005

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## ATOM SCIENTIST SEEKS TO HALT BOMB RESEARCH

by Walter Pincus

Washington Post Staff Writer

Friday, May 16 1997

The Washington Post

One of the original designers of the atomic bomb has called on President Clinton to halt government funding on any research that could lead to the development of new types of nuclear weapons.

Hans Bethe, the 90-year-old, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist, wrote the president last month that the time had come not only to cease all physical tests no matter how small their yield, but also to stop sponsorship of "computational experiments, or even creative thought designed to produce new categories of nuclear weapons."

Bethe's letter was released yesterday by the Federation of American Scientists, which is concerned that the upcoming Senate debate on ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty may leave open experimentation that could lead to the development of pure-fusion weapons.

The treaty bans "any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion," and Clinton has announced the United States has stopped weapons development. In addition, the Pentagon has declared it has no new requirements for such weapons.

However, the treaty allows signatory states who have such weapons, including the United States, to carry on activities to maintain their stockpiles. Under that so-called stockpile stewardship program, "there is room for weapons designers to hone their skills," one administration official involved in treaty discussions said yesterday.

The administration is reviewing what research will be permitted under the treaty before sending it to the Senate for ratification. The Department of Energy, which runs the nation's nuclear weapons laboratories and stockpile program, already has announced there will be two tests underground this year that do not create a nuclear reaction and are permitted under the pact.

In 1975, when the Non-Proliferation Treaty was reviewed, the signatory countries agreed to allow exceptions for so-called inertial confinement fusion experiments -- use of a giant laser to try to trigger nuclear fusion for nonmilitary purposes -- because the equipment involved was so bulky that it could never be turned into a weapon.

"We now have to see how [the treaty] relates to other technologies," one White House arms control expert said yesterday, "and see if there are words to protect those fusion research projects that are not weapons-related or could evolve into weapons."

Bethe, in his letter, said success in creating a fusion weapon was "unlikely," but added that "even reports of our seeking to invent them" could damage the worldwide campaign for nuclear disarmament.

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\*\*\*\*\*

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After May 23

Colby Lowe  
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phone 203-331-0118  
email the same

Peace and Health everyone,

colby

## Livermore Lab Accident Smokes Twelve Lasers

from Tri-Valley CAREs' May 1996 newsletter, Citizen's Watch  
by Marylia Kelley

On the morning of May 2, a cloud of smoke filled building 490 at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), causing the evacuation of about 100 employees for four hours.

A dozen lasers used to process radioactive uranium for nuclear fuel overheated. According to the Lab, the accident happened when workers mistakenly shut off a series of valves, stopping coolant from flowing to the laser systems. This overheated the laser "jackets," which are made of metal and other materials and wind around the laser tubing. After heating up, the laser jackets began to smoke.

The accident occurred as workers were testing the lasers for reliability following modifications.

Initial reports put the cost of the lasers upwards of \$40,000 apiece, with the damages estimated at nearly half a million dollars. While the Lab did not say so outright, the arithmetic suggests the twelve lasers were substantially destroyed in the accident. The dozen lasers represent about 20% of the project's system, known as Uranium-Atomic Vapor Laser Isotope Separation (U-AVLIS).

A Lab spokesperson verified that the LLNL fire department responded to the alarm in the laser building, but could not say whether there was actually any fire. The sprinklers did not go on, he said. No radioactivity was released, according to the Lab.

U-AVLIS is a scheme to use laser beams to separate uranium isotopes for reactor fuel, though the fundamental principles apply to weapons grade uranium as well.

The method involves focusing toxic-dyed laser beams to progressively ionize the desired uranium<sup>235</sup> isotope, causing it to collect out onto a plate separate from the more plentiful uranium<sup>238</sup> isotope.

Tri-Valley CAREs and several allied groups filed suit against DOE in 1992 to force an environmental impact statement for the demonstration project. However, in 1994, DOE turned it over to the newly formed, quasi-governmental U.S. Enrichment Corporation (USEC), effectively ducking the suit-and the environmental review.

USEC then decided to try and commercialize the laser enrichment process, in which the government had invested \$1.3 billion since 1973. The project is still government funded to the annual tune of over \$100 million. Thus, experiments on the U-AVLIS system resumed.

U-AVLIS is one of two major projects in the Lab's laser division. The other is inertial confinement fusion, e.g. the National Ignition Facility.

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Pentagon's Sweet Slice of the Budget Deal  
=====

The budget agreement negotiated last week by President Clinton and Congress calls for higher defense spending than \*either\* the Pentagon or Republicans had requested.

The agreement gives a \$3 billion increase in defense budget authority and \$7 billion in outlays for next year over Clinton's request, and a \$3 billion increase in outlays over the Republicans' budget resolution of last year.

Over five years, the agreement assumes an additional \$3 billion in budget authority and \$7 billion in outlays over Clinton's request, and \$17 billion in budget authority and \$5 billion in outlays over the Republican FY 1997 budget.

In almost every category, budget negotiations "compromised" on a defense figure higher than either the President's or the Republicans budget numbers.

=====  
A Consistent Pattern  
=====

Even with the end of the Cold War, President Clinton and the Republican Congress have been regularly increasing Pentagon spending:

- \* In December 1993, the President added \$11.4 billion to the military budget over five years to cover pay raises.
- \* In December 1994, President Clinton added \$25 billion over six years to the Pentagon budget to fund readiness increases, military pay raises and quality of life improvements.
- \* In 1996, the Pentagon was permitted \$30.5 billion in new purchasing power over six years -- courtesy of lower-than-expected inflation rates.
- \* Shortly before this year's budget submission, the Administration added \$7 billion to the Pentagon's five-year budget and allowed the Pentagon to keep \$4 billion in inflation savings. The 1998 bonus alone for the Pentagon was \$2.8 billion, including \$2.6 billion in new funding.

\* Congress has been one-upping the President by adding even more money. It added \$17.4 billion to the military budget the last two years, including \$7.0 billion in fiscal year 1996 and \$10.4 billion in fiscal year 1997.

[Material from Council for a Livable World Education Fund, "Fiscal 1998 Military Budget at a Glance," February 1997, slightly modified.]

=====  
 Status of the Budget Deal  
 =====

The House Budget Committee adopted the budget resolution last Friday, May 16. The Senate Budget Committee is to expected to report out the resolution on Monday, May 19. The full House and Senate are expected to consider the budget deal as soon as tomorrow, Tuesday, May 20.

While the budget deal is expected to easily pass, public and Congressional attention should be focused on the Pentagon spending figures.

=====  
 The Numbers  
 =====

DEFENSE SPENDING, Budget Authority (billion of dollars)

| Fiscal Year | Clinton | BUDGET      |           |
|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
|             |         | Republicans | AGREEMENT |
| FY 1997     | 263.1   |             |           |
| FY 1998     | 266.0   | 269.0       | 269.0     |
| FY 1999     | 269.8   | 271.5       | 271.5     |
| FY 2000     | 275.5   | 274.0       | 275.4     |
| FY 2001     | 282.0   | 276.7       | 281.8     |
| FY 2002     | 289.8   | 279.5       | 289.6     |
| FY 98-02    | 1,383.1 | 1,370.6     | 1,387.3   |

DEFENSE SPENDING, Outlays (billion of dollars)

| Fiscal Year | Clinton | BUDGET      |           |
|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
|             |         | Republicans | AGREEMENT |

|          |         |         |         |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| FY 1997  | 268.0   |         |         |
| FY 1998  | 260.1   | 263.8   | 266.8   |
| FY 1999  | 262.1   | 267.0   | 266.5   |
| FY 2000  | 267.7   | 270.7   | 269.0   |
| FY 2001  | 268.6   | 269.7   | 270.7   |
| FY 2002  | 273.9   | 269.6   | 273.1   |
| FY 98-02 | 1,332.4 | 1,340.8 | 1,346.1 |

Sources: Office of Management and Budget, FY 1998 Budget.  
House Budget Committee, "The Balanced Budget Agreement of 1997,  
Summary of Major Assumptions," May 16, 1997, p.6.

=====

|                     |                        |  |
|---------------------|------------------------|--|
| David Culp          | E-mail: dculp@nrdc.org |  |
| Plutonium Challenge | Tel. +1 (202) 289-2388 |  |
| Washington, D.C.    | Fax +1 (202) 289-1060  |  |

According to Aerospace Daily (5/19) the five year budget agreement approved on Friday by the House Budget Committee included the following numbers for the military (050 account) \$s in Billions

|         | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | Total |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| B.A.    | 269.0 | 271.5 | 275.4 | 281.8 | 289.6 | 1,387 |
| Outlays | 266.8 | 266.5 | 269.0 | 270.7 | 273.1 | 1,346 |

The CBO re-estimate of the Clinton FY'98 request was as follows (BA in \$s billions)

|     |     |     |     |     |       |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 266 | 264 | 269 | 270 | 278 | 1,346 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|

In addition, the budget agreement contains "firewalls" for the first two years, meaning that any money cut from defense cannot to to other areas of the budget, but only for deficit reduction. I do not know if the "firewalls" are one way, or if congress can raid domestic accounts to increase theses numbers.

The Senate budget committee is expected to take up the package today.

Christopher Hellman  
Senior Research Analyst  
Center for Defense Information  
1500 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, DC 20005  
(202) 862-0700 (Phone)  
(202) 862-0708 (Fax)  
chellman@cdi.org (E-mail)  
<http://www.cdi.org> (Internet)

>I thought subscribers to the list might be interested in this open letter from Professor Paul Craig (UC-Davis, emeritus) to the President of the University of California. The University of California manages both the Los Alamos and the Livermore Laboratories.

Best Wishes,

Hugh Gusterson (MIT)

>

>=====

>Department of Applied Science

>College of Engineering

>University of California, Davis, CA 95616

>e-mail ppcraig@ucdavis.edu

>510-370-9729 [FAX 510-370-9672] [H]

>May 16, 1997

>AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

>CALIFORNIA

>Richard C Atkinson

>President, University of California

>300 Lakeside Drive, 22nd Floor

>Oakland CA 94612-3550

>510-987-9074/fax 9086

>Dear President Atkinson,

>THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SHOULD NOT RUN NUCLEAR

>WEAPONS PRODUCTION LINES.

>Paul P. Craig

>The University of California is preparing to open a nuclear bomb

>production line! Amazingly, with the cold war ended instead of

>cutting back, Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), operated by

>the University of California, is setting up a production line to

>manufacture "pits", the plutonium hearts of nuclear weapons. If the

>production facility reaches the proposed scale -- 50 pits a year -- the

>University of California will likely be the largest producer -- as

>measured by destructive capability -- of weapons of mass

>destruction in the world.

>Pit production is a far different business than design and testing of

>nuclear weapons, the Laboratory's historic role. Bomb production

>work isn't a University job. UC should turn the facility -- the Los

>Alamos National Laboratory -- over to someone else to operate.

>Motivation for the pit factory at Los Alamos comes from the shut

>down of a Rocky Flats (Colorado) plant that was too contaminated

>with plutonium to keep running. Los Alamos has plenty of

>motivation to do the job. It will provide many jobs at a time of

>downsizing and layoffs.

>The University of California is aggressively defending its move into

>bomb production work. A few weeks ago Los Alamos security

>personnel arrested demonstrators passing out literature opposing pit

>production in front of the Bradbury Science Museum.

>When I called LANL to ask about the arrests, Public Information

>Officer John Gustafson told me the Lab is worried about violence.

>Were the demonstrators violent, I asked. No, I was told, the

>protesters were gentle and polite. But Los Alamos won't tolerate

>dissent. Not even at their public, unclassified museum in down town  
>Los Alamos a long way from the secret factory.  
>Despite the University imprimatur Los Alamos is in no sense an  
>academic institution. It's a weapons laboratory retooling as a bomb  
>factory. Academic freedom has no place.  
>On campus freedom of expression is fundamental. Stop by Sather  
>Gate at UC Berkeley any lunch hour. Listen to the diversity of views;  
>read the range of literature passed out. Alas, ideas that can be  
>discussed at Berkeley -- and every UC campus -- are cause for arrest  
>at Los Alamos.  
>In time of national emergency it made sense for the University of  
>California to operate weapons laboratories. Under peace time  
>conditions it does not. Concerns about University involvement in the  
>arms race have been voiced by Faculty for decades. A decade ago I  
>served on a Systemwide Academic Senate Committee which  
>concluded that running weapons factories by the University is  
>inappropriate public service during peacetime. Back LNL did bomb  
>development, but at least the University wasn't running a bomb  
>factory. Los Alamos soon will be. The nation may or may need this  
>capability. The University most assuredly does not.  
>The University should not be in the business of arresting peaceful  
>demonstrators passing out literature. This is a travesty of academic  
>freedom.

> -o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

>Paul P. Craig is a Professor Emeritus of Engineering at UC Davis. He is  
>a member of the Sierra Club's National Nuclear Waste Task Force. In  
>the late 1980s he was a member of the UC Systemwide Academic Senate  
>Committee [the Jendreson Committee] charged with reviewing University  
>operation of LANL and LLNL. Opinions expressed here are his own.  
>[546 words]

Hugh Gusterson  
Associate Professor, Anthropology & Science Studies  
Anthropology Department  
MIT, 20D-105  
77 Massachusetts Avenue  
Cambridge, MA 02139  
(617) 253-7270 (tel)  
(617) 253-5363 (fax)

>From majordomo Tue May 20 08:10:10 1997  
>Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>  
>X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
>Date: Tue, 20 May 1997 06:24:34 -0700 (PDT)  
>From: ippnwbos@igc.apc.org  
>Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
>Subject: NIF groundbreaking  
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
>X-Sender: ippnwbos@pop.igc.org

forwarded

>Date: Fri, 16 May 1997 19:49:22 -0800  
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.org  
>From: marylia@igc.apc.org (Marylia Kelley)  
>Subject: NIF groundbreaking  
>Cc: nukenet@envirolink.org, abolishnukes@igc.org  
>Sender: marylia@igc.org  
>  
>Very Short Update on National Ignition Facility Groundbreaking and More  
>  
>from Tri-Valley CAREs' May 1996 newsletter, Citizen's Watch  
>  
>Nuclear Weapons  
>at the Crossroads:  
>  
>Which path  
>will we take?  
>  
>May 29  
>  
>is a day of decision.  
>  
>Where will you be?  
>  
>On this day, Livermore Lab and DOE are holding a groundbreaking ceremony  
>for the National Ignition Facility. We will assemble at 8:45 AM with signs,  
>banners, giant puppets, sunflower seeds and lots of friends.  
>Can you join us?  
>  
>In the evening at 7 PM, we will host a Town Meeting on nuclear weapons  
>including the latest on NIF, nuke waste and more.  
>Can you be there?  
>  
>Details inside [newsletter]. Please note date change for the "Nix NIF" rally.  
>  
>  
>Marylia Kelley  
>Tri-Valley CAREs \* 5720 East Ave. #116 \* Livermore, CA 94550  
>Ph: (510) 443-7148 \* Fx: (510) 443-0177  
>  
>  
>

-----  
Brett Feldman                    Program Assistant  
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War  
126 Rogers St.                    tel. (617)868-5050 x. 280  
Cambridge, MA 02142 USA fax. (617)868-2560  
ippnwbos@igc.apc.org            <http://www.healthnet.org/IPPNW>

IPPNW is part of Abolition 2000: A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

>From majordomo Tue May 20 08:12:32 1997  
>Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>  
>X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
>Date: Tue, 20 May 1997 06:24:49 -0700 (PDT)  
>From: ippnwbos@igc.apc.org  
>Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
>Subject: STOP CASSINI NEWSLETTER #12  
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
>X-Sender: ippnwbos@pop.igc.org

forwarded

>Date: Sun, 18 May 1997 19:09:25 -0700  
>Message-Id: <1.5.4.16.19970518201600.1affa4ac@vom.com>  
>X-Sender: rc@vom.com  
>X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Light Version 1.5.4 (16)  
>Mime-Version: 1.0  
>Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
>To: Select List <rc@vom.com>  
>From: Robert Cherwink <rc@vom.com>  
>Subject: STOP CASSINI NEWSLETTER #12 -- May 18th, 1997 -- THE LATEST  
> STOP CASSINI NEWS

>  
>Hi! Just passing this along. Peace!

>-----  
>-----

>>Return-Path: <rhoffman@animatedsoftware.com>  
>>X-Sender: rhoffman@mail.adnc.com  
>>Date: Sun, 18 May 1997 14:35:08 -0700  
>>To: <nation-talk@thenation.com>  
>>From: "Russell D. Hoffman" <rhoffman@animatedsoftware.com>  
>>Subject: STOP CASSINI NEWSLETTER #12 -- May 18th, 1997 -- THE LATEST  
>> STOP CASSINI NEWS

>>  
>>Hi!

>>  
>>Exciting news: NASA has promised to consider our 36-point "Commentary" (and  
>>other STOP CASSINI news).

>>  
>>Thanks, Russell Hoffman, Webmaster, STOP CASSINI

>>  
>>\*\*\*\* STOP CASSINI NEWSLETTER Volume #12 \*\*\*\*

>>  
>>Subject: A brief history of my mail FROM NASA,  
>>The latest letter from NASA,  
>>How much damage can one little pound of plutonium  
>>really do, anyway? (Let alone 72.3 pounds...)

>>  
>>\*\*\*\*\* VOLUME #12 May 18th, 1997 \*\*\*\*\*

>>  
>>By Russell D. Hoffman  
>>Copyright (c) Russell D. Hoffman  
>>

>>\*\*\*\*\*

>>A BRIEF HISTORY OF MY MAIL FROM NASA

>>\*\*\*\*\*

>>

>>In the last few months I have received five letters and packages from NASA.  
>>The first, requested by me in January, 1997, was the "FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL  
>>IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE CASSINI MISSION", a document published by NASA in  
>>June, 1995 which purports to do just what the title suggests. But in  
>>actuality it was neither "Final" nor much of a statement. I would call it a  
>>package of obfuscations. Specifically, it would start by telling a limited  
>>version of the truth, then it would make a false assumption, then it would  
>>explain away all real problems with complicated scientific nonsense. But  
>>this is old news...

>>

>>Next, NASA sent me notification that there would be a Supplement.

>>

>>Next, NASA sent me two documents in one package. One document was called  
>>the "NUCLEAR SAFETY ANALYSES FOR CASSINI MISSION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  
>>STATEMENT PROCESS". The other was called the "DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL  
>>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE CASSINI MISSION".

>>

>>These two documents follow the trend set by the first document and contain,  
>>to my mind, some of the worst science on the planet (or anywhere else). I  
>>titled my response I.Q. TEST FOR SPACE CADETS. Here is the URL of that  
>>36-point discussion of these documents:

>><http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/dsei9704.htm>

>>

>>I have since relieved two more items from NASA, both letters from Mr. Earle  
>>K. Huckins III, who is Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Science. The  
>>first one, about two weeks ago, was in answer to my having sent my web site  
>>to the White House and "cc'd" The White House. It pointed me to a rather  
>>unhelpful JPL/NASA web area and the few articles I found there that I had  
>>not already answered I answered in the following two documents:

>>

>>ONE)

>>FALSE, TRUE, and TRUER: AN ANSWER TO A JPL WEB DOCUMENT:

>><http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/jpltruer.htm>

>>

>>TWO)

>>An answer to a statement from NASA/JPL regarding launch  
>>accidents. (This appeared as newsletter #9, May 5th, 1997):

>><http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/nltrs/nltr0009.htm>

>>

>>Which brings us to yesterday's mail which included another letter from Mr.  
>>Huckins. This latest letter is shown below. This is a very important  
>>opportunity as I will discuss below...

>>

>>\*\*\*\*\*

>>A LETTER FROM EARLE K HUCKINS III (NASA)

>>\*\*\*\*\*

>>

>>From: National Aeronautics and Space Administration

>>Headquarters

>>Washington, DC 20546-0001

>>  
>>Replay to Attn of: S  
>>  
>>Mr. Russell D. Hoffman  
>>P. O. Box 188006  
>>Carlsbad, CA 92009-0801

>>  
>>Dear Mr. Hoffman:

>>  
>>Thank you for your letter and printed version of your web site dated April  
>>26, 1997, to NASA administrator Daniel S. Goldin concerning the Cassini  
>>mission to Saturn. Your materials were forwarded to me for a response.

>>  
>>We appreciate your concern in taking the time to read and comment on all our  
>>informational material. However, I would like to emphasize that the  
>>information contained and referenced in our Environmental Impact Statements,  
>>fact sheets, and web site are the best available, factual information  
>>relating to risks associated with the Cassini mission. Your 36 points  
>>commenting on the Cassini Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement will  
>>be addressed in the Cassini Final Supplemental Environmental Impact  
>>Statement and made available to the public.

>>  
>>Additionally, before launching NASA spacecraft with RTGs, thorough and  
>>detailed safety tests and analyses of the consequences of potential  
>>accidents are conducted. The nuclear safety analyses for a mission undergo  
>>independent evaluations by nationally or internationally recognized experts.  
>>Knowledgeable representatives from other Federal agencies who have special  
>>expertise in nuclear materials also evaluate these analyses. These  
>>evaluations are presented to and considered by the NASA Administrator prior  
>>to a decision to launch.

>>  
>>Sincerely,

>>  
>>(Signed)  
>>Earle K. Huckins III  
>>Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Science

>>  
>>\*\*\*\*\*  
>>WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

>>  
>>\*\*\*\*\*  
>>  
>>Naturally, whenever I get a letter or package from NASA I am excited. This  
>>one certainly at first blush looks like a mighty good first step!

>>  
>>But I believe what is actually happening is that they have decided that they  
>>want to avoid my main point of late -- that the Cassini plutonium packs --  
>>known as Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators (RTGs) -- appear to be  
>>designed to INCINERATE ON PURPOSE in case of an accidental flyby re-entry,  
>>(or will incinerate whether designed that way on purpose or not). You will  
>>notice that not one word of that issue is included here, but that was  
>>actually a significant part of the web site printout they were all sent late  
>>last month "They" = Clinton, Gore, Boxer, Feinstein, Lieberman, Dodd,  
>>Goldin. (I lived for about 35 of my 40 years in Connecticut and now live in  
>>California, hence my choice of Senators to contact.)



>>  
>>>I contacted Dr. Jay Gould, author of The Enemy Within and co-author of  
>>>Deadly Deceit (with Dr. Sternglass). I read Dr. Gould the first sentence of  
>>>the second paragraph of my response to M. P., which appears below (starts  
>>>"The exact nature"). What was Dr. Gould's comment? He added the two words  
>>>"without question":

>>  
>>>\*\*\*\*\* BEGIN EXCERPTED RESPONSE TO M. P. \*\*\*\*\*

>>  
>>>You are right that that argument is shrouded in misinformation. I have, in  
>>>fact, argued quite extensively with friends on the exact wording of various  
>>>versions of this statement, lest it's underlying premise be misrepresented  
>>>by a single word change somewhere.

>>  
>>>The exact nature of the underlying statement is that if you were to divide a  
>>>pound of plutonium into some 5.8 billion particles, and then placed one of  
>>>those particles on a person's lung tissue, that person will surely develop  
>>>lung cancer, without question. It's that deadly. So the only thing "saving  
>>>us" from such a death is the fact that many of the particles will NOT be  
>>>inhaled if a flyby re-entry accident occurs.

>>  
>>>That the 10s or 100s of billions of particles from 72 pounds of plutonium  
>>>will instead nearly all make it to earth and NOT be ingested by other  
>>>animals and then transferred into our bodies, will NOT land on the ocean and  
>>>then be readmitted to the atmosphere (as has been shown to happen) through  
>>>evaporation... Will NOT become part of the food chain (it looks like iron  
>>>to most biological systems, which they need, but it isn't)... There are 5.8  
>>>billion people on this earth. That is far too many to risk giving them each  
>>>a chance at ingesting or inhaling a plutonium particle.

>>  
>>>Furthermore, for every living human there are 100,000 or even a million  
>>>other living animals (or thereabouts). Plutonium is undoubtedly a hazard to  
>>>them too. And sometime next century there will be a different 5 or 10  
>>>billion people on the planet, and they will still have this plutonium in the  
>>>environment. Even NASA admits it can take decades for this stuff to fall to  
>>>Earth -- the first time.

>>  
>>>\*\*\*\*\* END OF EXCERPT OF LETTER TO M. P. \*\*\*\*\*

>>  
>>>That's all the news for the moment. Please keep up the fight! If NASA  
>>>appears to be listening a little, I am absolutely positive it is only  
>>>because people are telling them they must... We are a long way from stopping  
>>>Cassini, but we are well past square one, too.

>>  
>>>Also, THANKS to all who have continued to send me news and views, who have  
>>>linked to the web site, and/or who have signed on to receive this newsletter  
>>>(which doesn't prove what they think, but it does prove that they are  
>>>willing to listen to our views...).

>>  
>>>And thanks just as much to all those who are doing something which we never  
>>>see.

>>  
>>>REMEMBER WE HAVE UNTIL MAY 27TH AT 4:30PM E.D.T. TO ANSWER THE DRAFT SIES!  
>>>ANY COMMENTS ON MY 36-POINT COMMENTARY WOULD BE APPRECIATED SO WE CAN MAKE

>>IN STRONGER BEFORE THE DEADLINE!

>>

>>\*\*\*\*\*

>>

>>Thanks for reading,

>>

>>Sincerely

>>Russell D. Hoffman

>>STOP CASSINI webmaster.

>>

>>URL of the STOP CASSINI table of contents page:

>><http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/cassini.htm>

>>

>>CANCEL CASSINI

>>

>>\*\*\*\*\* SUBSCRIPTION INFO \*\*\*\*\*

>>To subscribe to this newsletter just email me at

>>[rhoffman@animatedsoftware.com](mailto:rhoffman@animatedsoftware.com)

>>with the words:

>>SUBSCRIBE STOP CASSINI NEWSLETTER

>>

>>Please include something else:

>>It can be an indication of where

>>you found our newsletter, or what you

>>read that made you want to subscribe, but

>>you do NOT need to include your name.

>>

>>To unsubscribe email me and say

>>UNSUBSCRIBE STOP CASSINI NEWSLETTER

>>

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>>government order, and then only after

>>exhausting all legal arguments against such

>>disclosure). Subscribing in no way

>>constitutes endorsement of our positions and

>>may indicate opposition!

>>Copyright (c) Russell D. Hoffman.

>><http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/index.htm>

>>May be freely distributed but please include all

>>headers, footers, and contents. Thank you.

>>\*\*\*\*\*

>>

>>\*\*\*\*\*

>>\*\* THE ANIMATED SOFTWARE COMPANY

>>\*\* Russell D. Hoffman, Owner and Chief Programmer

>>\*\* P.O. Box 188006

>>\*\* Carlsbad CA 92009-0801

>>\*\* (800) 551-2726

>>\*\* (760) 720-7261

>>\*\* Fax: (760) 720-7394

>>\*\* Visit the world's most eclectic web site:

>>\*\* <http://www.animatedsoftware.com>

>>\*\*\*\*\*

>>

>-----

>-----

> CANCEL CASSINI !

>-----

>-----

>

>Peace! Rob at

> Rob's Place

> A SITE DEDICATED TO

> SPIRIT, TRUTH, PEACE, JUSTICE, AND FREEDOM

> <http://www.vom.com/rc/home.htm>

>

>WHEN SPIDERS UNITE, THEY CAN TIE DOWN A LION --Ethiopian Proverb

>

>

>From majordomo Tue May 20 10:20:43 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Cc: "'War Resisters International'" <warresisters@gn.apc.org>,  
    "'World Federalist Movement'" <wfm@IGC.APC.ORG>,  
    "'WISE Amsterdam'" <wiseamster@antenna.nl>,  
    "'WOMP'" <womp@IGC.APC.ORG>,  
    "'Future Events News Service'" <world@fens.demon.co.uk>,  
    "'Beale, Albert'" <worldpeace@gn.apc.org>  
Date: Tue, 20 May 1997 16:44:18 -0200  
From: International Peace Bureau <ipb@gn.apc.org>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
Subject: Details Moscow Sept 25-28  
To: "'tmagner@wf.org'" <tmagner@wf.org>  
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc7.igc.org id IAA12179

Dear friends

I attach details of an important conference. Please consider whether you or a colleague can come. Pass the word on please! Thanks.

Colin Archer, IPB Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL PEACE BUREAU

INVITATION TO AN INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE:

Global Security, National Interests - the Role of Civil Society

followed by IPB Triennial Assembly

25-28 SEPTEMBER 1997, MOSCOW

Hosted by the Civic Peace Association

The world still struggles with the aftermath of the Cold War. Superpower tensions may have eased, but as the debate over NATO expansion shows, the potential is there for a revival of militarism and nationalism on all sides. Civil society has a vital role to play in countering these tendencies and in showing the way to a more humane and rational world.

A worldwide network of peace organisations, the IPB is actively planning its end-of-century commemorations. We are working with other peace groups to organise a major event at the Hague in 1999 entitled the Hague Appeal for Peace: Time to Abolish War! We believe that this is the time to present a vision of a world where war is as outdated as the slave trade or cannibalism; and to develop together a strategy for getting there. The conference in Moscow will act as a first preparatory meeting for the Hague events. It will seek to link issues that are contemporary, acute, and urgent with longer-term goals and universal aspirations. Join us for a few days this September. Meet some of the brave individuals who have shaken Russian society in recent years; hear of their struggles and difficulties; and work with activists from many countries to put an end to war and social violence.

LETTER FROM MOSCOW

Dear friends of peace,

We are glad that the International Peace Bureau, in cooperation with the "Civic Peace" Association, is arranging the IPB international conference and Assembly here in Moscow. We shall do our best to make these events successful. This is

the first time in this century that the IPB has decided to convene a conference in Moscow. Better late than never, for quite good reasons. Russia has changed dramatically and so has the world; and of course there are still many important political, economic and social changes taking place today. By participating in the conference you are invited to witness these new developments, to meet with representatives of many new NGOs, and to discuss with your partners the new challenges facing us on the eve of the new millennium.

The hardships we are facing today in Russia may not look like those found elsewhere. But there is much in common in terms of our shared responsibilities. Wasn't it proved by the wars in Bosnia and Chechnya? What lessons do we need to learn from each other to ensure peace, democracy, and human rights for our societies in the coming years? There are many questions and answers to consider. Come and meet the Mothers of Soldiers of Russia, talk to researchers, environmental activists, politicians and simple citizens. This year Moscovites are celebrating the 850th anniversary of their capital city. It is a good opportunity and the right time to be in Moscow and to enjoy its rapidly changing architectural look, its theaters, museums, exhibitions. We shall be glad to provide hospitality and assistance to make your trip both safe and interesting.

On behalf of the Association "Civic Peace" - Professor Tair Tairov

#### Venue

Hotel Izmaylovo (cheap, central location, easy to reach). Plus other venues: City Hall, Parliament, - to be decided. Details will be sent to all those who register in advance.

Languages: English and Russian

#### Main themes

- NATO/OSCE/East-West relations
- The relationship between global security and national interests
- Challenging militarism: the work of NGOs.
- Conflict resolution and cooperation among ethnic/national groups
- Peace and democracy; the Russian context
- Peace education
- Round table/caucuses for women and youth

There will be a special speaker analysing the current situation in Russia. Preliminary approaches have been made to the leaders of various political parties. Speakers will also include Duma members, researchers, activists etc - an international panel.

#### Organising Committee

Civic Peace

Memorial

Committees of Soldiers Mothers of Russia

Regional Centre for Human Rights

International Citizen Diplomacy Committee

Liberal Union 'Youth Solidarity'

Association 'Women and Conversion'

'Military for Democracy' movement

Socio-Ecological Union

'Ethnosphere' centre (Municipality)

Movement 'For a Healthy Russia'

Participation/funding

We are keen to have participation from many countries. We have already had interest from NGOs based in CIS countries, as well as from Russia. Please send in the pre-registration form as soon as possible to allow for official invitations and visas to be processed. We have some financial support from the Moscow City Council, but further contributions are urgently needed.

#### Social/cultural programme

During Sept 1997 the City of Moscow will celebrate its 850th anniversary. We expect there to be many cultural events at the time of the conference, including theatre, shows, and exhibitions.

#### Costs

\*Visa fee: Payable to Russian consulate in your country: approx \$70 - 120 (tourist visas are sometimes cheaper than business/private visit visas). (Less than 14 days ahead: 35% extra!)

\*Hotel: Single \$30; double \$40; halvesuite \$80; suite \$90 a day. Plus breakfast \$6. (So 4 nights = max. \$144).

\*Conference registration fee: \$130 (includes interpretation, 2 lunches, conference papers, organisation costs)

PLUS your travel to and from Moscow. Since this is an unusually large total cost for an IPB conference, we advise participants to begin their personal fundraising immediately.

#### Visas/Invitations

Visitors from most countries require a visa. All who want to take part in the conference must have an invitation from 'Civic Peace' with their letter head and seal. For this we need only to know your first names and last name and country. If you want additional information about costs of hotels etc, you can use the Intourist travel agency -- a tourist package may be cheaper than simply purchasing air tickets. Intourist has offices in most major cities. Intourist Moscow phone: +7-095-292-2547, or 292-1278, or 292-3786. Fax: 292-2547, or 292-2365.

For further information, contact: International Peace Bureau, 41 rue de Zürich, 1201 Geneva Switzerland. Tel: +41-22-731-6429, Fax: +41-22-738-9419, email: ipb@gn.apc.org or: Margarita Lobecheva, Civic Peace, Moskva 103050, Degtiarny per, 15 str. Tel: +7-095-299-6342 or 299-0563. Email: civicpeace@glasnet.ru

#### IPB Conference Sept 1997 - Draft Programme

Global Security, National Interests - the Role of Civil Society

##### Sept. 25, Thursday

10.00 Welcome:

IPB President Maj-Britt Theorin

Mayor of Moscow Yuri Luzhkov

Deputies of State Duma

Moscow City Duma deputy

Chair of Civic Peace Association, Tair Tairov

10.45 Plenary: The future of global security and East-West relations: the NATO/OSCE debate

12.30 Plenary: The work of NGOs: against militarism, and for peaceful conflict resolution and cooperation among ethnic/national groups

13.45 Lunch

16.00 Panel discussion:

Democracy in Russia and the shape of European security at the edge of the 21st century

Co-convenors: President of Association 'Women and Conversion' Eleonora Ivanova; and deputy chair of Russian Peace Committee Oleg Pavlov

17.30 Workshops (session 1)

19.00 Close

##### Sept. 26, Friday

9.15 Parallel sessions (1)

Women's Forum  
Youth for Peace in 21st Century  
"Ethnosphere"  
11.30 Parallel sessions (2)  
13.30 Lunch  
15.30 Workshops (session 2)  
17.45 Summing up  
18.00 Closure of the Conference

Sept 27, Saturday

IPB Assembly and Council

The IPB Assembly is the triennial world-wide meeting of the IPB's peace "family". We hope for as many participants as possible from our 159 member organisations scattered around the globe. Observers are also most welcome. At this meeting we will make plans for our programme of work

IPB Conference: Global Security, National Interests - Role of Civic Society

Sept 25-26, 1997

Please type or use BLOCK LETTERS

Family name:

Personal name:

Citizenship:

Passport #:

Organization:

Address:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

Arrival date/time in Moscow:

Air line and flight #:

Name of hotel you wish to stay at (if you wish Civic Peace to book for you):

Room: single / double

Departure date/time:

Air line and flight #:

Other details:

Please return as early as possible to:

(1) Civic Peace, Degtiarny per. 15 str, Moskva 103050. Fax: +7-095-299-0563. Email: civicpeace@glasnet.ru

AND to:

(2) International Peace Bureau, 41 rue de Zürich, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland. Fax: +41-22-738-9419, email:

ipb@gn.apc.org

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Newscope

A Newsletter for United Methodist Leaders

Vol. 25, No. 21/May 23, 1997

Concerns of Older Adults Addressed by New Committee

The General Conference-authorized UM Committee on Older Adult Ministries  
addressed a number of concerns of older adults at its May 9-10 organizing  
meeting in Nashville.

Dean Pulliam, president of the UM Association of Health and Welfare  
Ministries, told the 25-member group that managed care is negatively affecting  
older adult choices in health-care services, their providers, and their  
quality of life. He said the committee now has an opportunity to provide  
guidance and information on how to effectively respond to the implementation  
of managed care.

Marvin Cropsey, editor of Mature Years, said the committee should guard  
against the "ghettoization" of older adults since "isolation is one of the  
things older adults fear the most." Mature Years is a publication of the UM  
Publishing House that addresses the spiritual and social issues of older  
adults. Cropsey said older adults today are experiencing a variety of losses  
-- employment, the death of a spouse, the relocation of friends, or divorce --  
which combine to build a sense of isolation.

When seniors enter the "older-adult ghetto" either because of choice or  
because some circumstance forced them there, they have lost major  
socialization that has always been important to them. "That ghetto is as  
suffocating to them as any enclosure ever is," he said. -- UM News Service

Role of Clergy in Geriatric Care is Increasingly Important

Within three short years, 50% of members of mainline churches will be over 60 years of age and experts estimate that up to 30% of these seniors will have emotional problems.

A recent survey found that persons over 65 are more likely to seek help from their pastor than from a mental-health specialist, but 70% of seminary graduates receive no training in gerontology, according to a 1997 handbook for pastors and religious caregivers.

Writing in *Counseling Troubled Older Adults* (Abingdon, 1997) Harold G. Koenig and Andrew J. Weaver say that the "single most important factor in increasing pastoral counseling effectiveness with seniors is training in diagnostic skills." The authors offer 29 case studies designed to help clergy increase these skills.

Noting that care for the aged is the responsibility of the entire congregation, the authors also cite particular skills every clergyperson should have: 1) knowledge of the most common mental health disorders that occur in later life; 2) information about mental-health and social-service resources; 3) a referral network of health professionals; 4) the ability to counsel older adults and their families when complex problems arise; 5) a willingness to maintain strict confidentiality; and 6) opportunities for continuing education.

Koenig is a professor of psychiatry at Duke Medical Center and Weaver is a clergymember of the California-Nevada Conference and a clinical psychologist at Hawaii State Hospital.

### Genetic Science Task Force Seeks Ban on Cloning of Humans

Following the cloning of a sheep, a reconvened UM Genetic Science Task Force urged the U.S. Bioethics Advisory Commission to call for a ban on research related to the possible cloning of human beings. <sup>20</sup>The General Board of Church and Society had earlier adopted a resolution against human cloning (Newscope, March 14).

At the initial May 8-9 meeting in Washington, D.C., the reassembled task force agreed that if human beings are ever cloned, they would have the same value as other human beings and persons must not discriminate against them. The task force remains open to the contributions that animal and tissue cloning may offer to medicine, agriculture, and other scientific areas.

The 11-member group, which had adjourned five years earlier, also called for a ban on therapeutic and medical procedures that generate waste embryos. <sup>20</sup>However, this issue, which touches on some in-vitro-fertilization methods currently in use to help couples conceive, will probably be considered again at future meetings.

The task force is expected to update or rewrite its original report, which provided the basis for the statement: "New Developments in Genetic Science" found in the 1996 Book of Resolutions (pages 331-343). That proposed

statement will go the 2000 General Conference.

A \$20,000 grant from the World Service Contingency Fund for the task force's work this quadrennium was awarded by the General Council on Ministries in April.

Members of the committee are: Bishop Susan M. Morrison (Albany), convener; Cheryl Cook, Harrisburg, Pa.; James E. W. Crosse, Columbus, Ga.; Dale Fooshee, Topeka, Kan.; Robert Fujimura, Miami; Marion Johnson-Thompson, Research Triangle Park, N.C.; E. Virginia Lapham, Washington, D.C.; Rebekah L. Miles, Fort Worth; J. Robert Nelson, Houston; Frank Seydel, Washington, D.C.; and David Trickett, Washington, D.C. -- UM News Service

### Eight Iliff Students Arrested, Four Begin Hunger Strike

Eight Iliff School of Theology students were arrested for trespassing May 14. Four students continued that protest with a "fasting and prayer" strike, receiving only vitamins, water, and twice-daily Communion.

The students say they are calling for the reinstatement of Paula Nesbitt, an Iliff faculty member, and asking the UM school to hire "an academically qualified and experienced administrator of color who has the confidence of the students." Chris Mokgadi, a M.Div. candidate, says the students are protesting the "institutional abuse of power."

The protest began May 14 at 7:30 a.m. That evening, Iliff President Donald E. Messer joined the students in the chapel for prayer and to discuss their demands. After 10 p.m., the director of business affairs Jim McGillivray tried to persuade the five women and three men to leave as the hall closes at that hour.

The students declined requests to leave, and University of Denver security personnel were called to the building. When the students still refused to depart, Denver police were summoned. The students were arrested shortly after 11 p.m., and they entered a plea of not guilty. They have requested a jury trial and a trial date is pending.

On May 16, four small tents were erected by Iliff students on the seminary lawn. After Iliff administrators issued a release saying they had granted permission for protesting students to use the chapel, but they had not granted permission to camp out on the Iliff campus, the students moved the evening of May 19 to a Friends meeting house two blocks away.

Amy Wake, a third year M.Div. candidate and spokesperson for the striking students, said 50 students and 7 faculty are supporting the fasting students.  
-- Kurt Gwartney and Sue Calvin

Short Takes

When and how during annual conference do you ask a bishop for a ruling on the law? Judicial Council offers these guidelines: 1) moot and hypothetical questions shall not be decided; 2) a bishop does not have the authority to make substantive rulings on judicial or administrative matters; 3) only a conference member may request a ruling on a question of law and must do so in writing; 4) questions of law must be germane to conference business or discussion upon which action is taken; 5) the exact statement of the questions and the bishop's ruling on each must be entered into the conference journal and forwarded to the Judicial Council for review; and 6) the bishop shall rule on properly submitted questions of law during regular business of a session.  
-- UM News Service

Methodist and Orthodox officials report that discussions going on for 20 years have moved from a "preparatory" to an official phase. In a May 10 communique, issued after a three-day meeting in Istanbul, Turkey, participants said, "On the threshold of the third millennium, Orthodox and Methodists seek not only to enjoy sisterly relations between themselves but also to bear joint witness to the Gospel before the world." World Methodist Council (WMC) first expressed interest in dialogue with the Orthodox churches in 1976, and conveyed that interest to the Orthodox ecumenical patriarch in Constantinople in 1977. "This initiative is more important today than 20 years ago," said WMC executive Joe Hale, "because of our presence in Russia and the former Soviet Union." There Methodists "are working alongside long established Orthodox churches." -- UM News Service

Aldersgate Renewal Ministries (ARM) (formerly known as UM Renewal Services Fellowship) will hold its 19th conference on the Holy Spirit, July 23-27 in Dayton, Ohio. For information, call ARM 615-851-9192. ARM should be listed in the 1997 UM Directory and Index of Resources under "Affiliated Groups," rather than "Caucuses." ARM is affiliated with the General Board of Discipleship through the Upper Room. Entries for "Books" and "Subscriptions" that follow the group's name in the index should be deleted as these items relate to the Upper Room.

An Oklahoma City clergywoman has decided to leave the UMC to become a United Church of Christ pastor rather than deny a same-gender couple a ceremony of holy union. Kathy McCallie, former pastor of Epworth UMC, resigned from the UM ministry after being asked to stop performing same-sex marriages. She has begun a new "Church of the Open Arms," where, she says, she will continue her ministry to homosexuals. District Superintendent Douglas McPherson said Epworth UMC will continue as a reconciling congregation. -- Oklahoma Gazette

Belonging to the Reconciling Congregations Program (RCP) does not necessarily mean working for the ordination of gays nor advocating the use of covenant services for same-gender couples, according to Mark Bowman, RCP coordinator.

An incorrect web page (not posted by RCP) reports that work for the full inclusion of homosexual persons "includes rights to ordination and to covenant services for same-gender couples." Bowman told Newscope that some RCP groups might work for these rights, but others might not support these efforts. "We are not a top-down organization with a list of what groups must do," said Bowman. He noted that the Judicial Council ruled last October (Decision 794) that a decision to become a reconciling conference does not violate any provision of the Discipline. Bowman reiterated that "the only common bond among `reconciling' communities is the public declaration that all persons, regardless of sexual orientation, are welcome to participate fully in the life of the church."

Three UM-related Colleges are among America's 100 most-wired and user-friendly colleges according to Yahoo!, an Internet search engine: American University, Washington, ranked 47th, Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., ranked 90th, and Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., ranked 100th.

The UM Special Program on Substance Abuse and Related Violence will help sponsor a June 12-16 meeting of 100 gang leaders in Washington, D.C.

Africa University's men's and women's basketball teams are champions in their first season of play in Manicaland. The teams were coached by freshman player-coach Belindo Manhica. Last March, a basketball court and a tennis court were built with a grant from Myer's Park UMC, Charlotte, N.C. The teams now play for the national championship, July 5-7 in Harare.

Black clergywomen are invited to meet Aug. 4-8 in Atlanta. For registration information, call 330-535-3752 or 616-459-4503.

A new statement affirming the worth of all people has been forwarded to the General Assembly of the National Council of Churches (NCC). The statement, proposed by a committee on disabilities, was approved by denominational delegates who govern the NCC National Ministries Unit, meeting May 13-14 in New York. The group also: 1) continued work on a paper supporting public schooling; 2) encouraged churches to use recycled, reclaimed, or tree-free paper that is dioxin-free with a non-chlorine bleach whenever possible" and to use both sides of the page for all duplicating; and 3) called for the creation of a health-care policy task force to show the devastating impact of health-care reform and welfare reform on low-income and immigrant people.

Church World Service, the relief arm of the National Council of Churches, joined other groups urging President Clinton to sign the international "Ottawa

Treaty" banning anti-personnel mines. In a May 16 demonstration, the groups piled old shoes across the street from the White House to illustrate the fact that 26,000 lose their lives or limbs each year to land mines. The UN estimates there are 110 million planted landmines in 68 different countries, with another 100 million stockpiled.

The May/June issue of the Iowa Conference newspaper carries letters encouraging the conference to become a "Transforming Conference" and a plea to become a "Reconciling Conference." A third letter professes to speak for the "moderate majority." 20Charles D. Gilbert suggests it is unwise for a local church to become either a confessing, a transforming, or a confessing congregation as the next pastor to serve any of those churches would have to be a supporter of the group with which the church is affiliated. "Some persons will conclude that moderation is a non-stance," says Gilbert. "The fact remains that it is because of the great tolerance of the moderate majority that the voices from the right and left seem so incessant." -- UM Life

#### Positions Available

Executive director, South Central Jurisdiction. Contact Search Committee, 5646 Milton St., Suite. 240, Dallas, TX 75206 (214-692-9081).....Executive director of a UM Women-sponsored transitional housing for women and children. Contact P.O. Box 27411, Baltimore, MD 21285.....Associate council director of camping and youth. Contact Tom G. Butcher, Desert Southwest Conference, 1550 East Meadowbrook, Suite 200, Phoenix, AZ 85014-4040 (602-266-6956).....Director of ministries to families with children. Contact Guy Whitney, First UMC, 304 N. Main St., Searcy, AR 72143 (501-268-5896).

#### Personalia

Dean M. Kelley, 70, former executive with the National Council of Churches (1960-90), author, and a retired clergy member of New York Conference, died May 11 in West Swanzey, N.H., following a 15-month battle against cancer.....George W. Bashore (Pittsburgh) is president-elect of the Council of Bishops. 20He assumes office May 1, 1998.....Kenneth Lutgen Jr., 50, deputy general secretary of the UM Committee on Relief, will be appointed pastor of Webster Hills UMC in St. Louis..... Phyllis O. Bonanno, 54, corporate vice president for international trade at Warnaco, Inc., Wash., has been named president of UM-related Columbia (S.C.) College.....Former President Jimmy Carter issued a statement after the death of Bishop William R. Cannon: "He was one of my personal heroes...We are proud to be among those whose lives he touched."....Celeste Wray, a member of St. John's UMC, Memphis, Tenn., who visited prison inmates three times a week, is the recipient of the 1997 U.S. Volunteer-of-the-Year Award. The award was presented in Washington, D.C., by U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno.....Winslow Wilson, retired Wisconsin Conference Council staffer and former superintendent, died May 17.....Byron L. White, director of civic youth-serving agencies/scouting for the Commission on

UM Men, will be appointed pastor of Columbiana (Ala.) UMC.

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Date: Tue, 20 May 1997 16:10:46 -0400
From: Kathryn Schultz <kschultz@mail.cdi.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: Re: Letter about NATO expansion
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: kschultz@mail.cdi.org

>>From: Timothy Bruening <tsbrueni@wheel.dcn.davis.ca.us>
>>Subject: Letter about NATO expansion
>>I believe that START II (recently ratified by the U.S. Senate), which would
>>reduce the U.S. and Russia to between 3,000 and 3,500 warheads each, is a
>>step towards ridding the world of nuclear weapons, which I believe are an
>>intolerable threat to world civilization.

I'm glad that you chose to write about nukes and NATO, but please, please,
please be very careful when using numbers. The 3,000-3,500 numbers do
not refer to total stockpiles, but rather to deployed strategic
nuclear weapons. The United States and Russia will still have about 10,000
nuclear warheads each post START II!

=====
Kathryn R. Schultz
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From: Ross Wilcock <rwilcock@execulink.com>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: FW: Cassini Space Probe FYI
To: "Abolition Caucus List (E-mail)" <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>

Forwarded as received by:
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Excerpt from the article "Risking the World" by Karl Grossman, Professor of American Studies/SUNY:

"Despite enormous danger, huge expense, and a clear alternative-solar powerthe US government is pushing ahead with the deployment of nuclear technology in space. In October 1997, NASA plans to launch the Cassini probe to Saturn. Carrying 72.3 pounds of plutonium-238 fuelthe largest amount of plutonium ever used in space, the probe will sit atop a Lockheed Martin-built Titan IV rocket. This same kind of rocket has undergone a series of mishaps including a 1993 explosion in California soon after takeoff which destroyed a \$1 billion spy satellite system and sent its fragments falling into the Pacific Ocean.

Space News, the space industry trade newspaper, reported that "the high risk and cost of the Cassini mission to Saturn troubled NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin so much that he would cancel the program if it were not so important to planetary science."

But it is not science alone that is driving the project or causing scientists, politicians, and the military to discount the risks. NASA Chief Scientist Frances Cordova acknowledges that the Titan IV "does not have a 100 percent success rate" and admits that using it for

Cassini "is truly putting all your eggs in one basket, your 18 instruments on one firecracker." She says, "We can't fail with that mission. It would be very, very, damaging for the agency."

To say nothing of the Earth and the life on it if something goes wrong. Plutonium has long been described by scientists as the most toxic substance known. It is "so toxic," says Dr. Helen Caldicott, founder of Physicians for Social Responsibility, "that less than one millionth of a gram is a carcinogenic dose. One pound, if uniformly distributed, could hypothetically induce lung cancer in every person on Earth."

In addition to the specter of radioactivity spread by an accident on launch, another, potentially more lethal, scenario is causing concern. Because Cassini does not have the propulsion power to get directly from Earth to Saturn, NASA plans a "slingshot maneuver" in which the probe will circle Venus twice and hurtle back at Earth. It will then buzz the Earth in August 1999 at 42,300 miles per hour just 312 miles above the surface. After whipping around Earth and using its gravity, Cassini would then have the velocity, says NASA, to reach Saturn. But during that Earth fly-by, if Cassini comes in too close, it could burn up in the 75 mile-high atmosphere and disperse plutonium across the planet.

Dr. Michio Kaku, professor of nuclear physics at the City University of New York, explains the catastrophic consequence of such a fly-by accident:

If there is a small misfire [of Cassini's] rocket system, it will mean that [it] will penetrate into the Earth's atmosphere and the sheer friction will begin to wipe out the heat shield and it will, like a meteor, flame into the Earth's atmosphere ... This thing, coming into the Earth's atmosphere, will vaporize, release the payload and then particles of plutonium dioxide will begin to rain down on populated areas, if that is where the system is going to be hitting. [Pulverized plutonium dust] will rain down on people's hair, people's clothing, get into people's bodies. And because it is not water soluble, there is a very good chance that it could be inhaled and stay within the body causing cancer over a number of decades. Indeed, NASA says in its First Environmental Impact Statement for the Cassini Mission, that if an "inadvertent reentry occurred" during the fly-by, approximately five billion of the seven to eight billion people on Earth, "could receive 99 percent or more of the radiation exposure."

(...)

Starting in 1961, General Electric's RTGs were put into use for space satellites until a 1964 accident in which a SNAP-9A (Systems for Nuclear Auxiliary Power) fell to earth burning up in the atmosphere. According to a 1989 report by European nuclear agencies, the satellites

2.1 pounds of plutonium-238 "vaporized" and "dispersed widely." After conducting a worldwide sampling, scientists found "SNAP-9A debris to be present at all continents and all latitudes." Dr. John Gofman, professor emeritus of medical physics at the University of California at Berkeley, an M.D. and Ph.D. and a codiscoverer of isotopes of plutonium and uranium as a member of the Manhattan Project, has long

attributed an increased rate of lung cancer to the SNAP-9A incident."

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Date: Tue, 20 May 1997 14:00:15 -0700 (PDT)
From: Peace Action - National Office <panukes@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: Congressional Briefing on US poll
To: abolition-caucus palist@igc.org

Report on the Congressional Briefing on the Abolition 2000 poll,
Friday May 16, Capitol Building, Washington, DC.

from Karina Wood, Peace Action Education Fund

Peace Action Education Fund and Global Resource Action Center for
the Environment hosted this briefing for members of Congress and
their staffs, sponsored by Rep. Elizabeth Furse and Sen. Tom
Harkin.

This event went really well. Pollster Celinda Lake and Admiral
Carroll from the Center for Defense Information gave great
presentations, followed by a lively speech from Rep. Elizabeth
Furse on the urgent need to cut the nuclear weapons budget, and a
lot of interesting Q & A from the audience.

It was disappointing that a week of intensive promotion on the Hill
for this event yielded an attendance of only 5 staffers, plus Rep.
Furse, and staff from Furse's and Harkin's offices. (About 25
people attended altogether). It's so hard to get people on the Hill
to come to briefings! Especially on nuclear weapons and
disarmament. A number of staff who were interested had other
commitments that afternoon.

However, some influential offices were represented at the briefing,
and staffers asked insightful and probing questions about public
opinion on nuclear weapons and abolition, and discussed how we can
get these views represented in Washington.

Thanks to all of you who urged your Reps and Senators to attend
this briefing.

If the attending staff listed below work for your Rep or Senators,
please follow up: thank them for attending the briefing, and ask
them what they are doing to cut the nuclear weapons budget and
promote nuclear abolition. Reps should be asked to sign the
McKinney-Lewis letter to the President calling for the cancelation
of subcritical tests (letter should be ready for circulation this
week), and the Owens letter calling upon the President to initiate
negotiations leading to a nuclear weapons convention. Senators
should be asked to write a letter to the President urging the
cancelation of the subcritical tests.

Brian Moran, Senator Bumpers

Randy Rydell, Senator Glenn

Todd Stein, Rep. Tom Allen
Libbie Ward, Rep. Debbie Stabenow
Carl LeVan, Rep. John Conyers

Thank you!

We also need to get more media coverage on the poll. Mary McGrory mentioned the poll results in her Washington Post column last month. Have your local journalists seen the poll results? Have you written a letter to the editor or an op-ed publicizing the poll? Local radio talk shows love polls, too!

Contact me if you need more information on the poll, or need help putting a media piece together.

To: abolition-caucus
From: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Communication to President Clinton
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Abolitionists:

I have just transmitted to President Clinton the first of what I intend to be monthly communications, reminding him of the months in office he has remaining to set the course for the global elimination weapons. I offer some suggestions for steps in the weeks and months ahead. A copy of my communication is attached.

I urge you to send your own messages to President Clinton.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace with Justice

Fax message sent to President Clinton:

To: President William J. Clinton

Through: Mr. Samuel R. Berger

Fax: 202 456-2883 No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

Dear Mr. President:

As of today, you have 44 months remaining in office to set the course for the global elimination of nuclear weapons. This is a goal you have mentioned a number of times. You have three years and eight months to lead us to the land of new promise, postulated in your second inaugural address, where "our children will sleep free from the threat of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons."

We would like to offer suggestions for a number of steps that should be taken in the immediate weeks and months ahead to move toward the goal of nuclear weapons abolition.

1. Nuclear Testing

Your administration successfully brought to conclusion many years of negotiation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. We hope that within the next month you will submit it to the U.S. Senate for ratification and then mount a vigorous campaign for Senate approval, as you did for the Chemical Weapons Convention. Because most major religious denominations have long supported a comprehensive test ban, I am certain there will be a wide outpouring of support from the U.S. religious community, including heavy concentration upon senators who might be considered swing votes on ratification. We look forward to working with the White House for CTBT ratification.

At the same we are serious disturbed by what is unfolding with the so-called "stockpile stewardship management" program. It seems to us that such endeavors as the "subcritical tests" planned for Nevada and the construction of the national ignition facility in California go to the extreme edge of what is allowable under CTBT. This sends a message to the rest of the world that the United States intends to keep improving its nuclear arsenal forever rather than moving toward global elimination of nuclear weapons. This undermines support for the CTBT and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It is also a grievous waste of resources that could be better sent elsewhere. For instance, putting more funds into the Nunn-Lugar program would be a far better investment.

2. Strategic Disarmament

We are pleased that at your meeting with President Yeltsin in Helsinki you worked out a framework for START III. This is step in the right direction. However, we believe that the goal of 2,000 to 2,500 strategic warheads remaining after 2007 is far too modest. Neither side needs these weapons except to deter similar weapons from the other side. A much more sensible goal should be 500 or less on each side in START III. This would set the stage for a multilateral treaty involving the other nuclear weapons states to eliminate remaining nuclear weapons.

We also believe that much more attention should be given to dismantlement of all nuclear warheads that are taken out of service by START and other agreements.

3. Nuclear Weapons Convention

It is time for the United States to take seriously its commitment under Article VI of the NPT to complete nuclear disarmament. Of the three threats to children you mentioned at your second inaugural, we now have global treaties dealing with chemical and biological weapons (although the latter needs strengthening). This should be rounded out by negotiating a Nuclear Weapons Convention comparable to the Chemical Weapons Convention. Unfortunately the United States has been unwilling to consider this approach.

We urge you to establish a working group within your administration to study options and produce a working document for a Nuclear Weapons Convention. A worthy point of departure is a "Model Nuclear Weapons Convention" developed under the auspices of the Lawyer's Committee on Nuclear Policy. Because this is matter of deep public concern, we suggest a series of public hearings on this matter, conducted a special commission of citizen representatives.

Furthermore, when the Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee reconvenes in April 1998 in Geneva, we hope that the United States will offer positive proposals for a time-bound schedule for global elimination of nuclear weapons.

4. Public Support

A recent poll conducted by Lake Sosin Snell & Associates revealed that 84 percent of the respondents said they would feel safer knowing that no country, including the United States, had nuclear weapons. Sixty-eight percent strongly agreed that the U.S. should negotiate an agreement to eliminate nuclear weapons, and another 19 percent somewhat agreed.

We hope that you use your remaining 44 months in office to establish an irreversible commitment for the elimination of all nuclear weapons from Earth.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Return-Path: <jburroughs>
Date: Tue, 20 May 1997 20:13:01 -0700 (PDT)
From: John Burroughs <jburroughs@igc.apc.org>
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Re: Communication to President Clinton
Cc: jburroughs@igc.org, wslf@igc.org

That's an excellent letter you've written. Can I suggest a couple of points that could go in future letters, statements, etc.? One is that I believe we must emphasize the Canberra Commission measures, because they lower the risk soon and delegitimize the weapons and set the stage for other steps. Yet they've dropped out of sign-on letters etc. though they were referred to in letters before the Helsinki Summit. The measures of course are no first se commitments, de-alerting, separation of warheads from delivery systems, withdrawal of non-strategic weapons. These were measures the C.C. said could be implemented in 1997.

The second point is minor. Your reference to the 1998 NPT PrepCom is good, but the Conference on Disarmament is where the P-5 are currently blocking (I should say P-4) formation of an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament within a timebound framework. Some UK activists have expressed the hope that the UK's position could change with the new government, but I have heard nothing about this as yet.

Again regarding the C.C. measures, there's a thoughtful discussion of "deep cuts" by Frank von Hippel in the recent Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, I think March, which also discusses other items like de-alerting. Regards- John Burroughs

>From majordomo Wed May 21 01:54:11 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Wed, 21 May 1997 00:15:38 GMT
From: acronym@gn.apc.org (Rebecca Johnson)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: NPT PrepCom roundup
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: acronym@gn.apc.org

Dear all,
there seem to have been glitches since I'm now hearing that some of you didn't receive my final NPT Update (#7), which I sent out on the Sunday after the PrepCom closed. In that case I'd prefer to send you my full analysis, written two weeks after, which appears in hard copy in Disarmament Diplomacy # 14, (but because we haven't got the website up and running, you can't get it down easily). As it is rather long and ab-cauc doesn't like long messages, I'm sending it in three parts, so if you don't want to bother with it, please delete the next three NPT messages from me.
all the best,
rebecca

(ps Jackie, I'm looking for the German statement and will fax to you asap if it turns up.)

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>From majordomo Wed May 21 02:04:16 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Wed, 21 May 1997 00:15:40 GMT
From: acronym@gn.apc.org (Rebecca Johnson)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: NPT Part1
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: acronym@gn.apc.org

Disarmament Diplomacy 14

Reviewing the NPT: the 1997 PrepCom

>From April 7 to 18, 148 States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) met in New York for the first session of the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) for the 2000 Review Conference. This was the first meeting under the strengthened review process established in May 1995, which required that PrepComs be held in each of three years leading up to the five-yearly Review Conferences. The purpose of the PrepComs was 'to consider principles, objectives and ways in order to promote the full implementation of the Treaty, as well as its universality, and to make recommendations thereon to the Review Conference.' The Review Conferences 'should look forward as well as back...evaluate...and identify the areas in which, and the means through which, further progress should be sought in the future.' By implication, the PrepComs have a similar brief, since they were charged with making recommendations, including recommendations for subsidiary bodies to be established. This article reports on the 1997 PrepCom and analyses its effectiveness in laying the groundwork for strengthening the Non-Proliferation regime.

GETTING STARTED

The PrepCom got underway after late challenges by some New York-based non-aligned members of the NPT. Some members of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) had refused to endorse the western states' nominee for Chair, unless they received assurances that they would have the right to nominate the President for the 2000 Review Conference. After agreement that a representative of the Eastern European group of states would chair the second PrepCom and the non-aligned group would propose Chairs for the third PrepCom and the Review Conference in 2000, the NAM delegates withdrew their objections to the Western group's nominee as Chair for this first PrepCom. Although non-aligned delegations had also wanted to chair the fourth PrepCom, if one were held, this was not discussed and may have dropped by the wayside. Ambassador Pasi Patokallio of Finland, who had been put forward late last year, was duly elected.

The opening was also delayed by problems over Yugoslavia and North Korea. The Belgrade Government had signalled that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wanted to take over the empty 'Yugoslavia' seat. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia objected. They argued that just as they had had to go through a formal process of acceding to the NPT in their own right, so should the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). This dispute over Belgrade's assumption that it should now be

accepted as the successor to the former Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia's treaty and forum membership is being fought out in several fora. In the end, the problem was 'solved' by postponing it for later consideration, aided by the 'no show' of any representative of Belgrade at the PrepCom.

North Korea had also reportedly applied to be an observer at the PrepCom, having given notice of withdrawal from the Treaty three years ago, although the Framework Agreement with the United States prevented it from carrying out the threat. The United States and others refused to accept the DPRK as an observer, arguing that it was still an NPT State Party and could only attend as that. (North Korea attended the 1995 Review and Extension Conference, although it absented itself from the final decisions.) This too was part of a larger challenge and so was temporarily dealt with by the diplomatic absence of any North Korean diplomats from the PrepCom. Unless resolved meanwhile, these membership problems could come up again to delay future PrepComs or the Review Conference.

Once underway, the PrepCom devoted one day to a general debate and exchange of views. Instead of breaking into three committees, the PrepCom continued in closed plenary to discuss three 'clusters' of issues, using the Main Committee precedent for allocation of subjects as nuclear disarmament, safeguards or 'peaceful' uses of nuclear energy. During the general debate, a few countries, notably Canada, New Zealand and South Africa, had made proposals for how the PrepComs should be structured and what the outcome of the process should be. Early on, Patokallio implemented a proposal by South Africa that the Chair could facilitate decision-making by working with a smaller, representative group of states, akin to the President's group set up by the 1995 Review Conference President, Jayantha Dhanapala. This proved to be the linchpin of the PrepCom, meeting before or after the plenaries in tightly closed sessions. The membership was kept secret, but it appeared that the group involved all or most of the following: the five nuclear weapon states (NWS); Algeria, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Finland (Chair), Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, Tanzania, Ukraine. Although their discussions concerned specifics of recommendations, reports and proposals, the real debate was over the future powers of the review process. In particular, South Africa, Canada and others pushed for it to have a substantive role against the resistance of the nuclear weapons states, which took a 'mimimalist' approach.

The central questions addressed by the Chair's group included:

- * What kind of report the PrepCom would issue;
- * Whether, how and what recommendations would be transmitted to subsequent PrepComs and the Review Conference;
- * The role and structure of the Chair's summary, particularly whether it should be treated as the Chair's own views of the main themes and discussions or negotiated in order to gain consensus.

Underlying these questions lurked others, particularly:

- * the role of the Principles and Objectives, and whether and how to update or renew them in some form at subsequent Review Conferences;
- * what precedents could be set for ways, means, mechanisms and subsidiary bodies for addressing, prioritising or ensuring further work or progress on specific issues.

In the plenaries, the non-aligned states were represented by a general, joint statement. Apart from that, debate on the clusters was dominated by western group states, which also put in the majority of proposals. The Chair's group discussions were reportedly more balanced and less formal. A late intervention from Iran's Ambassador Sirous Nasseri, who challenged the procedures which were developing, forced some states' assumptions into the open. Britain's Ambassador Sir Michael Weston put forward a narrow view, with little or no role for concrete recommendations. Weston's interpretation was shared by the other nuclear powers but not by non-nuclear members of the western group. As the non-nuclear-weapon states united in a furious response, the dynamic shifted to reveal the nuclear and non-nuclear countries on opposite sides, regardless of their other regional or political alliances.

By the middle of the second week, it emerged that a report in three parts was being considered. The first part was to be a technical and descriptive summary of the PrepCom meeting, covering participants, papers, and procedural agreements. After strong pressure from South Africa and Egypt, backed by the non-aligned states, it was decided that this report would contain a section on recommendations to the next session of the PrepCom. The draft of this section comprised two paragraphs. The first noted the Chair's paper, which emerged from the consultations, and was annexed to the report, as 'the basis for further work on draft recommendations to the Review Conference'. The second paragraph recommended that time be additionally allocated at the next PrepCom to discussing security assurances (proposed by South Africa, backed by the NAM), the resolution on the Middle East (Egypt on behalf of the Arab states, with NAM support), and the fissile materials ban (Canada and Germany, backed by the western states).

The Chair's working paper, which was annexed to the report, had started out as the Chair's view of the main themes discussed during the PrepCom. Although consensus from the whole PrepCom was not sought, the language and themes of the paper were negotiated during the Consultations, so that the final version was a compromise text, representing what one delegation called 'the highest common factor of agreement' that existed among the states parties at the time. It was decided that a compilation of all the proposals formally submitted to the PrepCom would be attached as a further annex. South Africa had originally suggested this as 'supported and unsupported proposals'. Others preferred not to weight them in this way, but wanted the state which originated each proposal to be identified. The idea was that compiling the proposals would not require consensus, but could be a useful means of indicating to future PrepComs what had been put forward or prioritised by certain countries, without prejudging or recommending future action.

On the last day of the Conference, when it appeared that the US and Egypt had ironed out the wording of the recommendation on the Middle East resolution (although Washington was still reluctant to see this prioritised), Mexico raised a series of objections. As the day wore on, and Mexico held out against any compromise, it looked as if the PrepCom might close without adopting any report at all. Concerned that nuclear disarmament had not been specifically prioritised, Mexico sought two substantive amendments to the report. Firstly, it wanted the Chair's paper

to be downgraded to an 'unofficial' paper, saying that it should not be treated as the basis for further work, but only as one among a number of documents which could be taken into account in the future. Patokallio objected that his paper was the product of considerable consultation with states parties and could not be described as either unofficial or informal. Late into Friday night, after the interpreters had long gone, the PrepCom accepted a modified version of Mexico's amendment, referring to the Chair's 'working paper'.

Mexico's second demand was that nuclear disarmament should be added as a fourth issue for allocation of time at the second session. In vain, South Africa, Egypt and others pointed out that nuclear disarmament was one of the three main clusters, with considerable time already provided. They argued that the reasons for demanding the specific recommendations on security assurances, the Middle East resolution and fissban were that these had been identified as important in 1995, but were neglected in the cluster debates because they did not fit directly into the three main clusters based on the 1968 Treaty articles. Moreover, these issues had particular characteristics and could potentially benefit from practical consideration and perhaps even negotiations under the auspices of the NPT review process. The nuclear weapon states had opposed making recommendations on further work and the United States had particularly objected to singling out security assurances and the Middle East. After the confrontation with non-nuclear-weapon states early in the second week of the PrepCom, the nuclear powers had backed down and, making a virtue of defeat, had supported adding the fissban as a third item. Britain had then pushed for safeguards as well, but withdrew when it was pointed out that as safeguards was one of the main clusters, it did not fit in this section. For many of the non-nuclear-weapon states, the point was not so much about the merits of further work on these three particular issues as such, but rather the importance of establishing a precedent for making recommendations on priorities for further work.

Though they had sympathy with Mexico's desire to prioritise nuclear disarmament, they did not support its tactic, which they feared would lose them the precedent of making recommendations for further PrepComs. Some felt that Mexico had misunderstood the purpose of getting these recommendations into the PrepCom report, and that it had not thought through the distinction between the recommendations, debate on the clusters and proposals. However, the deadlock was not easy to break. To persuade Mexico not to veto the PrepCom report altogether, South Africa and Egypt had finally to accept the deletion of the recommendations, in return for a formal 'stand alone' statement from the Chair. Utilising the exact language of the deleted paragraph, Patokallio read into the record: "It is understood that within the existing agenda and in accordance with the methods of work adopted at the first session, the Committee also recommended that time should be allocated at the second session for the discussion on and the consideration of any proposals on the following subject areas, without prejudice to the importance of other issues:

- security assurances for parties to the NPT
- the resolution on the Middle East
- the provisions in paragraph 4 (b) of the Principles and Objectives on a nondiscriminatory and universally applicable convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other explosive devices."

There was no objection to this statement. Mexico registered a reservation, with a prepared speech which reiterated its consistent and long-held views about the importance of nuclear disarmament and the necessity for new developments such as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to be taken into account. The United States commented on the allocation of time to the Middle East and security assurances, making clear its reluctance to have them prioritised in this way. Egypt and South Africa expressed their disappointment that the agreed recommendations had had to be omitted from the report. Both underlined their understanding that the Chair's unopposed statement would be implemented at the next PrepCom. Patokallio also confirmed the status of his Chair's statement in response to a question from Russia, increasing the likelihood that it will be implemented by the Chair of the 1998 PrepCom.

With these final compromises, the first PrepCom under the new review process agreed its report and closed at around 10.00 pm on Friday, April 18. There was obvious relief as Patokallio told the Conference: 'Despite some very painful moments at the very end, we should congratulate ourselves. We gave a good start to the strengthened review process.'

ADDRESSING THE ISSUES

The first day of general debate was addressed by 38 delegations, with a statement two days later from Indonesia on behalf of the NAM. A number of countries, predominantly western, used the cluster debates to expand on their ideas and submit proposals. Although the European Union (EU), China and the United States stressed that there should be balance among the main issues, it was clear from the statements of Algeria, Indonesia, Mexico, Switzerland, South Africa, Norway, Malaysia and many others that nuclear disarmament was the highest priority. The importance of universality was also emphasised, but without practical initiatives for bringing the few remaining hold-out states on board.

France made a statement on behalf of the five nuclear powers, which expressed 'our determination to continue to implement fully all the provisions of the Treaty, including those of article VI.' The NWS also reaffirmed their commitment to early entry into force of the CTBT and to immediate negotiations on a ban on the production of fissile materials. While some delegations noted this 'unprecedented' statement by all five NWS, others commented that it hadn't said anything new. However, significance was attached to the explicit mention of article VI and the formal recommitment to the fissban at a time when this measure is mired in deadlock, with some of the nuclear powers less than enthusiastic.

Nuclear Disarmament

Many delegations referred to important milestones in 1996: the ICJ advisory opinion in July; the Canberra Commission report in August; concluding the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) by September; the statement from 61 retired Generals and Admirals in December, and so on. Many endorsed early ratification of the CTBT, while South Africa suggested that article 4a of the Principles and Objectives (P&O) could be updated with a call for all NPT parties to ratify the test ban treaty and work for its early implementation. Many states also encouraged ratification of START II and welcomed the

Helsinki Summit agreement by the US and Russia to initiate START III negotiations.

The nuclear weapon states listed their achievements in signing on to arms control agreements and reducing their stockpiles of nuclear weapons and fissile materials. In response to arguments from South Africa, Canada and others that all five should engage in nuclear arms reduction talks, Britain repeated its version of the 'Chinese thesis', that when the US and Russian arsenals were in the hundreds, the UK would be prepared to join talks on nuclear disarmament. France said that its 'participation in international negotiations on nuclear arsenals is not relevant now' and quoted President Chirac regarding France's deterrent capacity compared with that of Russia and the United States. China called on the NWS to abandon their policies of nuclear deterrence and said that the states with large nuclear arsenals should 'further reduce drastically their nuclear stockpiles, and should destroy the removed nuclear warheads rather than simply transfer them from deployment to storage.' China repeated its call for a no first use commitment and unconditional security assurances by the NWS and raised concerns about space weapons and missile defence systems. China also reiterated its long-standing proposal for an international Convention 'on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction' of nuclear weapons.

Several delegations, including Sweden and Japan, argued for immediate implementation of measures identified by the Canberra Commission, such as taking nuclear forces off alert and removing warheads from missiles. Others backed Canberra's proposals to end the deployment of non-strategic weapons outside the NWS territories and commit all the NWS to a policy of no first use of nuclear weapons.

The NAM working paper called on NPT parties to recommend the establishment of a nuclear disarmament committee in the CD, to 'commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time, including a Nuclear Weapons Convention'. This was the wording agreed at the meeting of NAM Foreign Ministers in New Delhi, April 4-8, 1997. Ambassador Wisnamurti, speaking on behalf of the NAM on April 10, acknowledged that two NAM members (reportedly Chile and South Africa) had reservations on the specified time-frame for elimination. These states stressed that they remain committed to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and have 'sought to engage' the NWS on 'the practical steps and negotiations required to adopt a programme of systematic and progressive steps to totally eliminate nuclear weapons in the shortest time possible.' Ireland, Canada and New Zealand supported NAM calls for a nuclear disarmament committee in the CD, but did not address a negotiating mandate at this time. Instead, they suggested that the committee could play a useful role in identifying issues which the CD might negotiate in the future.

Mexico, Egypt, Indonesia, Ghana, Algeria and Iran pushed for negotiations to commence in the CD based on the 20-year timetable identified in the programme of action supported by 28 of the 30 non-aligned countries in the CD. Malaysia called for negotiations to start in 1997 with a view to early conclusion of a Nuclear Weapon Convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination. Malaysia had

spearheaded a resolution to the UN General Assembly in which the commencement of negotiations leading towards a nuclear weapon convention had been backed by 115 states, including China (UNGA res. 51/45M, December 1996). On March 13, 1997, this call was also endorsed by a majority of the European Parliament in a resolution on the NPT. Ireland and the Marshall Islands referred in their statements to the model Nuclear Weapons Convention launched on the first day of the PrepCom by lawyers, scientists and disarmament experts. The Marshall Islands suggested that an intersessional working group could be established on this under the auspices of the NPT review process.

Russia reiterated its proposal, first made in 1994, for a Treaty for Nuclear Security and Strategic Stability. South Africa called on the three minor NWS to 'join in the process of structured and verified nuclear disarmament'. Canada called on these 'other' NWS not to increase their arsenals and to engage in five-power nuclear disarmament negotiations in parallel with START III. Canada had earlier put forward ideas for all the NWS to undertake measures such as demating nuclear warheads (separating the warheads from the delivery vehicles), verifying warhead destruction, further reductions in tactical nuclear weapons, reduction in delivery systems, commitments not to pursue development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and so on. Referring to a long term objective of negotiating the complete elimination of tactical nuclear weapons, Finland proposed a regime of transparency and unilateral constraints on the deployment and stockpiling of tactical weapons.

South Africa put on record its concern about the 'non-proliferation implications' of the planned expansion of NATO and consideration of 'the future role of nuclear deterrence in the context of the European Defence Policy'. Britain objected vehemently, calling the question of NATO irrelevant and denying that the transfer of nuclear weapons among NATO members might violate the Treaty's articles I and II. Concerns about NATO were also expressed by China and Belarus, with both China and Russia emphasising that nuclear weapons should only be deployed on the NWS' own territory.

Fissban

The declared NWS and many western delegations prioritised commencement and early conclusion of a fissban in the CD. Referring to the P&O, many urged that fissban negotiations should begin immediately on the basis of the Shannon report and mandate agreed in March 1995. Canada proposed that 'pending conclusion' of the fissban the NWS should be urged to commit themselves to 'forever cease production of fissile material' for weapons, to reduce their fissile material stockpiles and place more under IAEA safeguards. As a way of addressing the problem of stocks in parallel with fissban negotiations in the CD, Norway proposed voluntary measures to be undertaken by all nuclear capable states 'to increase transparency on holdings of weapons grade fissile material, plutonium and highly enriched uranium (HEU)', including declaration, clarification and inspections of the stocks. Norway also called for strict accounting and secure handling and storage procedures. Britain wanted to obtain agreement that all NPT parties would back CD negotiations on the basis of the March 1995 mandate, which they had supported in the P&O.

Indonesia, Iran and Vietnam also identified a fissban as an important step

to accomplish in the CD. The NAM paper called for commencement of 'negotiations on a treaty banning the production and stockpiling of fissile material' for nuclear weapons and devices. Peru and Algeria explicitly pushed for the fission to include stocks.

Security Assurances

Security assurances, the subject of a UN Security Council resolution (UNSC 984) just prior to the NPT Conference in 1995, were also mentioned by many delegations. South Africa wanted the NPT process to address the issue of negative security assurances (NSA), arguing that a legally binding commitment by the NWS not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear parties to the NPT should 'provide a significant benefit' to NPT parties and 'an incentive' to those who have so far refused to sign the Treaty. South Africa pushed hard for states parties to recommend that the next PrepCom should allocate time especially for discussion on security assurances. This was supported by other NAM countries, although the United States was reluctant and a number of western delegates considered the issue to be of declining relevance.

In their working paper, the NAM called for a legally binding security assurances regime to be 'urgently concluded'. They referred to 'a protocol annexed' to the NPT, and urged NPT parties to negotiate such an instrument in the NPT PrepCom meetings leading up to the 2000 Review Conference. On behalf of itself, Kenya, Nigeria and Sudan, Myanmar proposed a draft protocol to the NPT on NSA, calling for 'further efforts at the NPT PrepComs with a view to achieving an international legal instrument on security assurances by the time of the Review Conference in the year 2000'. Earlier Viet Nam had suggested the same, while Ghana called for the CD to work on making security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon states legally binding. China called for unconditional security assurances and a legally binding commitment by the NWS not to use nuclear weapons first. Algeria, Indonesia and Iran considered further negotiations important but did not specify the venue. However, while Nigeria strongly endorsed Myanmar's proposal, Kenya withdrew its co-sponsorship a few days later, while stressing its continued support for negotiations on this issue. The United States responded negatively, saying that 'there is not now enough common ground among the key countries on which to base the negotiation of such a treaty'. Urging further consolidation of security assurances commitments through nuclear weapon free zone arrangements and the 1995 UN Security Council resolution 984, the United States was 'opposed to the negotiation of a global NSA treaty, or of an NSA Protocol to the NPT'.

to be continued

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>From majordomo Wed May 21 02:04:19 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Wed, 21 May 1997 00:15:53 GMT
From: acronym@gn.apc.org (Rebecca Johnson)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: NPT part3
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: acronym@gn.apc.org

Cluster debates

The cluster debates which Patokallio established had positive and negative consequences. On the positive side, they provided continuity with the main committee structure which Decision 1 on Strengthening the Review Process had decided to retain in the Review Conferences. They provided a way of dividing up the issues, so as to give some coherence to the debates. Patokallio was guided by the allocation of issues to the main committees as provided in Annex V (NPT/Conf.1995/1), which identifies the articles and preambular paragraphs broadly associated with nuclear disarmament, safeguards and nuclear energy. Patokallio's decision to allocate the sections in the 1995 P&O to the three clusters made good sense and was readily accepted. Nevertheless, some problems remain.

Article VII (NWFZs) was listed in both cluster 1 and 2, but mainly dealt with under cluster 2. Universality did not really have a home. Cluster 1 has taken on a range of issues including transfer (articles I and II), nuclear arms control and disarmament (article VI), the programme of action in the P&O covering the CTBT, fissban and systematic and progressive reductions, as well as security assurances and, potentially, measures associated with confidence building and general and complete disarmament (article VI). As presently conceived, equal time is given to the three clusters. The related but distinct issues falling under 'nuclear disarmament' have to fit into the same time as the less diverse issues covered by 'safeguards' and 'nuclear energy'. If the sections in the P&O were taken as a guide instead, at least half the time would be allocated to the several issues in the nuclear disarmament cluster, with the remaining half divided equally among safeguards and 'peaceful' uses. Such a distribution of time would better reflect the weight accorded the issues in general statements, the concerns raised in 1995 which resulted in the enhanced review process, and the number and range of issues discussed under each cluster. Interpreting balance in terms of equal allocation of time is not written into any procedure or decision and should be reconsidered in the future.

Patokallio chose to hold the cluster debates consecutively in closed sessions. This was to enable maximum participation. When main committees are held in parallel, smaller delegations have difficulty covering all the issues. However, this decision needs to be revisited at each PrepCom, as it may be possible to hold two sessions in parallel at times, and therefore maximise the available time. In decision 1 on Strengthening the Review Process it was agreed that 'subsidiary bodies could be established within the respective Main Committees for specific issues relevant to the Treaty, so as to provide for a focused consideration of such issues.' Contrary to

one view being purveyed, this does not mean that no subsidiary bodies may be set up by the PrepComs or that they cannot work intersessionally. Since the clusters are based on the main committee allocations it makes sense to leave open the possibility of convening subsidiary bodies within the review process and not only at Review Conferences.

Observers

A further point on the cluster debates, regarding participation. The PrepCom decided that NGOs and non-party states could observe the formal plenaries. In practice this meant the first day and half of the last. Observers were shut out from all of the cluster debates. During the 1995 Conference, some sessions of the Main Committees were also open, at the Chair's discretion. Judging from remarks made by delegates, there was little in the cluster debates that could not have comfortably been conducted in the open. Bearing in mind the oft-quoted fear that observers could cause some states to be inhibited from speaking freely while others might play to the gallery, the Chair could use her/his discretion to close the cluster debates when the discussions move from information, statements and proposals, to negotiations and bargaining. In view of the desire for universality and the wide public interest in nuclear issues, as represented via NGOs, it does not make sense to exclude non-parties and NGOs from nine-tenths of the proceedings. A more flexible approach towards observers at the cluster debates should be reconsidered for the future.

The role of the Review Process and P&O

There was considerable ambivalence, confusion or lack of thought about the objectives and intended outcome of the enhanced review process, including how the Principles and Objectives should operate. South Africa and others had insisted on amendments to the draft agenda to leave it with enough flexibility to consider ways and means (such as subsidiary bodies, sub-groups or intersessional working groups), and how decisions or debates would be recorded. Before discussing the outcome, it is interesting to consider the initial views on the new process put forward during the general debate.

Arguing that this first PrepCom was initiating 'a qualitatively different process' than the previous NPT reviews, Canada proposed that each session should produce 'a distilled compilation of proposals, not a consensus document'. Using the structure of the NPT, with recommendations under the preamble and each of the Treaty's ten articles, Canada proposed a 'rolling document' which would be an inventory of 'views, evaluations and proposals...as an evolving basis for eventual negotiations on recommendations to go forward to the 2000 Review Conference'. Backing Canada's ideas, New Zealand also suggested that 'sub-groups' could be appointed to work in more depth on some issues, within the PrepComs and/or intersessionally.

The EU considered that the PrepCom 'remains preparatory in nature' with the job of recommending, while 'the Review Conference itself decides', a position strongly echoed by China and the United States. To report from one PrepCom to another, the EU favoured a 'neutral mechanism', such as a Chair's summary not requiring consensus, and proposed that outgoing and incoming Chairs should consult each other in the periods between two meetings. In

line with the conservative approach of its two nuclear weapon states, the EU took the view that subsidiary bodies could only be established within the main committees of an actual Review Conference and argued for decision-making at the PrepCom to be based on consensus. Japan also advocated that the PrepComs should produce some form of a Chair's summary report, with annexes, with a final report from the last PrepCom meeting consisting of two parts: review and recommendations. Indonesia, however, preferred that a draft final document be developed as a rolling text and negotiated in the PrepComs, arguing that intersessional meetings 'with no financial implications' could facilitate the negotiations on a rolling text. Indonesia supported consensus-based decision-making, but also proposed that voting could be used if all attempts to achieve consensus had been exhausted.

Where several delegations, including South Africa, New Zealand and Canada, regarded the P&Os as dynamic and updateable yardsticks, Japan argued against revising them. Instead, Japan argued that the Review Conference should aim to formulate a new set of objectives, 'taking into account views expressed in discussions held prior to and during the Conference'. Canada called the P&O a 'means to an end'. The EU, United States, Mexico, China and others stressed that the process was to be centred on the Treaty itself. China said that the P&Os derived from the NPT, which remains the 'source', and also stressed that "'review' is not 'negotiation'", and the NPT process 'should not replace the ongoing or future work of the CD'.

With this diversity of approach, it is not surprising that there was no clear agreement on how to use the P&O. Several general statements and proposals focused on aspects of the P&O and Patokallio made sure the P&O themes were incorporated into the cluster debates. In terms of measuring progress against the P&O yardstick, this only seemed relevant to the CTBT. Although some proposals for updating or renewing certain of the paragraphs were received, no mechanism was discussed for how they could be incorporated. If decisions can only be taken at a Review Conference, then the role of the P&O between Review Conferences is only that of a measure or non-binding agenda for action.

Before the second PrepCom sets the process too firmly, decisions will have to be taken about whether the 2000 Review Conference wants to evolve a new set of Principles and Objectives as well as or instead of a Final Declaration. The P&O in 1995 were not the subject of consensus, as is necessary with a final declaration. They were developed by negotiation in the President's Consultations and presented to the 1995 Conference as part of a package of decisions. Will this process be followed again?

Is it desirable, feasible or necessary to develop the P&O among key states? If a major value of the P&O is to be concrete and action oriented, negotiating a slim and pragmatic set of P&O in the main committees does not look promising. It has to be recalled that while Dhanapala's Presidential Consultations managed to forge the P&O in 1995, the Review Conference itself failed to adopt a final declaration by consensus.

The intended role of the Chair's Working Paper in 1997 seemed to have caused confusion. Since it broadly followed the paragraph structure of the P&O, some states and observers became concerned that it might set a precedent for a weaker or more generalised P&O than in 1995. This may have been one

reason for Mexico's intention to downgrade its status. Mexico, like others, may have wanted to ensure that the rather bland assertions in the Working Paper would not supersede the P&O or the proposals put forward by states parties. Patokallio and others argued that this was a misunderstanding of the role and function of the Chair's Working Paper. They stressed that it was not intended to form the basis for a new set of P&O but only to reflect a common denominator of positions at this time.

The P&O emerged from a very particular set of circumstances in 1995, but they seem to have gained some life of their own and to have played (and continue to play) a useful role, whether regarded as yardstick or programme of action. They will not emerge by accident again. Nor can they be developed by the committee-based, consensus-building procedures that give rise (often unsuccessfully) to the final declarations. Much more thought needs to be given to the role of the P&O in strengthening the review process; whether to renew them in 2000, and if so, by what procedures and with what purpose in mind. If the P&O drift or become prey to the consensus dynamics that beset the final declaration in past Review Conferences, states parties will lose an important tool for enhancing the accountability and implementation of the Treaty. To avoid this, key proponents of the strengthened review process will need to provide practical ideas and build alliances to take the P&O further. This will have to be addressed in advance of the Review Conference, so that states parties can develop effective strategies and distinguish between the proposals they are submitting: whether for recommendations for 2000, for a rolling text to go into a final declaration, or for an updated or new set of principles and objectives.

Making Recommendations

Some states went into the first PrepCom hoping to make recommendations on substance, but the only recommendations actually considered at the first PrepCom were procedural in form. Even the recommendations that South Africa and Egypt fought so hard for concerned the allocation of time to three particular issues (in addition to the main clusters), rather than being recommendations on the issues themselves. The 1995 decisions stated that the PrepCom could make recommendations to the Review Conference on 'principles, objectives and ways...' This would seem to encompass substantive as well as procedural recommendations.

It is clear that some countries recognised the need to establish precedents for making recommendations, and it may be that they regarded procedural recommendations easier or less confrontative for this purpose. The consequences of Mexico's success in removing the recommendations on additional time allocations from the PrepCom report will not become clear until the next PrepCom. South Africa and Egypt, supported by Patokallio as Chair, moved swiftly to put on record their understanding that the Chair's unopposed stand-alone statement would be implemented in 1998. But those opposed to a recommending role for the PrepComs, most notably the United States, may move to consolidate their position against.

Though its stand and timing were unfortunate in the circumstances, Mexico was attempting to make an important point. Beyond talking about it in cluster 1, what was the NPT process going to do about nuclear disarmament? There appears to be little that it is empowered to do. Yet used

strategically, the new process could provide a very useful mechanism for identifying priorities for further action by the NWS and by multilateral negotiation, where appropriate. Using the programme of action in the P&O, states parties could set concrete targets for steps and measures to be undertaken. To do this, however, the status of the P&O must be assured in the future, and the next PrepComs must unequivocally establish the right to make recommendations. Both the fissban and security assurances fall under cluster 1, as aspects relating to nuclear disarmament. Given the present political and structural limits, those wishing to push for nuclear disarmament would stand a better chance if they were prepared to formulate a practical proposal on a specific aspect or step that could be considered for a future recommendation. That's no guarantee of success, of course, since the NWS may try to block. Still, better forethought regarding the tools at hand and strategies for utilising them would at least make maximum use of the potential inherent in the review process.

Groups and Alliances

None of the traditional groups acted in unison with much intention or effect. The Western group was held back by the reluctance of their nuclear weapon members to see the PrepCom process develop any real teeth, but some western states, notably Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the Finnish Chair and his delegation, put many constructive ideas on the table and played an important role in keeping options open at this first PrepCom. Most of the substantive proposals also came from western states, spanning step by step reinforcement of the current arms reduction process to more radical proposals to speed up the elimination of nuclear weapons.

With the exception of Kyrgyzstan, on behalf of the five Central Asian (former Soviet) states which have proposed a NWFZ in their region, few Eastern Europeans other than Russia and Poland spoke. Poland succeeded in gaining agreement for its Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak to chair the next PrepCom. Poland also put in a bid for an Eastern European President of the Review Conference in the year 2000. However, several Eastern group members, including Poland, are bidding to become NATO and/or EU members in the near future. Their desire to do nothing that might jeopardise their applications makes them either invisible or else more gung-ho for NATO and the western nuclear powers than some of their western European colleagues. The future viability of this group in the UN context -- even for the allocation of posts -- must be in serious doubt.

On the whole, the non-aligned states seemed to begin the PrepCom process with little idea of what they wanted to achieve. This may in part have been due to overlap with important meetings which drew attention and high level personnel away from the PrepCom. As Geneva ambassadors for NAM countries normally cover a range of duties including disarmament and human rights, the Human Rights Commission at the Palais des Nations kept many in Geneva. This left the NPT PrepCom mostly to New York staff, who don't generally work on disarmament. They too were stretched by the simultaneous holding in New York of a PrepCom for the Conference on Sustainable Development, set up in 1992 by the Rio (UNCED) Conference. Overlap between the New Delhi meeting of NAM Foreign Ministers, which finished on April 8, may also have contributed to a slow start for the NAM, since many expected policy to be clarified there. Indeed, the NAM statement, which utilised agreed language from New Delhi on several issues, was delayed until April 10, two days after

the general debate concluded.

South Africa, which had played a key role in crafting the P&O and review process in 1995, went in with some clear objectives, especially on procedure and precedent. Willing to make cross-group alliances with like-minded non-nuclear groups, South Africa prepared its ground well and was able to develop and gain acceptance for key elements of its strategy. Egypt, as in 1995, went into the PrepCom with a single clear objective of increasing pressure on the US and Israel over Israel's nuclear programme and non-membership of the NPT. Having brought the rest of the Arab League into the NPT, Egypt was in a stronger position to isolate Israel and push for a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, utilising the section on recommendations to make its point. Despite considerable opposition from the United States, the moderate style of their procedural approach enabled both countries to get their recommendations (and therefore the precedents) accepted. Though this was jeopardised in the final hours, it does not negate their strategic intent or the principle that was established and reinforced in the statement from the Chair.

With the exception of these two initiatives and the NAM statement and working paper, which tended to be declamatory, the non-aligned states made little individual use of the opportunities created by the review process. Few spoke in the cluster debates or put in proposals. That was a weakness which was tacitly acknowledged in Colombia's final statement, in which the NAM wanted to ensure that the stage would still be open for recommendations and proposals in 1998. It will be very important for leading NAM countries to decide over the next year on their strategy and priorities for the PrepComs, review process and the Review Conference in 2000. Alliances with some of the stronger advocates of nuclear disarmament among the western group could increase the chances of success. Without diminishing their goal of nuclear disarmament, it may be necessary to choose strategic objectives and to target specific demands according to the most viable procedural tools.

Conclusion

While early reactions to the PrepCom among diplomats and officials were mixed, the general verdict seems to be cautiously positive. Many shared the Chair's view that the PrepCom had laid some good foundations on which to build in the future. However, the real test will come at the 1998 and 1999 PrepComs and the next Review Conference. Only then will it be possible to see whether the review process is playing a useful or substantive role in facilitating better progress on nuclear disarmament, strengthened safeguards, universality and sustained non-proliferation. If not, it will decline into another deliberative forum, with no teeth to bite the cheats or laggards, nor muscle to move the goal of full implementation closer. The 1998 PrepCom may have to deal with sharper confrontations between the nuclear and non-nuclear weapon states and is likely to be less smooth.

Several diplomats have spoken of a defining moment during the Chair's consultations, early in the second week. Attempts by the NWS to limit the scope of the process and restrict the PrepCom's ability to make recommendations suddenly united the non-nuclear-weapon states in the room. >From then until the final stage of the Conference the disparate regional and political groups were observed to be acting as two (opposing) camps: nuclear and non-nuclear. In the multi-polar post cold war world, the common

interest among the P-5 as nuclear weapon owners has been revealed more clearly. As evinced by their five power statement, they are also acting more in concert. For a few days, before things almost fell apart at the end, some diplomats expressed optimism that the review process was uniting the non-nuclear-weapon countries and providing them with some tools for joint action. It will be interesting to see if this perception arose from a one-off crystallising of opposition, or if it heralds a more solid building of alliances among the non-nuclear-weapon states. And if so, whether that shifts the balances in the deadlocked CD as well as the NPT process.

The mechanism of the Chair's informal consultations among key parties was undoubtedly useful, as in 1995. The principle, if not a firm precedent, for making recommendations to subsequent PrepComs was established and the option on subsidiary bodies kept open. More time than in previous PrepComs was devoted to discussing substance, but more consideration is needed for how to _address_ substance in ways that better reflect the priorities of the international community and are geared to more practical results. By all accounts, the quality of debate and breadth of representation in the clusters could be enhanced. The best way to improve debate is to be clear about the _kind_ of outcome that is desirable and feasible. Notwithstanding the sterling work by a small number of countries, it appears that NPT parties are too timid about what they could do with the NPT process. The danger is that they may fulfil the more pessimistic expectations with this conservative approach. Unless they coordinate their strategies and proposals more effectively they will play into the hands of the NWS who would much prefer to see the PrepComs degenerate into talk-shops, allowing their control of nuclear business as usual to continue!

Finally, a note of concern regarding the events of the last day of the PrepCom. Mexico's decision to block the recommendations unless the words 'nuclear disarmament' were added and its apparent preference for creating an opportunity to make a strong speech about nuclear disarmament at the final session illustrate a worrying tendency (shared by many) to favour gesture over strategy. In the depths of the Cold War, gesture and demonstration were the only available tools for most of us. 1987 and the INF Treaty marked the turning point, to be quickly followed by START I and II, the CWC and CTBT, unilateral withdrawal of most tactical nuclear systems and so on. These gains can be consolidated or allowed to slip into reverse. Already there are some worrying signs on the political horizons.

With Garcia Robles and Marin Bosch, Mexico used veto and resistance strategically and with laudable effect during those difficult times. Blocking the final declaration of the 1990 NPT Review Conference was not popular in some quarters, but it may well have been the catalyst that brought the nuclear powers to negotiate a CTBT before the NPT came up for renewal in 1995. The PrepCom in 1997 may have looked the same from the outside, but it was not. Due to the recent political and international changes the opportunities for influencing decision-making are different and, I would argue, better. We do not yet have perfect tools or guarantees of success, but if we want to effect credible progress on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation we have to adapt the available tools for our purposes or teach ourselves how best to use the tools that arise. That is the challenge of the NPT review and accountability process.

Appreciation

The author would like to thank the many diplomats at the NPT PrepCom who generously shared information from the sessions which were closed to the press and public. I would also like to thank Hannelore Hoppe and the Center for Disarmament Affairs for their kind assistance in obtaining statements and official documentation. Credit and thanks are also due to many of my NGO colleagues. I am especially indebted to PPNN and the Monterey Institute for facilitating some very interesting discussions on the NPT Process and the first PrepCom. Mistakes and opinions in this report are the author's sole responsibility.

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>From majordomo Wed May 21 02:04:25 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Wed, 21 May 1997 00:15:46 GMT
From: acronym@gn.apc.org (Rebecca Johnson)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: NPT part2
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: acronym@gn.apc.org

Nuclear Weapon Free Zones

Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (NWFZ) were also mentioned by several delegations.

Many referred with satisfaction to recent successes, including entry into force of the Treaty of Tlatelolco covering Latin America and the Caribbean, and the signing of the Treaties of Pelindaba (Africa) and Bangkok (South East Asia). Kazakstan, Uzbekistan, and the Kyrgyz Republic called for Central Asia to be declared a NWFZ, as supported by their countries plus Tajikistan and Turkmenistan in the five-nation Almaty Declaration of February 28, 1997. They were publicly supported by Mongolia, which had unilaterally declared itself a nuclear free country in 1992, the NAM working paper, Egypt, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Poland and Norway.

Belarus and Ukraine called for a nuclear weapon free 'space' in Central and Eastern Europe, arguing that this would reduce the risk of renewed nuclear confrontation in Europe, contribute to the 'search for solutions to the problem of the expansion of NATO' and to the security of countries in the region 'with different approaches to the pan-European security structure', and contribute to the process of disarmament, as well as other benefits. Poland replied that it preferred the word 'enlargement' to 'expansion' of NATO, since the Polish people _wished_ to join NATO. Dismissing the 'possible creation of the proposed denuclearised zone before the NATO enlargement question is solved', Poland said that NWFZs were effective 'in regions of tension which definitely is not the case in Central Europe'.

Egypt on behalf of the Arab League, all members of which are now in the NPT, following recent accession by United Arab Emirates, Djibouti and Oman, recalled the resolution on the Middle East proposed by the depositary states at the 1995 NPT Conference and called on the PrepCom to address this issue as a matter of urgency. Referring to the 'imbalance between the compliance by all Arab states' with the NPT and 'the risk imposed by Israel's ambiguous nuclear policies and its unsafeguarded nuclear facilities', Egypt called for full implementation of the 1995 resolution, including accession by Israel to the NPT, placement of its unsafeguarded facilities under full-scope IAEA safeguards and early establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear and all weapons of mass destruction. The NAM statement gave support and Jordan, Algeria, Syria and Iraq also urged Israel to join the NPT and participate in creating a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.

Backed by the Arab League and others, Egypt proposed that the 1997 PrepCom should recommend that time be specifically allocated at the 1998 PrepCom for consideration of the 'implementation of the resolution on the Middle East'. The United States objected, but after intense consultations in New York and

with their respective capitals, the two delegations agreed to delete the reference to 'implementation' but retain the recommendation.

Several statements, including the NAM working paper, welcomed conclusion and signature of the Pelindaba and Bangkok Treaties, which established NWFZs in Africa and South-East Asia respectively, although problems remain regarding accession to the Bangkok protocols by certain of the nuclear weapon states. The Marshall Islands, on behalf of the South Pacific Forum, expressed 'satisfaction at the permanent cessation of French nuclear testing' in the region and welcomed the signing of the protocols to the Treaty of Rarotonga by France, the United States and Britain. The Forum called for further assistance in cleaning up contaminated nuclear test sites, resettling displaced people and restoring the affected areas to economic productivity, stressing the need to exercise the precautionary principle with regard to nuclear matters. New Zealand pushed for more positive consideration of the concept of a nuclear weapon free Southern Hemisphere. In an attempt to allay the suspicions of some (articulated by Britain) that their initiative was an 'attack on the freedom of the high seas', New Zealand stressed that the aim was to promote shared goals and enable the parties to the four zones covering the Southern hemisphere to work together more effectively, adding that: 'we envisage no additional legal commitment beyond the existing treaties'.

Safeguards

Although the safeguards debate was also dominated by Western views, delegations from all groups emphasised the importance of strengthening IAEA safeguards and supporting the implementation of the 93+2 programme. The Netherlands on behalf of the EU, as well as Britain, Japan, South Africa, Australia, Canada and others, urged adoption of the recently concluded protocol which is scheduled for consideration at a meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors on May 15-16. While calling for support for the IAEA programme for strengthening the effectiveness of safeguards, China added that the NWS should 'apply those measures provided for in the model protocol that each of them identifies as capable of contributing to the nuclear non-proliferation objectives.'

Prompted by the Iraqi experience, which showed that a clandestine nuclear weapon programme could be developed by an NPT party, notwithstanding IAEA safeguards, the Programme 93+2 and draft protocol are aimed at giving the IAEA greater powers to verify the completeness, as well as the correctness, of declarations from NPT members and states with related safeguards agreements.

Export Controls

Statements by the EU, Canada, Britain, Australia and others endorsed the export controls applied by the Nuclear Suppliers Group and Zangger Committee. The NAM called for 'unilaterally enforced restrictive measures' to be removed. Iran raised export controls as 'private, secretive and non representative', saying that they were used to discriminate against non-nuclear-weapon states of the South. South Africa summed up the more widely held view that export controls are an 'essential component' of the global non-proliferation regime, but also endorsed greater transparency, in order to 'lend increased confidence and credibility to the system'. China proposed that 'those restrictions on the transfer of technologies for peaceful uses of nuclear energy that are beyond safeguards required under

the Treaty should be removed.'

Nuclear Energy

In the general debate, several delegations made passing reference to the importance of nuclear cooperation for 'peaceful purposes'. Australia, Japan, Mongolia and others referred positively to the Convention on Nuclear Safety and hoped-for progress on a Convention on the safety of radioactive waste management and spent fuel. Liability, physical protection of nuclear materials and illicit trafficking were also discussed. Argentina and Uruguay raised concerns about the export and transport of plutonium and other radioactive materials, especially when shipping routes close to their coasts were used.

A number of delegations, including Australia, Canada, Japan, South Africa and the Netherlands for the EU, pledged support for the IAEA's role in promoting nuclear power, especially to developing countries, through its Technical Cooperation Programme. The EU noted that in 1996, the IAEA spent \$48 million on the promotion of nuclear energy, which 'comfortably outstripped overall Agency spending'. Given the concerns raised elsewhere about the IAEA's inadequate funding for improving its safeguards and inspections regime, this struck some as a strange boast. While backing nuclear power, South Africa questioned its appropriateness for 'least developed countries, bearing in mind the infrastructural burdens that such [transfers of nuclear technology and equipment] place on recipients.' Nevertheless, South Africa argued that the 'optional aspect' of the technical cooperation fund be made mandatory. Japan, Canada, Australia, the EU and others stressed the importance of safety and supported the Convention on Nuclear Safety, which entered into force in October 1996. According to the EU, this Convention 'aims at the implementation of sound safety principles for the operation of nuclear power reactors, whilst respecting the prerogatives and competences of States Parties'. Finalisation of a draft text on a Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management and other initiatives were also mentioned, including recent progress on civil liability for nuclear damage, under the auspices of the IAEA.

The NAM statement reiterated the 'inalienable right' of NPT parties to research, production and use of nuclear energy for 'peaceful' purposes. The NAM called for 'preferential treatment' and 'free and unimpeded and non-discriminatory transfer of nuclear technology' to NPT parties. Australia pointed out that while only a minority of NPT parties have nuclear power programmes of their own, the others 'derive little benefit from its application', while issues of safety and security are vital to all. Australia also noted the 'potential for harm inherent in the peaceful uses of nuclear technology' and mentioned the sea transshipments of radioactive materials.

The Marshall Islands on behalf of the South Pacific Forum, raised concerns about the dangerous legacy from French, US and British nuclear testing in the Pacific. The Kyrgyz Republic spoke of 'severe problems' concerning radioactive wastes left over from the past, including the unpredictable threat of disaster for its region. Asking for assistance in clean-up and disposal of radioactive contaminants, Kyrgyzstan said that all storage and transports should be in accordance with international agreements, including

the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

Japan, which has in recent years received controversial cargoes of spent fuel and plutonium by sea from France and Britain, said that nuclear fuel cycle programmes 'should be carried out under the principle of not holding surplus plutonium and keeping the programmes as transparent as possible.' Japan mentioned that nine countries had reached an in-principle agreement on guidelines for plutonium management, including annual publication of plutonium holdings. Norway noted problems related to 'former nuclear operations', including discontinued nuclear weapon programmes, and proposed that the conversion of nuclear materials from military to civilian uses should be looked at more closely in ensuing PrepComs. Norway called for shared resources and assistance in the field of clean-up, storage and disposal of radioactive contaminants and 'sensitive' [weapon useable] nuclear materials. Canada wanted it noted that article V (relating to so-called peaceful nuclear explosions) has been redefined and overtaken by the CTBT and is now 'an historical footnote to an old debate' on which no more time should be spent.

Non-Governmental Organisations

More than 100 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) attended the 1997 PrepCom and held a number of informative sessions at or near the United Nations, alongside the NPT meeting. Although the bulk was from the United States, there were representatives from Tahiti Polynesia, the Marshall Islands, Russia, India, Pakistan, Israel, Malaysia, Japan, New Zealand, Australia and many European countries. Responding to a long-time request from the NGOs, who wanted to address the delegates directly, Patokallio obtained agreement from states parties for the NGOs to speak at an informal session in the second week. This was a considerable advance from previous occasions when NGOs had been permitted only to hold a meeting 'in the margins' of the PrepComs or Review Conference.

Chaired by Pasi Patokallio, nine NGO presentations were made to an informal plenary. Most NGO speakers stressed that their presentations were not on behalf of any individual person, organisation or perspective, but instead had been written by various groups of participants in order to share relevant information and a range of ideas and arguments with the NPT Parties. They represented the diversity of approach and opinion within the NGO community on implementation of the treaty. This summary is only intended as a brief indication of the major themes which were addressed. In his closing statement, Patokallio boosted NGO hopes that they would be invited to address future PrepComs, saying: "The time the Committee set aside for listening to the NGOs was the time well spent."

In order to feed into the PrepCom process more smoothly and avoid clashes with other important meetings, it would be desirable if the NGO presentations were to be made early, preferably directly after the general debate (or if no general debate is held, at some other convenient time during the first few days).

Responsibility for the Future

The opening and closing speeches focused on the threats, risks and actual harm which nuclear weapons inflict on the earth and all living things, from the mining of uranium, through every part of the nuclear fuel cycle, up to

the testing and use of nuclear weapons and the unsolved problems of disposing of the radioactive wastes. Reminding delegates that the original inhabitants of what is now New York State believed that the consequences of actions should be considered 'up to the seventh generation', the NGO presentations concluded with a direct quote from the July 8, 1996 advisory opinion of the ICJ, which made clear the judges' view that nuclear weapons violated such precautionary principles and endangered the future of all of us.

Regional Security

Addressing articles I and II, some European NGOs raised concerns about the planned enlargement of NATO and about Franco-British nuclear weapons cooperation and the proposed Europeanisation of French nuclear forces. They argued that NATO nuclear programmes were 'a form of horizontal proliferation' and said that the problem of nuclear deployments within NATO had not been fully resolved during negotiation of the NPT and 'could constitute a breach of articles I and II'. Instead of following French proposals for 'concerted deterrence' in the EU, European nations should build a policy of 'concerted disarmament'. To this end, the NGOs who had prepared the statement emphasised the importance of enhancing the role of the OSCE in building security for a 'Europe whole and free'. Supporting progress under article VII on NWFZs, they strongly supported the initiative of a Central Asian NWFZ and called for renewed backing for NWFZs in Scandinavia and Central Europe.

Safety controls on nuclear materials

Looking at the control of weapons-usable nuclear materials, concerns were raised about IAEA safeguards and the effectiveness of article III. Considerable information on the military and commercial stocks of plutonium and HEU was provided, noting the broad consensus among NGOs that 'the possession of these materials, especially in large quantities and in direct-usable form, present continuous proliferation concerns.' The technical and political pros and cons of different approaches on a fissile material production ban and methods for disposing of weapons-usable materials were discussed, concluding that 'there is an urgent need to reduce access to weapons-usable nuclear materials.'

Energy

The participating NGOs addressed the article IV provision with a detailed examination of the claim of nuclear power to be clean, cheap or safe, questioning how this short-lived and dangerous technology could possibly be described as an 'inalienable right'. The facts and figures piled up into a damning indictment of the subsidies which have distorted the high investment and running costs of the 495 nuclear plants (in only 33 countries), their safety record and the continued failure of the industry to find safe means of storing its radioactive products. Concerns were also raised about shipments of nuclear materials and liability. It was noted that reprocessing at present rates would create stockpiles of separated plutonium 'which may well exceed military stockpiles within the next decade.' Since article IV actually benefits fewer than one-sixth of NNWS parties, it was suggested that research, technology transfer and assistance in a range of energy choices should be offered as a more appropriate fulfilment of the legitimate desire of developing states to have reliable energy production in their own hands. Providing such alternatives would give practical meaning to the original intentions of article IV and be consistent with the

commitments on sustainable development made in Agenda 21 adopted in 1992 in Rio.

Indigenous People

A powerful statement was made on behalf of the indigenous people whose homes and livelihoods had been devastated by nuclear production and testing, including the Western Shoshone, Kazaks and Uighurs, as well as the Micronesians, Maohi and Australian aboriginal peoples in the 'liquid continent' of the Pacific. Linking the nuclear abuse of these peoples with deprivation of their liberty by economic and military colonialism, a direct appeal was made for peace and justice so that the indigenous peoples could give their children a future free of colonialism and nuclear weapons.

Testing

Since there is no relevance in addressing article V, a detailed analysis of various planned programmes for nuclear testing under the CTBT was provided instead. Covering the 'safety and reliability' programmes of the NWS, the statement provided information on subcritical tests, laboratory testing, inertial confinement fusion, pulsed power thermonuclear tests, and cooperation among certain NWS on 'theoretical, numerical, and experimental simulation methods'. The speaker noted that the B61-11 earth-penetrating nuclear bomb was recently certified in the USA without underground nuclear testing and urged the NPT parties 'to seek binding commitments by the NWS not to deploy new-design nuclear weapons, or nuclear weapons modified to have new or improved military characteristics or capabilities or to perform new military missions.' They were also urged to redefine stockpile stewardship as: 'passive caretaking of existing arsenals under safe conditions and international safeguards, while they await disablement and dismantlement pursuant to article VI of the NPT.'

Deep Cuts

Three challenging approaches were made on article VI, which could be viewed as alternatives or as complementary. One proposed a 'deep cuts' programme, to 'reduce the nuclear forces of the weapon states to immobilised, multilaterally monitored arsenals of 100-200 warheads each as a final trial stage before complete elimination.' The main steps were 'no increase commitments'; dealerting of nuclear weapons; exchange of data on nuclear forces, including holdings of warheads and missiles; verified fissile materials production ban; 'direct immobilisation' (sequestration and storage) of the entire operational nuclear forces of all the weapon states; the dismantlement of all warheads covered by reduction agreements, with transfer of the fissile materials to internationally monitored storage, precluding reuse for weapons; and the inclusion of reserve and substrategic warheads in dismantlements, so that 'a process of genuine downward moving disarmament can take place.'

Nuclear Weapons Convention

The group of international lawyers, scientists and disarmament experts which had launched a model nuclear weapons convention on April 7 presented an overview of its concepts and provisions. Emphasising that the draft convention was to invite thinking about the 'coordination across state boundaries, political bodies and various industries' necessary for the elimination of nuclear weapons, the drafters outlined their 'comprehensive, incremental approach, including concrete step by step measures'. Brief explanations were made on the negative and positive obligations,

definitions, verification provisions and implementing organisation, underlining that 'nuclear disarmament may take many steps but will need to include a convention or conventions on total elimination.' The drafters offered their model convention, saying that 'when one undertakes a journey it helps to have some idea of the nature of the final destination.'

Amendment for Universality

A speaker from one of the countries that has remained outside the NPT offered a creative and challenging approach to addressing the Treaty's unequal treatment of NWS and NNWS and to making the NPT universal. It was the responsibility of all the states which had supported resolutions on nuclear disarmament in the UN or CD to 'force negotiations upon those who will not negotiate'. Pointing out the power of one third of the NPT parties to call an amendment conference, the statement challenged NPT parties to make good their demands for nuclear disarmament and universality by confronting the declared _and_ undeclared nuclear powers with an amendment converting the NPT into a nuclear weapon convention. 'The countries that are not in the NPT, especially those like India, Pakistan and Israel, who hide their nuclear weapons behind demands for global or regional disarmament, would be faced with a simple choice.' This could 'push the lever' that would start the negotiating process for everyone. The NWS would have to make a choice: 'with the whole world watching the closing scenes of the nuclear age, no country would be prepared to go it alone.'

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

The Chair of the PrepCom, Pasi Patokallio, called the meeting 'a good start to the strengthened review process'. This seems to be the general verdict among states parties, although few could pinpoint why. Using China's favourite description, the PrepCom was widely viewed as having gone 'smoothly', despite what one senior NAM delegate described as the 'hiccup' at the end. Considerable credit was given to Patokallio for the consultations and preparations he had made in the months before the PrepCom started (though the late challenge on the Chair had made that difficult towards the end).

The first PrepCom under the new review process differed from previous PrepComs in several respects. In some ways it resembled a half-length mini review conference, but without the formality of separate main committees or the process of negotiating to get a consensus declaration. In line with the intention of proponents of the 1995 decisions, Patokallio worked hard to ensure that a significant proportion of time would be devoted to debating the substantive issues. A note of caution is necessary however: there is a difference between discussing substance and _addressing_ substance. The general debate and sessions on the three clusters provided opportunities for countries to give information and put forward their ideas, arguments and proposals. Only in the Chair's consultations was there any real debate on what to _do_ with the issues and proposals being raised.

In the run-up to the 1997 PrepCom some of the nuclear powers had made clear their minimalist approach to the new process, essentially regarding the PrepComs as preparatory, with all decisions to be taken at the Review

Conference. The NWS had acceded to the decisions in 1995 as the price to get agreement on indefinite extension without a vote. They were prepared to talk, but they resisted any concrete innovations such as subsidiary bodies and recommendations for further work or the institution of mechanisms for monitoring progress towards implementation. Again South Africa and Canada played leading roles in pushing at the envelope of the possible to develop something more substantive, that could be built on in the future.

The Decisions

The first part of the 1997 PrepCom report was a technical record of the meeting prepared by the Secretariat, led by Hannelore Hoppe of the Center for Disarmament Affairs. This noted that the PrepCom was chaired by Pasi Patokallio of Finland on behalf of the Group of Western States and Others, with participation from 148 NPT states parties.

It was agreed that Tadeusz Strulak of Poland, on behalf of the Eastern European Group, would chair the next PrepCom, which would be held in Geneva, likely dates: April 28 to May 8, 1998. Provisional dates and venue were also established for the Third PrepCom and Review Conference, with no mention of a possible fourth PrepCom. The third is expected to be chaired by a NAM candidate and held in New York from April 12-23, 1999. The Review Conference, also likely to be chaired by a NAM representative, is designated for April 24 to May 19, 2000 in New York. These decisions remain provisional, partly due to political rivalry over the venue, and partly because the Western group want to see whom the NAM nominate as the PrepCom Chair and President before a final decision is taken. It appears that what one senior official described as the 'disastrous chairing' of Main Committee I in 1995 still looms in diplomats' memories. There was also some skirmishing between NAM states, who wanted future PrepComs and Review Conferences to be held in New York, and European countries, many of which favoured Geneva for at least some if not all the meetings.

The PrepCom agreed to apply 'mutatis mutandis' the rules of procedure of the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference. It would 'make every effort' to take decisions by consensus, with a fallback of majority voting available if it fails. Representatives of non-party states, specialised agencies and intergovernmental organisations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) could participate as observers in meetings not designated as closed. Accordingly Brazil, Cuba, Israel and Pakistan and over 100 NGOs attended the opening session, the General Debate and the final plenary of the PrepCom.

Chair's Working Paper

The three-page Chair's Working Paper summarised 'general agreement' on the major issues addressed in the clusters, subdivided according to the 1995 P&O subheadings. Some stressed that these were the highest common factor existing among the NPT parties at this stage; but others saw them as the lowest common denominator. The Chair's paper consisted of four sections: universality; main committee I issues, which were subdivided into non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament, NWFZ, and security assurances; main committee II issues covering safeguards; and main committee three issues on the 'peaceful' uses of nuclear energy.

On universality, the eight new accessions were welcomed, bringing membership to 186. Those with unsafeguarded nuclear facilities were urged to accede to

the Treaty. Non-proliferation was reaffirmed with a sentence on implementing the NPT without hampering the 'peaceful' uses of nuclear energy. With regard to nuclear disarmament, NPT parties were urged to promote early entry into force of the CTBT and to commence negotiations on a fissban, using the P&O language on the March 1995 Shannon Report to get around the stockpiles impasse: 'in accordance with the statement of the special coordinator of the Conference on Disarmament and the mandate contained therein.' There was 'recognition' of progress in nuclear arms reductions and the reaffirmation by the NWS of commitment to pursue 'systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally'. The four existing NWFZs were welcomed, but no mention was made of the Central Asian initiative, despite the widespread support it had received during the PrepCom. Similarly, the language on security assurances was kept general, smoothing over the conflict between the US and the proposal for a protocol supported by Myanmar, Nigeria and Sudan, as well as South Africa's push for more debate at the next PrepCom. Under safeguards, the conclusion of the IAEA's 93+2 programme to strengthen the safeguards regime was welcomed. The IAEA was reaffirmed as 'the competent authority' responsible for ensuring compliance with the Treaty, a position often evoked by opponents of export controls and the nuclear suppliers' regime. Commitments on nuclear cooperation and concerns about threats or attacks on nuclear facilities were mentioned in the short section on nuclear energy.

Following Mexico's amendment, as modified, the Chair's working paper would not be 'the basis for further work on draft recommendations' but would be taken into account, together with proposals from delegations. The amended paragraph, as agreed, now reads (from my notes): "During the course of the session, the Chairman held a number of informal consultations in the process of which delegations put forward their views and proposals on recommendations to the next session of the Preparatory Committee and on draft recommendations to the 2000 Review Conference. As a result of these consultations, the Chairman put forward a Working Paper which is annexed to the present report (annex ...). The Committee recommended that at its second session, the official documents and other proposals submitted by delegations during the first session of the Preparatory Committee (as contained in annex ...) will be taken into account for further work on draft recommendations to the Review Conference and also the Working Paper submitted by the Chairman that will be interpreted in the light of other documents and other proposals made by delegations as contained in the same document."

Although they would not have insisted on amending the report, many NAM shared Mexico's concerns that, as it stands, the Chair's working paper was not strong enough, especially on disarmament. On behalf of the NAM, Colombia emphasised that the reports at this stage were subject to review and were not to be regarded as the draft recommendations for the 2000 Review Conference. This reflects NAM anxiety towards the end of the meeting that they had not been sufficiently prepared for the substantive work that actually occurred at the first PrepCom and, consequently, had not put in strong enough proposals nor lobbied effectively for their views to be incorporated more effectively in the Chair's working paper.

A list of proposals made by various states during the PrepCom was annexed to the report. Disarmament Diplomacy 15 (May 1997) will carry the Chair's

working paper verbatim and will provide a summary of the proposals in the annex.

to be continued

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Disarmament Intelligence Review
24, Colvestone Crescent
London E8 2LH
England
NOTE NEW NUMBERS
telephone (UK +44) (0) 171 503 8857
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=====

>From majordomo Wed May 21 10:25:18 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Cc: kekula@hookele.com, kilali@igc.org
Date: Wed, 21 May 1997 08:36:50 -0700 (PDT)
From: Pamela Meidell <pmeidell@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: Learning from Slavery Abolitionists
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org

May 20, 1997
Re: WILPF Compares Nuclear Abolition Movement with U.S. Slavery
Abolitionist Movement

Dear Abolition Friends,

What follows is a speech delivered by Betty Burkes, the President of the U.S. Section of WILPF, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, at the Northern California Abolition 2000 Conference on February 22, 1997. Many abolitionists are familiar with Rob Green's arguments for nuclear abolition via the law, based on the campaign to abolish slavery in Britain. Conference organizers asked Betty Burkes to discuss nuclear abolition in light of U.S. Abolitionists efforts to abolish slavery. Her message reminds us of our history and challenges us to broaden our thinking and action.

In April at the NPT Prep Com in New York, WILPF launched its nuclear abolition campaign, WIND, or Women Insist on Nuclear Disarmament. More chapters of WILPF have endorsed the Abolition 2000 Statement than chapters of any other organization or network that is part of Abolition 2000.

For more information about WIND, or to comment to Betty Burkes, please contact WILPF, 1213 Race St., Philadelphia, PA, 19107 USA, tel: +1 215 563 7110, fax: +1 215 563 5527, email: <wilpfnatl@igc.apc.org>

In peace,
Pamela Meidell

Abolition 2000 Northern California Conference
Oakland, California
February 22, 1997
Betty Burkes/President, U.S. Section
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

I sincerely believe that the best thinking happens when we are fully engaged in the process of discerning the questions, naming the challenges they present to us personally and collectively, and then framing an inquiry that allows us to think critically about the issues and finally to fully and deeply, with our whole heart, journey beyond where we have erected barriers and perhaps gotten stuck either in our hope that things will change or our fear that they will not.

Looking back to the past, to history, helps us make sense of the present and is an opportunity to discover new possibilities for the future. I am pleased to be here today among America's most dedicated deviants and unshakably decent individuals whose willingness to accept individual and collective responsibility, and whose impulse to act against injustice may, someday, secure this planet for future generations.

So what if anything does Abolition 2000 have to do with the Abolition movement of the 1830's, 40's, 50's and 60's? Is there a relationship between the goals of that movement and Abolition 2000? The Abolitionist movement failed to secure the socioeconomic transformation of the nation that it supposed the abolishing of slavery would conclude. If the abolition of nuclear weapons does not secure such a transformation in the power relationships of the nation, then we will have failed to secure the peace and security we all hope for.

What can one Abolitionist movement learn from another?

First, the Abolitionist movement was revolutionary and those involved embraced the revolutionary realities of the anti-slavery agenda. Herbert Aptheker holds that the Abolition of slavery presupposed a revolution of power relationships in America. The institution of slavery was a major component of the social, political and economic order in the U.S. and to attack slavery was inescapably to call for extensive social change.

It was a highly organized movement, with local, and national associations, constitutions, publications, elected or appointed leaders and full-time activists--professional revolutionaries. They were women and men who, in solidarity, defied the social and moral conventions of their times. They refused to accept the limitations and negative images society sought to impose upon them. Many of them left the safe and privileged comfort of ignorance and thrust themselves into arenas. They were clearly out of step with their neighbors.

Henry Thoreau mused that if an individual does not keep pace with her companions, perhaps it is because she hears a different drummer. "Let her step to the music which she hears, however measured or far away."

The Abolitionist movement was a black-white movement. It was a male-female movement. It was fully conscious of its challenge to property rights and was a fundamental challenge to the constructions of power and money. Black people were the first and most lasting Abolitionists, those who endured it, survived it and combated it. Without the initiative of the Afro-American people, without their illumination of the nature of slavery, without their persistent struggle to be free, there would have been no national Abolitionist movement. The participation of black people in every aspect was indispensable to its functioning.

Racism permeated slavery in the United States--characterized it, justified it, and sustained it. Racism permeates the culture of war and weapons in the U.S. today, characterizes it, and sustains it.

Abolitionists understood that the abolition of slavery was not just a moral or ethical issue, but it had far reaching consequences for reorganizing and reordering the social, political, and economic habits of America; that if they were successful, it would revolutionize power relationships in America forever. They were not successful. The Abolitionist movement is not to be confused with the abolition of slavery. Slavery was abolished, but by order of the government, not by the

white abolitionists, not by blacks.

Howard Zinn reminds us that it was Abraham Lincoln who freed the slaves, not John Brown. "In 1859, John Brown was hanged, with federal complicity, for attempting to do by small-scale violence what Lincoln would do in large scale violence several years later, without conscience or heart--end slavery. With slavery abolished by order of the government, the dominant group could set limits to emancipation. The ending of slavery did not lead to radical reconstruction of national politics and economics, but a safe one, in fact a profitable one.

The emancipation following the end of slavery, was essentially a betrayal of the abolitionist movement. The ending of slavery did not bring justice or freedom to the emancipated slave or to free blacks. The persistence of racism prevailed. Power relationships did not change.

One hundred years later, the civil rights movement began as an appeal to white America's conscience and evolved into an insurrection that was violently and successfully put down. That is my fear for the Abolition 2000 movement, that we not be maneuvered out of our revolutionary vision for just and environmentally sustainable communities.

If nuclear weapons were abolished tomorrow, like slavery, by order of the government, we would not have the radical reconstruction of national politics and economics to ensure such communities. The dominant group would once again control and limit our emancipation from nuclear weapons, derail what we seek through the Abolition 2000 movement.

To realize a secure and livable world for our children and grandchildren and all future generations, the stated goal of Abolition 2000, requires more of us than achieving a world free of nuclear weapons. Securing a livable world for our children and grandchildren and all future generations requires that we make some inquiry into the culture of war and violence we inhabit, check out how we participate and are organized to acquiesce in our own exploitation. Like the Abolitionist movement of the 19th century, Abolition 2000 must be about reshaping the principle of power upon which our culture is based.

I want to read a quote from Starhawk's book, *Dreaming the Dark*. "We must shake up all the old divisions, like race, gender, class. The comfortable separations no longer work. Though we are told that such issues separate; that rape is an issue separate from nuclear war, that a woman's struggle for equal pay is not related to a black teenager's struggle to find a job or to the struggle to prevent the export of a nuclear reactor to a site on a web of earthquake faults. All these realities are shaped by the consciousness that shapes our power relationships. Those relationships in turn shape our economic and social systems. They are presently shaping the destruction of the world."

The institution of slavery was a major component of the social order in the United States, and to attack slavery was inescapably to call for extensive social change. Nuclear weapons is a major component of the social order in the United States now, and to attack them is a call for social change in the world.

We are a culture organized around death, killing, war, profit, and violence, where power is based on the principle of power-over others. Power over is the power of punishment, weapons, competition, the power of annihilation that supports all the institutions of domination. Nuclear

weapons serve the preservation and continuance of that culture.

As I consider my involvement in this abolitionist movement of the 1990's, I ask myself, "Is Abolition 2000 preparing to give leadership and study to reordering this culture when we are successful in abolishing nuclear weapons?"

One of the defining qualities of the Abolitionist movement was anti-racism. Is that a defining quality of Abolition 2000? Does it need to be? Have we confronted our personal weapons of racism, classism, elitism, and heterosexism in our movement to Abolish nuclear weapons? We live in a culture that glorifies war to the extent that the dominant class is even willing to destroy the planet rather than chance the outbreak of uncontrollable democracy. How do I participate in destroying the planet?

The slave-holding class possessed wealth far in excess of any other property owning class prior to the Civil War. They owned all the arms of the federal government and controlled its domestic and foreign policy. This economic and political domination assured the slave-holding class effective control over the structures of the society.

The Abolitionist led a movement whose basic claim was the termination of the bases of this power. It meant the overthrow of the ruling class in the old way such a class can be overthrown, by the elimination of the property upon which its power rests. In this case the ownership of human beings.

The system of slavery, like the system of nuclear weapons, had needs that conflicted with the ethical and moral views of the Abolitionist which resulted in communities of Resistance. It is in the wisdom and persistence of those communities that our success rests. Perhaps another question in this inquiry is, do we activists against nuclear weapons have the courage to revisit what the civil rights movement left undone?--To demand the reorganization of power relationships in this country? Are we willing to take on the iron triangle of power, to resist the gang of three, the Pentagon, the corporations and Congress? After all, Alice Walker says that Resistance is the Secret of Joy.

Abolition without revolution is our failure to wrestle with the real issues of peace and freedom.

We have all been deeply shaped by the culture we live in. The attitudes of war are embedded so deeply that we are rarely aware of them. Only when we know how we have been shaped by the structures of power in which we live can we become the shapers. Knowing our history is a beginning.

With knowledge and insight, Abolition 2000 must abolish nuclear weapons by we must also reorder the relationships of power in the world, in order to secure our goal of a livable planet for our children, and grandchildren and all future generations.

Pamela S. Meidell, Director
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The Atomic Mirror is part of Abolition 2000:
A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons,

and a member of its International Facilitators' Group

>From majordomo Wed May 21 13:37:54 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Wed, 21 May 1997 13:49:57 -0500
From: "Bruce Hall" <Bruce.Hall@wdc.greenpeace.org>
Organization: Greenpeace
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: Tactical Nuclear Weapons
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

Dear Abolitionists,

Here's a short piece that I hope you find useful.

Cheers,
Bruce

Battlefield Nuclear Weapons on the Chopping Block?

May 13, 1997

A significant, although little noticed, development at the recent Helsinki Summit between President Bill Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin provides activists with the opportunity to push for the verified elimination of a dangerous and destabilizing class of nuclear weapons. The Presidents committed to explore "measures" related to the vast number of tactical, or "battlefield", nuclear weapons remaining in the superpowers' arsenals.

What Are Tactical Nuclear Weapons?

These weapons range from low-yield nuclear artillery shells to short-range nuclear tipped missiles and aircraft delivered nuclear bombs. They have often been viewed by analysts as the dangerous bridge between a conventional battle and a nuclear exchange, possibly leading to a full-scale nuclear war. According to William C. Potter at the Monterey Institute of International Studies in California, "even the deployment of tactical weapons causes undue risk. Because they are relatively small and widely dispersed, and because older weapons lack electronic locks, tactical nuclear weapons are more vulnerable to unauthorized use or theft than are strategic weapons" (1). At the height of the Cold War, the United States deployed thousands of tactical nuclear weapons in 17 foreign countries, mostly in Europe, while the Soviet Union deployed over 10,000 tactical nuclear weapons in Warsaw Pact countries. The failed 1991 coup attempt against Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev led President Bush to take surprisingly decisive measures to reduce the danger posed by these weapons. In September 1991 Bush unilaterally announced that the United States would eliminate all ground-launched tactical nuclear weapons and remove tactical nukes from surface ships and attack submarines. Gorbachev responded by announcing that Russia would return its tactical nuclear weapons to Russian soil.

The Forgotten Bombs

The number of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe has sharply declined since that time, but somewhere between 100 and 500 B61 nuclear bombs, deliverable by F-16 fighter planes, still remain in seven NATO countries (the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Greece, and Turkey). As a tactical nuke, the B61 has a selectable yield ranging from 300 tons to 175 kilotons TNT equivalent. Unless the Clinton administration acts now, these forgotten nuclear bombs, and the uncertain fate of an estimated 10,000-20,000 Russian tactical nukes may become the visible signs of a new and dangerous nuclear standoff in Europe. The Russian government, skittish over NATO's plans for eastward expansion, has recently made clear that it will respond to a conventional attack with nuclear weapons. The Kremlin's newly adopted national security doctrine expressly condones the first use of nuclear weapons in the event of a conventional war, adding credence to concerns expressed earlier that NATO expansion would strengthen the hands of hard liners in Russia who advocate redeploying tactical nuclear weapons.

Loose Nukes?

Meanwhile, concerns are raised continually not only about the status of Russia's massive and aging stockpile of tactical nuclear bombs, but also about the command and control of Russia's nuclear forces in general. In a recent report, the French Ministry of Defence expressed doubt that Russia knows the exact number of tactical nuclear weapons in its possession or has the funds to destroy them and most experts tracking the state of Russia's nuclear weapons infrastructure agree that the decline of the Russian economy has left its nuclear forces in disarray, posing a grave international security threat. Russian President Boris Yeltsin has repeatedly called for a nuclear power commitment not to station nuclear weapons outside home territory and has also called for a binding commitment that new NATO member states, (believed to be Hungary, Poland, and the Czech Republic), will not receive NATO nuclear weapons. For its part, the United States government will only state that it has "no intention, no plan, and no need" to station nuclear weapons on the territory of new NATO member countries. Instead of adjusting to the new post Cold War reality and taking steps to alleviate Russian concerns over the purpose of NATO's nuclear weapons, the United States has actually been undertaking a major modernization program of its nuclear weapons bases throughout Europe and Turkey indicating that the bombs are there to stay. Why? "In terms of military uses, a credible role for forward deployed nuclear weapons in Europe does not exist. The threat that these weapons were initially designed and deployed to counter (the Warsaw Pact) has vanished, and NATO has been unable to present new believable missions other than dubious rationales such as countering proliferation, preventing wars, and providing the ultimate security for the alliance" (2).

Time for a Nuclear Weapons-Free Europe

The discussion of NATO expansion should provide a historic opportunity finally to denuclearize NATO forces in Europe. The United Kingdom has announced that it will remove its tactical nuclear

weapons from continental Europe by 1998. Removing the remaining U.S. nuclear weapons now would help ease tensions between NATO and Russia and would therefore contribute to international security.

Furthermore, such a move would set the stage for the eventual creation of a European Nuclear Weapons Free Zone stretching from the Rhine to the Urals and from Scandinavia to the Balkans. Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin could use the START III process, or parallel talks, to solidify these gains and to implement measures designed to finance and verify the destruction of the tactical nuclear weapons in the U.S. and Russian arsenals.

Notes

(1) "Disquiet on the Eastern Front," Oleg Bukharin, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, May/June 1997. (2) "The 520 Forgotten Bombs: How U.S. and British Nuclear Weapons in Europe Undermine the Non-Proliferation Treaty," Hans M. Kristensen and Joshua Handler, Greenpeace International, October 1995.

For more information contact Greenpeace Nuclear Disarmament Campaign at 202.319.2514 or at <bruce.hall@wdc.greenpeace.org>

>From majordomo Thu May 22 04:07:09 1997
>Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
>Date: Sat, 24 May 1997 12:00:08 +0200
>From: Ak Malten <A.Malten@net.HCC.nl>
>Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
>Subject: Re: Arresting nuclear weapons 2.
>To: marylia@igc.apc.org (Marylia Kelley), abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org,
> a-days@knooppunt.be
>X-Authentication-Warning: grootstal.nijmegen.inter.nl.net: ldn51-14.Leiden.NL.net [193.79.255.105] didn't use HELO
>protocol
>X-Sender: amalten@pop4.inter.nl.net

Dear Marylia Kelley,

At 19:09 20/05/97 -0800, you wrote:

>Dear abolitionists:

>Several groups have, in the past, posted language they have used in various
>actions wherein they gave citations to nuclear facilities and installations
>using the World Court decision as their basis. I loved the idea. I
>downloaded the notices. NOW, after I have proposed this scenario as one
>part of our event to a group planning an action to oppose the National
>Ignition Facility--I can't find it in my files!!! PLEASE HELP. If you have
>such a citation or citation language, please send it to me by email or
>re-post it to the abolition-caucus, where I will get it. Our action date is
>May 29, so I need it really, really fast in order to distribute it to the
>planning committee. Thank you for your help.

>Peace,

>Marylia Kelley

>

>

>Marylia Kelley

>Tri-Valley CAREs * 5720 East Ave. #116 * Livermore, CA 94550

>Ph: (510) 443-7148 * Fx: (510) 443-0177

>

>

This is my second posting of three as reAction upon your request.

Peace,
or saved by
the pigeon,

Ak Malten,

Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance.

Member of International Legal working group of the NWAD campaign.

ARE NUCLEAR WEAPONS ILLEGAL? The International Law says: YES.

Back to Workinggroup-index of GANA's Website:

<http://www.inter.nl.net/hcc/A.Malten/work.html>

=====
Out of a discussion I recently had about lawfulness or unlawfulness of weapons,
nuclear weapons, military industry, military doctrine:

....

In basic they are right stating that military industry and doctrine do not
violate the international law, except for, for example (list is, I guess,
not complete):

Weapons:

the production of weapons of mass destruction who are under the
Biological Weapons Convention, the Chemical Weapons Convention;

the production of weapons of mass destruction who are BY THEIR
NATURE violating Humanitarian Law, like for example Nuclear Weapons
and land mines, which is a violation of the Nuremberg Principle VII:
"complicity in the commission of a crime against peace, a war crime,
or a crime against humanity."

Military doctrine:

The policy of deterrence with Biological, Chemical and Nuclear Weapons.

Military doctrine is also not allowed to be in violation of Nuremberg
Principle VI :

(a) Crimes against peace:

(i) Planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression
or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances;

(ii) Participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of
any of the acts mentioned under (i).

(b) War crimes:

Violations of the laws or customs of war which include, but are not
limited to, murder, ill treatment or deportation to slave-labour of for
any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory,
murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war, of persons on the seas,
killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton
destruction of cities, towns, or villages, or devastation not justified
by military necessity.

(c) Crimes against humanity:

Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhuman acts
done against any civilian population, or persecutions on political, racial
or religious grounds, when such acts are done or such persecutions are
carried on in execution of or in connection with any crime against peace
or any war crime.

...

end of quote.

=====
The Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance (GANA) -- is a member of
The Abolition 2000 Network, A Global Network to Eliminate
Nuclear Weapons

Address: c/o Ak Malten

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2565TP The Hague Fax:+31.70.3608905
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GANA's website: <http://www.inter.nl.net/hcc/A.Malten>

The ICJ Advisory Opinion on Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons,
including ALL the Separate Opinions of ALL the Judges,
the Canberra Report and the CTBT Text and Protocol can be
found at:

<http://www.inter.nl.net/hcc/A.Malten/docs.html>

=====

>From majordomo Thu May 22 04:14:13 1997
>Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
>Date: Sat, 24 May 1997 12:00:00 +0200
>From: Ak Malten <A.Malten@net.HCC.nl>
>Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
>Subject: Re: Arresting nuclear weapons 1.
>To: marylia@igc.apc.org (Marylia Kelley), abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org,
> a-days@knooppunt.be
>X-Authentication-Warning: grootstal.nijmegen.inter.nl.net: ldn51-14.Leiden.NL.net [193.79.255.105] didn't use HELO
>protocol
>X-Sender: amalten@pop4.inter.nl.net

Dear Marylia Kelley,

At 19:09 20/05/97 -0800, you wrote:

>Dear abolitionists:

>Several groups have, in the past, posted language they have used in various
>actions wherein they gave citations to nuclear facilities and installations
>using the World Court decision as their basis. I loved the idea. I
>downloaded the notices. NOW, after I have proposed this scenario as one
>part of our event to a group planning an action to oppose the National
>Ignition Facility--I can't find it in my files!!! PLEASE HELP. If you have
>such a citation or citation language, please send it to me by email or
>re-post it to the abolition-caucus, where I will get it. Our action date is
>May 29, so I need it really, really fast in order to distribute it to the
>planning committee. Thank you for your help.

>Peace,

>Marylia Kelley

>

>

>Marylia Kelley

>Tri-Valley CAREs * 5720 East Ave. #116 * Livermore, CA 94550

>Ph: (510) 443-7148 * Fx: (510) 443-0177

>

>

This is my first posting of three as reAction upon your request.

Peace,
or saved by
the pigeon,

Ak Malten,

Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance.

Member of International Legal working group of the NWAD campaign.

=====

ARE NUCLEAR WEAPONS ILLEGAL? The International Law says: YES.

Back to Workinggroup-index of GANA's Website:

ARE NUCLEAR WEAPONS ILLEGAL?THE IMPLICATIONS
OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE OPINION (JULY 8, 1996)
ON THE THREAT AND USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

[Friday March 14, 1997, Environmental Law Conference, Eugene Oregon USA,
(129 Law)
Speaker: Ak Malten, Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance]

I will speak today about the use of the International Court of Justice
opinion July 8 1996 on the threat and use of nuclear weapons in the defence
in court of Activist who were arrested during Non-Violence Direct Actions.

First I want to clarify what we think should be seen as a non-violence
direct action. Here is one example which happened before the date of the
ICJ opinion (July 8th), so we still had to be very careful in our approach:

Three other peace activist and my self have given a workshop
on Anti-Nuclear campaigning and environmental issues
campaigning at the Haagsch Montessori Lyceum at the
anniversary lustrum of the school in 1996.

We worked hard together.

The first day, Marella Pereira, the daughter of the Dutch photographer
of Portuguese origin, the one who was killed on the Rainbow
Warrior in 1985, by the last of the two bombs which went off,
showed us the film about the search for the truth by Marella and her
mother about what had happened to Fernando Pereira.

(These bombs where placed by the French Secret Service.)

After that the student were given the opportunity to ask questions
to Marella about the film and to all of us about nuclear and environmental
issues.

The second day the students prepared questions to ask to Nicolas De Riviere,
conseiller de presse of the French Embassy and together we went
for the French Embassy and put these and other questions to
Nicolas De Riviere. We had a good discussion about French testing
and other nuclear issues and disarmament issues together.

Although not planned (we had spoke about it, before we went to the
Embassy) there were questions put about what had happened in 1985
in New Zealand, and because his answer, that the Family of Pereira
was paid a sum to cover their loss, was not sufficient to Marella,
she broke into tears and said: "Yes, that is true, but I had rather kept
my father alive; and that money doesn't bring him back."

He was shocked, by that outburst of course, but we could continue
the meeting.

She was given the opportunity to find out some more about her still
open answers. She did that in an unbelievable grownup manner.

And was given answers.

After some final questions we thanked Nicolas De Riviere for his straightfowardness and assured him that the outburst of Marella was not planned, it just happened. Fortunate for us, he accepted that. We where invited to come to the Embassy again if we had some more questions.

In Peace,

Ak Malten,
Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance

To Marella,

And this is courage!

Courage is to
face your enemy
empty handed.

Courage is to
face your enemy
with only words.

Courage is to
search for truth,
and face the answers.

And Courage it is,
to show your tears,
but behave like a
grownup, although
your are a girl of
only 18 years, and
that you shows us
what courage is.

Copyright: A.Malten@net.HCC.nl

Other types of non-violence direct actions can be:
trespassing, de-fencing, blockade, banner hanging, and all kinds of
demonstration forms.

Now let us look what of the International Court of Justice opinion is
specially useful in defence of Anti-Nuclear Activists being arrested during
non-violence direct actions:

During the defence one could state the following summary of the Courts
decision:

quote out of:

Implications of the advisory opinion by the International Court
of Justice on the legal status of nuclear weapons.

A Discussion Paper by The World Court Project.

"The Court's Decision

On 8 July 1996, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) delivered its findings on the two questions before it from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN General Assembly (UNGA) on the legal status of nuclear weapons.

The ICJ did not give an Advisory Opinion on the WHO question, because it judged that the question did not arise within the scope of the WHO's responsibilities. However, it relied upon the WHO's evidence of the health and environmental effects of nuclear weapons for both questions. Moreover the WHO's request had prepared the ground for the broader and deeper UNGA question.

On the UNGA question, it gave a 34-page main Opinion followed by over 200 pages of individual statements and dissenting Opinions by the 14 judges (one died just before the Oral Proceedings began in October 1995).

In the crucial subparagraph, the ICJ decided that "a threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the rules of international law applicable

in armed conflict, and in particular the principles and rules of humanitarian law"

In doing so, it confirmed that the Nuremberg Principles apply to nuclear weapons.

It added a caveat: "However, in view of the current state of international law, and

of the elements of fact at its disposal, the Court cannot conclude definitively

whether the threat or use of nuclear weapons would be lawful or unlawful in an extreme circumstance of self-defence, in which the survival of a state would be

at stake" Nonetheless, even in such an extreme case, threat or use must comply with the principles and rules of humanitarian law. Also, the Court treated threat

and use as a single, indivisible concept.

Finally, the judges unanimously agreed that "there exist an obligation to pursue

in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament

in all its aspects under strict and effective international control....."

and the following:

quote out of:

Implications of the advisory opinion by the International Court of Justice on the legal status of nuclear weapons.

A Discussion Paper by The World Court Project.

".....In deciding that the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict, the ICJ

confirmed that the principals of the Law of War (jus in bello) apply to

nuclear weapons (Main Opinion on UNGA question, paragraphs 85-86.)
These principles are drawn from international treaties and agreements such as the Hague Conventions, Geneva Conventions and Genocide Convention. These prohibit the use, even in self-defence, of weapons which:

- * fail to discriminate between military and civilian personnel (Principle of Discrimination)
- * cause harm disproportionate to their preceding provocation's and/or to legitimate objectives (Principles of Proportionality and Necessity)
- * cause unnecessary or superfluous suffering (Principle of Humanity)
- affect neutral States (Principle of Neutrality)
- * cause widespread, long-lasting and severe damage to the environment (Principle of Environmental Security)
- * use asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or substances (Principle of Toxicity) (Curiously however (Ibid paragraphs 55-56), the Court rejected the argument that the use of nuclear weapons can be regarded as specifically prohibited by the 1925 Geneva Gas Protocol.) "

Now we can say:

Another quote of the same publication:

"Opposing Nuclear Weapons is Lawful. By its decision, the ICJ has implicitly confirmed that opposing nuclear weapons is lawful. The Opinion gives legal authority to all those opposing nuclear weapons. Domestic law is affected: citizens now have a powerful new defence in support of civil resistance and attempts to challenge in court government nuclear weapon policies and military practices. They can cite Nuremberg Principle VII, which prohibits "complicity in the commission of a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity."
The associated shift of public perception against nuclear weapons will assist such initiatives....."

What follows is an example of a planned action, based on the ICJ Opinion and send as a letter to the Abolition-Caucus.

It is not a quote, because I am co-signer of this letter and one of the initiators

of this new campaign to abolish nuclear weapons.

Please, contact me if you want more information: E-mail: A.Malten@net.HCC.nl

Dear friends,

Next July 8 is the first anniversary of the historic decision by the international Court of Justice (ICJ) on how international law applies to nuclear weapons.

On the same day all of the NATO leaders meeting in Madrid for the

NATO Summit will be startled to receive a visit from a Spanish bailiff with a summons. They will be told that unless they carry out a radical legal surgery on NATO's nuclear weapons policy, they will be confronted with a new campaign of non-violent direct actions to remind them of their obligations under international law.

This was decided by peace and environmental activists meeting in Gent (Belgium) this weekend.

You'll be able to receive regular updates on this campaign through a new electronic mail-server (this is info I could give you).

We hope you will join this new initiative to abolish nuclear weapons. Contact us today.

Sincerely,

George Farebrother (World Court Project UK)

Pol D'Huyvetter (For Mother Earth International)

Ak Malten (Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance, NL)

Eirlys Rhiannon (Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, UK)

Koen Moens (Forum voor Vredesaktie, B)

Yvonne Timmermans (Earth First, NL)

Hanna Jarvinen (For Mother Earth International)

Mikko Koskinen (For Mother Earth Finland)

Katri Silvonen (For Mother Earth International)

Tom Keunen (For Mother Earth International)

Prof. Pierre Pierart (European Nuclear Test Ban Coalition, Belgium)

Thank you for your attention.

(end of speech)

=====
Back to Workinggroup-index of GANA's Website:

<http://www.inter.nl.net/hcc/A.Malten/work.html>

=====
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=====

>From majordomo Thu May 22 04:15:16 1997
>Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
>Date: Sat, 24 May 1997 12:00:14 +0200
>From: Ak Malten <A.Malten@net.HCC.nl>
>Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
>Subject: Re: Arresting nuclear weapons 3.
>To: marylia@igc.apc.org (Marylia Kelley), abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org,
> a-days@knooppunt.be
>X-Authentication-Warning: grootstal.nijmegen.inter.nl.net: ldn51-14.Leiden.NL.net [193.79.255.105] didn't use HELO
>protocol
>X-Sender: amalten@pop4.inter.nl.net

Dear Marylia Kelley,

At 19:09 20/05/97 -0800, you wrote:

>Dear abolitionists:
>Several groups have, in the past, posted language they have used in various
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>planning committee. Thank you for your help.
>Peace,
>Marylia Kelley
>
>
>Marylia Kelley
>Tri-Valley CAREs * 5720 East Ave. #116 * Livermore, CA 94550
>Ph: (510) 443-7148 * Fx: (510) 443-0177
>
>

This is my third posting of three as reAction upon your request.

I will not send you any more information this time, to prevent
overload of information, but of course we are always willing
to serve you with more. There will be more Non-Violent Direct
Actions to come in this NWAD (Nuclear Weapons Abolition Days) campaign.

Please, join us in our NWAD campaign.

Peace,
or saved by
the pigeon,

Ak Malten,

Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance.

Member of International Legal workinggroup of the NWAD campaign.

ARE NUCLEAR WEAPONS ILLEGAL? The International Law says: YES.

Introduction, promise and request of the Legal workinggroup of the NWAD campaign

Back to Workinggroup-index of GANA's Website:

<http://www.inter.nl.net/hcc/A.Malten/work.html>

* Who are we?

The Legal workinggroup of the NWAD campaign is an International workinggroup, in which International Lawyers and Activist work together to support the NWAD campaign.
Basic information on the NWAD campaign can be found at the bottom of this document.

Promise by the Legal workinggroup of the NWAD campaign:

The Legal workinggroup of the NWAD campaign promises to spread legal information which can be used by the lawyers in the defence of Anti-Nuclear and Environmental Activists when they are arrested during Non-Violent Direct Actions to uphold International Law for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons and brought to court after the arrest.

The Legal workinggroup of the NWAD campaign also promises to publicise the Advisory Opinion of the UN International Court of Justice on the illegality of Nuclear Weapons in all the way they are able to:

The complete text ca 2.5 MegaByte can be found on this website of GANA under the Documents-index. And...

Also if you want, you can send me a request by E-mail to send you the text on 3.5 " floppies:

3 floppies in WP 5.1 format or
2 floppies in HTML format

The cost I charge are the cost I have made for the floppies and handling.
And if you are willing, you can add some donation to keep up the good work.

* What more do we have to offer?

Quotes to be used in court are available upon request.

Detailed reports of Non-Violent Direct Actions to uphold International Law for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons and detailed reports of there legal follow-up in court are available upon request.

Advise can also be give on how to setup, do and follow-up an action to uphold International Law for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons.

* REQUEST of the Legal workinggroup of the NWAD campaign:

PLEASE send us detailed information about your planned or carried out Non-Violent Direct Actions to uphold International Law for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons AND detailed reports with LEGAL quotes used in Court in their defence, so we all can benefit from this information.

NOTE!

It is off great importance to us all to get the LEGAL quotes used in defence of the Activists in Court, so they can be used another time in another Court in the defence of other Activist.

I am a member of the Legal workinggroup of the NWAD campaign
You can reach me at:

GANNA's office:

Address: c/o
Ak Malten
Irisstraat 134
2565TP The Hague
The Netherlands

E-Mail: A.Malten@net.HCC.nl

Tel:+31.70.3608905
Fax:+31.70.3608905

GANNA's website: <http://www.inter.nl.net/hcc/A.Malten>

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Nuclear Weapons

What is NWAD?

Nuclear Weapons Abolition Days (NWAD) is an international campaign of civil
(dis)obedience to uphold international law for the abolition of all nuclear
weapons.

International activists from different environmental/peace movements are
organizing
non-violent direct actions to publicise the Advisory Opinion of the UN
International
Court of Justice and to uphold international law on the following dates and
places :

July 8th - NATO Summit Madrid
August 6th - NATO HQ Brussels
August 9th at 'sites of crime'

International contact address for NWAD is:

For Mother Earth International,
Lange Steenstraat 16/D, 9000 Gent, Belgium;
Phone/fax +32.9.233.8439,
E-mail : int@fme.knooppunt.be
NOTE!

You can receive up-to-date info on NWAD 1997 by sending message to:
< majordomo@knooppunt.be >; with :
< subscribe a-days (your account) > in body of message.

This way you'll join the inter-active electronic mailer which was set-up
for this
campaign.

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To: top of this document.
Back to Workinggroup-index of GANA's Website:

<http://www.inter.nl.net/hcc/A.Malten/work.html>
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=====

Return-Path: <chellman@cdi.org>

Date: Thu, 22 May 1997 10:29:10 -0400

X-Sender: chellman@mail.cdi.org

To: mw0771a@american.edu, washofc@aol.com, cwu_washington.parti@ecunet.org, disarmament@igc.apc.org, tom.clements@green2.greenpeace.org, laws@earthlink.net, dellberg@igc.apc.org, mccwash@igc.apc.org, mupj@igc.apc.org, meldredg@igc.apc.org, cpaine@nrdc.org, hamilton@rtk.net, barbara_green@pcusa.org, uuawo@aol.com, unsc@idt.net, mary@vi.org, wfa@igc.apc.org, vision@igc.apc.org, adaction@ix.netcom.com, basicusa@igc.apc.org, CEP@echonyc.com, cnp@igc.apc.org, 102375.413@compuserve.com, pdd@clark.net, funcongov@aol.com, idds@world.std.com, natprior@crocker.com, ncc_washington.parti@ecunet.org, ncecd@igc.apc.org, pda@comw.org, paecon@igc.apc.org, ploughshares@igc.apc.org, spusa@spusa.org, wand@world.std.com, wandwill@clark.net, wfpg@aed.org, wilpfnatl@igc.apc.org, joseph@stimson.org, pogodef@mnsinc.com, rcowan@mail.lesley.edu, dculp@nrdc.org, cdavis@clw.org, dege@taxpayer.net, 71263.401@compuserve.com, mfonte@clw.org, hn5236@handsnet.org, kvanderh@mail.clark.net, hultgren@taxpayer.net, jdi@clw.org, wjnsns@aol.com, CLEVAN@HR.HOUSE.GOV, skerr@clw.org, bridget@fcnl.org, bmusil@psr.org, 73744.3675@compuserve.com, mpage@MACArthu.macfdn.org, jparachini@stimson.org, tperry@ucsusa.org, johnpike@mail.clark.net, mrietman@HR.HOUSE.GOV, kschultz@mail.cdi.org, aslater@igc.apc.org, msommer@igc.apc.org, cspinney@erols.com, MTREISMA@HR.HOUSE.GOV, tsipis@mit.edu, ptyler@HR.HOUSE.GOV, hn0079@handsnet.org, chellman@cdi.org

From: Chris Hellman <chellman@cdi.org>

Subject: CDI on the QDR

Dear Friends,

Attached is an op-ed written by Adm. Carroll on the QDR which appears today in Newsday:

Newsday
May 22, 1997

Pentagon Pursues Implausible Scenario

By Eugene J. Carroll Jr.

[Retired Rear Adm. Eugene J. Carroll Jr. is Deputy Director of the Center for Defense Information.]

DIRECTED BY Congress to conduct a thorough, critical review of U.S. defense strategy and America's military requirements in the 21st Century, Pentagon officials responded in predictable bureaucratic fashion. They formed a total of 64 panels and subpanels to consider the problem and came to a "startling" conclusion: We should keep doing what we are already doing, but we will need more money to procure new weapons to do it.

This outcome was virtually preordained when the Pentagon uncritically embraced this week the existing two-war doctrine. Gen. John Shalikashvili,

chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said: "I support the recommendation to fight and win two overlapping major-theater wars." Never mind that one of the original architects of the two-war strategy, former Defense Secretary William Perry, told Congress: "Nowhere in our planning do we believe that we are going to have to fight two wars at once . . . I think it an entirely implausible scenario that we would ever have to fight two wars at once."

It is difficult to conclude that the quadrennial defense review study supporting the two-war strategy was either thorough or critical when it accepted an implausible scenario as the basis for determining required forces. It is no surprise, therefore, that the study's projected force levels are basically unchanged. The Army keeps its 10 active divisions. The Navy keeps its 12 aircraft carriers and 12 Amphibious Ready Groups while reducing programmed levels of submarines and surface combatants from a total of 183 to 166 (9 percent). The Air Force keeps 20 total fighter wings and 187 bombers and the Marine Corps keeps all three of its Marine Expeditionary Forces.

The Pentagon study does propose personnel reductions from programmed levels. The active forces will be 1,360,000, down only 60,000 (4 percent), while combined reserve and civilian strength will drop 8 percent to 1,475,000. These cuts can be made largely from today's 660,000 uniformed and civilian support personnel without downgrading the combat forces.

Given the obvious fact that the United States faces no significant military threat today nor in the foreseeable future, the decision to continue business as usual with the United States as the world's only military superpower reflects the immense political clout of the military-industrial complex President Dwight Eisenhower decried in 1961.

This becomes more evident when it is noted that the defense secretary has called for two more rounds of base closings as well as the personnel cuts in order to generate savings that can be used to increase spending for development and procurement of new weapons. There is little money for defense contractors in payroll or bases but there are immense profits to be had by increasing spending to as much as \$60 billion a year for new warfighting weapons as recommended in the study.

Perhaps the most troublesome aspect of the policy is that it rests on a presumption that military spending is not subject to reductions in budget-balancing efforts. There appears to be close coordination between the Pentagon, the White House and Congress on this point.

While the details of the "deal" to balance the budget in the year 2002 are far from clear yet, one agreement is that military spending is "off of the table" for cuts.

On the same day that congressional leaders received advance Pentagon briefings concerning provisions of the study, the House Budget Committee approved a military spending plan under which budget authority for national defense would rise every year from 1998 until 2002, when it will reach \$290 billion, up \$27 billion from the 1997 figure.

Furthermore, there will be "firewalls" between defense and nondefense programs so that no member of Congress can seek cuts in military spending in order to restore money cut from vital domestic social and economic programs.

There has been a cruel denial of the democratic process in all of this. The president and Congress cut a deal on a balanced budget that exempts military spending from any cuts. Then the Pentagon submits a two-war strategy that justifies increased military spending.

If the interests of all Americans are to be protected, the quadrennial review cannot be the final word on national-security requirements. Military spending should be "back on the table" in competition with other vital national programs.

The democratic process must be given a chance to shape our military programs in the true interests of national security and the well-being of all Americans.

>From majordomo Thu May 22 12:01:55 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Thu, 22 May 1997 17:04:15 GMT
From: geowcpuk@gn.apc.org (George Farebrother)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: Re NATO Illegality
To: csublette@vines.littondsd.com, abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: geowcpuk@gn.apc.org (Unverified)

Dear Carey Sublette

Thanks for raising this important issue. We cannot pretend that the ICJ Advisory Opinion is perfect from the anti-nuclear point of view. However, it does take us a very long way. I hope that the following extract from an information sheet on the illegality of NATO nuclear weapons will be helpful.

.....

The Authority of The International Court of Justice.

The UK government has consistently argued that the Opinion is not binding and changes nothing. However, on 24 September 1996 in the UN, the UK Foreign Secretary pledged "both moral and material support" to the ICJ, adding that "the more we accept that international law must be the foundation of international relations, the safer we shall all be."

The ICJ is the UN's Court. It can give Advisory Opinions on any question at the request of a UN agency, such as the General Assembly, in order to assist that agency in its duties. These Opinions clarify international law with the highest possible authority. An Advisory Opinion is only given after careful and lengthy deliberation by 15 judges (14 in the case of the Advisory Opinion on the legal status of nuclear weapons) after full hearings involving all interested States and UN agencies. In this case, 43 states - a record number, including the USA, UK and France - filed written submissions and 22 (again including the NATO nuclear States) made oral statements.

The USA, UK and France have ratified the Hague and Geneva Conventions, and have affirmed the Nuremberg Principles. They are therefore bound to abide by these. Thus, the ICJ's decision that the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally violate the Law of War as codified in these conventions and principles means that the NATO nuclear States are under an obligation to respect this.

It is also worth pointing out that in December 1994, by a comfortable majority, the UN General Assembly (UNGA) requested the Court to deliver its Advisory Opinion on the threat or use of nuclear weapons. On 10 December 1996, an even larger majority of the UNGA adopted Resolution 51/45M which "takes note of" the Opinion and "expresses its appreciation to the ICJ". The Resolution went on to call for "negotiations in 1997 leading to the early conclusion of a Nuclear Weapons Convention".

.....

George Farebrother

George Farebrother UK Secretary, World Court Project UK

The World Court Project is an international citizens' network which is working to publicise and have implemented the July 8 1996 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice which could find no lawful circumstance for the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

The World Court Project is is a member of
The Abolition 2000 Network, A Global Network to Eliminate
Nuclear Weapons

>From majordomo Thu May 22 13:45:31 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Thu, 22 May 1997 18:11:56 GMT
From: NATO Alerts Network <nan@gn.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: NATO-Russia text
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

Dear friends,

Below are some excerpts from the embargoed NATO-Russia Charter agreed last week. This was leaked to the press and CESD has obtained a copy that we would like to share with you. We will be producing a briefing paper on this, Friday's NATO HQ briefing & next week's signing ceremony in Paris. Please let us know if you would like a copy. Hope the attached document is useful for you.

Thanks,
Sharon Riggle

Centre for European Security and Disarmament
115 rue Stevin
1000 Brussels - Belgium
Tel: +32-2-230.07.32, fax: +32-2-230.24.67, email: nan@gn.apc.org

=====

FOUNDING ACT
ON MUTUAL RELATIONS, COOPERATION AND SECURITY
BETWEEN NATO AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its member States, on the one hand, and the Russian Federation, on the other hand, hereinafter referred to as NATO and Russia, based on an enduring political commitment undertaken at the highest political level, will build together a lasting and inclusive peace in the Euro-Atlantic area on the principles of democracy and cooperation security.

NATO and Russia do not consider each other as adversaries. They share the goal of overcoming the vestiges of earlier confrontation and competition and of strengthening mutual trust and cooperation[]*. The present Act reaffirms their determination to give concrete substance to our shared commitment to build a stable, peaceful and undivided Europe, whole and free, to the benefit of all its peoples.

By making this commitment at the highest political level, we mark the beginning of a fundamentally new relationship between NATO and Russia. They intend to develop, on the basis of common interest, reciprocity and transparency a strong, stable and enduring partnership.

This Act defines the goals and mechanism of consultation, cooperation, joint decision-making and joint action that will constitute the core of their mutual relations.

NATO has undertaken a historic transformation - a process that will continue. In 1991 it revised its strategic doctrine to take account of the new security environment. Accordingly, NATO has radically reduced and continued the adaptation of its conventional and nuclear forces. While preserving the capability to meet the commitments undertaken in the Washington Treaty NATO has expanded and will continue to expand its political functions and taken on new missions of peacekeeping and crisis management in support of the UN and the OSCE, such as in Bosnia-Herzegovina to address new security challenges in close association with other countries and international organizations. NATO is in the process of developing the European Security and Defence

Identity (ESDI) within the Alliance. It will continue to develop a broad and dynamic pattern of cooperation with OSCE participating States in particular through the Partnership for Peace and is working with Partner countries on the initiative to establish a Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council. NATO members have decided to examine NATO's Strategic Concept to ensure that it is fully consistent with Europe's new security situation and challenges.

Russia is continuing the building of a democratic society and the realisation of its political and economic transformation. It is developing the concept of its national security and revising its military doctrine to ensure that they are fully consistent with new security realities. Russia has carried out deep reductions in its armed forces, has withdrawn its forces on an unprecedented scale from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltic countries and withdrawn all its nuclear weapons back to its own national territory. Russia is committed to further reducing its conventional and nuclear forces. Russia is actively participating in peacekeeping operations in support of the UN and the OSCE, as well as in crisis management in different areas of the world. It is contributing to the multinational forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I. PRINCIPLES

Proceeding from the principle that the security of all states in the Euro-Atlantic community is indivisible, NATO and Russia will work together to contribute to the establishment in Europe of common and comprehensive security based on the allegiance to shared values, commitments and norms of behaviour in the interests of all states.

NATO and Russia will help to strengthen the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), including developing further its role as a primary instrument in preventive diplomacy, conflict prevention, crisis management, post-conflict rehabilitation and regional security cooperation, as well as in enhancing its operational capabilities to carry out these tasks. The OSCE, as the only pan-European security organization, has a key role in European peace and stability. In strengthening the OSCE, we will cooperate to prevent any possibility of returning to a Europe of division and confrontation, or the isolation of any state.

Consistent with the OSCE's work on a Common and Comprehensive Security Model for Europe for the 21st century, and taking into account the decisions of the Lisbon Summit concerning a charter on European security, we will seek the widest possible cooperation among participating states of the OSCE with the aim of creating in Europe a common space of security and stability, without dividing lines or spheres of influence limiting the sovereignty of any state.

NATO and Russia start from the premise that the shared objective of strengthening security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area for the benefit of all countries requires a response to new risks and challenges, such as aggressive nationalism, proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, terrorism, persistent abuse of human rights and of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities and unresolved territorial disputes, which pose a threat to our common peace, prosperity and stability.

This Act does not affect, and cannot be regarded as affecting, the primary responsibility of the United Nations Security Council for maintaining international peace and security, or the role of the OSCE as the inclusive and comprehensive organization for consultation, decision-making and cooperation in its area and as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter.

In implementing the provisions in this Act, NATO and Russia will observe in good faith their obligations under international law and international instruments, including the obligations of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights as well as their commitment under the Helsinki Final Act and subsequent OSCE documents, including the Charter of Paris and the documents adopted at the Lisbon OSCE summit. To achieve the aims of this Act, NATO and Russia will base their relations on a shared commitment to the following principles:

- development, on the basis of transparency, of a strong, stable, enduring and equal partnership and of cooperation to

strengthen security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area;

- acknowledgement of the vital role that democracy, political pluralism, the rule of law, and respect for human rights and civil liberties and the development of free market economies play in the development of common prosperity and comprehensive security;
- refraining from the threat or use of force against each other as well as against any other states, its sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence in any manner inconsistent with the Charter of United Nations and with the Declaration of Principles Guiding Relations Between Participating States contained in the Helsinki Final Act;
- respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states and their inherent right to choose the means to ensure their own security, the inviolability of borders and peoples' right of self-determination as enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE documents;
- mutual transparency in creating and implementing defence policy and military doctrines;
- prevention of conflicts and settlement of disputes by peaceful means in accordance with UN and OSCE principles;
- support, on a case-by-case basis, peacekeeping operations carried out under the authority of the United Nations Security Council or the responsibility of the OSCE.

II. MECHANISM FOR CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION (THE NATO-RUSSIA PERMANENT JOINT COUNCIL)

To carry out the activities and aims provided for by this Act and to develop common approaches to European security and to political problems, NATO and Russia will create the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council. The central objective of this Joint Council will be to build increasing levels of trust, unity of purpose and habits of consultation and cooperation between NATO and Russia, in order to enhance each other's security and that of all nations in the Euro-Atlantic area and diminish the security of none. If disagreements arise, NATO and Russia will endeavour to settle them on the basis of goodwill and mutual respect within the framework of political consultations.

The Permanent Joint Council will provide a mechanism for consultations, coordination and, to the maximum extent possible, where appropriate, for joint decisions and joint action with respect to security issues of common concern. The consultations will not extend to internal matters of either NATO, NATO member states or Russia.

Our shared objective is to identify and pursue as many opportunities for joint action as possible. As we further build the relationship, we expect that additional opportunities for joint action will emerge.

The Permanent Joint Council will be the principal venue of consultation between NATO and Russia in times of crisis or for any other situation affecting peace and stability. Extraordinary meetings of the Council will take place in addition to its regular meetings to allow for prompt consultations in case of emergencies. In this context, NATO and Russia will promptly consult within the Permanent Joint Council in case one of the Council members perceives a threat to its territorial integrity, political independence or security.

The activities of the Permanent Joint Council will be built upon the principles of reciprocity and transparency. In the course of their consultations and cooperation, NATO and Russia will inform each other regarding the respective security-related challenges they face and the measures that each intends to take to address them.

Provisions of this document do not provide NATO or Russia, at any stage, with a right of veto over the actions of the other nor do they infringe upon or restrict the rights of NATO or Russia to independent decision making or action. They cannot be used as a means to disadvantage the interests of other states.

The Permanent Joint Council will meet at various levels and in different forms, according to the subject matter and the wishes of NATO and Russia. The Permanent Joint Council will meet at the level of Foreign Ministers and at the level of Defence Ministers twice annually, and also monthly at the level of ambassadors/permanent representatives to the North Atlantic Council.

The Permanent Joint Council may establish committees or working groups for individual subjects or areas of cooperation on an ad hoc or permanent basis, as appropriate.

Under the auspices of the Permanent Joint Council, military representatives and Chiefs of Staff will also meet; meetings of Chiefs of Staff will take place no less than twice a year, and also monthly at military representatives level. Meetings of military experts may be convened, as appropriate.

The Permanent Joint Council will be chaired jointly by the Secretary General of NATO, a representative of one of the NATO member states on a rotation basis, and a representative of Russia.

To support the work of the Permanent Joint Council, NATO and Russia will establish the necessary administrative structures.

The Russian Federation will establish a Mission to NATO headed by a representative at the rank of Ambassador. A senior military representative and his staff will be part of this Mission for the purposes of the military cooperation. NATO retains the possibility of establishing an appropriate presence in Moscow, the modalities of which remain to be determined.

The agenda for regular sessions will be established jointly. Organizational arrangements and rules of procedure for the Permanent Joint Council will be worked out. These arrangements will be in place for the inaugural meeting of the Joint Council which will be held not later than four months after the signature of this Act.

The Permanent Joint Council will engage in three distinct activities:

- consulting on the topics in Section III of this Act and on any other political or security issue determined by mutual consent;
- on the basis of these consultations, developing joint initiatives on which NATO and Russia would agree to speak or act in parallel;
- once consensus has been reached in the course of consultation, making joint decisions and taking joint action on a case-by-case basis, including participation, on an equitable basis, in the planning and preparation of joint operations, including peacekeeping operations under the authority of the United Nations Security Council or the responsibility of the OSCE.

Any actions undertaken by the Russian Federation or NATO, together or separately, must be consistent with the UN Charter and the OSCE's governing principles.

Recognizing the importance of deepening contacts between the legislative bodies of the participating states to this Act, NATO and Russia will also encourage expanded dialogue and cooperation between the North Atlantic Assembly and the Russian Federal Assembly.

III. AREAS FOR CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION

In building their relationship, NATO and Russia will focus on specific areas of mutual interest. They will consult and strive to cooperate to the broadest possible degree in the following areas:

- issues of common interest related to security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area or to concrete crises, including their contribution to security and stability in this area;

- conflict prevention, including preventive diplomacy, crisis management and conflict resolution taking into account the role and responsibility of the UN and the OSCE and the work of these organizations in these fields;
- joint operations, including peacekeeping operations, on a case-by-case basis, under the authority of the United Nations Security Council or the responsibility of the OSCE, and if Combined Joint Task Forces (CJTF) are used in such cases, participation in them at an early stage;
- Russian participation in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and Partnership for Peace;
- exchange of information and consultation on strategy, defence policy, the military doctrines of the Russian Federation and NATO, and budgets and infrastructure development programmes;
- arms control issues [];
- nuclear safety issues, across their full spectrum;
- preventing the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and their delivery means, combatting nuclear trafficking and strengthening cooperation in specific arms control areas, including political and defence aspects of proliferation;
- [] possible cooperation in Theatre Missile Defence;
- enhanced regional air traffic safety, increased air traffic capacity and reciprocal exchanges, as appropriate, to promote confidence through increased measures of transparency and exchanges of information in relation to air defence and related aspects of airspace management/control. This will include exploring possible cooperation on appropriate air defence related matters; []
- increasing transparency, predictability and mutual confidence regarding the size and roles of the conventional forces of the Russian Federation and NATO member States;
- reciprocal exchanges, as appropriate, on nuclear weapons issues, including doctrines and strategy of NATO and Russia;
- coordinating a programme of expanded cooperation between respective military establishments, as further detailed below;
- pursuing possible armaments-related cooperation through Russian association with the Conference of National Armaments Directors;
- conversion of defence industries;
- developing mutually agreed cooperative projects in defence-related economic, environmental and scientific fields;
- conducting joint initiatives and exercises in civil emergency preparedness and disaster relief;
- combatting terrorism and drug trafficking;
- improving public understanding of evolving relations between the Russian Federation and NATO, including the establishment of a NATO Documentation Centre or information office in Moscow.

Other areas can be added by mutual agreement.

IV. MILITARY DIMENSION

Promoting Mutual Military Restraint, Transparency and Confidence

NATO and Russia affirm their shared desire to achieve greater stability and security in the Euro-Atlantic area.

The members of NATO reiterate that they have no intention, no plan and no reason to deploy nuclear weapons on the territory of new members, nor any need to change any aspects of NATO's nuclear posture or nuclear policy - and do not foresee any future need to do so. This subsumes the fact that NATO has decided that it has no intention, no plan, and no reason to establish nuclear weapon storage sites on the territory of those members, whether through the construction of new nuclear storage facilities or the adaptation of old nuclear storage facilities. Nuclear storage sites are understood to be facilities specifically designed to the stationing of nuclear weapons, and include all types of hardened above or below ground facilities (storage bunkers or vaults) designed for storing nuclear weapons.

Recognising the importance of the CFE Treaty adaptation for the broader OSCE security context and the work on a Common and Comprehensive Security Model for Europe for the Twenty-First Century, NATO and Russia will work together in Vienna with the other States Parties to adapt the CFE Treaty to enhance its viability and effectiveness, taking into account Europe's changing security environment and the legitimate security interest of all OSCE participating states. They share the objective of concluding an adaptation agreement as expeditiously as possible and, as a first step in this process, they will, together with other States Parties, seek to conclude as soon as possible a framework agreement setting forth the basic elements of an adapted CFE Treaty, consistent with the objectives and principles of the Document on Scope and Parameters agreed at Lisbon in December 1996.

NATO and Russia believe that an important goal of CFE adaptation should be a significant lowering in the total amount of Treaty-limited equipment permitted in the Treaty's area of application compatible with the legitimate defence requirements of each State Party. NATO and Russia encourage all CFE States to consider reductions in their CFE equipment entitlements, as part of an overall effort to achieve lower equipment levels that are consistent with the transformation of Europe's security environment.

The members of NATO and Russia commit themselves to exercise restraint during the period of negotiations, as foreseen in the Document on Scope and Parameters, in relation to the current postures and capabilities of their conventional armed forces - in particular with respect to their levels of forces and deployments in the Treaty's area of application, in order to avoid developments in the security situation in Europe diminishing the security of any State Party. This commitment is without prejudice to possible voluntary decisions by the individual States Parties to reduce their force levels or deployments, or to their legitimate security interests.

The members of NATO and Russia proceed on the basis that adaptation of the CFE Treaty should help to ensure equal security for all States Parties irrespective of their membership of a particular Alliance, both to preserve and strengthen stability and continue to prevent any destabilizing increase of forces in various regions of Europe and in Europe as a whole. An adapted CFE Treaty should also further enhance military transparency by extended information exchange and verification, and permit the possible accession by new States Parties.

The members of NATO and Russia propose to other CFE States Parties to carry out such adaptation of the CFE Treaty so as to enable States Parties to reach, through a transparent and cooperative process, conclusions regarding reductions they might be prepared to take and resulting national TLE [Treaty Limited Equipment] ceilings. These will then be codified as binding limits in the adapted Treaty to be agreed by consensus of all States Parties, and reviewed in 2001 and at five-year intervals thereafter. In doing so, the States Parties will take into account all the levels of TLE established for the Atlantic-to-the-Urals area by the original CFE Treaty, the substantial reductions that have been carried out since then, the changes to the situation in Europe and the need to ensure that the secu

rity of no state is diminished.

The members of NATO and Russia reaffirm that States Parties should maintain only such military capabilities, individually or in conjunction with others, as are commensurate with individual or collective legitimate security needs, taking into account their international obligations, including the CFE Treaty.

Each State Party will base its agreement to the provisions of the adapted Treaty on all national ceilings of the States Parties, on its projections of the current and future security situation in Europe.

In addition, in the negotiations on an adapted CFE Treaty, the members of NATO and Russia will, together with other States Parties, seek to strengthen stability by further developing measures to prevent any potentially threatening build-up of conventional forces in agreed regions of Europe, to include Central and Eastern Europe.

NATO and Russia have clarified their intentions with regard to their conventional force postures in Europe's new security environment and are prepared to consult on the evolution of these postures in the framework of the Permanent Joint Council.

NATO reiterates that in the current and foreseeable security environment, the Alliance will carry out its collective defence and other missions by ensuring the necessary interoperability, integration, and capability of reinforcement rather than by additional permanent stationing of substantial combat forces. Accordingly, it will have to rely on adequate infrastructure commensurate with the above tasks. In this context, reinforcement may take place, when necessary, in the event of defence against a threat of aggression and missions in support of peace consistent with the UN Charter and the OSCE governing principles, as well as for exercises consistent with the adapted CFE Treaty, the provisions of the Vienna Document 1994 and mutually agreed transparency measures. Russia will exercise similar restraint in its conventional force deployments in Europe.

The members of NATO and Russia will strive for greater transparency, predictability and mutual confidence with regard to their armed forces. They will comply fully with their obligations under the 1994 Vienna Document and develop cooperation with the other OSCE participating states, including negotiations, inter alia, within the OSCE to promote confidence and security.

Expanding cooperation between military establishments

NATO and Russia will expand political-military consultations and cooperation through the Permanent Joint Council with an enhanced dialogue between the senior military authorities of NATO and its members and of Russia. They will implement a program of significantly expanded military activities and practical cooperation between NATO and Russia at all levels. Consistent with the tenets of the Permanent Joint Council, this enhanced military-to-military dialogue will be built upon the principle that neither party views the other as a threat nor seeks to disadvantage the other's security. This enhanced military-to-military dialogue will include regularly-scheduled reciprocal briefings on NATO and Russian military doctrine, strategy and resultant force posture and will include the broad possibilities for joint exercise and training involving NATO and Russian forces.

To support this enhanced dialogue and the military components of the Permanent Joint Council, NATO and Russia will establish reciprocal military liaison missions at various levels.

To enhance their partnership and ensure this partnership is grounded to the greatest extent possible in practical activities and direct cooperation, NATO and Russia's respective military authorities will explore the further development of a concept for joint NATO-Russia peacekeeping operations. This initiative should build upon the positive experience of working together in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the lessons learned there will be used in the establishment of Combined Joint Task Forces.

*The brackets we understand to mean that there are still some translation questions involved -- they should be resolved

in the final draft.

Note: The text has been input exactly as it appears in the document, which includes fluctuations between British and American English spellings.

\$\$\$\$\$\$ 18 LINES REFORMATTED BY POPPER AT igc.apc.org \$\$\$\$\$\$

>From majordomo Thu May 22 15:17:32 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Thu, 22 May 1997 12:44:40 -0700 (PDT)
From: ALICE SLATER <aslater@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: Action Alert: CANCEL CASSINI ! A Call to Action - No Nukes
in Space!
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc3.igc.apc.org id MAA08661
X-Sender: aslater@pop.igc.org

>Return-Path: <susangordon@igc.apc.org>
>X-Sender: susangordon@pop.igc.apc.org
>Old-Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
>Date: Thu, 22 May 1997 09:44:09 -0800
>To: tomatompn+@igc.org
>From: susangordon@igc.apc.org (Susan Gordon)
>Subject: Action Alert: CANCEL CASSINI ! A Call to Action - No Nukes in
Space!
>Sender: susangordon@igc.org
>X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc3.igc.apc.org id
JAA10977
>X-Content-Type-Bogus: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"

>
>>Date: Wed, 21 May 1997 23:03:23 -0700
>>X-Sender: rc@vom.com
>>Mime-Version: 1.0
>>X-Priority: 1 (Highest)
>>To: Select List <rc@vom.com>
>>From: Robert Cherwink <rc@vom.com>
>>Subject: Action Alert: CANCEL CASSINI ! A Call to Action - No Nukes
>> in Space!
>>X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc7.igc.org id
AAA22113

>>
>>CANCEL CASSINI ! A Call to Action - No Nukes in Space!
>>Robert Cherwink May 21, 1997
>>
>>Please forward, post to newsgroups, distribute freely! Thanks!

>>
>>-----
>>-----
>> * * * URGENT ACTION ALERT * * *
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>>-----

>>--- SIDEBAR:

>>
>> This article contains information and direction to additional
>>informational resources on the
>>proposed launch of the Cassini Space Probe and its risks; and is a Call to

>>Action. The primary
>>issue is the risk of radioactive contamination of our planet through the use
>>of nuclear energy in
>>space projects.

>> -----
>>URGENT! We have until just May 27th, 1997 to respond to NASA's Draft
>>Supplemental
>>Environmental Impact Statement for the Cassini Mission

>>-----
>>-----
>> * * * INTRODUCTION * * *

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>>-----
>>
>>The Cassini Space Probe is scheduled for launch this October. The rocket
>>will carry 72 pounds of
>>Plutonium Dioxide, Pu-238, the deadliest substance known by science. NASA
>>maintains that the
>>chances of a mishap are miniscule, but is it worth the risk? and should we
>>trust NASA's numbers?
>>Even if the launch, having its own definite risks, is successful: The plan
>>is to have the rocket orbit
>>Venus a few times, and then "sling- shot" around the Earth towards Saturn.
>>It would come within
>>approximately 312 miles of the earth while travelling at a speed of 42,300
>>miles per hour during the
>>month of August 1999.

>>
>>There is a chance that the Cassini mission could result in a mishap which
>>would involve local
>>radioactive contamination from a launch disaster, or virtually world-wide
>>dispersal of the onboard
>>Plutonium in the upper atmosphere through vaporization during an accidental
>>re-entry into the
>>Earth's atmosphere during the "fly-by." According to Dr. Helen Caldicott:
>>"one pound of Plutonium,
>>evenly distributed, is theoretically enough to give every person on the
>>planet lung cancer" - and we
>>are talking about 72 times one pound of Plutonium here! It would take a
>>total of *one* inhaled
>>particle of Plutonium Dioxide for you, dear reader, to personally receive a
>>potentially lethal dose.
>>Karl Grossman's article, "Risking The World: Nuclear Proliferation in
>>Space," addressing such
>>issues as raised herein, has been voted #1 Censored story of 1996 by Sonoma
>>State University's
>>PROJECT CENSORED.

>>
>>The proposed mission cannot possibly be worth the risk of contaminating our
>>entire planet, or even
>>part of it, with deadly Plutonium. It is an obvious fact that something
>>could go wrong, and the
>>investigation of the atmosphere of Titan (one of Saturn's moons) is *not* a
>>critical issue! NASA's

>>arguments that nuclear power is required for the mission only proves that
>>they are willing to
>>proceed with a program that is risky and unsupportable except through "bad
>>science." Perhaps it
>>would be wise to wait until an appropriate, safe technology has been
>>developed. Would it be
>>wise to simply *not* take such risks as are being indulged in the current
>>form of the "Space
>>Program?" Prudence would have it that our tax dollars and energies should
>>be spent elsewhere,
>>and that taking such chances with our environment and our health not be a
>>viable alternative.

>>
>>Please do what you can to NOT allow the launch of this particluar mission,
>>or the continuation of a
>>Space Program which relies on nuclear power with its inherent risk of
>>radioactive contamination of
>>our planet.

>>-----
>>For more information, and hotlinks to other informative resources as well as
>>to key contacts and
>>activist resources please see my "Plutonium Russian Roulette" page:

>> <http://www.vom.com/rc/cassini.htm>

>>
>> - and/or:

>>
>>Russell Hoffman's STOP CASSINI HOMEPAGE:
>> <http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/index.htm>

>>
>>-----
>>Additional supportive information:

>>
>>Karl Grossman's article, voted #1 Censored story of 1996 by SONOMA STATE
>>UNIVERSITY'S
>>PROJECT CENSORED: "Risking The World: Nuclear Proliferation in Space"
>> <http://209.48.2.20/MFF/CAQ/CAQ57.risk.html>

>>
>>Dr. Ernest Sternglass' "SECRET FALLOUT - LOW-LEVEL RADIATION FROM
>>HIROSHIMA TO
>>THREE-MILE ISLAND" (reprinted below)
>> <http://www.ratical.com/radiation/SecretFallout/SF.txt>

>>-----
>>-----
>>URGENT! We have until just May 27th, 1997 to respond to NASA's Draft
>>Supplemental
>>Environmental Impact Statement for the Cassini Mission

>>-----
>>Informational Resources and Key Contacts follow at end.

>>-----
>>-----
>>This article provided as a free service by a concerned citizen - Robert
>>Cherwink.
>>Please visit "Rob' Place," a personal and non-commercial website, if you get
>>a chance -

>>A SITE DEDICATED TO SPIRIT, TRUTH, PEACE, JUSTICE, AND FREEDOM

>><http://www.vom.com/rc/home.htm>

>>-----

>>-----

>>for a copy of the complet document please email rc@vom.com

>>Thanks for your interest!

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>> * * * CONTENTS of the complete document * * *

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>>Answers to NASA: Karl Grossman responds.

>>

>>Russell D. Hoffmans's STOP CASSINI homepage / Web Site Table of Contents

>>

>>Russell D. Hoffmans's CASSINI NEWSLETTER Series (Volumes 2 through 5)

>>

>>Subscribe to Russell D. Hoffmans's CASSINI NEWSLETTER Series!

>>

>>On Low-Level Radiatation:

>>SECRET FALLOUT - LOW-LEVEL RADIATION FROM HIROSHIMA TO THREE-MILE ISLAND

>> ERNEST STERNGLASS

>> (This entry includes the Introduction by George Wald, Dr. Sternglass'

>>Preface, and a link to the

>>complete text)

>>

>>The Really Lame Cassini FAQ from Cassini Public Information at Jet

>>Propulsion Laboratory

>>

>>Robert Cherwink's "Plutonium Russian Roulette"

>>(original alert which stirred it up on the D-Now! and Konformist lists),

>>and "Dialogue regarding Plutonium Russian Roulette"

>>

>>Informational Resources and Key Contacts

>>

>>**** for a copy of the complet document please email rc@vom.com

>>Thanks for your interest!

>>-----

>>-----

>>Informational Resources and Contacts

>>-----

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>>For more information, and hotlinks to informative resources as well as key

>>contacts please see my

>>Plutonium Russian Roulette page at:

>> <http://www.vom.com/rc/cassini.htm>

>>

>>Russell Hoffman's STOP CASSINI HOMEPAGE:

>> <http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/index.htm>

>>

>>Russell Hoffman's Response to DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

>>STATEMENT:

>> <http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/dsei9704.htm>

>>

>>>Russell Hoffman's VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL OUTER SPACE TREATY
>> <http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/trea9704.htm>
>>
>>>Karl Grossman's "THE WRONG STUFF: NUKES IN SPACE"
>> <http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/thewrong.htm>
>>
>>>Karl Grossman's article, voted #1 Censored story of 1996 by SONOMA STATE
>>>UNIVERSITY'S
>>>PROJECT CENSORED: "Risking The World: Nuclear Proliferation in Space"
>> <http://209.48.2.20/MFF/CAQ/CAQ57.risk.html>
>>
>>>Dr. Ernest Sternglass' "SECRET FALLOUT - LOW-LEVEL RADIATION FROM
>>>HIROSHIMA TO
>>>THREE-MILE ISLAND" - an expose on the dangers of Low-level Radiation Exposure
>> <http://www.ratical.com/radiation/SecretFallout/SF.txt>
>>
>> -----
>>
>>- other resources on the web:
>>
>>>Florida Coalition for Peace & Justice Cassini page
>>><http://www.afn.org/~fcpj/space/cassini/>
>>
>>><http://www.greenspiration.org/Article/GlobalRussianRoulette.html>
>>
>>><http://www.democrats.org.au/democrats/media/961028to961124/765ml.html>
>>
>>><http://www.wired.com/news/topframe/1054.html>
>>
>>><http://www.panix.com/~levner/nygreens/issues/nukes/cassini/home.htm>
>>
>>>The Really Lame JPL Cassini FAQ
>>><http://www-b.jpl.nasa.gov/cassini/>
>>
>>-----
>>>Government Email Addresses
>>-----
>> Whitehouse email addresses:
>>
>> president@whitehouse.gov
>> Vice.President@whitehouse.gov
>> First.Lady@whitehouse.gov
>>-----
>> Find Senate email addresses at:
>> <http://www.senate.gov/senator/membmail.html>
>>-----
>> Find House of Reps email addresses at:
>> gopher://gopher.house.gov/OF-1%3A207%3AHouse%20Email%20Addresses
>>-----
>>-----
>>>Department of Energy
>>>Beverly Cook <beverly.cook@hq.doe.gov>
>>-----
>>>For NASA email addresses.... (well, I'm working on it. My mail to *all*

>>the published addresses I
>>had found *bounced!* What is this - they can't even get their email to
work?)
>>
>>Here are NASA addresses:
>>from: "http://deimos.ucsd.edu/space_grant/sg_hq.html" NASA Headquarters
>>Contacts
>>(these are some of those listed on that page - maybe others more appropriate?)
>>
>>Dr. E. Julius Dasch
>>Program Manager
>>NASA Headquarters
>>Code FEH
>>Washington, DC 20546
>>Phone: (202) 358-1531
>>Fax: (202) 358-3048
>>Email: jdasch@hr.hq.nasa.gov
>>
>>Ms. Lynne Keffer
>>Associate Program Manager
>>NASA Headquarters
>>Code FEH
>>Washington, DC 20546
>>Phone: (202) 358-1531
>>Fax: (202) 358-3048
>>Email: lkeffer@hr.hq.nasa.gov
>>
>>Mr. Ahmad Nurriddin
>>GSRP Program Manager
>>NASA Headquarters
>>Code FE
>>Washington, DC 20546
>>Phone: (202) 358-1517
>>Fax: (202) 358-4068
>>Email: anurridd@hr.hq.nasa.gov
>>
>>Dr. Mike Odell
>>Space Grant Fellow
>>NASA Headquarters
>>Code FE
>>Washington, DC 20546
>>Phone: (202) 358-1531
>>Fax: (202) 358-3048
>>Email: mirodell@hr.hq.nasa.gov
>>
>>Ms. Susan Stewart
>>CIMS System Administrator
>>NASA Headquarters
>>Code FE
>>Washington, DC 20546
>>Phone: (202) 358-2407
>>Fax: (202) 358-4068
>>Email: sstewart@ins.hq.nasa.gov
>>

>>Re: NASA email addresses: (My mail to *all* the published addresses I had
>>found *bounced!*

>>What is this - they can't even get their email to work?)

>>
>>-----

>>Here's some info on PeaceNet and Democracy NOW! as well as Corporate Watch
>>and FAIR, which

>>I thought your readers may appreciate:

>>-----

>>PeaceNet Home Page: <http://www.peacenet.org/peacenet/>

>>-----

>>Democracy Now: <http://www.igc.apc.org/pacifica/democracy/index.html>

>>Pacifica Radio's daily exploration of democracy in America with host Amy

>>Goodman.

>>Give Washington a Piece of Your Mind - Live From Death Row with Mumia

>>Abu-Jamal - What is Democracy Now! - Program Rundowns - Feedback - We

>>Need Your Support! - Order a Copy of Democracy Now! - Featured Link:

>>Corporate Watch - Discussion Group - Boycott and Corporate

>>Responsibility Links* - Stations Carrying Democracy NOW! - Check your

>>Pacifica Station - Other Resources - Democracy NOW! Welcomes its New

>>Additions

>> Boycott and Corporate Responsibility Watchdogs (links off Democracy

>>NOW! Boycott and Corporate Responsibility Links page): FOR INFORMATION

>>ON CORPORATE "RESPONSIBILITY" AND CONSUMER BOYCOTTS CONTACT:

>>COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC PRIORITIES - BOYCOTT BOARD - INFACIT - CORPORATE

>>BOYCOTT - CHECKLIST - BOYCOTT NIKE - BOYCOTT QUARTERLY MAGAZINE -

>>RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK - ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY BOYCOTT SITE

>>

>>To subscribe to the Democracy NOW! mailing list send an email to:

>>Majordomo@igc.org

>>with the body as: "subscribe democracy-now youraddress

>>-----

>>Corporate Watch: <http://www.corpwatch.org/home.html>

>>Corporate Watch is an internet resource that brings together news,

>>analysis, diverse viewpoints and networking resources for activists

>>addressing the role transnational corporations play in environmental,

>>economic, social, and political issues in the U.S. and around the world.

>>

>>Corporate Watch mailing list

>>Subscribers to this list are sent regular updates and alerts from

>>Corporate Watch. To subscribe to the Corporate Watch mailing list send a

>>message to majordomo@igc.org with the body of the message equal to:

>>subscribe corp-watchers

>>APC conference: corp.watch

>>-----

>>FAIR (Fairness & Accuracy In Reporting): <http://www.igc.apc.org/fair/>

>>- the national media watch group offering well-documented criticism in

>>an effort to correct media bias and imbalance. FAIR focuses public

>>awareness on the narrow corporate ownership of the press, the media's

>>allegiance to official agendas, and their insensitivity to women, labor,

>>minorities, and other public interest constituencies.

>>FAIR seeks to invigorate the First Amendment by advocating for greater

>>media pluralism and the inclusion of public interest voices in national

>>debates. More information about FAIR: fair@igc.apc.org

>>
>>-----
>>For more info on the "Cassini Project" see:
>>
>>Robert Cherwink's Plutonium Russian Roulette page at:
>> <http://www.vom.com/rc/cassini.htm>
>>
>>Russell Hoffman's STOP CASSINI HOMEPAGE:
>> <http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/index.htm>
>>
>>-----
>>Contact us!
>>Karl Grossman <kgrossman@hamptons.com>
>>Russell D. Hoffman <rhoffman@animatedsoftware.com>
>>Robert Cherwink <rc@vom.com>
>>
>>Contact them...
>>Contact Bill Clinton and Al Gore. They can stop Cassini virtually with a
>>word. Do you doubt it? (email addresses just above)
>>
>>-----
>>-----
>>Thanks for reading and for getting involved in the effort.
>>-----
>>-----
>> CANCEL CASSINI !
>>-----
>>-----
>>The author has relied on what he considers to be reliable resources. It is
>>the author's opinion that
>>these questions should be asked, and that every effort should be made to
>>find answers to these
>>questions. The author maintains that those responsible for proposing,
>>planning, and executing the
>>Cassini project be held accountable and be required to adequately respond to
>>any and all questions
>>and challenges as the potential risks involved seem to be extremely serious.
>>
>>Readers are invited to submit comments to the source through which they have
>>received this
>>release, and/or directly to the author by email:
>>Robert Cherwink, rc@vom.com
>>or to:
>>Russell D. Hoffman, Webmaster Stop Cassini Homepage
>>P.O. Box 188006
>>Carlsbad CA 92009-0801
>>(760) 720-7261
>>-----
>>-----
>> CANCEL CASSINI !
>>-----
>>-----
>>
>>Peace! Rob at

>> Rob's Place
>> A SITE DEDICATED TO
>> SPIRIT, TRUTH, PEACE, JUSTICE, AND FREEDOM
>> <http://www.vom.com/rc/home.htm>

>> WHEN SPIDERS UNITE, THEY CAN TIE DOWN A LION --Ethiopian Proverb

>
> *****

> Susan Gordon
> Director
> Military Production Network
> 1914 N 34th, Suite 407
> Seattle, WA 98103
> 206-547-3175 * 206-547-7158 fax

>
>
> Alice Slater
> GRACE
> Global Resource Action Center for the Environment
> 15 East 26 St., Room 915
> New York, NY 10010
> 212-726-9161 (tel)
> 212-726-9160 (fax)
> aslater@igc.apc.org <email>

>From majordomo Thu May 22 17:55:21 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Thu, 22 May 1997 15:06:56 -0700
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <wagingpeace@napf.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: Invitation
To: wagingpeace@napf.org
X-Sender: napf@silcom.com

Dear Friend,

I invite you to receive, without cost, the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's electronic newsletter, "The Sunflower." This educational service will provide information on current events, and include engaging articles, and fascinating-but-little known-facts about the nuclear age.

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to achieving a world free of nuclear weapons; establishing a permanent International Criminal Court and strengthening international law; teaching peace; promoting non-violent resolution of conflicts; and creating a world based upon liberty, justice, and human dignity.

To subscribe to "The Sunflower," please <mailto:majordomo@igc.org> with these words in the body of the text: `subscribe sunflower-napf`

Example:
To: majordomo@igc.org
Subject:

`subscribe sunflower-napf`

A world at peace requires compassion, cooperation, and courage. Thank you for sowing the seeds of peace.

Sincerely,

David Krieger
President

NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION
1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 123
Santa Barbara, CA 93108
Tel: 805 965 3443
Fax: 805 568 0466

e <mailto:wagingpeace@napf.org>
Web Site: <http://www.napf.org>

Return-Path: <Majordomo-Owner@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 23 May 1997 04:45:21 -0700 (PDT)
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
From: Majordomo@igc.org
Subject: Confirmation for subscribe sunflower-napf
Reply-To: Majordomo@igc.org

--

Someone (possibly you) has requested that your email address be added to the mailing list "sunflower-napf@igc.org".

If you really want this action to be taken, please send the following commands (exactly as shown) back to "Majordomo@igc.org":

```
auth 28ca439b subscribe sunflower-napf mupj@igc.apc.org
```

If you do not want this action to be taken, simply ignore this message and the request will be disregarded.

If your mailer will not allow you to send the entire command as a single line, you may split it using backslashes, like so:

```
auth 28ca439b subscribe sunflower-napf \  
mupj@igc.apc.org
```

If you have any questions about the policy of the list owner, please contact "sunflower-napf-approval@igc.org".

Thanks!

Majordomo@igc.org

>From majordomo Fri May 23 07:23:34 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
CC: fme@knooppunt.be
Date: Fri, 23 May 1997 14:06:38
From: int@fme.knooppunt.be (For Mother Earth Int'l)
Reply-To: int@fme.knooppunt.be (For Mother Earth Int'l)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: A-DAYS CONTACT-LIST # 1 NORTH-AMERICA
To: a-days@knooppunt.be, abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

Concerns : -> Key-contacts in North America for A-days 1997

- * Coordination
- * Networking/Outreach
- * Legal
- * Finances/Fundraising
- * Actions at 'sites of crime' on August 9th in US

Dear friends abolitionists,

A growing number of people and NGO's are getting involved in the legal campaign of civil (dis)obedience to uphold international law to abolish nuclear weapons (also called 'a-days' and 'Nuclear Weapon Abolition Days' or 'NWAD') .

With this message we want to give you an first update for the key players in North-America.

Although we can count on a increasing number of volunteers here at the international office, we hope that the following contact list will take away some of the growing pressure here at the office in Gent (Belgium).

1. Coordination for North-America

You can now get in touch directly with the coordinators for Nuclear Weapons Abolition Days 1997 in North-America.

* Chris Bankert (among others did the advance work for the 5.500 km 'Walk across America for Mother Earth 1992') can now be reached directly on E-mail.

She got conected on the web yesterday. Please welcome her on the Web of the Nuclear Weapon Abolitionists!

Her E-mail is : ceb@lightlink.com

You can also reach her

Chris Bankert, For Mother Earth International
524 Ashbury Rd., 13068 Freeville, NY, USA

Phone +1-607-266-0695

* Mark Stansbery who has been coordinating the For Mother Earth office in North-America office in Columbus 5ohio) June 1991 is also a contact for the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Days.

His E-mail is : walk@igc.apc.org

Mark Stansbery, For Mother Earth North-American office
1101 Bryden Road, Columbus, Ohio 43205, USA
Phone +1-614-252-9255

2. Networking/outreach :

Other people volunteered to help out with networking and outreach (spreading flyers, poster, ...)

* Jack andd Felice Cohen-Joppa from the Nuclear Resister

Their E-mail is nukeresister@igc.apc.org

P.O. Box 43383, Tucson, Arizona 85733
Phone +1-520-323-8697

* Chris Ney at the War Resisters League in New York also volunteered to be in the core group.

His E-mail is wrl@igc.apc.org

339, Lafayette, NYC, NY 10012, USA
Phone +1-212-228-0450
Fax +1-212-228-6193

* Karina Wood from Peace Action agreed to spread the word within their nation-wide network and suggested that people from the Military Production Network get involved for the August 9th NVDA.

Her E-mail is panukes@igc.apc.org

* Donna Lindenberg from Canada has made the poster for the campaign.

This poster will be sent by snail-mail next Monday to all people from who we received a snail-mail address. Although I am not sure that she wants to make new materials, we wish to acknowledge her very important contribution, and you might always sent her a 'thank you' note.

Her E-mail is delinden@islandnet.com

3. Legal Support

Though we have a several contacts, we suggest that you get in touch with following people for legal support/strategy of the NWAD 1997

Alyn Ware at the Lawyers Committee for Nuclear Policy

His E-mail is lcnp@aol.com (attn Alyn)

666 Broadway, Ste 625, NYC, NY 10012, USA

Phone +1-212-674-7790

Fax +1-212-674-6199

Jackie Cabasso and John Burroughs of the Western States Legal Foundation

Their E-mail is wslf@igc.apc.org

1440 Broadway #500, Oakland, California 94612, USA

Phone +1-510-839-5811

Fax +1-510-839-5391

4. Finances/fundraising

Unfortunately nobody has volunteered in North-America for this job. We are aware few people like it. However, any volunteers are welcome

Though we work on a shoe-string budget, we do really need financial contributions urgently, especially as we learned that our major fund-application at the 'Anti-Nuclear War Fund' was not approved. Yes, there were too many good Nuclear Weapons Abolition Campaigns applying for funds. Bad news for the team of volunteers here in Gent, but good news for all Abolitionists.

5. Actions August 9th

Several people are preparing non-violent direct actions for Saturday August 9th, to coincide with actions in Europe and the Fiji Islands.

Recently we did receive mail from Peggy Prince and Susan Diane connecting on the preparation of a NVDA at the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

Other people also mentioned NVDA for August 9th at Livermore Lab, Nevada Test Site, the Piketon Uranium Enrichment Plant and Martin Marietta. Silence however followed the initial announcements. We do hope that you will send us more details ASAP, especially to the NWAD coordinators for North America for actions in the USA and Canada.

We really wish to stress the importance for better communications, as today (from our perspective) we experience these often VERY slow. And we will have a big challenge of communications for the coordinated actions on August 9th is enormous as we will have to feed 'INSTANT' news to the international press. On August 9th we will need continuous communications before, during and after the NVDA to be able to compile good briefings for the international press.

We hope that this contact list and message will help meet the challenge. And a representative from North-America at the next international meeting in preparation of the campaign would certainly also be helpful. The meeting is on June 21-22 in Gent (Belgium). Please sent us a note if you want more information.

We hope we have not omitted any other VIP contacts. Please forgive us if we did, and let us know ASAP.

And to end this message with a positive note, we can today also announce that Lisa Guido from Syracuse (New York) will join our team of volunteers at the international office here in Belgium from mid June till the end of September.

Peace,

Pol D'Huyvetter
International Coordination Office NWAD 1997

```
*****
*       For Mother Earth International office           *
*****
*       Lange Steenstraat 16/D, 9000 Gent, Belgium     *
*       Phone/fax +32-9-233 84 39                     *
*       Fax +32-9-233 73 02                           *
*       E-mail: int@fme.knooppunt.be                  *
*****
*       WWW:http://www.knooppunt.be/~fme              *
*****
*       Postal account : 000-1618561-19               *
*****
* For Mother Earth is member of Abolition 2000 - a global *
*network to eliminate nuclear weapons, the International Peace*
* Bureau (IPB) and World Information Service on Energy (WISE) *
*****
* For Mother Earth has offices in Belgium, Slovakia, Romania, *
* Sri Lanka and USA, aswell as active members/groups in *
* Belarus, France, Finland, Germany, Netherlands and Ukraine *
*****
```

>From majordomo Fri May 23 07:55:22 1997
>Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
>X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
>Date: Fri, 23 May 1997 06:36:13 -0700 (PDT)
>From: ippnwbos@igc.apc.org
>Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
>Subject: Action Alert: CANCEL CASSINI ! A Call to Action - No Nukes
> in Space!
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
>X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc3.igc.apc.org id GAA02206
>X-Sender: ippnwbos@pop.igc.org

forwarded

>>Date: Wed, 21 May 1997 23:03:23 -0700
>>To: Select List <rc@vom.com>
>>From: Robert Cherwink <rc@vom.com>
>>Subject: Action Alert: CANCEL CASSINI ! A Call to Action - No Nukes
>> in Space!
>>Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
>>X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc7.igc.org id AAA22127
>>
>>CANCEL CASSINI ! A Call to Action - No Nukes in Space!
>>Robert Cherwink May 21, 1997

>>Please forward, post to newsgroups, distribute freely! Thanks!

>>-----

>>-----
>> * * * URGENT ACTION ALERT * * *
>>-----

>>-----
>>-----

>>--- SIDEBAR:

>> This article contains information and direction to additional
>>informational resources on the
>>proposed launch of the Cassini Space Probe and its risks; and is a Call to
>>Action. The primary
>>issue is the risk of radioactive contamination of our planet through the use
>>of nuclear energy in
>>space projects.

>>-----
>>URGENT! We have until just May 27th, 1997 to respond to NASA's Draft
>>Supplemental
>>Environmental Impact Statement for the Cassini Mission
>>-----

>>-----
>> * * * INTRODUCTION * * *
>>-----
>>-----

>>

>The Cassini Space Probe is scheduled for launch this October. The rocket
>will carry 72 pounds of
>Plutonium Dioxide, Pu-238, the deadliest substance known by science. NASA
>maintains that the
>chances of a mishap are miniscule, but is it worth the risk? and should we
>trust NASA's numbers?
>Even if the launch, having its own definite risks, is successful: The plan
>is to have the rocket orbit
>Venus a few times, and then "sling- shot" around the Earth towards Saturn.
>It would come within
>approximately 312 miles of the earth while travelling at a speed of 42,300
>miles per hour during the
>month of August 1999.
>
>There is a chance that the Cassini mission could result in a mishap which
>would involve local
>radioactive contamination from a launch disaster, or virtually world-wide
>dispersal of the onboard
>Plutonium in the upper atmosphere through vaporization during an accidental
>re-entry into the
>Earth's atmosphere during the "fly-by." According to Dr. Helen Caldicott:
>"one pound of Plutonium,
>evenly distributed, is theoretically enough to give every person on the
>planet lung cancer" - and we
>are talking about 72 times one pound of Plutonium here! It would take a
>total of *one* inhaled
>particle of Plutonium Dioxide for you, dear reader, to personally receive a
>potentially lethal dose.
>Karl Grossman's article, "Risking The World: Nuclear Proliferation in
>Space," addressing such
>issues as raised herein, has been voted #1 Censored story of 1996 by Sonoma
>State University's
>PROJECT CENSORED.
>
>The proposed mission cannot possibly be worth the risk of contaminating our
>entire planet, or even
>part of it, with deadly Plutonium. It is an obvious fact that something
>could go wrong, and the
>investigation of the atmosphere of Titan (one of Saturn's moons) is *not* a
>critical issue! NASA's
>arguements that nuclear power is required for the mission only proves that
>they are willing to
>proceed with a program that is risky and unsupportable except through "bad
>science." Perhaps it
>would be wise to wait until an appropriate, safe technology has been
>developed. Would it be
>wise to simply *not* take such risks as are being indulged in the current
>form of the "Space
>Program?" Prudence would have it that our tax dollars and energies should
>be spent elsewhere,
>and that taking such chances with our environment and our health not be a
>viable alternative.
>
>Please do what you can to NOT allow the launch of this particluar mission,

>or the continuation of a
>Space Program which relies on nuclear power with its inherent risk of
>radioactive contamination of
>our planet.

>For more information, and hotlinks to other informative resources as well as
>to key contacts and
>activist resources please see my "Plutonium Russian Roulette" page:
> <http://www.vom.com/rc/cassini.htm>
>
> - and/or:
>
>Russell Hoffman's STOP CASSINI HOMEPAGE:
> <http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/index.htm>
>

>Additional supportive information:
>
>Karl Grossman's article, voted #1 Censored story of 1996 by SONOMA STATE
>UNIVERSITY'S
>PROJECT CENSORED: "Risking The World: Nuclear Proliferation in Space"
> <http://209.48.2.20/MFF/CAQ/CAQ57.risk.html>
>
>Dr. Ernest Sternglass' "SECRET FALLOUT - LOW-LEVEL RADIATION FROM
HIROSHIMA TO
>THREE-MILE ISLAND" (reprinted below)
> <http://www.ratical.com/radiation/SecretFallout/SF.txt>

>URGENT! We have until just May 27th, 1997 to respond to NASA's Draft
>Supplemental
>Environmental Impact Statement for the Cassini Mission

>Informational Resources and Key Contacts follow at end.

>This article provided as a free service by a concerned citizen - Robert
>Cherwink.
>Please visit "Rob' Place," a personal and non-commercial website, if you get
>a chance -
>A SITE DEDICATED TO SPIRIT, TRUTH, PEACE, JUSTICE, AND FREEDOM
><http://www.vom.com/rc/home.htm>

>for a copy of the complet document please email rc@vom.com
>Thanks for your interest!

> * * * CONTENTS of the complete document * * *

>Answers to NASA: Karl Grossman responds.
>
>Russell D. Hoffmans's STOP CASSINI homepage / Web Site Table of Contents

>
>Russell D. Hoffmans's CASSINI NEWSLETTER Series (Volumes 2 through 5)
>
>Subscribe to Russell D. Hoffmans's CASSINI NEWSLETTER Series!
>
>On Low-Level Radiatation:
>SECRET FALLOUT - LOW-LEVEL RADIATION FROM HIROSHIMA TO THREE-MILE ISLAND
> ERNEST STERNGLASS
> (This entry includes the Introduction by George Wald, Dr. Sternglass'
>Preface, and a link to the
>complete text)
>
>The Really Lame Cassini FAQ from Cassini Public Information at Jet
>Propulsion Laboratory
>
>Robert Cherwink's "Plutonium Russian Roulette"
>(original alert which stirred it up on the D-Now! and Konformist lists),
>and "Dialogue regarding Plutonium Russian Roulette"
>
>Informational Resources and Key Contacts
>
>***** for a copy of the complet document please email rc@vom.com
>Thanks for your interest!
>-----
>-----
>Informational Resources and Contacts
>-----
>-----
>For more information, and hotlinks to informative resources as well as key
>contacts please see my
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>
>Russell Hoffman's STOP CASSINI HOMEPAGE:
> <http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/index.htm>
>
>Russell Hoffman's Response to DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
>STATEMENT:
> <http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/dsei9704.htm>
>
>Russell Hoffman's VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL OUTER SPACE TREATY
> <http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/trea9704.htm>
>
>Karl Grossman's "THE WRONG STUFF: NUKES IN SPACE"
> <http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/thewrong.htm>
>
>Karl Grossman's article, voted #1 Censored story of 1996 by SONOMA STATE
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>PROJECT CENSORED: "Risking The World: Nuclear Proliferation in Space"
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>
>Dr. Ernest Sternglass' "SECRET FALLOUT - LOW-LEVEL RADIATION FROM
HIROSHIMA TO
>THREE-MILE ISLAND" - an expose on the dangers of Low-level Radiation Exposure

> <http://www.ratical.com/radiation/SecretFallout/SF.txt>
>
> -----
>
> other resources on the web:
>
> Florida Coalition for Peace & Justice Cassini page
> <http://www.afn.org/~fcpj/space/cassini/>
>
> <http://www.greenspiration.org/Article/GlobalRussianRoulette.html>
>
> <http://www.democrats.org.au/democrats/media/961028to961124/765ml.html>
>
> <http://www.wired.com/news/topframe/1054.html>
>
> <http://www.panix.com/~levner/nygreens/issues/nukes/cassini/home.htm>
>
> The Really Lame JPL Cassini FAQ
> <http://www-b.jpl.nasa.gov/cassini/>
>
> -----
> Government Email Addresses
> -----
> Whitehouse email addresses:
>
> president@whitehouse.gov
> Vice.President@whitehouse.gov
> First.Lady@whitehouse.gov
> -----
> Find Senate email addresses at:
> <http://www.senate.gov/senator/membmail.html>
> -----
> Find House of Reps email addresses at:
> gopher://gopher.house.gov/OF-1%3A207%3AHouse%20Email%20Addresses
> -----
> Department of Energy
> Beverly Cook <beverly.cook@hq.doe.gov>
> -----
> For NASA email addresses.... (well, I'm working on it. My mail to *all*
> the published addresses I
> had found *bounced!* What is this - they can't even get their email to work?)
>
> Here are NASA addresses:
> from: "http://deimos.ucsd.edu/space_grant/sg__hq.html" NASA Headquarters
> Contacts
> (these are some of those listed on that page - maybe others more appropriate?)
>
> Dr. E. Julius Dasch
> Program Manager
> NASA Headquarters
> Code FEH
> Washington, DC 20546
> Phone: (202) 358-1531

>Fax: (202) 358-3048
>Email: jdasch@hr.hq.nasa.gov

>
>Ms. Lynne Keffer
>Associate Program Manager
>NASA Headquarters
>Code FEH
>Washington, DC 20546
>Phone: (202) 358-1531
>Fax: (202) 358-3048
>Email: lkeffer@hr.hq.nasa.gov

>
>Mr. Ahmad Nurriddin
>GSRP Program Manager
>NASA Headquarters
>Code FE
>Washington, DC 20546
>Phone: (202) 358-1517
>Fax: (202) 358-4068
>Email: anurridd@hr.hq.nasa.gov

>
>Dr. Mike Odell
>Space Grant Fellow
>NASA Headquarters
>Code FE
>Washington, DC 20546
>Phone: (202) 358-1531
>Fax: (202) 358-3048
>Email: mirodell@hr.hq.nasa.gov

>
>Ms. Susan Stewart
>CIMS System Administrator
>NASA Headquarters
>Code FE
>Washington, DC 20546
>Phone: (202) 358-2407
>Fax: (202) 358-4068
>Email: sstewart@ins.hq.nasa.gov

>
>Re: NASA email addresses: (My mail to *all* the published addresses I had
>found *bounced!*>What is this - they can't even get their email to work?)

>
>-----
>Here's some info on PeaceNet and Democracy NOW! as well as Corporate Watch
>and FAIR, which
>I thought your readers may appreciate:

>-----
>PeaceNet Home Page: <http://www.peacenet.org/peacenet/>

>-----
>Democracy Now: <http://www.igc.apc.org/pacifica/democracy/index.html>
>Pacifica Radio's daily exploration of democracy in America with host Amy
>Goodman.
>Give Washington a Piece of Your Mind - Live From Death Row with Mumia

>Abu-Jamal - What is Democracy Now! - Program Rundowns - Feedback - We
>Need Your Support! - Order a Copy of Democracy Now! - Featured Link:
>Corporate Watch - Discussion Group - Boycott and Corporate
>Responsibility Links* - Stations Carrying Democracy NOW! - Check your
>Pacifica Station - Other Resources - Democracy NOW! Welcomes its New
>Additions
> Boycott and Corporate Responsibility Watchdogs (links off Democracy
>NOW! Boycott and Corporate Responsibility Links page): FOR INFORMATION
>ON CORPORATE "RESPONSIBILITY" AND CONSUMER BOYCOTTS CONTACT:
>COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC PRIORITIES - BOYCOTT BOARD - INFACIT - CORPORATE
>BOYCOTT - CHECKLIST - BOYCOTT NIKE - BOYCOTT QUARTERLY MAGAZINE -
>RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK - ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY BOYCOTT SITE
>
>To subscribe to the Democracy NOW! mailing list send an email to:
>Majordomo@igc.org
>with the body as: "subscribe democracy-now youraddress
>-----
>Corporate Watch: <http://www.corpwatch.org/home.html>
>Corporate Watch is an internet resource that brings together news,
>analysis, diverse viewpoints and networking resources for activists
>addressing the role transnational corporations play in environmental,
>economic, social, and political issues in the U.S. and around the world.
>
>Corporate Watch mailing list
>Subscribers to this list are sent regular updates and alerts from
>Corporate Watch. To subscribe to the Corporate Watch mailing list send a
>message to majordomo@igc.org with the body of the message equal to:
>subscribe corp-watchers
>APC conference: corp.watch
>-----
>FAIR (Fairness & Accuracy In Reporting): <http://www.igc.apc.org/fair/>
>- the national media watch group offering well-documented criticism in
>an effort to correct media bias and imbalance. FAIR focuses public
>awareness on the narrow corporate ownership of the press, the media's
>allegiance to official agendas, and their insensitivity to women, labor,
>minorities, and other public interest constituencies.
>FAIR seeks to invigorate the First Amendment by advocating for greater
>media pluralism and the inclusion of public interest voices in national
>debates. More information about FAIR: fair@igc.apc.org
>
>-----
>For more info on the "Cassini Project" see:
>
>Robert Cherwink's Plutonium Russian Roulette page at:
> <http://www.vom.com/rc/cassini.htm>
>
>Russell Hoffman's STOP CASSINI HOMEPAGE:
> <http://www.animatedsoftware.com/cassini/index.htm>
>
>-----
>Contact us!
>Karl Grossman <kgrossman@hamptons.com>
>Russell D. Hoffman <rhoffman@animatedsoftware.com>
>Robert Cherwink <rc@vom.com>

>
>Contact them...
>Contact Bill Clinton and Al Gore. They can stop Cassini virtually with a
>word. Do you doubt it? (email addresses just above)
>
>-----
>-----
>Thanks for reading and for getting involved in the effort.
>-----
>-----
> CANCEL CASSINI !
>-----
>-----
>The author has relied on what he considers to be reliable resources. It is
>the author's opinion that
>these questions should be asked, and that every effort should be made to
>find answers to these
>questions. The author maintains that those responsible for proposing,
>planning, and executing the
>Cassini project be held accountable and be required to adequately respond to
>any and all questions
>and challenges as the potential risks involved seem to be extremely serious.
>
>Readers are invited to submit comments to the source through which they have
>received this
>release, and/or directly to the author by email:
>Robert Cherwink, rc@vom.com
>or to:
>Russell D. Hoffman, Webmaster Stop Cassini Homepage
>P.O. Box 188006
>Carlsbad CA 92009-0801
>(760) 720-7261
>-----
>-----
> CANCEL CASSINI !
>-----
>-----
>
>Peace! Rob at
> Rob's Place
> A SITE DEDICATED TO
> SPIRIT, TRUTH, PEACE, JUSTICE, AND FREEDOM
> <http://www.vom.com/rc/home.htm>
>
>WHEN SPIDERS UNITE, THEY CAN TIE DOWN A LION --Ethiopian Proverb
>
>

>From majordomo Fri May 23 14:16:59 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Fri, 23 May 1997 14:56:29 -0500
From: "Bruce Hall" <Bruce.Hall@wdc.greenpeace.org>
Organization: Greenpeace
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: President Clinton on disarmament
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

To : Abolitionists everywhere
From: Bruce Hall at Greenpeace
Date: May 23, 1998
Re : Clinton on disarmament

Dear folks,

I thought this might be interesting. It is the White House response to a letter from our executive director on disarmament. In particular we focused on the presence of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe, but the response seems to avoid that topic.

You will notice, however, mention of tactical nuclear weapons, a reiteration of the President's stump line on elimination, and this statement: "There remains a continuing American and global interest in a deliberate process to further reduce nuclear dangers."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
May 14, 1997

Dear Ms. Dudley:

Thank you for your letter on nuclear arms control. I want you to know my thoughts on this matter, in particular, following the Helsinki summit.

Lifting the threat of nuclear weapons and limiting their dangerous spread remain at the top of my foreign policy agenda. We have made great progress over the past four years in reducing the nuclear danger, including the detargeting of U.S. and Russian nuclear missiles; entry into force of the START I Treaty and denuclearization of Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan; indefinite and unconditional extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty; and signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

At Helsinki, President Yeltsin and I agreed to START III guidelines that will cap the number of strategic nuclear warheads deployed in each country at between 2,000 and 2,500 by the end of 2007 - a 35-40 percent reduction from START II. We also agreed that START III, for the first time, should destroy nuclear warheads, not only the missiles, planes and submarines that carry them. We also opened the

door to possible reductions in shorter-range tactical nuclear weapons, a class of armaments in which Russia has a large quantitative edge.

These advances will give the American people extraordinary benefits in security: if the Helsinki agreement is implemented in full, within a decade we will have reduced both sides' strategic nuclear arsenals by 80 percent below their Cold War peak of just five years ago. This will indeed lay the foundation for a new century in which the roles and risks of nuclear weapons can be further reduced and ultimately eliminated.

There remains a continuing American and global interest in a deliberate process to further reduce nuclear dangers. Our next steps are to move quickly to bring START II into force and conclude START III based on the Helsinki Joint Statement on Future Reductions in Nuclear Forces.

I appreciate having your views on this important issue.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Ms. Barbara Dudley
Executive Director, USA
Greenpeace
1436 U Street NW
Washington, DC 20009

>From majordomo Fri May 23 14:17:17 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Fri, 23 May 1997 12:00:29 -0700
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <wagingpeace@napf.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: Municipalities
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: napf@silcom.com

Dear Abolitionists:

Here is a current list of municipalities that have adopted the Abolition 2000 Resolution for Municipalities. Please let us know if there are any more additions.

United States:

City of Davis, CA
City of Santa Barbara, CA
City of Oakland, CA
City of Alameda, CA
City of Pittsburgh, PA
Municipality of Princeton Borough, NJ
Municipality of Princeton Township, NJ
City of Roosevelt, NJ
City of Lambertville, NJ

United Kingdom:

City Council of Leeds/UK
Clwydd County Council, Wales/UK
Clydesdale District Council/UK
Wansbeck District Council/UK

Australia:

City of Adelaide, South Australia
City of Salisbury, South Australia
City of Happy Valley, South Australia
City of Campbelltown, South Australia
City of Port Adelaide Enfield, South Australia
City of Unley, south Australia
District Council of East Torrens, South Australia
District Council of Clare, South Australia
City of Prospect, South Australia
City of Glenelg, South Africa
City of Brighton, South Australia
City of Port Lincon, South Australia
City of Marion, South Australia
City of Hindmarsh Woodville, South Australia
City of Noarlunga, South Australia

NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION
1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 123

Santa Barbara, CA 93108

Tel: 805 965 3443

Fax: 805 568 0466

e mailto:wagingpeace@napf.org

Web Site: <http://www.napf.org>

>From majordomo Fri May 23 07:23:34 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
CC: fme@knooppunt.be
Date: Fri, 23 May 1997 14:06:38
From: int@fme.knooppunt.be (For Mother Earth Int'l)
Reply-To: int@fme.knooppunt.be (For Mother Earth Int'l)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: A-DAYS CONTACT-LIST # 1 NORTH-AMERICA
To: a-days@knooppunt.be, abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

Concerns : -> Key-contacts in North America for A-days 1997

- * Coordination
- * Networking/Outreach
- * Legal
- * Finances/Fundraising
- * Actions at 'sites of crime' on August 9th in US

Dear friends abolitionists,

A growing number of people and NGO's are getting involved in the legal campaign of civil (dis)obedience to uphold international law to abolish nuclear weapons (also called 'a-days' and 'Nuclear Weapon Abolition Days' or 'NWAD') .

With this message we want to give you an first update for the key players in North-America.

Although we can count on a increasing number of volunteers here at the international office, we hope that the following contact list will take away some of the growing pressure here at the office in Gent (Belgium).

1. Coordination for North-America

You can now get in touch directly with the coordinators for Nuclear Weapons Abolition Days 1997 in North-America.

* Chris Bankert (among others did the advance work for the 5.500 km 'Walk across America for Mother Earth 1992') can now be reached directly on E-mail.

She got conected on the web yesterday. Please welcome her on the Web of the Nuclear Weapon Abolitionists!

Her E-mail is : ceb@lightlink.com

You can also reach her

Chris Bankert, For Mother Earth International
524 Ashbury Rd., 13068 Freeville, NY, USA

Phone +1-607-266-0695

* Mark Stansbery who has been coordinating the For Mother Earth office in North-America office in Columbus 5ohio) June 1991 is also a contact for the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Days.

His E-mail is : walk@igc.apc.org

Mark Stansbery, For Mother Earth North-American office
1101 Bryden Road, Columbus, Ohio 43205, USA
Phone +1-614-252-9255

2. Networking/outreach :

Other people volunteered to help out with networking and outreach (spreading flyers, poster, ...)

* Jack andd Felice Cohen-Joppa from the Nuclear Resister

Their E-mail is nukeresister@igc.apc.org

P.O. Box 43383, Tucson, Arizona 85733
Phone +1-520-323-8697

* Chris Ney at the War Resisters League in New York also volunteered to be in the core group.

His E-mail is wrl@igc.apc.org

339, Lafayette, NYC, NY 10012, USA
Phone +1-212-228-0450
Fax +1-212-228-6193

* Karina Wood from Peace Action agreed to spread the word within their nation-wide network and suggested that people from the Military Production Network get involved for the August 9th NVDA.

Her E-mail is panukes@igc.apc.org

* Donna Lindenberg from Canada has made the poster for the campaign.

This poster will be sent by snail-mail next Monday to all people from who we received a snail-mail address. Although I am not sure that she wants to make new materials, we wish to acknowledge her very important contribution, and you might always sent her a 'thank you' note.

Her E-mail is delinden@islandnet.com

3. Legal Support

Though we have a several contacts, we suggest that you get in touch with following people for legal support/strategy of the NWAD 1997

Alyn Ware at the Lawyers Committee for Nuclear Policy

His E-mail is lcnp@aol.com (attn Alyn)

666 Broadway, Ste 625, NYC, NY 10012, USA

Phone +1-212-674-7790

Fax +1-212-674-6199

Jackie Cabasso and John Burroughs of the Western States Legal Foundation

Their E-mail is wslf@igc.apc.org

1440 Broadway #500, Oakland, California 94612, USA

Phone +1-510-839-5811

Fax +1-510-839-5391

4. Finances/fundraising

Unfortunately nobody has volunteered in North-America for this job. We are aware few people like it. However, any volunteers are welcome

Though we work on a shoe-string budget, we do really need financial contributions urgently, especially as we learned that our major fund-application at the 'Anti-Nuclear War Fund' was not approved. Yes, there were too many good Nuclear Weapons Abolition Campaigns applying for funds. Bad news for the team of volunteers here in Gent, but good news for all Abolitionists.

5. Actions August 9th

Several people are preparing non-violent direct actions for Saturday August 9th, to coincide with actions in Europe and the Fiji Islands.

Recently we did receive mail from Peggy Prince and Susan Diane connecting on the preparation of a NVDA at the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

Other people also mentioned NVDA for August 9th at Livermore Lab, Nevada Test Site, the Piketon Uranium Enrichment Plant and Martin Marietta. Silence however followed the initial announcements. We do hope that you will send us more details ASAP, especially to the NWAD coordinators for North America for actions in the USA and Canada.

We really wish to stress the importance for better communications, as today (from our perspective) we experience these often VERY slow. And we will have a big challenge of communications for the coordinated actions on August 9th is enormous as we will have to feed 'INSTANT' news to the international press. On August 9th we will need continuous communications before, during and after the NVDA to be able to compile good briefings for the international press.

We hope that this contact list and message will help meet the challenge. And a representative from North-America at the next international meeting in preparation of the campaign would certainly also be helpful. The meeting is on June 21-22 in Gent (Belgium). Please sent us a note if you want more information.

We hope we have not omitted any other VIP contacts. Please forgive us if we did, and let us know ASAP.

And to end this message with a positive note, we can today also announce that Lisa Guido from Syracuse (New York) will join our team of volunteers at the international office here in Belgium from mid June till the end of September.

Peace,

Pol D'Huyvetter
International Coordination Office NWAD 1997

```
*****
*       For Mother Earth International office           *
*****
*       Lange Steenstraat 16/D, 9000 Gent, Belgium     *
*       Phone/fax +32-9-233 84 39                     *
*       Fax +32-9-233 73 02                           *
*       E-mail: int@fme.knooppunt.be                  *
*****
*       WWW:http://www.knooppunt.be/~fme              *
*****
*       Postal account : 000-1618561-19               *
*****
* For Mother Earth is member of Abolition 2000 - a global *
*network to eliminate nuclear weapons, the International Peace*
* Bureau (IPB) and World Information Service on Energy (WISE) *
*****
* For Mother Earth has offices in Belgium, Slovakia, Romania, *
* Sri Lanka and USA, aswell as active members/groups in *
* Belarus, France, Finland, Germany, Netherlands and Ukraine *
*****
```


U.S. TO CONDUCT TWO NUCLEAR SUB-CRITICAL TESTS

The United States is planning to conduct two sub-critical nuclear tests in Nevada. The first is scheduled during June of 1997 and the second later in the summer. Many see this as a violation of the spirit of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and as a move that could revitalize the nuclear arms race. U.S. officials claim that the tests are necessary for national security and in no way violate the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. <http://www.napf.org/USTesting.html>

NAPF HONORS LORD YEHUDI MENUHIN

Every year the NAPF presents its Distinguished Peace Leadership Award to extraordinary leaders in the cause of peace. Past recipients have included His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Carl Sagan, Linus Pauling, Jacques Cousteau, and Helen Caldicott. Lord Yehudi Menuhin is a violin virtuoso, conductor, teacher and global humanitarian. He has been a consistent advocate of world peace and international cooperation, addressed the Israeli Knesset on the Palestinian Peace Process and played numerous concerts for the victims of war, most recently in Sarajevo.

+----- DID YOU KNOW?

-----+
*On April 11, 1950, a B-29 bomber carrying a nuclear bomb crashed into a mountain near Kirtland Air Force Base in New Mexico. The bomb was destroyed but the accompanying nuclear capsule, which had not been inserted into the bomb, remained intact.

*On April 9, 1981, the USS George Washington, a submarine carrying 160 nuclear warheads, collided with a Japanese freighter in the East China Sea.

*On March 20, 1993, a Russian Delta III class nuclear powered ballistic missile submarine collided with the USS Grayling, a nuclear powered attack submarine in the Barent Sea.

*The number of U.S. nuclear bombs lost in accidents and never recovered: 11.

+----- HAVE YOU READ?

-----+
"Nuclear Power Kills"
By A. Stanley Thompson

Thompson spent 17 years designing nuclear reactors as an engineer. After another 34 years of continued thinking about nuclear reactors, he has concluded that "they are a threat to all life on earth." In this article, Thompson presents his reasoning and evidence for this conclusion. <http://www.napf.org/thompson.html>

"The Self-Destructiveness of Nuclear Weapons: A Dangerous and Costly Mental Block"

By Dean Babst, David Krieger and Bob Aldridge

Dean Babst, a retired government scientist and Coordinator of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's Accidental Nuclear War Studies Program, Bob

Aldridge, a former aerospace engineer who now leads the Pacific Life Research Center, and David Krieger, President of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, argue that there is "a worldwide reluctance to think about the self-destructive consequences of the use of nuclear weapons." They show how even minimal use of modern nuclear weapons would upset the world economy, environment and transportation lines to such a degree that even the aggressor state would be endangering its own citizens.

<http://www.napf.org/mentalblock.html>

"Ending the Nuclear Weapons Era"

By David Krieger

David Krieger, President of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, examines the past 12 years of the nuclear age and shows the reader a path the world can take to nuclear disarmament.

<http://www.napf.org/EndNucWeap.html>

+-----
ACTION YOU CAN TAKE

+-----+
*The official completion of Ukrainian nuclear disarmament was celebrated when the defense ministers of the U.S., Russia and Ukraine met on June 4, 1996 at a former Ukrainian missile base to scatter sunflower seeds and plant sunflowers. Since then, the sunflower has become a symbol of a nuclear weapons free world. The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation now sells packages of sunflower seeds, proceeds of which help support the Abolition 2000 Network; \$2.50 each, or 10 packets for \$20.00. To place an order, email us at wagingpeace@napf.org.

*Have you heard of the Abolition 2000 Global Network? To find out more about these seven hundred plus organizations worldwide that are committed to nuclear abolition, visit <http://www.napf.org/abolition2000.html>
Make sure you look at the Abolition 2000 Resolution for Municipalities and the Abolition 2000 Resolution for College Campuses. Contact your community leaders or your local college's Student Government Association and urge them to pass these resolutions.

*Get inspired. You can make a difference! To learn why every individual's work counts, visit: <http://www.napf.org/dkmkdif.html>

+-----
CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- +-----+
April 29 Chemical Weapons Convention goes into effect
May 8 World Red Cross Day
May 15 International Conscientious Objector's Day
May 21 UNESCO World Day for Cultural Development
May 24 International Women's Day for Peace and Disarmament
June 1 International Children's Day

+-----
ON THE WEB

+-----+
Federation AntiNucleaire 44 (FRANCE)

<http://www.lettres.univ-nantes.fr/pagesperso/Septier/sommaire.html>

The Nonviolence Web

<http://www.nonviolence.org>

Lovearth Website

<http://www.lovearth.org>

Coalition for International Justice

<http://www.cij.org/cij>

World Peace 2000

<http://www.worldpeace2000.org>

+-----
QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS

-----+

Please send any and all queries, comments, and information that you have regarding this newsletter, the Foundation, or nuclear disarmament issues to:

NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION

1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 123

Santa Barbara, California 93108

Tel: 805-965-3443 Fax: 805-568-0466

e mailto:wagingpeace@napf.org

Web Site: <http://www.napf.org>

>From majordomo Fri May 23 20:08:11 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Cc: hofa@aloha.net
Date: Fri, 23 May 1997 16:22:07 -1000 (HST)
From: Scott Crawford <scott@aloha.net>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: Progressive Review on Cassini
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

PROGRESSIVE REVIEW
ON-LINE REPORT #55
May 23, 1997
WASHINGTON'S MOST UNOFFICIAL SOURCE

A service of the Progressive Review:
1739 Conn. Ave. NW Washington DC 20009
202-232-5544 Fax: 202-234-6222.
E-mail: ssmith@igc.org Editor: Sam Smith.

The Progressive Review On-Line Report and Review
Archives are found on the Web at:

<http://emporium.turnpike.net/P/ProRev/>

>>> Despite enormous risks, the US is planning to launch 72.3 pounds of plutonium-238 into space this October. The launch vehicle is a Lockheed Martin-built Titan IV rocket -- the same sort that exploded soon after take-off in 1993 in California with its fragments falling into the Pacific Ocean. According to the trade journal Space News, "the high risk and cost of the Cassini mission . . . troubled NASA Administrator Daniel Golden so much that he would cancel the program if it were not so important to planetary science." The stuff aboard is so toxic, says Dr. Helen Caldicott, founder of Physicians for Social Responsibility, that "less than one millionth of a gram is a carcinogenic dose. One pound, if uniformly distributed, could hypothetically induce lung cancer in every person on Earth." To repeat: there will be 72.3 pounds of plutonium-238 aboard.

>From:majordomo Sat May 24 05:40:40 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
CC: mvtpaix@globenet.fr.org
Date: Sat, 24 May 1997 10:04:00
From: int@fme.knooppunt.be (For Mother Earth Int'l)
Reply-To: int@fme.knooppunt.be (For Mother Earth Int'l)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: Appeal for Solidarity/Nato Action 29/5th.
To: mvtpaix@globenet.fr.org, abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

----- Original message follows -----

Reply-To: int@fme.knooppunt.be (For Mother Earth Int'l) To:
chain@peg.apc.org, gdaniell@wt.com.au, foesydney@peg.apc.org,
foefitzroy@peg.apc.org, guardian@peg.apc.org,
abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, Katie@Chch.planet.co.nz
CC: mvtpaix@globenet.fr.org, ddurand@babel.asi.fr, appel100@worldnet.fr,
hosokawk@cc.saga-u.ac.jp, amiterre@micronet.fr, zedon@glas.apc.org,
mosnex@online.ru, yaro@glas.apc.org, lcnp@aol.com, iakim@glas.apc.org,
ecodefense@glas.apc.org, ed@cci.glasnet.ru
Date: Fri, 23 May 1997 23:33:14
Subject: Russian Nukes and NATO - Solidarity Appeal for Protest in Brussels
From: int@fme.knooppunt.be (For Mother Earth Int'l)

Dear people, Including those who for various reasons will be getting
this missive a second time,

Especially people I know from Australia, the home of the worlds
largest reserves of uranium and home also to the second-largest CIA
installation outside CIA HQ, at Pine Gap just outside Alice Springs,

And especially those I dont know so well except for one or two in
Russia and the CIS,

This is an unabashed appeal for solidarity in a protest against
developments that threaten to reverse much of the good work done
by the ICJ, the CTBT, and the Canberra Commission in getting rid
of nuclear weapons forever.

The recent announcement of a new, hard nuclear line by the new
Russian defense Minister comes as a big disappointment to all who
thought that we could stop worrying about armageddon and planetary
incineration and get on with the rest of life.

Now, we are faced with the expansion of NATO and in response to
it, the Russians have made it clear that they like NATO, will not
hesitate to go for a clearly illegal 'first strike' nuclear
doctrine, and have enshrined the illegal use of nuclear weapons as
the centre of their defence strategy.

We believe that this is very much a response to the expansion of

NATO. It is tragic that in the ex-Warsaw Pact countries, no real debate is taking place about the wisdom of allowing NATO tactical nukes on their soil, though to do so violates agreements made with the Soviet union in the days of Gorbachev.

Accordingly, a protest will take place in front of the NATO HQ in Brussels, at 12noon, Thursday 29th May. It will include slogans 'No to NATO, Yes to OSCE'. A Berlin wall is to be symbolically rebuilt, moved a little further east.

You are very much invited to send messages of solidarity; You can send them to us at int@fme.knooppunt.be, but it is best to fax them directly to the international press agencies at the following fax numbers:

Reuters 32-2-230-7710

AP 32-2-285-0155

AFP 32-2-230-2304

IPS 32-2-736-8200, 32-2-735-2086.

If you send a message to any of these numbers, do send us a copy so we know you have done it; Otherwise, just e-mail your message direct to us at For Mother Earth.

Naturally, all this makes the nuclear weapons abolition days planned by this place, starting with Madrid on July 8th, in which the nuclear powers will be not so gently reminded of their obligations under international law, much more important and well-timed.

So lets work for a nuclear-free world!

Dear friends,

We've just sent out this release to the major news-agencies following the announcement of the new Russian defence minister.

=20

Peace,

John

XX

For immediate release

Press contacts :=20

John Hallam and Pol D'Huyvetter =20

Phone 09-233 84 39 and 09-233 49 024

**RUSSIAN NUKE STRATEGY ILLEGAL SAYS For Mother Earth
ACTION ANNOUNCED THURSDAY MAY 29th AT NATO HQ IN BRUSSELS**

Gent, May 23th 1997 - Antinuclear group For Mother Earth has condemned the statement of the New Russian defense Minister Igor Sergeev, that nuclear weapons form the backbone of Russias defence, as a violation of international law.

According to FME spokesperson John Hallam ,

"On July 8th last year, the World Court declared the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to be a violation of international law. Now, on the eve of the first anniversary of that judgement, Russia has adopted a defense strategy that enshrines not only the use of nuclear weapons, but even the use of a nuclear first - strike, as the centre of its defense strategy. Such a defense strategy is illegal.

The nuclear madness that afflicts Russia is a reflection of the madness that afflicts the West, with the eastward expansion of NATO. Russia has made it clear for a long time that the expansion of NATO would beget a nuclear response, and yet the discussion of the merits of NATO expansion has been virtually a taboo subject in most of the Eastern European states involved.

Russia has recently altered its nuclear doctrine to allow the use of a nuclear first-strike. This is of course illegal under international law, = but then, so equally is the first strike doctrine on which NATO has relied for decades.

Russia has recently seen a number of alarming malfunctions with its aging and neglected strategic nuclear weapons systems, that have spontaneously put those systems on a combat-ready status, increasing the risk of accidental nuclear war. Along with the sceduled series of US 'subcritical' tests, the recent statements by the new defence Minister worsen the situation.

We are seeing the window of opportunity that exists for getting rid of nuclear weapons with the World Court decision and the signing of the CTBT, become gradually smaller. Those of us who have worked for a nuclear weapons-free world can only respond by redoubling our efforts to get rid of nuclear weapons altogether.

We urge all those who do not wish to have to spend the next half-century worrying about Armageddon to support the Nuclear Weapons Abolition days, 1997. These will start with a series of non-violent actions on July8th, the first anniversary of the World Court decision, in Madrid, where NATO leaders will be meeting. A Spanish bailiff will remind NATO leaders of their obligations under international law and last years ICJ decision, which will be followed by non violent direct actions.

Nuclear weapons are illegal. Yet both NATO and the Russians and the Chinese continue to rely on them, and India wants to test its own. This issue is just too important for the world to be allowed to drift into

another nuclear arms race.

Action at NATO HQ in Brussels next Thursday May 29th=20

Pol D'Huyvetter, Campaigner of For Mother Earth International announced an action at NATO HQ next Thursday May 29th at 12 noon whci are organised by For Mother Earth, Vrede (Peace) and Forum voor Vredesaktie (flemish section of War Resisters International). Other NGO's will be invited to participate.

The action is organised by Vrede and Forum voor Vredesaktie.

REPLY-TO: int@fme.knooppunt.be

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*****
*       Lange Steenstraat 16/D, 9000 Gent, Belgium     *
*       Phone/fax +32-9-233 84 39                      *
*       Fax +32-9-233 73 02                            *
*       E-mail: int@fme.knooppunt.be                  *
*****
*       WWW:http://www.knooppunt.be/~fme              *
*****
*       Postal account : 000-1618561-19               *
*****
* For Mother Earth is member of Abolition 2000 - a global *
*network to eliminate nuclear weapons, the International Peace*
* Bureau (IPB) and World Information Service on Energy (WISE) *
*****
* For Mother Earth has offices in Belgium, Slovakia, *
* Sri Lanka and USA, aswell as active members/groups in *
* Belarus, France, Finland, Germany, Netherlands and Ukraine *
*****
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>From majordomo Sat May 24 23:20:12 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Sat, 24 May 1997 21:51:44 -0700 (PDT)
From: Jackie Cabasso <wslf@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: Subcritical fact sheet
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org, tomatompn+@igc.org
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc3.igc.apc.org id VAB08770
X-Sender: wslf@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

U.S. PLANS TO RESUME UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TESTS

On April 4, 1997 Secretary of Energy Federico Peña announced U.S. plans to conduct a series of "subcritical" underground nuclear tests at the Nevada Test Site as part of a larger program to maintain and expand United States nuclear weapons capabilities under the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. The first of these tests is now scheduled for June 1997, with a second similar test to follow this summer or fall.

BACKGROUND

On September 24, 1996 President Clinton signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Two days later, John Holum, Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, declared: "[U]nder customary international law as codified in Article 18 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a signatory is obliged, pending ratification, to refrain from any action that would defeat its purpose... any further testing would defeat the CTBT's object and purpose... if a country signs the CTBT, it is legally bound not to test, whether or not it has ratified, and whether or not the Treaty is in force." The CTBT does not define a nuclear test, but it is understood to ban nuclear explosions with measurable nuclear yields.

On October 8, less than two weeks after the U.S. signed the CTBT, the Department of Energy (DOE) announced its desire to conduct so-called "subcritical" tests, underground at the Nevada Test Site. The proposal was finalized on December 9, 1996. While subcritical tests may not violate the "letter" of the CTBT, they are antithetical to its spirit and undermine prospects for its global entry-into-force.

WHAT IS A SUBCRITICAL TEST?

Instead of preparing to close the Nevada Test Site, the DOE has awarded a 5-year \$1.5 billion contract to the Bechtel Corporation to manage the test site; to maintain the capability to perform full scale underground tests there; and to conduct subcritical underground tests to assess the effects of new manufacturing techniques on weapon performance. According to the DOE, subcritical tests will involve 50 to 500 pounds of high explosive charge and special nuclear material such as weapon-grade plutonium. But they will be designed to occur without self-sustaining nuclear reactions or nuclear explosions, thus the term, "subcritical." The subcritical tests will take place 980 feet underground at the Nevada Test Site. The first two planned subcritical experiments would not involve nuclear warheads or "weapons configurations." These tests have nothing to do with weapons

safety. According to DOE, they would provide scientists with data on the behavior of plutonium in a "strongly-shocked" state -- data that would be used to improve supercomputer modeling of nuclear weapon performance and assess changes in weapon remanufacture techniques and materials. However, DOE has not ruled out the possibility of conducting subcritical tests involving "weapons configurations" in the future.

Thanks largely to protests from NGOs and foreign governments, these tests, originally scheduled to begin in June and September 1996, were quietly postponed in order to minimize controversy about their purpose during the CTBT negotiations.

Subcritical tests are only a small part of the huge, deceptively named, "Stockpile Stewardship and Management" (SS&M) Program. Under the pretext of ensuring the "safety" and "reliability" of the "enduring" U.S. nuclear arsenal, the SS&M Program is intended to maintain and expand U.S. nuclear weapons capabilities well into the 21st century. In order to preserve the capacity to maintain, test, modify, design and produce nuclear weapons, with or without underground explosions, the U.S. is building up its already vast laboratory-based infrastructure. Nuclear weapons design will be advanced through computer simulations coupled with archived data from more than 1000 past tests and new diagnostic information obtained from inertial confinement fusion (including the National Ignition Facility (NIF) at Livermore Lab, pulsed power and chemical explosive driven pulsed power fusion experiments, above-ground hydrodynamic explosions (including at the Dual Axis Radiographic Hydrotest (DARHT) Facility at Los Alamos Lab), and subcritical "zero yield" underground tests at the Nevada Test Site. A rebuilt U.S. nuclear weapons design and manufacturing complex will be capable of turning out 150 weapons or more a year. Over the next decade, the U.S. plans to invest \$40 billion in the SS&M Program -- more than the DOE's Cold War annual spending average for nuclear weapons research, development, testing, production and disassembly.

"SUBCRITICAL" TESTS ARE HYPOCRITICAL

The subcritical tests and the SS&M Program of which they are an integral part demonstrate a continuing commitment to nuclear weapons as core instruments of U.S. national policy. That commitment influences other countries' assessment of the desirability of nuclear weapons, and more generally endangers the long-term viability of the nonproliferation regime by maintaining an international double standard. Despite U.S. claims that the subcritical tests will not violate the terms of the recently-signed CTBT, they will create verification problems and threaten the treaty's global entry-into-force. (The CTBT agreed to by the U.S. and now signed by over 150 countries requires India's participation in the treaty. India has made it clear that it will not sign the CTBT without a demonstrable commitment to disarmament by the nuclear weapon states.) Even without entry-into-force, the subcritical tests will weaken the integrity of the CTBT, which was historically intended to prevent further modernization and development of nuclear weapons.

U.S. CITIZENS ARE CHALLENGING SS&M IN COURT

On May 1, 1997, 39 U.S. peace and environmental NGOs filed a lawsuit challenging the adequacy of the DOE's Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Stockpile Stewardship and Management. The lawsuit seeks to halt the subcritical tests and other components of the SS&M Program until an adequate, comprehensive PEIS, with full public participation, is produced. The judge is expected to issue a ruling on the subcriticals in mid-June. (Rev. 5/24/97)

*** Jackie Cabasso * Western States Legal Foundation ***

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Telephone: +(510)839-5877 / Fax: +(510)839-5397

***** E-mail: WSLF@igc.apc.org *****

Western States Legal Foundation is part of Abolition 2000,
A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

>From majordomo Sun May 25 11:42:31 1997

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>

X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj

Cc: amiterre@micronet.fr, appel100@worldnet.fr, ddurand@mail1.asi.fr,
ecodefense@glas.apc.org, ed@cci.glasnet.ru, hosokawk@cc.saga-u.ac.jp,
iakim@glas.apc.org, lcnp@aol.com, mosnex@online.ru,
mvtpaixaglobenet.fr.org@kick.knooppunt.be, yaro@glas.apc.org,
zedon@glas.apc.org

Date: Sun, 25 May 1997 10:50:41 -0700 (PDT)

From: Loring Wirbel <lwirbel@igc.apc.org>

Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

Subject: Re: Russian Nukes and NATO - Solidarity Appeal for Protest in Brussels

To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, chain@peg.apc.org, foefitzroy@peg.apc.org,
foesydney@peg.apc.org, gdaniell@wt.com.au, guardian@peg.apc.org,
int@fme.knooppunt.be, Katie@Chch.planet.co.nz

As an adjunct to the NATO hqs. action, Citizens for Peace in Space has just learned from Martin Koppold at the Muttlangen Action Group that the group plans to have a demnstration at the National Security Agency/National Reconnaissance Office intelligence base at Bad Aibling, Germany (Southeast of Munich), on July 4, to protest the continued expansion of U.S./NATO intelligence bases. The German group would like to coordinate similar protests with the women's peace camp at Menwith Hill, England, as well as with groups in other nations that host large intelligence bases (I'm not sure if anyone from Australia working on the Pine Gap campaign is on this mailing list; ditto for New Zealand and the Waihopai base).

We in Colorado hope to have a July 4 demo at Buckley Air National Guard Base in Aurora near Denver, which is another NSA/NRO Regional SIGINT Operations Center base, like Bad Aibling and Menwith Hill. If any other groups would like to get involved, I don't have Martin's contact number with me, but you could contact me at the e-mail below, or call or write Bill Sulzman of Citizens for Peace in Space, phone 1-719-389-0644, address Citizens for Peace in Space, P.O. Box 915, Colorado Springs, CO 80901 (USA).

Loring Wirbel

CPIS/Pikes Peak Justice & Peace Commission

lwirbel@igc.apc.org

>From majordomo Mon May 26 07:35:22 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
CC: foefitzroy@peg.apc.org, guardian@peg.apc.org, A.Malten@net.HCC.nl,
ecodefense@glas.apc.org, foesydney@peg.apc.org
Date: Mon, 26 May 1997 13:32:56
From: int@fme.knooppunt.be (For Mother Earth Int'l)
Reply-To: int@fme.knooppunt.be (For Mother Earth Int'l)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: Sign-On Open Letter to Yeltsin defence Min re NATO
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, lcnp@aol.com, mvtpaix@globenet.org,
ddurand@babel.asi-

>From John Hallam at FME.

URGENT URGENT URGENT

RE: NATO Action; Open Letter to Russian Defence Minister.

The following is an open letter to the new Russian defence Minister, Igor Sergeyev, concerning the statements he has made to the effect that nukes form the 'backbone' of Russia's defence system. Given previous statements by his predecessor that Russia has now a 'first strike' doctrine, this is worrying indeed, and goes directly contrary to the intentions of the still-officially to be signed and announced NATO/Russian agreement.

An action will be held outside NATO HQ at noon on Thursday, to protest the Russian statements and the expansion of NATO, to which Russia is responding. We will also be commenting on the new NATO:Russia agreement to be signed tomorrow, indeed, the letter contains such comment.

We Need urgently,
--Declarations of solidarity for the NATO action
--Signatures for the letter.

As you see, it has already been signed by a number of organisations, including ecodefence and the WCP.

For Mother Earth
International office
Lange Steenstraat 16/d, 9000 Gent, Belgium
Phone/fax +32-9-233 84 39 Fax +32-9-233 73 02
E-mail: int@fme.knooppunt.be WWW : <http://www.knooppunt.be/~fme>

To: MINISTER OF DEFENCE, COMMANDER IGOR
SERGEYEV,

Cc. PRESIDENT OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION, BORIS
YELTSIN

President of the USA, William Clinton,
Secretary General NATO, Mr. Solana.

From: FOR MOTHER EARTH International
Friends of the Earth Australia,
World Court Project, UK
Global Antinuclear Alliance
Ecodefense Russia
Social-Ecological Union, Russia,
Centre for Environmental Education, Russia
Foundation for peace, Environment and Social Justice, Russia

Dear Defence Minister Igor Sergeyev,

I am writing to you out of concern at recent statements on nuclear doctrine you have made on being appointed as defence minister, which, taken with statements made by your predecessor, do much to undermine progress that has been made toward a nuclear - free world by the July 8 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice, the conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban treaty, and the recommendations of the Canberra Commission. These remarks also run directly counter to much of the contents of the NATO- RUSSIA agreement, whose contents, though not yet officially released, are nonetheless widely known.

One statement that causes concern with disarmament NGOs such as ourselves is that by Security Council Deputy Boris Berezhevsky early this month that "First use of nuclear weapons is an absolutely moral position which corresponds to current realities...if we are driven into a corner and are left with no other option, we will resort to nuclear weapons". On being made Defence Minister, I understand that you, Minister Sergeyev, stated that nuclear weapons are the backbone of Russia's defence.

Of course it is perfectly true that NATO has for decades operated with precisely such a defence doctrine, and has not renounced it.

However, The defence doctrine of NATO is illegal and immoral.

That the use of nuclear weapons is illegal in virtually all conceivable circumstances was made entirely clear by the ICJ decision. That decision said that although it was unable to give a definitive judgement on the use of nuclear weapons 'in an extreme circumstance of self-defence in which the very survival of the state itself would be at stake', this was not because there was any genuine doubt, but because most judges could conceive of no situation whatsoever in which the use of nuclear weapons is legal. It could identify no lawful circumstance for their threat or use.

Both NATO and Russian first- strike doctrines are not only illegal according to the ICJ decision, but flagrantly so.

The fact that NATO has for years followed an illegal and immoral defence doctrine does not mean that Russia should do so too, but that it should lend its strength and influence to persuade NATO to change its defence doctrine to one that is legal, moral, not aimed at Russia, and that does not incur the risk of the complete destruction of all life on the planet.

Indeed, the recently negotiated agreement between NATO and Russia goes some distance to achieve these goals. By declaring that nuclear weapons will not be stationed in Eastern European members of NATO, something is done, although perhaps not enough, to allay fears that Russia may have regarding NATO intentions. We hope that this intention will be formalized soon with the official creation of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone from the Baltic to the Black Sea as a clear sign of the genuine intentions of NATO and Russia.

The genuinely positive aspects of the Russia/NATO agreement must not be underestimated. What is needed however, is progress beyond that agreement, not statements that undermine it.

Given the confrontation that has existed for the past fifty years between NATO and the then Warsaw Pact, it is understandable that Russia sees NATO expansion plans as expansionist and potentially threatening. The measures taken in the Russia/NATO agreement do not, in our opinion, go far enough to eliminate the risk of nuclear confrontation, but they do go some distance in this direction.

What is needed now is rather, to strengthen the only completely pan-European institution that exists, the OSCE, and downgrade rather than add new members to, NATO, concentrating instead on welcoming more states into the European Union; The other possibility is to expand NATO as to include all OSCE countries, including Russia, on equal terms. The current proposal to perform joint Russian/NATO operations is an uncomfortable halfway house that still relies overmuch, on military aspects of the relationship.

What is not needed, however, is statements that can be interpreted as going in entirely the opposite direction to all this. Statements that Russia, like NATO, will rely heavily on a nuclear first strike doctrine do not increase the likelihood that NATO will really change its nature and move genuinely in the direction outlined in the Russia/NATO agreement. Instead they increase the likelihood of a confrontation.

NATO is as much, if not more, to blame for this as Russia. Whatever is in the NATO/Russia agreement, NATO's expansion cannot but seem threatening. Unusual statesmanship is therefore called for from your country, a degree of statesmanship that NATO has not itself displayed. Copying the immoral and illegal policies of NATO is not the way to proceed. What is needed is to move away from reliance on military confrontation and toward cooperation, in which the need for military alliances such as NATO is no longer there.

Threatening nuclear destruction by either NATO or Russia merely makes that destruction more probable, and moves the world towards an armageddon that we have been moving away from recently. Most of the world's people think this movement away from armageddon is too slow and does not go far enough. Problems that have surfaced with the command and control system of Russia's nuclear arsenal recently show that real risks still exist that will only be removed by the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. This was a goal notably missing from the NATO/Russia agreement, and this is the goal toward which both Russia and NATO, if NATO is not to be abolished, should adopt as their very highest priority.

We urge that Russia reconsider adopting doctrines that were wrong and illegal when NATO adopted them in the 1960s, and are wrong and illegal now.

John Hallam Friends of the Earth Australia,

Pol D'Huyvetter, Merwin van Zuylen For Mother Earth International,

George Farebrother, World Court project,

Ak Malten, Global Alliance Against Nuclear Arms,

Vladimir Sliviak, Socio-Ecological Union Int'l,

Pavel Malyshev ECODEFENSE! Moscow/Kaliningrad

Alexandra Koroleva Center for Environmental Education

Galina Raguzina Activism Foundation for Peace, Environment and Social Justice

>From majordomo Mon May 26 10:59:10 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Mon, 26 May 1997 13:02:18 -0400 (EDT)
From: DavidMcR@aol.com
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: Re: Sign-On Open Letter to Yeltsin defence Min re NATO
To: int@fme.knooppunt.be, abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, LCNP@aol.com,
mvtpaix@globenet.org, ddurand@babel.asi-, WRL@igc.apc.org
cc: foefitzroy@peg.apc.org, guardian@peg.apc.org, A.Malten@net.HCC.nl,
ecodefense@glas.apc.org, foesydney@peg.apc.org

Friends,

I appreciate the letter, and taking note of the signers realize that there was necessary compromise and adjustment.

I had already sent a personal note of support for the Brussels action. However I cannot sign onto the letter because it fails to make a basic break with NATO. (And War Resisters League as an organization doesn't have a meeting in time to sign on).

We are in a situation where both sides are clearly and absolutely wrong, and demonstrations are of value when (as yours does) you are clear on that. I was one of those demonstrating in Moscow in 1978 - a very short lived demonstration! - at precisely the same time our co-workers here were arrested at the White House, raising exactly the same demands, holding both sides responsible.

But this situation is a somewhat different one. The NATO expansion must be blocked, NATO needs to be dissolved. Or if those of you in Europe want NATO, get the US out of it. (As we try here to disengage from NATO). I'm told it is needed to keep the peace with Turkey and Greece. Fine - if you all think so - but you don't need the U.S. for that and certainly NATO doesn't need nuclear weapons.

The fact Yeltsin is in a political corner, the Russians very weak at the moment, does not excuse his agreeing to any form of NATO expansion under any guise. The statement by the Russian Defense Minister has to be protested - even at the same moment WE must understand such a statement (whether made publicly or not) was inevitable as long as both sides are playing traditional bloc politics.

For my money I think the Russian side has made all the revolutionary changes it can for a few decades. Gorbachev showed more courage than he even realized, and the West answers with men of the small caliber of Clinton and Kohl and Blair.

The dominant political question at this time is the extraordinarily dangerous expansion of NATO. The Poles and the Czechs seem to want it, when they should - for their own sake - be seeking a demilitarized Europe, not a remilitarized one.

Friends, one thing working here is that Bill Clinton is trying sew up Polish votes - they count in some major cities. And it is a bonus for our (and your) arms manufacturers. And for all the old line thinkers who feel more guns solve all problems.

Yes, protest at Brussels and I signed on to that. But the letter is not one I can sign. It needs to make an unconditional call for the dissolution of NATO and I think that you might consider, in addition to appeals to the defense minister, appeals to what is left of our contacts in the Civil Society in the East, with which we had good contacts in the late 70's and early 80's.

Fraternally,
David McReynolds

>From majordomo Tue May 27 07:14:42 1997
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X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Content-Description: cc:Mail note part
Date: Tue, 27 May 1997 08:40:22 -0400
From: DCulp@nrdc.org (David Culp)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Subject: U.S. News & World Report: New Nuclear Line in Europe?
To: "David Culp" <dculp@nrdc.org>

[U.S. News and World Report, June 2, 1997]

Russia's ace in the hole

Resurrecting a nuclear Maginot line

BY TIM ZIMMERMANN

The costs of NATO expansion have been poked and prodded from many angles--from new fuel-pump nozzles to English-language teachers. Yet there is one potential cost that most expansion advocates are reluctant to scrutinize: the possibility that moving NATO closer to Russia's borders will trigger the redeployment of Russian tactical nuclear weapons and reinforce Russia's growing, if somewhat incongruous, post-cold-war reliance on nuclear weapons.

The "Founding Act" that President Boris Yeltsin, President Clinton, and NATO leaders sign in Paris this week offers Russia assurances--but not the binding commitments Moscow demanded--that NATO will not station nuclear weapons or large numbers of troops on the territory of new member nations like Poland. The accord establishes a closer working relationship between Russia and NATO, but it does not mollify hard-line members of Russia's parliament or its senior military leadership. "There is a very clear perception in Russia that under current conditions the only feasible military response to NATO expansion is the deployment of additional numbers and types of tactical nuclear weapons," says Nikolai Sokov, an arms-control expert from Russia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs who is currently on leave at the Monterey Institute of International Studies in California.

Even before NATO expansion was on the table, Russia was moving to erect a nuclear Maginot line against all potential adversaries. The shift first became evident in 1993, when a new military doctrine reversed a 1982 pledge never to use nuclear weapons first. "Everyone must know that in the case of a direct challenge our response will be fully fledged, and we are to choose the use of means," Ivan Rybkin, secretary of Russia's Security Council, warned earlier this year. "If an aggressor starts a war against us using conventional weapons, we may respond with nuclear ones."

The doctrine rules out going nuclear only in very limited cases--for example, if an enemy has no nuclear weapons of its own and is not

receiving support from any nuclear power. But "you can stretch the definition so that you can attack just about anyone other than Chechnya," says Peter Pry, a former CIA analyst and author of a new book about Russian nuclear command and control called War Scare. "Nuclear weapons are usable under almost any circumstance."

On the gloomy side. Although Yeltsin has made it clear he does not believe that NATO poses a direct or immediate military threat, Russia's military planners see the world through a different lens. Like their colleagues in the Pentagon, they live by one rule: Intentions are meaningless, capabilities everything. In Desert Storm, they saw Western conventional hardware decimate Iraq's Soviet-built arms. At home, they watched poverty and chaos consume Russia's armed forces, shrinking them from 3.4 million in 1991 to 1.3 million last year.

Russian military analysts have concluded that the addition of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic to NATO will increase its combat potential by 15 to 20 percent, while placing key Russian military facilities within striking range of precision-guided conventional munitions delivered from airfields on the territory of the new NATO members. These high-tech weapons give Russian planners fits, because they give NATO a conventional capability against targets once vulnerable only to nuclear warheads (box, Page 44).

Russia's high-risk nuclear strategy has a solid and ironic precedent: It was born in the U.S.A. In the 1950s, when President Eisenhower and his secretary of state, John Foster Dulles, faced both budget restrictions and a huge Soviet standing Army, they trumped Russia's conventional advantage with the threat of nuclear counterattack, from small battlefield weapons to "massive retaliation."

Safe storage. For now, only about 3,000 of Russia's tactical nuclear weapons remain deployed with operational units, while some 10,000 have been consolidated in secure storage areas. Still, there is a hawkish strain of thinking in Moscow that could prove worrisome under more-nationalist leadership in the Kremlin. Minister of Atomic Energy Victor Mikhailov last fall proposed developing a new generation of low-yield battlefield nuclear weapons that would minimize environmental and collateral damage when used. And a new short-range missile under development may be fielded with nuclear warheads.

The appointment last week of Igor Sergeyev, head of strategic missile forces, as acting defense minister is unlikely to dampen official enthusiasm for a nuclear-heavy strategy. In parliament, proposals to meet NATO enlargement with the deployment of Russian tactical nuclear weapons in Belarus, Kaliningrad, and on ships of the Russian Baltic Fleet have substantial support; top officials have also suggested retargeting some strategic nuclear forces against new NATO members.

The Pentagon believes even a resurgent Russian threat can be adequately countered with a U.S. force of 2,000 nuclear weapons, the goal for a proposed START III treaty. But arms control has become another victim of Russian resentment over NATO expansion, and even the

reductions to 3,000-3,500 warheads called for in START II--ratified by the U.S. Senate but not by the Russian Duma--now seem unlikely. "The problem is how to delink nuclear matters from NATO matters," says a senior Russian national security official. "But politically it can't be done."

Increased reliance by Russia on nuclear weapons could present another, more subtle danger. The nation is in such chaos that putting the new doctrine into operation might "increase the probability of an accident, a stolen weapon, or even an accidental launch," worries former Sen. Sam Nunn, who in 1991 co-authored legislation to help Russia improve the security of its nuclear arsenal. Many Russian Army officers have gone without pay for up to five months, discipline and morale within the forces are low, and tactical nuclear weapons built before 1980 don't even have safety locks that prevent unauthorized use by field commanders.

THE RICH MAN'S BOMB

Conventional weapons with a nuclear impact

Gen. Jack D. Ripper, the mad Air Force commander who launched a nuclear attack against the Soviet Union in Dr. Strangelove, created an enduring image of military leaders enamored with the bomb's destructive power. Yet even in the throes of the cold war, many real-life generals held deep reservations about nuclear weapons--a discomfort underscored last December when 60 retired military leaders from 17 countries called for disbanding the world's entire nuclear arsenals. Now, some strategists think high-tech conventional weapons could finally be the ticket out from under the nuclear shadow.

Precision-guided munitions able to land within 10 feet of their aim-point are already gaining the capability to destroy many of the "strategic" targets once allocated to nukes in Pentagon war plans: command-and-control facilities, industrial centers, and even nuclear-weapon launchers. That's because doubling a bomb's accuracy means the explosive yield can be reduced by a factor of eight with no loss of effect.

While the Persian Gulf war introduced the world to "smart bombs," Saddam Hussein got off much more easily than he would have today. Only 7 percent of the allied bombs dropped during the war were precision weapons, and most of them had to be guided to their targets one at a time with lasers. An F-15 dropping four laser-guided bombs would have to make four passes. Today, the Pentagon plans to convert all of its dumb bombs to "launch and leave" precision weapons that will use global-positioning satellites to find targets on their own. Air Force bombers are being configured to drop an entire load of up to 24 such bombs on a single pass, all at different targets if desired. Gen. Ronald Fogleman, the Air Force chief of staff, predicts that U.S. forces may soon be able to attack 1,500 targets in the first hour of a war--more than 30 times the number attacked during the entire air campaign against Germany in 1943.

But conventional bombs still cannot deal with one problem: the proliferation, following the gulf war, of heavily fortified targets buried up to 50 feet deep in countries such as North Korea. The Air Force is studying how to use conventional power to reach such depths but, meanwhile, the Pentagon has modified its B-61 nuclear bomb for the deep-penetration job.--Richard J. Newman

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To: ctb-followers@igc.org

Rtos 05/27 0950 NATO, Russia Hail Formal End of Cold War

PARIS(Reuter) - NATO and Russia signed an historic treaty on a new security partnership Tuesday, consigning the Cold War to history and offering the prospect of a united Europe after more than half a century of bitter division.

NATO leaders gathered in Paris hailed the Founding Act on Mutual Cooperation as inaugurating a new era of cooperation that would allow the alliance to expand eastward without creating new tensions.

An upbeat Russian President Boris Yeltsin added to the celebratory mood of the occasion with a surprise announcement Russia would no longer target nuclear missiles at NATO states.

President Clinton said the pact realized the long-sought goal of "a peaceful, democratic, undivided Europe."

"In the twilight of the 20th century, we look forward toward a new century with a new Russia and a new NATO, working together in a new Europe of unlimited possibility," Clinton told the ceremony at the Elysee presidential palace.

Yeltsin then stood up and made his impromptu statement on nuclear missiles.

"I have taken a decision today. Everything that is aimed at countries present here, all of those weapons, are going to have their warheads removed," Yeltsin said to applause from the 16 leaders of the military shield which protected the West from the now-defunct Soviet Union.

The offer took everyone, including Yeltsin's own aides, by surprise and triggered a sudden flurry of diplomatic activity that almost stole the show at the event in a French capital bathed in warm spring sunshine.

A NATO official said clarification of what Yeltsin meant was a perfect topic of debate within a NATO-Russia Council created by the security pact and was in keeping with the happy spirit of the ceremony. Some diplomats doubted its real significance.

NATO countries say the accord formally ends the post-World War Two carve-up of Europe at the 1945 Yalta summit when eastern Europe was left in Josef Stalin's "zone of influence."

The accord creates a NATO-Russia council for consultation on European security and enshrines close military and political cooperation between the former enemies, giving Russia a voice, but not a veto, in allied decisions.

Yeltsin and NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana had been the first to sign the document, which was applauded by Clinton and summit host

French President Jacques Chirac.

"This is an historic agreement and our mutual achievement," Yeltsin said, but could not resist a sideswipe at NATO's plans to grant membership to some former Communist states in central and eastern Europe.

"Russia has a negative view of NATO's expansion plans," he said, but avoided his usual fiery outbursts over the subject.

Chirac said the accord swept away the legacy of Yalta and removed the "last remnants of the Cold War."

"The Paris accord does not shift the divisions created in Yalta. It does away with them once and for all," Chirac said in the opening address to the signing ceremony.

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said the deal was of "far-reaching significance ... (coming) at the end of a century which has seen so much blood, tears and suffering."

NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana, who negotiated the Founding Act in six tough sessions with Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov, hailed Yeltsin's vision in agreeing the pact.

"The vision and leadership of President Yeltsin have been truly instrumental to the success of this process," he told the gathering.

He and NATO leaders say the deal clears the way for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to invite new members to join the alliance at a special summit in Madrid in July.

Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic, considered the most likely candidates to join the alliance in the first wave of enlargement, are expected to win the necessary backing of all current NATO member states.

Yeltsin has won assurances that the allies have no plans to place nuclear weapons or foreign troops on the soil of the new members, but crucially failed to gain any say in future NATO decisions.

The Russia-NATO Council will have a permanent secretariat and Russia will be represented by a permanent ambassador. Twice a year, it will meet at both foreign minister and defense minister level.

Moscow is most concerned by the desire of some former Soviet republics, primarily the Baltic states Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, to join the alliance and is angered by NATO's refusal to rule out future membership for them.

NATO diplomats and officials insisted no decision on which countries gain membership next July had yet been taken, but said whatever happened the door would remain open for further rounds of enlargement.

"We think it is very important that NATO enlargement be an evolutionary process," said one diplomat.

RTos 05/27 0949 Yeltsin Vows Russian Nukes Won't Target NATO

PARIS (Reuter) - Russian President Boris Yeltsin made a surprise pledge Tuesday that Russia would no longer target nuclear missiles at NATO states, hoping to build on a newly signed accord between the former Cold War enemies.

Yeltsin initially startled Western leaders by making an unscheduled second speech at a lavish signing ceremony in Paris and vowing to remove the warheads from weapons aimed at NATO.

The 66-year-old president, who has a history of impromptu

performances, later clarified his statement through a spokesman after puzzled U.S. and NATO officials asked for an explanation.

"The president means that the warheads will not be targeted at the states which have signed the (NATO-Russia) Founding Act," Yeltsin's spokesman, Sergei Yastrzhembsky, told reporters.

He said Yeltsin had meant the statement as a "political gesture of goodwill" to crown the signing of the NATO-Russia Founding Act, which maps out terms for a peaceful relationship between Russia and the 16-member Western security alliance.

"In future, the situation is possible when the warheads will be dismantled," Yastrzhembsky said. "I think, judging by everything, this initiative was triggered by the atmosphere of goodwill and welcome which dominates the summit."

Puzzled U.S. and NATO officials had said they would seek clarification of Yeltsin's initial remark to the summit that "everything that is aimed at countries present here, all of those weapons, are going to have their warheads removed."

"This is a very positive development which is very welcome ... but we must get more details," NATO spokesman Jamie Shea told reporters, adding that the only guarantee that the West would not be targeted was if the missiles were taken out of their silos and destroyed.

The United States and Russia had previously agreed in arms control talks no longer to target each other's cities, but Yeltsin's decision appeared to go further and include the entire territory of NATO.

Yeltsin's initial comment won warm applause but came as a surprise to U.S. national security adviser Sandy Berger.

"You know as much as I do," Berger told reporters at the signing ceremony.

"What I heard him say was that they would take the warheads off missiles that were targeted at NATO countries."

Asked whether that would be a positive move, Berger said: "It's not negative."

White House spokesman Mike McCurry later told reporters he was aware of the Russian spokesman's statement that Yeltsin meant the missiles would be "detargeted" rather than "deactivated."

"It is still nonetheless positive," he said.

"We've always taken the view with respect to our own detargeting agreement with the Russians that it's important, among other reasons, because it assures greater security in moments of crisis not to have warheads targeted," he said.

Under an agreement forged by Clinton and Yeltsin at a Moscow summit in 1993, the United States and Russia no longer target each other's cities with nuclear missiles.

Defense experts say retargeting missiles involves only a few computer key strokes and takes a matter of minutes.

McCurry said Clinton would seek further clarification of Yeltsin's intentions when the two leaders met in the afternoon for bilateral talks.

Asked if U.S. officials were concerned about what appeared to be Yeltsin's off-the-cuff policy-making, McCurry said: "President Yeltsin is known to speak his mind at moments like this. I'd say there was nothing out of the ordinary about that."

By The Associated Press

Breakdown of U.S.-Russian nuclear weapons stockpiles at the end of
1996:

RUSSIA

Intercontinental ballistic missiles: 3,589

Submarine-launched ballistic missiles: 2,272

Bomber/weapons: 1,388 (192 Tu-95 MS6s, 896 Tu-95 MS16s, 300 Tu160s)

UNITED STATES

Intercontinental ballistic missiles: 2,075

Submarine-launched ballistic missiles: 3,264

Bomber/weapons: 1,800 (400 B-1Bs, 1,000 B-2s, 400 B-52Hs)

Eds: source is the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

FROM: Disarmament Clearinghouse

1101 14th Street NW #700

Washington DC 20005

Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232

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<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

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Subject: Fusion Weapons
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

The New York Times
Fusion Research Prompts Fears of New Bombs
May 27, 1997

By WILLIAM J. BROAD

Despite the end of the cold war, a quiet battle is heating up in the federal government over whether the nation's weapon scientists should be allowed to press ahead with work toward a new generation of hydrogen bombs.

On Friday, the federal weapons laboratory in Livermore, Calif., is to break ground on a huge laser complex designed to ignite hydrogen without an atomic match. If successful, the laser would fire a titanic bolt of energy onto a tiny pellet of hydrogen fuel, heating it hotter than the surface of the sun and causing hydrogen atoms to fuse into helium in a burst of pure fusion energy. All this would occur at a \$2.2 billion complex about the size of the Rose Bowl.

In the meantime, weapon scientists have been pursuing a number of smaller projects that strive at miniaturizing the machinery needed to ignite a fusion reaction and at shedding light on thermonuclear physics. Weapon scientists are lobbying to continue such work, saying it is permitted under the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which bars nuclear explosions.

Treaties and experts who have tried to slow nuclear arms development have few objections to fusion machines based on gigantic matches bigger than a football field, but fears arise when proposed ignition systems are small, raising the prospect of pure-hydrogen bombs that can be easily transported to distant targets. So critics are denouncing the thermonuclear research as dangerous.

"The time has come for our nation to declare that it is not working, in any way, to develop further weapons of mass destruction," Dr. Hans A. Bethe, a primary architect of the first atomic bomb who is now at Cornell University, wrote President Clinton late last month. Bethe pointed specifically to the danger of "pure-fusion weapons."

What especially disturbs arms controllers is that the fuel for hydrogen fusion is relatively easy to obtain and that a pure

hydrogen bomb, if perfected, could in theory be very cheap to build. The main fuel for nuclear fusion is deuterium, an isotope of hydrogen that is ubiquitous in sea water.

By contrast, atomic bombs are fueled by uranium, a scarce element that must be mined and its rare 235 isotope concentrated in an arduous industrial process or its 238 isotope transmuted into plutonium in a reactor. Either way, getting the ingredients for atomic bombs is so daunting that it has foiled many would-be atomic powers.

The hydrogen conflict is arising despite new obstacles to the making of all types of nuclear weapons.

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, signed by President Clinton in 1996 and endorsed by the United Nations, was written to halt the development of new weapons of mass destruction by imposing a global ban on nuclear detonations. New types of nuclear arms must be repeatedly tested, and their designs improved as flaws are found. The absence of explosive testing sharply increases the odds that a weapon will fail.

The treaty bars "any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion" and makes no distinction between the testing of atomic and hydrogen arms.

First detonated in 1952, hydrogen bombs are the deadliest weapons ever built. They work when an atomic bomb acts as a very hot match to ignite hydrogen fuel. The blasts of hydrogen bombs are up to thousands of times stronger than those of atomic bombs and have the power to destroy large cities in a single thermonuclear flash.

Despite the treaty, the nation's nuclear weapons laboratories and allies in Washington argue that the comprehensive test ban has a loophole that allows pure-fusion research, including explosive tests. And it is a good thing, they say. The research on pure fusion will aid recruiting of weapon scientists and hone weapons skills, helping the laboratories maintain the strength of the nation's nuclear arsenal.

But arms controllers argue that the United States now risks becoming not only the architect of unnecessary weapons but also a nuclear hypocrite in the eyes of the world.

Banning such research might seem simple. But the nuclear weapons labs, in New Mexico and California, wield great political influence with state delegations and conservatives in general.

Moreover, the Clinton administration has courted them extensively (starting a bomb maintenance program that costs \$4 billion a year) and has judged that it needs their support on the test ban treaty, which is to be sent to the Senate in the next month or two for ratification. So the outcome of the political war over thermonuclear research is anything but clear.

"There's a struggle over how to draw the line" for permitted types of thermonuclear research, said an administration official who spoke on condition of anonymity. "It's an issue that has to be resolved prior to the submission of the treaty. There has to be some kind of interagency agreement."

Dr. Jeremy J. Stone, the president of the Federation of American Scientists, a private group in Washington that made public Bethe's

letter to Clinton on May 15, said he thought that the thermonuclear work would eventually be banned by presidential decree.

"Many senators and congressmen are going to address this problem, and many nations are concerned about it," Stone said in an interview. "It's in our national interest not to work on these things."

Atomic bombs and reactors split apart heavy atoms like uranium and plutonium. Stars and hydrogen bombs fuse hydrogen, a light atom, into helium. Both processes release huge amounts of nuclear energy.

The explosion from the first hydrogen bomb obliterated a Pacific island one mile in diameter. The bomb's power was equal to 10.4 million tons of high explosive, or about 700 times as powerful as the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

As scientists worked to perfect hydrogen bombs, they also investigated whether the thermonuclear fires might be set off by something other than atomic explosions. Eliminating the atomic match, it was thought, would produce cleaner bombs with less radioactive fallout, a goal that was politically appealing in the days of above-ground testing.

A separate goal of the nonatomic approach was to slow and harness the fusion process, for both physics studies and energy research. Generations of scientists have dreamed of using thermonuclear fire to generate electric power in new kinds of reactors. But despite decades of research, and many billions of dollars, thermonuclear research conducted without atomic matches has so far produced no fire, only smoke.

The huge laser complex now about to materialize in Livermore, known as the National Ignition Facility, is to be the first machine to generate miniature thermonuclear explosions. A main goal is studying the physics behind hydrogen bombs and how they can be analyzed and repaired without full-scale, explosive underground tests. The machine, to be completed in 2003, is giving a new lease on life to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and its 7,000 workers. The laser's \$2.2 billion price tag includes operating costs of \$64 million a year over a projected lifetime of 15 years.

Research on small thermonuclear ignition systems is now widely conducted at the nation's weapons laboratories. Scientists there say the research seeks to illuminate the basic physics of conventional hydrogen bombs rather than to perfect a new generation of pure-fusion weapons.

For instance, Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico is using high-explosive charges to create powerful magnetic fields that compress and heat hydrogen fuel, setting off extremely low levels of fusion reactions. Those blasts have repeatedly rocked Ancho Canyon, and are set to do so again this spring and summer.

Christopher E. Paine, a senior researcher at the Natural Resources Defense Council, a private group in Washington that opposes such research, said a number of costly complexes were being developed for thermonuclear research in the bomb maintenance program.

"The labs are seeking a loophole for fusion experiments," Paine said. "But the tests are unnecessary for maintaining the

stockpile. They're dangerous because they could encourage the spread of nuclear weapons. And they're not permitted under the treaty."

Ray E. Kidder, a Livermore physicist who helped pioneer hydrogen bombs, said small-scale thermonuclear research was attractive to weapon scientists in the absence of underground test explosions.

"This is a really good way to keep your troops up to speed and keep them interested," Kidder said in an interview. "It's very challenging." But he added, "If you're going to be true to the intent of the treaty, you don't do these things."

In a recent paper on pure-fusion devices, Dr. Frank von Hippel, a physicist at Princeton University, asserted, "Some could potentially become compact enough to be used as weapons."

Scientists disagree on the likelihood that thermonuclear research could result in a new generation of hydrogen bombs that work on the principle of pure fusion. Some, especially weapon scientists, say the prospect of success is often greatly exaggerated.

"I hate to say anything is impossible," said Dr. Victor H. Reis, the architect of the bomb maintenance program and the assistant secretary for defense programs at the Energy Department, which created and oversees the nation's nuclear arsenal. "But it is very unlikely, extremely unlikely."

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Newscope

A Newsletter for United Methodist Leaders

Vol. 25, No. 22/May 30, 1997

Debunking Church-Growth Myths

"You can't believe everything you hear about church growth," says Lyle Schaller, noted author and consultant. He questions the wisdom of nine commonly believed church-growth principles: 1) If we build it, they will come. It is expanded ministries and improved qualities that bring people, not larger facilities. 2) A pastor shouldn't make changes in the first year. Make the most of the honeymoon and initiate overdue change. 3) People will return if we're friendly. People will come back if you are relevant and responsive to their spiritual needs. 4) We need more money before we can improve our ministry. Make sure you aren't communicating low expectations of your congregation. Give them a compelling vision. 5) The best pastors are enablers or facilitators. This is true in small congregations. For congregations of over 125, an initiating leader is needed. 6) If our community grows, our church will grow. More likely, competition will stiffen with more new churches. 7) Per-unit cost will go down as we grow. To attract larger numbers a church must add programs and improve quality, which raises per-person costs. 8) It's time to expand our building so we can return to one service. Multiple services provide variety and flexible scheduling. 9) Sermons should be shorter. Larger congregations require a longer worship time, by perhaps a half-hour in order to "transform a collection of individuals into a worshipping community." -- Leadership, Vol 18, No. 1

UM Task Force Studies Connectional Funding Issues

A long-suspected belief that theological and social positions taken by the denomination cause division and mistrust in local churches was confirmed by

the research of a subgroup of the UM Connectional Ministries Funding Patterns Task Force. Lovett H. Weems, president of Saint Paul School of Theology, and chair of a "local-church" subgroup, told a May 16-17 meeting of the task force in Albuquerque, N.M. that "changing attitudes within local churches appear to be straining confidence in the apportionment system."

Economist Donald House, chair of a "church-spending" subgroup, reported that in 1981, local churches funded 91% of the denominational budget. By 1994 that figure had dropped to 84%.

A "stewardship" subgroup offered preliminary recommendations: 1) develop a stewardship unit in Bible-study curriculum; 2) create audio-visual resources; and 3) promote "whole-life stewardship" emphasizing that 100%, not just a tithe (10%), belongs to God.

Appointed by the 1996 General Conference, the task force will report its findings to the next General Conference in the year 2000. -- Daniel R. Gangler, UM Reporter

Church Members Ask U.S. to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Petitions of church members calling for the U.S. government to do more on the climate-change issue were given to Undersecretary of State Timothy Wirth. The petitions, secured through an effort led by the National Council of Churches, were presented May 17 in Estes Park, Colo., at a meeting of 250 pastors and church officials concerned with environmental issues. The petitions, with over 20,000 signatures, ask the U.S. government to: 1) fulfill its pledge at Earth Summit 1992, in Rio de Janeiro, to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000; 2) establish firm policy measures and adopt a binding international agreement that will achieve greater reductions in emissions after the year 2000; and 3) initiate public debate on the risks of climate change and increase public participation in exploring solutions.

Carol S. Robb, a UM professor of social ethics at San Francisco Theological Seminary, told the Estes Park gathering that in a world of despoilation and exploitation, there is good news. He said that the reign of God announced by Jesus values all of creation, including the wild, and seeks the well-being of both land and people. "We can experience grace as a multi-stranded braid in acting for justice, peace, and integrity of creation," said Robb.

British Methodist Celebrate Labor Party Victory

Methodists in Great Britain are celebrating the victory of the Labor Party. Leslie Griffiths, pastor of Wesley Chapel in London and former president of the Methodist Conference, said the result is a "purgation and cleansing" of a government that had turned a deaf ear to many of the most marginalized people in society.

"This is a good moment in the life of the church and for the British people

where there has been a restoration of faith in politics" said Griffiths who served as a consultant to the former Conservative Government on foreign-policy matters.

"My first reaction was absolute delight" reported Stella Bristow, head of the Women's Network of the Methodist Church. "There was such a clear need for change."

A total of 18 Methodists are now serving as Members of Parliament (MP). Three of them have received ministerial or cabinet-level appointments. Newly elected MP Anthony Colman, 47, a Methodist, predicted the church's voice will be taken very seriously by the new Labor government. -- Kathleen LaCamera, UMNS

Teleconference Focuses on Media Messages

A May 6 teleconference, seen at 107 sites, encouraged viewers to critique the 16,000 media messages they each receive each day and to recognize the values communicated in these messages.

The satellite teleconference, "Family, Community, and Media Values," was sponsored by the National Council of Churches (NCC) and kicks off NCC's Media Awareness Year.

Mary Byrne Hoffmann, executive producer of the teleconference, said, "Probably the best thing that came out of the teleconference was that both participants and people who viewed it have determined we need more than one teleconference to deal with the complexities of living in a media culture." She hopes to hold at least two more conferences.

Media values were described as the way news "defines and prioritizes the public debate," according to Garlinda Burton, editor of the Interpreter, as well as the way "lifestyles and relationships" are transmitted in commercials and sitcoms, as described by Edward Murray, top executive of Oblate Media.

UM Pastor Pens Letter to a Roman Catholic

Like John Wesley, a UM clergyperson has penned "A Letter to a Roman Catholic." Donald Charles Lacy, pastor of Walkerton (Ind.) UMC, seeks forgiveness from his Roman Catholic colleagues for charting Christian history in segments in which not much happened from the 4th century to the 15th century and the birth of Martin Luther. "We Protestants tend to commit the very sins we accuse you of committing," said Lacy.

Lacy repents that Protestants have distorted the Roman Catholic view of Mary by suggesting they elevate her above her Son. "Please don't dethrone her and try to explain away the virtues she gives to all of us," says the pastor. He supports Pope John Paul II's decision on the ordination of women and he affirms that Peter was the rock on which the church was founded, not Calvin, Luther, or Zwingli. "My colleagues often have to be reminded [that John

Wesley] lived and died a priest in the Church of England," said the UM clergyperson. The letter was delivered to a joint gathering of Scottish Rite Masons and Knights of Columbus. It was subsequently published in the South Bend Sunday Tribune and The Catholic Answer.

Short Takes

Noting that both Detroit and West Michigan conferences will vote on whether to become reconciling or transforming conferences, the editor of the Michigan Christian Advocate, suggests that C.S. Lewis is right: these debates are Satan's way of distracting righteous people from doing good things. 20"While we're discussing and discerning the issue," says Erik Alsgaard, "our membership losses continue...the hungry still need food, the homeless need shelter, and the message of Jesus needs to be proclaimed to a lost and increasingly hostile world. Is that the devil himself laughing while we fiddle?" he asks.

Bishop Joel Martinez (Nebraska) cites ways in which annual conferences would be different if there were no: 1) coffee or tea -- aspirin consumption would increase, productivity levels would decrease and the bishop would declare afternoon siestas; 2) amendments to report -- a bishop's dream, but no upstanding UM would allow it to happen; 3) promotional t-shirts -- reports would be shorter and duller, and some people would have to shop for t-shirts; 4) retirements -- some great stories would be left unsaid; 5) ordinations -- Nebraska might have to import clergy from Texas; and 6) humorous asides from the bishops -- some would be disappointed and others would be relieved. -- The Nebraska Messenger

Responding to passage of the Welfare Reform Act and the Illegal Immigration Reform Act, the General Board of Church and Society, has launched an immigration project with four components: 1) tracking and advocating on federal and state public policy; 2) creating, promoting, and disseminating biblical/theological resources; 3) assisting churches with organizing expertise and training; and 4) supporting UM ethnic caucuses in their advocacy for and with immigrants and refugees. -- Shanta Bryant

This year, 1,650 volunteers in the National Council of Churches-sponsored Ecumenical Program for Urban Service will receive funds for their education. 20Funds come from the Corporation for National Service, initiated by President Bill Clinton. The awards are given to AmeriCorps volunteers who serve as UM Volunteers in Mission or in other agencies affiliated with the Council of Religious Volunteer Agencies.

Nominations for the 1997 "Distinguished UM Evangelist" are being accepted by the Foundation for Evangelism. Contact Bishop Ernest A. Fitzgerald, P.O. Box 985, Lake Junaluska, NC 28745 (800-737-8333). Deadline is June 30.

Some 100 delegates from 20 African nations met May 10-17 in Johannesburg in a World Council of Churches sponsored meeting to draw up an action plan for the African Church. The group approved three resolutions aimed at combatting domestic and sexual violence against women. Two other resolutions addressed corruption which is rife in many countries and sometimes involves the churches. The Resurrection of Jesus led participants to believe "the history of our continent, which has been plundered and sacrificed, can and should have a different future".

Three more UM missionary couples have returned to the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire). Arriving in Lubumbashi May 19 were Fred and Lanie Price, Stephen and Gail Quigg, and David and Lorene Persons. Two UM bishops from that nation say they are confident that the transition of power will not adversely impact the church. Mobutu Sese Seko former dictator of Zaire for 32 years, yielded power on May 16. Laurent Kabila, leader of a seven-month rebellion, has declared himself president of that African nation. -- UM News Service

Want to start a multi-cultural ministry? The General Board of Global Ministries (GBGM) suggests that your church begin some community programs such as "English-as-a-second-language class," a G.E.D.-class or adult-education program, a year-round vacation Bible school, or a health fair. Sponsor get-acquainted events such as cookouts, block parties, or community festivals.

Organize a group from your congregation to visit Laundromats, malls, grocery stores, bus stops, post offices, or other churches to discuss ministries with them, not for them. A GBGM consultation on multi-cultural ministries was held early May in Alexandria, Va. -- John W. Coleman Jr.

Annual scholarships of \$500, \$300 and \$200 will be awarded to seminary students by the Commission on Pan-Methodist Cooperation. The decision to make the awards was made by the 24-member group, meeting May 21 in Charlotte, N.C. Applicants must submit a 15- to 20-page vision of cooperative ministry among the Wesleyan churches. Contact F. George Shipman (919-596-2948).

A center to assist flood victims has been established at Wesley UMC in Grand Forks, N.D. The Cleaning and Reconstruction Efforts center is a joint project of UMs in the Dakotas and Minnesota and the UM Committee on Relief. To help, call 888-800-6200. -- Donna Fisher, Dakotas Connection

Seventeen additional burned churches have been voted a total of \$464,200 in new grants by the Grants Committee of the Burned Churches Fund, established by the National Council of Churches. The latest grants bring to \$4.6 million the funds given to 82 churches. Some 80 pastors of burned churches are scheduled to meet June 8-10 in Washington, D.C. to assess progress toward stopping the arsons and bringing perpetrators to trial. They also will celebrate the fact that some 15,000 people from across the U.S. have volunteered to help rebuild their churches.

Continuing Education Opportunities

General Board of Discipleship (GBOD)-sponsored Lay Witness Celebration, June 8-13 at Lake Junaluska. Contact Shirley Clement, 615-340-7124.....Church musicians workshop, July 6-11 at the University of Hartford (Conn.). Contact the Hartt School, 800-955-4278.....GBOD-sponsored "Offering Christ Today School, July 24-27 at Westminster, Md. Contact Roger Swanson, 615-340-7049.....The Network of Biblical Storytellers-sponsored festival of story telling, workshops, and lectures, Aug. 6-9 near Dayton, Ohio. Call 800-355-NOBS.....Vision 2000 Learning and Leadership Network, Aug. 25-27 in Nashville. Contact Roger Swanson, 615-340-7049.....GBOD-sponsored Faith-Sharing Initiative, Sept. 12-13 in Akron, Ohio. Contact Shirley Clement, 615-340-7124.....Council on Evangelism sponsored-Congress on Evangelism, Jan. 5-8, 1998, Kansas City. Contact Gary Exman, 614-471-0252.

Positions Available

Church administrator. Contact Anders R. Lunt, Glen Mar UMC, 8430 Glen Mar Rd., Ellicott City, MD 21043 (410-465-4995).Director of music ministries. Contact First UMC, P.O. Box 608, Lancaster, SC 29721 (803-283-8406).....Two positions with the General Commission on UM Men: director of UM Men's Ministries and director of the Office of Civic and Youth-Serving Agencies/Scouting. Contact Velma Bradley, P.O. Box 840, Nashville, TN 37202 (615-340-7101).....Director of youth ministries. Contact Fishers (Ind.) UMC, 9690 E. 116th St., Fishers, IN 46038 (317-849-1805).....Director of Christian education and youth ministries. Contact SPRC, UMC of Swartz Creek, 7400 Miller Rd., Swartz Creek, MI 48470-1430.

Personalia

Leon Adkins Jr. and Bonnie Totten Adkins of Brandon, Vt., will share the position of interim deputy general secretary for the UM Committee on Relief.....Manuel Espartero will retire from the General Board of Church and Society staff Aug. 1.....Ray Branton, executive director of the South Central Jurisdiction, will retire June, 1998.....Myer L. Titus, president of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., will retire June, 1998.....John Wesley's Message Today (Abingdon, 1990) by Lovett Weems has been translated and

published by Russian Resources Press.....Bishop J. Lawrence McCleskey (Columbia, S.C.) joined South Carolina Lutheran, Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops in a statement that asks Christ "to help us in our struggles to overcome the sin of racism."....Philip Wogaman, pastor of Foundry UMC in Washington, D.C., joined other members of the Interfaith Alliance, May 22, to oppose a proposed religious freedom constitutional amendment, introduced May 8 by Rep. Ernest Istook (R-Okla.). Wogaman said the proposed amendment "would tinker with the U.S. Constitution in ambiguous, unnecessary, and potentially dangerous ways."

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containing just the word

unsubscribe

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human intervention: <mailto:owner-newscope@ecunet.org>



any kind. In particular, this means not financing work looking toward the possibility of new designs for nuclear weapons. And if certainly means not working on new types of nuclear weapons, such as pure-fusion weapons.

The United States already possesses a very wide range of different designs of nuclear weapons and needs no more. Further, it is our own splendid weapons laboratories that are, by far and with any question, the most likely to succeed in such nuclear inventions. Since any new types of weapons would, in time, spread to others and present a threat to us, it is logical for us not pioneer further in this field.

In some cases, such as pure-fusion weapons, success is unlikely. But even reports of our seeking to invent them could be, from a political point of view, very damaging to our national image and to our effort to maintain a world-wide campaign for nuclear disarmament. Do you, for example, want scientists in laboratories under your Administration trying to invent weapons so efficient, compared to conventional weapons, that someday, if an unlikely success WERE achieved, they would be a new option for terrorists?

This matter is sure to be raised in conjunction with the Senate's review of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, because that Treaty raises the question of what experiments are , and what experiments are not, permitted. In my judgement, the time has come to cease all physical experiments, no matter how small their yield, whose primary purpose is to design new types of nuclear weapons, as opposed to developing peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Indeed, if I were President, I would not fund computational experiments, or even creative though designed to produce new categories of nuclear weapons. After all, the big secret about the atomic bomb was that it COULD be done. Why should taxpayers pay to learn new such secrets — secrets that twill eventually leak — even and especially if we do not plan, ourselves, to implement the secrets?

In effect, the President of the United States, the laboratory directors, and the atomic scientists in the laboratories, should all adopt the stance of the "Atomic Scientists' Appeal to Colleagues," which was promulgated two years ago, to "cease and desist from work creating, developing, improving and manufacturing further nuclear weapons — and, for that matter, other weapons of potential mass destruction such as chemical and biological weapons."

I fully support the Science-based Stockpile Stewardship program, which ensures that the existing nuclear weapons remain fully operative. This is a challenging program to fulfill in the absence of nuclear tests. But neither it nor any of the other Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Safeguards require the laboratories to engage in creative work or physical or computational experiments on the design of new types of nuclear weapons, and they should not do so.

In particular, the basic capability to resume nuclear test activities can and will be maintained, under the Stockpile Stewardship program, without attempting to design new types of nuclear weapons. And even if

the Department of Energy is charged to "maintain the capability to design, fabricate and certify new warheads"-- which I do not believe is necessary — this also would not require or justify research into new types of nuclear weapons.

The underlying purpose of a complete cessation of nuclear testing mandated by the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is to prevent new nuclear weapons from emerging and this certainly suggests doing everything we can to prevent new categories of nuclear weapons from being discovered. It is in our national interest to stand true to this underlying purpose.

Accordingly, I hope you will review this matter personally to satisfy yourself that no nuclear weapons design work is being done, under the cover of your Safeguards of other policies, that you would not certify as absolutely required. Perhaps, in conjunction with the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty hearings in the Senate, you might consider making a suitable pronouncement along these lines, to discipline the bureaucracy, and to reassure the world that America is vigilant in its desire to ensure that new kinds of nuclear weapons are not created.

Sincerely,

Hans A. Bethe  
Director, Theoretical Division, Los Alamos 1943-1945  
Professor (now emeritus), Cornell University 1935 to present  
Nobel Laureate, 1967

>From majordomo Tue May 27 10:48:24 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
Date: Tue, 27 May 1997 17:56:10 +0200  
From: Lysiane Alezard <mvtpaix@globenet.org>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
Subject: Belgium initiative against NATO expansion  
To: int@fme.knooppunt.be  
X-Sender: mvtpaix@globenet.org

Dear Friends,

Best wishes of success to "For mother earth international" and "Vrede" for your coming initiative in Brussels against NATO expansion, which will contribute to spreading the word in Europe against the dangers and costs of the enlargement of this military alliance.

This danger remains after the NATO-Russia agreement signed in Paris today.

This is why we have sent the following message to the press in France :

"NATO OR PEACE : WHICH DO YOU CHOOSE ?"

Will the enlargement of NATO contribute to "increasing stability and security in all the countries of the Euro-Atlantic zone", as claimed by its leaders ?

This is doubtful. The military alliances created after 1945 matched the bloc clash of opposing countries. Today, the situation has deeply changed : the Warsaw Pact no longer exists, there is no massive military threat, as acknowledged even by the French military programme.

The agreement signed on Tuesday 27 May between NATO and Russia essentially aims at "enforcing the bitter taste of NATO enlargement to the East", as observers note - "with NATO enlargement, Western countries, they say, and the US to start with, are increasing their sphere of influence".

As stated in an official NATO study of Dec. 1996, "new members will have to abide by the doctrine and policies of NATO". The announced cost of enlargement (50 to 100 billion dollars over 10 years) tells a lot about the scope of coming modifications.

This indeed means a reinforcement of military structures in Europe, one consistent with setting up a European army.

AGAINST WHOM ?

"no threat can justify such a decision", said French peace organizations members of Abolition 2000, an International network to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Today's threats on security are namely poverty, development inequalities, democratic deficits, fundamentalism. Military responses cannot meet such problems, unless you choose to "manage crises" and contain them in a military way, with "projection forces" instead of preventing them.

This would mean maintaining and developing stale conceptions of security with the use of force, a complete opposite of current developments throughout the world.

The Mouvement de la Paix believes it is essential to demand the dissolution of NATO, as it emphasized in the French electoral campaign. What is necessary is to build peace for tomorrow, and not to prepare for wars in the next century. "NATO OR PEACE, WHICH DO YOU CHOOSE".

Decisions underway cannot be taken outside public opinions and citizens in Europe.

Whatever the chosen consultation, a major public debate on the conditions of a peaceful Europe cannot be avoided ; this is the objective the Mouvement de la Paix would like to share with peace groups in Europe, in the various initiatives planned for the coming weeks :

- against Trident in London on May 27
- at the NATO headquarters on May 29 by Belgian peace activists
- against French new nuclear weapons at the Eiffel Tower on June 6
- at the NGO forum on security in Europe in Amsterdam (Netherlands) and Burg Schlaining (Austria)
- in initiatives against NATO enlargement on July 5-6 in Madrid"

END

>From majordomo Tue May 27 12:26:00 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Tue, 27 May 1997 10:49:13 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Peace Action - National Office <panukes@igc.apc.org>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
Subject: list server on NATO  
To: abolition-caucus palist@igc.org

Hello folks,

As I know a lot of you are working on the NATO expansion issue, I just wanted to remind you that there is an operating list server devoted to discussion and information exchange on NATO expansion and particularly how it affects nuclear weapons reductions and creating a nuclear weapons-free zone in Europe.

The name of the list server is <start3-europenwfz>

To get on this list server, send a message to Majordomo@igc.apc.org, leave the subject line blank, and in the body text of the message write: subscribe start3-europenwfz@igc.apc.org <your email address>.

I would again encourage you all to please post up your and/or your organization's views, plans, strategies and forthcoming events -- meetings, protests, letters, etc. that are aimed at bringing about deep reductions and a NATO-free and/or nuclear weapons-free Europe.

Karina Wood  
Peace Action Education Fund  
List Keeper

Return-Path: <DCulp@nrdc.org>  
Date: Tue, 27 May 1997 16:47:01 -0400  
From: DCulp@nrdc.org (David Culp)  
Subject: Chemical Weapons in Russia  
To: "David Culp" <dculp@nrdc.org>  
Content-Description: cc:Mail note part

Russian village fears chemical time bomb  
09:23 p.m May 25, 1997 Eastern

By Susanne Hoell

GORNY, Russia, May 26 (Reuter) - The Russian village of Gorny, at the northern fringes of the vast Asian steppe, is unremarkable except for the herd of camels at the nearby state farm and the chemical time bomb ticking at its edge.

Three km (two miles) from the local administration building, recently adorned with a new coat of white paint, the Russian army keeps a dangerous heritage from the communist past.

Several thousand tonnes of highly toxic agents are stored behind high walls and barbed wire, substances to be used in chemical weapons which locals say could wipe out the village if there were an accident.

The people in Gorny, in the Saratov region some 1,000 km (620 miles) south of Moscow, are scared of the poison which experts say should be destroyed as soon as possible.

``Everyone is afraid. Everyone is against the storage facility," said 35-year-old Tatyana, who sells socks and shoes on Gorny's market place.

Local council chief Alexander Timofeyev said there had already been some minor problems with the chemical dump, which the Soviet army opened in 1943. ``But everything was always under control," he added.

The people would like to believe him. ``Accidents? What do I know about accidents?," a middle-aged fireman, on duty at the local fire station, asked sceptically.

He takes comfort from the idea that something really bad had not happened -- yet. ``Otherwise we would not be here anymore, I guess."

#### EXPERTS SAY LOCALS HAVE EVERY REASON TO BE AFRAID

But fears remain in this village of some 6,000 people, where life is difficult and paid work hard to find. ``The children get ill very often," said Tatyana.

Other locals remember how everybody closed doors and windows last year when a strange smell floated across the village.

Experts say they have every reason to be afraid.

``They have to start the disposal. They (the vats) cannot be stored forever. Nobody can give any guarantees, things are already rusting," Pavel Movchan, the commander of the storage facility, told Russian television recently.

Timofeyev said he would like to get rid of the deadly stockpile.

``Imagine, we have thousands of tonnes of chemicals. Is this dangerous? Of course it is!"

The dump spreads across several hectares of flat land, surrounded by warning signs saying: ``Stop. Danger." It is guarded by armed soldiers and can only be entered with special permission.

Viktor Danilov-Danilyan, head of Russia's state committee for the environment, said storage facilities such as those at Gorny were worn out.

``To continue storing them as they are today in many cases today would be incredibly dangerous," he told Reuters in January.

The army, politicians and President Boris Yeltsin all agree.

Russia's parliament, the State Duma, in April resisted national and international pressure to ratify a treaty banning the production, storage and use of chemical weapons.

## RUSSIA WANTS WESTERN AID TO DESTROY CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Cash-strapped Russia says it lacks the money to destroy the 40,000 officially declared tonnes of toxic substances which are stored in Gorny and six other places in the country and has asked the West for more help.

The United States, eager to wipe out all stockpiles of toxic agents to prevent trafficking in chemical weapons, is giving Russia some \$140 million assistance for the destruction.

But this is only part of the \$5 billion which experts say is needed to destroy the poison in the next 10 years.

Jakov Starez, director of a research institute at the ``Tantal" former military factory in Saratov, is bitter about the lack of funds.

Starez says he has worked out a way to destroy organic chemical weapon agents, of which he says Russia still stores some 8,000 tonnes. The chemicals enter the body through the skin and the lungs and destroy the nervous system.

He says his method is both cheaper and safer than other ways of disposal and is looking for \$1.5 million to develop it in full.

``The army likes it, the politicians like it, they say they want it.

But there is no money," said Starez, whose company cannot afford to invest in the project.

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>From majordomo Wed May 28 02:55:54 1997  
>Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
>X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
>Date: Wed, 28 May 1997 09:35:17 +0200  
>From: Ak Malten <A.Malten@net.HCC.nl>  
>Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
>Subject: (FWD) Open Letter to Yeltsin Defence Minister re Russia/NATO  
Nukes.  
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, a-days@knooppunt.be,  
start3-europenwfz@igc.apc.org  
>X-Sender: amalten@pop4.inter.nl.net

Dear Abolition 2000 and other Friends,

There is still a possibility to support the following forwarded Open Letter.

Peace,  
or saved by  
the pigeon,

Ak Malten,

Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance.

---Original Open Letter Follows---

>>From fme!int@kick.knooppunt.be Wed May 28 03:06:42 1997  
>Return-Path: <fme!int@kick.knooppunt.be>  
>Reply-To: int@fme.knooppunt.be (For Mother Earth Int'l)  
>To: abolition.foesydney%peg.apc.org,foefitzroy@peg.apc.org  
>CC: ghealy@gw.europarl.org, fff@tln.net, A.Malten@net.HCC.nl,  
> paxus@ecn.apc.org, ecodefense@glas.apc.org, guardian@peg.apc.org,  
> pdpjones@peg.apc.org  
>Date: Tue, 27 May 1997 23:49:09  
>Subject: Open Letter to Yeltsin Defence Minister re Russia/NATO Nukes.  
>From: int@fme.knooppunt.be (For Mother Earth Int'l)  
>  
>Dear abolitionists,  
>  
>We just faxed the attached letter.  
>If you intended to sign on to it, and did not do so yet, it is  
>still possible for you to fax a copy yourself with your own  
>signature, to igor Sergeev, Russian Minister for defence, at  
>007-095-291-6005, or Yeltsin at 007-095-205-4219.  
>  
>To: MINISTER OF DEFENCE,COMMANDER IGOR  
> SERGEYEV,  
>  
>Cc. PRESIDENT OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION, BORIS YELTSIN  
> President of the USA, William Clinton,  
> Secretary General NATO, Mr. Solana.  
>  
>From: FOR MOTHER EARTH International  
> Friends of the Earth Australia,

- > World Court Project, UK
- > Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance
- > Ecodefense Russia
- > Social-Ecological Union, Russia,
- > Centre for Environmental Education, Russia
- > Foundation for peace, Environment and Social Justice, Russia
- > Fourth Freedom Forum,

>Dear Defence Minister Igor Sergeyev,

>I am writing to you out of concern at recent statements on nuclear doctrine you have made on being appointed as defence minister, which, taken with statements made by your predecessor, do much to undermine progress that has been made toward a nuclear - free world by the July 8 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice, the conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban treaty, and the recommendations of the Canberra Commission. These remarks also run directly counter to much of the contents of the NATO-RUSSIA agreement, whose contents, though not yet officially released, are nonetheless widely known.

>One statement that causes concern with disarmament NGOs such as ourselves is that by Security Council Deputy Boris Berezhevsky early this month that First use of nuclear weapons is an absolutely moral position which corresponds to current realities...if we are driven into a corner and are left with no other option, we will resort to nuclear weapons . On being made Defence Minister, I understand that you, Minister Sergeyev, stated that nuclear weapons are the backbone of Russia s defence.

>Of course it is perfectly true that NATO has for decades operated with precisely such a defence doctrine, and has not renounced it.

>However, The defence doctrine of NATO is illegal and immoral.

>That the use of nuclear weapons is illegal in virtually all conceivable circumstances was made entirely clear by the ICJ decision. That decision said that although it was unable to give a definitive judgement on the use of nuclear weapons 'in an extreme circumstance of self-defence in which the very survival of the state itself would be at stake', this was not because there was any genuine doubt, but because most judges could conceive of no situation whatsoever in which the use of nuclear weapons is legal. It could identify no lawful circumstance for their threat or use.

>Both NATO and Russian first- strike doctrines are not only illegal according to the ICJ decision, but flagrantly so.

>The fact that NATO has for years followed an illegal and immoral defence doctrine does not mean that Russia should do so too, but that it should lend its strength and influence to persuade NATO to change its defence doctrine to one that is legal, moral, not aimed at Russia, and that does not incur the risk of the complete

>destruction of all life on the planet.

>

>Indeed, the recently negotiated agreement between NATO and Russia  
>goes some distance to achieve these goals. By declaring that  
>nuclear weapons will not be stationed in Eastern European members  
>of NATO, something is done, although perhaps not enough, to allay  
>fears that Russia may have regarding NATO intentions. We hope that  
>this intention will be formalized soon with the official creation  
>of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone from the Baltic to the Black Sea as a  
>clear sign of the genuine intentions of NATO and Russia.

>

>The genuinely positive aspects of the Russia/NATO agreement must not  
>be underestimated. What is needed however, is progress beyond that  
>agreement, not statements that undermine it.

>

>Given the confrontation that has existed for the past fifty years  
>between NATO and the then Warsaw Pact, it is understandable that  
>Russia sees NATO expansion plans as expansionist and potentially  
>threatening. The measures taken in the Russia/NATO agreement do  
>not, in our opinion, go far enough to eliminate the risk of  
>nuclear confrontation, but they do go some distance in this  
>direction.

>

>What is needed now is rather, to strengthen the only completely  
>pan-European institution that exists, the OSCE, and downgrade  
>rather than add new members to, NATO, concentrating instead on  
>welcoming more states into the European Union; The other  
>possibility to is so expand NATO as to include all OSCE countries,  
>including Russia, on equal terms. The current proposal to perform  
>joint Russian/NATO operations is an uncomfortable halfway house  
>that still relies overmuch, on military aspects of the  
>relationship.

>

>What is not needed, however, is statements that can be interpreted  
>as going in entirely the opposite direction to all this. Statements  
>that Russia, like NATO, will rely heavily on a nuclear first strike  
>doctrine do not increase the likelihood that NATO will really change  
>its nature and move genuinely in the direction outlined in the  
>Russia/NATO agreement. Instead they increase the likelihood of a  
>confrontation.

>

>NATO is as much, if not more, to blame for this as Russia. Whatever  
>is in the NATO/Russia agreement, NATO's expansion cannot but seem  
>threatening. Unusual statesmanship is therefore called for from your  
>country, a degree of statesmanship that NATO has not itself  
>displayed. Copying the immoral and illegal policies of NATO is not  
>the way to proceed. What is needed is to move away from reliance on  
>military confrontation and toward cooperation, in which the need for  
>military alliances such as NATO is no longer there.

>

>Threatening nuclear destruction by either NATO or Russia merely  
>makes that destruction more probable, and moves the world towards  
>an armageddon that we have been moving away from recently. Most of  
>the world's people think this movement away from armageddon is too

>slow and does not go far enough. Problems that have surfaced with  
>the command and control system of Russia's nuclear arsenal  
>recently show that real risks still exist that will only be removed  
>by the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. This was a goal  
>notably missing from the NATO/Russia agreement, and this is the  
>goal toward which both Russia and NATO, if NATO is not to be  
>abolished, should adopt as their very highest priority.  
>  
>We urge that Russia reconsider adopting doctrines that were wrong  
>and illegal when NATO adopted them in the 1960s, and are wrong and  
>illegal now.  
>  
>John Hallam Friends of the Earth Australia,  
>  
>Pol D'Huyvetter, Merwin van Zuylen For Mother Earth International,  
>  
>George Farebrother, World Court Project,  
>  
>Ak Malten, Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance,  
>  
>Vladimir Sliviak,Socio-Ecological Union Int'l,  
>  
>Pavel Malyshev ECODEFENSE! Moscow/Kaliningrad  
>  
>Alexandra Koroleva Center for Environmental Education  
>  
>Galina Raguzina Activism Foundation for Peace, Environment and  
>Social Justice  
>  
>David Cortright, President, Fourth Freedom Forum  
>  
>Peter Jones, Tasmanian Peace Network  
>  
>War Resisters League Australia,  
>  
>Tasmanian Quaker Peace Committee  
>  
>Paxus Calta, Friends of the Earth Czech Republic  
>  
>  
>  
---End---

=====  
The Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance (GANA) -- is a member of  
The Abolition 2000 Network, A Global Network to Eliminate  
Nuclear Weapons

Address: c/o Ak Malten  
Irisstraat 134 Tel:+31.70.3608905  
2565TP The Hague Fax:+31.70.3608905  
The Netherlands E-Mail: A.Malten@net.HCC.nl

GANAs website: <http://www.inter.nl.net/hcc/A.Malten>

The ICJ Advisory Opinion on Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons,  
\*\*including ALL the Separate Opinions of ALL the Judges\*\*,  
the Canberra Report and the CTBT Text and Protocol can be  
found at:

<http://www.inter.nl.net/hcc/A.Malten/docs.html>

---

>From majordomo Wed May 28 03:06:57 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Wed, 28 May 1997 20:31:27 +1200 (NZST)  
From: Llyn Richards <llyn@actrix.gen.nz>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: The Millennium Computer Bug and Abolition 2000  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
X-Sender: llyn@atlantis

Dear Abolition 2000 members,

The following British announcement by their Ministry of Defence seems to be passing us by. But surely it gives us a wonderful publicity coup.

For example, the way to disarm Trident is simply not to reprogram its computers and on the 1st of January 2000 it is unusable.

AND, if someone can discover the bill the USA and Russian military are faced for similar reprogramming, we can surely say that abolition started now (by not reprogramming for the year 2000) will be instantaneous on the 1st of January 2000. And it will save even more millions than we thought.

Llewelyn Richards  
Wellington, New Zealand.

THE TIMES (London), 14 May 1997, page 2

[Pounds] 100m scheme to reboot missiles

by Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Thousands of miniaturised computers inside missiles and other modern weapon systems are having to be reprogrammed by the Ministry of Defence to overcome problems relating to the millennium date-change.

All the computers have to be altered, at an estimated cost of [pounds] 100 million, to ensure they can recognise the year 2000. The date-change has already been called the biggest man-made disaster to hit the information technology industry but the scale of the problem facing the MoD is just beginning to emerge

The MoD has 32 months and 17 days to prevent the Armed Services' weapon systems, from the Royal Navy's Trident missiles to the RAF's Paveway guided bombs, from becoming obsolete.

The correct date is a vital element of the data fed into all the advanced computerised weapons systems. MoD officials said that unless the computers recognise 2000, none of the missiles would work. "The systems would just crash," one MoD official said.

Like other computers the MoD's systems have been developed to use only two digits of the year. The year 1997 is represented by the digits 97. When the new millennium begins, computers will focus as usual on the last two digits, 00, and many will interpret that as 1900, rather than 2000.

Officials said computers would think that all dates past December 1990 were 100 years ago. MoD staff have been warned that unless the computers are fixed or replaced they will fail either by rejecting legitimate entries or

by computing erroneous results, or they will just not run at all. Every owner of a computer will face the same problem.

[P.S. Not all of us computer-owners do face this same problem - some of us have computers and software that allows for dates after 31 Dec. 1999!]

>From majordomo Wed May 28 14:26:57 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Wed, 28 May 1997 14:40:33 -0500  
From: "Bruce Hall" <Bruce.Hall@wdc.greenpeace.org>  
Organization: Greenpeace  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: important subcritical letter for your attention!  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

To : abolitionists in the United States  
From: Bruce Hall at Greenpeace  
Date: May 28, 1997  
Re : important letter for you to sign on to

Dear friends,

Enclosed you'll find a letter regarding the subcritical experiments that we will be delivering to targeted Senators next week. We make the case that these experiments are a step in the wrong direction and unnecessary to boot. We urge their cancellation and highlight the need to close the Nevada Test Site. We ask the senators to deliver this message to the president on our behalf. Please sign.

One of the best, and now last, chances we have to actually cancel these experiments for Senators to contact President Clinton. You can sign on by emailing me at <bruce.hall@wdc.greenpeace.org> Please include your name, title, and organization. Also, please make an effort to get one or two other groups, perhaps outside our usual disarmament allies, to sign on to this letter.

Look for more fun-filled information and ideas on subcriticals coming out of Washington in the coming days.

Thanks,

Bruce

-----  
June 2, 1997

United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510  
Attn:

Dear Senator blah:

We strongly oppose the Department of Energy's plans to begin a series of subcritical, nuclear weapons-related experiments at the Nevada Test Site this June. We are not convinced that these controversial experiments are immediately needed to maintain the existing nuclear weapons in the U.S. stockpile. A number of eminent scientists,

including the prestigious JASON group, share this view. Furthermore, we believe that these tests will be detrimental to U.S. efforts to stem the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to secure the international implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

The United States will set the pace for future progress on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. In our view conducting underground experiments involving chemical high explosives and nuclear weapons-grade plutonium at the nation's nuclear test site is a provocative step in the wrong direction. The tests send the message that the United States is more interested in advancing our nuclear weapons expertise than in advancing a non-proliferation and disarmament agenda.

Worse, the subcritical experiments set a dangerous precedent for other nations to conduct similar experiments and will make the challenging task of verifying the CTBT more difficult. For instance, Russia and China could feel free to conduct underground explosive experiments at their Novaya Zemlya and Lop Nor test sites. How can we be sure that such tests would not be used for new nuclear weapons development or would not violate the zero-yield CTBT?

The recently released JASON review of the first two subcritical experiments, commissioned by the Department of Energy, states that "there is no claim that the data from these experiments are needed immediately as part of the Science Based Stockpile Stewardship and Management Program in order to retain confidence in the reliability and performance of the U.S. stockpile..." (1). This review also makes a strong case that the plutonium data nuclear weapons scientists hope to obtain in these underground experiments can be obtained through the conduct of above ground experiments. The JASONS went on to recommend that "an independent review process should also address the scientific importance and cost-effectiveness of proposed subcritical experiments." We have yet to see such a review take place.

The best course builds on the success of the CTBT, now signed by over 140 countries including all five declared nuclear powers. President Clinton should cancel the subcritical experiments and establish a global standard against conducting nuclear weapons activities at nuclear test sites. Furthermore, the United States could demonstrate its commitment to upholding this emerging CTBT regime by seeking agreement with Russia and China to permanently close the world's remaining nuclear test sites - Nevada Test Site, Novaya Zemlya, and Lop Nor. France has closed its nuclear test sites in the South Pacific. The United Kingdom utilized the Nevada Test Site.

We urge you to deliver this message to the President on our behalf.

Sincerely,

David Culp  
Legislative Director  
Plutonium Challenge

Bruce Hall  
Nuclear Disarmament Campaign  
Greenpeace

Robert W. Tiller  
Director of Security Programs  
Physicians for Social Responsibility

Karina Wood  
Nuclear Abolition Campaign Coordinator  
Peace Action Education Fund

Note: "Subcritical Experiments," S. Drell et. al., JASON, the MITRE Corporation, March 1997, JSR-97-300.

Bruce Hall  
Greenpeace Nuclear Disarmament Campaign  
1436 U Street NW  
Washington, DC 20009  
202 319 2514  
Fax 202 462 4507  
<bruce.hall@wdc.greenpeace.org>

>From majordomo Wed May 28 16:29:55 1997  
>Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
>X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
>Date: Wed, 28 May 1997 15:19:16 -0700 (PDT)  
>From: ippnwbos@igc.apc.org  
>Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
>Subject: call for participation  
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
>X-Sender: ippnwbos@pop.igc.org

forwarded

>Date: Sun, 25 May 1997 15:11:00 -0600  
>To: disarmament@igc.org  
>From: ccns@nets.com (Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety)  
>Subject: call for participation  
>Cc: coyoteradio@igc.org, michael@unix.nets.com, nukemuse@igc.org,

>  
>Hi everyone! this is our first email of this summer event. I ask you to  
>network this on to others and Bcc back to me as well so I can see who this  
>goes to. Since I have 2 email addresses (cloudflowers@igc.org & CCNS) I  
>will be forwarding this from both addresses since I have different email  
>nicknames in each.

>  
>  
>MARK YOUR CALENDERS; Santa Fe is a great place to come in summer; there  
>will be camping starting Friday night; we need peacekeepers, and all else  
>that goes with an action. If you can help please advice; but if not, still  
>come and participate with your organization's lit., or just come to learn  
>and gather with friends.

>  
>Looking forward to hearing from you; spread the word!

>  
> Yes!!! there will be an action up at LANL!!! (to be announced).

>  
>Susan Diane

>ps

>

>\*

>INTERNATIONALLY; HOW WE CAN STOP the Cassini mission with 72.3 pounds of Pu  
>238 on board planned for launching at Cape Canaveral October 4!!

>\*

>This summer there will be many actions focused on nuclear issues; join  
>however you can.

>

>

> A CALL FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE

>

> First Annual Gathering for Mother E.A.R.T.H.

>

> (Environmental Awareness about Radiation, Transportation and Health)

>

>When: August 9 & 10

>Where: Poquaque Pueblo Pow Wow Grounds  
> (20 minutes North of Santa Fe, 10 minutes south of Los Alamos)  
>What: Drum Circles Dancers, Campfire Circles, Ceremony, Arts and  
>  
> Crafts, Seminars, Workshops, Teaching Tours, Youth Activities,  
> Healers.  
>  
>Looking for: Artists, Craftspeople, Healers, Environmental and Social Justice  
> Organizations, Concerned Citizens, helpful participants  
>  
>As part of International Nuclear Abolition Week, (August 1-11) we are  
>asking for contributions of talents, efforts, and cash to help raise  
>consciousness about nuclear proliferation for the communities of Northern  
>New Mexico. The focus is on health as well as an international awareness  
>of the "sites of crime", i.e. nuclear weapons production facilities like  
>Los Alamos National Laboratory.

>  
>To obtain a booth or volunteer your help contact:  
>Tewa Women United at 455-3964 or Kathy at 747-7100  
>CCNS at 986-1973 or Susan at 989-1968  
>All ages are invited to participate in this event.

>  
>\*\*\*\*\*following find info from: For Mother Earth International\*\*\*\*\*

>>Dear friends on the Abolition net

>>>Here follows the latest updated version (97.003) of our  
>>news-release.

>>\*\*\*\*\*

>>>Please publish this information in your next magazine.  
>>>Photographs, flyers and posters can be send to you on request.  
>>>Photographs can also be retrieved =><http://www.knooppunt.be/~fme>

>>>-----  
>>>FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

>>> Legal campaign of civil disobedience to uphold  
>>> international law to abolish nuclear weapons  
>>> is gaining support around the globe

>>>Gent, 15 May 1997 - For Mother Earth International, a peace and  
>>>ecological network based in Belgium, coordinates a new international  
>>>legal campaign of civil disobedience to uphold international law to  
>>>abolish nuclear weapons.

>>>The campaign is planned by a fast growing international network of  
>>>NGO's, lawyers and non-violent grass-root activists. The campaign  
>>>titled 'Nuclear Weapons Abolition Days 1997' makes succesful use  
>>>of the Internet to plan and strategize a campaign of non-violent  
>>>civil resistance following the historic ruling of the International  
>>>Court of Justice on the illegality of nuclear weapons.

>>>A first series of non-violent direct actions of civil disobedience  
>>>is announced for the upcoming NATO Summit in Madrid and for the  
>>>52nd commemoration of Hiroshima and Nagasaki if the Nuclear  
>>>Weapons States don't comply with international law.

>>

## >> NATO SUMMIT

>>>The first non-violent actions will start next July 8 on the first  
>>>anniversary of the historic decision by the UN International Court  
>>>of Justice (ICJ) on how international law applies to nuclear  
>>>weapons. The ICJ, asked for an Advisory Opinion by the United  
>>>Nations General Assembly, decided that 'the threat with or use of  
>>>nuclear weapons is generally contrary to the rules of international  
>>>law' and could find no circumstance in which they could lawfully be  
>>>used.

>>

>>>On this, the first anniversary of the ICJ-decision, all of the NATO  
>>>leaders, meeting in Madrid for the NATO Summit, will receive a summons  
>>>from a Spanish bailiff. If NATO, after one year, gives no  
>>>indication of complying with the ICJ Advisory Opinion,  
>>>non-violent direct actions will commence in Madrid to remind the  
>>>NATO leaders of their obligations under international law.

>>

## >> Hiroshima and Nagasaki

>>

>>>>From August 1 to 11 there will be an international peacecamp with  
>>>>non-violent direct action training and work-shops near NATO HQ in  
>>>>Belgium.

>>

>>>On August 6th, on the 52nd anniversary of the bombing of  
>>>Hiroshima, there will be a non-violent direct action at NATO HQ in  
>>>Brussels to condemn the nuclear policy of NATO which is in violation  
>>>of the spirit of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (Art I & II)  
>>>as well as with international humanitarian law (for example NATO's first  
>>>use policy).

>>

>>>On Saturday August 9th, the anniversary of Nagasaki, grass-roots  
>>>peace and ecological groups are organising non-violent direct  
>>>actions (NVDA) at different nuclear 'sites of crime' around the  
>>>globe, e.g. nuclear weapon laboratories and depots. Up to today  
>>>(15 May) activists are already planning four different non-violent  
>>>direct actions in Belgium, Fiji Islands, France, Germany,  
>>>Netherlands, Scotland and USA.

>>

>>>The activists are cooperating actively with members of the  
>>>International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms, the World  
>>>Court Project and other members of Abolition 2000, the growing  
>>>global network of over 720 NGO's which are working towards a  
>>>Nuclear Weapons Convention to prohibit testing, manufacturing and  
>>>stockpiling of nuclear weapons. This aim is supported by most  
>>>governments, the public and the International Court of Justice  
>>>which stated on July 8th 1996 that "there exists an obligation to  
>>>pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading  
>>>to nuclear disarmament", referring to Article 6 of the Nuclear  
>>>Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

>>  
>>Last April 7th the Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy  
>>presented a model Nuclear Weapons Convention to UN delegates  
>>during the nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty PrepCom at the United  
>>Nations in New York.

>>  
>>'With this new campaign to uphold international law by civil  
>>resistance, we want to put further pressure on the politicians of  
>>NATO members to start immediate multilateral negotiations for a  
>>Nuclear Weapons Convention', states Pol D'Huyvetter, campaigner at For  
>>Mother Earth International in Belgium, and initiator of this  
>>campaign.

>>  
>>George Farebrother, Secretary of the World Court Project UK  
>>stated 'As citizens of a planet which already suffered irreparable  
>>damage from the illegal threat and use of nuclear weapons, and acting  
>>in accordance with our obligation under the Nuremberg Principles to  
>>uphold the law, have to take immediate action to review NATO's  
>>illegal nuclear policy. As the Nuremberg Principles were confirmed by  
>>the World Court, we have and shall use all means in our power,  
>>including taking part in, advocating individual and  
>>mass participation to organise for  
>>direct non-violent resistance, to intervene against all  
>>preparations for nuclear war at the places where they are carried  
>>out'.

>>  
>>Pol D'Huyvetter also said that 'The upcoming actions of non-violent  
>>civil defence are not only a means, they are also an aim. They are  
>>an example of active non-violent conflict resolution, of civilian  
>>defence, which we put forward as an alternative to military defence  
>>and doctrine. The latest example was practised succesfully in  
>>Gorleben last February when thousands of citizens blocked a  
>>rad-waste transport to protest against he nuclear policy of the German  
>>government. We have to remind the politicians that we want to free  
>>the world of the madness of wars and the money which dominates  
>>everything. Let the people work together towards more democracy and  
>>solidarity, and move into the new millenium with a Convention to  
>>free the world of nuclear weapons'.

>>  
>> Stay informed - Strengthen the web

>>  
>>For up to date info, please send E-mail message to  
>><majordomo@knooppunt.be>, with empty subject line, and <subscribe  
>>a-days (your account)> in the body of the message. This way you'll  
>>join the growing electronic web serving campaigners and activists  
>>preparing this campaign.

>>  
>>Endorsing organisations (5 May 1997):

>>-----  
>>  
>>International organisations :

>>-----  
>>For Mother Earth International (Belgium), International Peace Bureau  
>>(Switzerland), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

>>(Switzerland)

>>

>>National organisations :

>>-----

>>Article Nine Hiroshima (Japan), Australian Anti-Bases Campaign  
>>Coalition (Australia), Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (UK),  
>>Center for Encounter and Active Non-Violence (A), Center of Research  
>>and Action on Peace (Greece), Earth First! (Netherlands),  
>>EUCOMmunity (Germany), For Mother Earth France (France), Global  
>>Anti-Nuclear Alliance (Netherlands), Global Resource Action Center  
>>for the Environment (USA), Healing Global Wounds (USA), IANUS  
>>(Germany), Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy (USA), Los Alamos  
>>Action Network (USA), Nederlandse Kernstop Coalitie (Netherlands),  
>>Norvegaiun Peace Alliance (N), NALANA (N), Nuclear Age Peace  
>>Foundation (USA), Pacific Concerns Resource Center (Fiji), Paz  
>>Ahora (E), Peace Movement Aotearoa (NZ), People for Nuclear  
>>Disarmament (Australia), People for the end of the nuclear  
>>cycle (USA), Prague International Anti-Nuclear Office (Czech  
>>Republic), Project Ploughshares (Canada), The Nuclear Resister  
>>(USA), NZ Foundation for Peace Studies (New Zealand), Quakers of  
>>New Zealand (New Zealand), Tribunaal voor de Vrede (Netherlands),  
>>Veterans Against Nuclear Arms (Canada), War Resisters League (USA)  
>>& World Court Project (UK)

>>

>>Members of Parliament :

>>-----

>>Cecile Verwimp-Sillis, Frans Lozie, Joos Wouters (Agalev - B) and  
>>Angeles Maestro (Izquierda Unida - E)

>>

>>For more information/donations/registrations :

>>-----

>>

>>Contact : For Mother Earth International

>>

>> \*\*\*\*\*

>> \* For Mother Earth International office \*

>> \*\*\*\*\*

>> \* Lange Steenstraat 16/D, 9000 Gent, Belgium \*

>> \* Phone/fax +32-9-233 84 39 \*

>> \* Fax +32-9-233 73 02 \*

>> \* E-mail: int@fme.knooppunt.be \*

>> \*\*\*\*\*

>> \* WWW:http://www.knooppunt.be/~fme \*

>> \*\*\*\*\*

>> \* Postal account : 000-1618561-19 \*

>> \*\*\*\*\*

>> \* For Mother Earth is member of Abolition 2000 - a global \*

>> \*network to eliminate nuclear weapons, the International Peace\*

>> \* Bureau (IPB) and World Information Service on Energy (WISE) \*

>> \*\*\*\*\*

>> \* For Mother Earth has offices in Belgium, Slovakia, Romania, \*

>> \* Sri Lanka and USA, aswell as active members/groups in \*

>> \* Belarus, France, Finland, Germany, Netherlands and Ukraine \*

>> \*\*\*\*\*

>>



>From majordomo Wed May 28 20:08:16 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Wed, 28 May 1997 19:08:30 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Jackie Cabasso <wslf@igc.apc.org>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: NIF groundbreaking ceremony  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org, tomatompn+@igc.org  
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc3.igc.apc.org id TAB05453  
X-Sender: wslf@pop.igc.org

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: May 26, 1997  
CONTACT: Jackie Cabasso or Ann Beier, Western States Legal Foundation (510)  
839-5877

Marylia Kelley or Sally Light, Tri-Valley CAREs (510) 443-7148

"NIF = Nuclear Insanity Forever!"  
Rally and Nonviolent Action to Protest National Ignition Facility (NIF)  
Groundbreaking Ceremony at Livermore Lab

WHAT: Rally and nonviolent demonstration to protest the symbolic  
groundbreaking for the National Ignition Facility (NIF) at Livermore Lab.

PHOTO OPPORTUNITIES: Starting at 8:00 a.m. NIF opponents will "greet"  
arriving officials, including Energy Secretary Federico Peña and  
Representative Ellen Tauscher, with colorful signs and banners. Later, as  
the official ceremony takes place inside the Lab fence, protesters will  
gather outside with a giant helium balloon flying a huge banner, and a  
12-foot tall "Peace Marshall" puppet carrying an Order for the Lab to "Cease  
and Desist Illegal Activities" such as NIF, pursuant to the World Court  
opinion on the illegality of nuclear weapons. The action will close with  
the planting of sunflowers, the symbol of Abolition 2000, the international  
movement to abolish nuclear weapons.

WHEN: Thursday morning May 29, beginning at 8:00 am. (The official  
groundbreaking ceremony is scheduled to start at 10:00 a.m.)

WHERE: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. 1) Demonstrators will  
gather at 8:00 a.m. on Vasco Road, between Westgate and Mesquite, on the  
western perimeter of the Lab. 2) Another group will gather at 8:45 a.m.  
near the Greenville Road/Visitor's Center gate on the Lab's eastern  
boundary. 3) After 9:00, the early group will process around the Lab via  
Patterson Pass Road to meet those gathered on Greenville Road.

WHY: The stadium-sized National Ignition Facility (NIF) is designed to set  
off laboratory-scale thermonuclear explosions using the world's most  
powerful array of lasers. With a construction cost of \$1.2 billion, NIF is  
the flagship of the Department of Energy's (DOE's) massive new "Stockpile  
Stewardship and Management" (SS&M) program to maintain and expand U.S.  
nuclear weapons capabilities well into the next century. On May 1, 39 peace  
and environmental organizations filed a lawsuit challenging the adequacy of  
the DOE's Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for SS&M. The  
lawsuit seeks to halt construction of the NIF and other components of the

program until an adequate PEIS is produced. A hearing is set for June 10. Actual excavation for the NIF will not begin until at least June 16, and could be delayed longer, pending the judge's ruling.

WHO: American Friends Service Committee; Contra Costa County Greens; Greenpeace; Groundswell Against Nuclear Waste; Hayward Area Peace and Justice Fellowship; Livermore Conversion Project; Mt. Diablo Peace Center; N. Cal. Committees of Correspondence; Peace Action; Plutonium Free Future; Physicians for Social Responsibility; San Jose Peace Center; Tri-Valley CAREs; West County Toxics Coalition; Western States Legal Foundation; Women for Peace; more.

DIRECTIONS: I-580 to Livermore, Vasco Road exit. Turn right; approximately 1 mile to Westgate.

###

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\* Jackie Cabasso \* Western States Legal Foundation \*\*\*  
1440 Broadway, Suite 500 Oakland, California USA 94612  
Telephone: +(510)839-5877 / Fax: +(510)839-5397

\*\*\*\*\* E-mail: [WSLF@igc.apc.org](mailto:WSLF@igc.apc.org) \*\*\*\*\*

Western States Legal Foundation is part of Abolition 2000,  
A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

>From majordomo Wed May 28 20:23:08 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Wed, 28 May 1997 19:35:21 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Jackie Cabasso <wslf@igc.apc.org>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: NIF and subcriticals delayed again!  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org, tomatompn+@igc.org  
X-Sender: wslf@pop.igc.org

Greetings, friends.

At the Department of Energy's (DOE) request, the hearing schedule in our lawsuit challenging the adequacy of the Stockpile Stewardship and Management PEIS has been extended. The hearing on our motion for a preliminary injunction (to halt NIF construction and the subcriticals, as well as other new activities) has been rescheduled for June 17. **AS A RESULT, DOE HAS AGREED TO POSTPONE NIF SITE EXCAVATION AND SUBCRITICAL TESTS UNTIL JUNE 27, PENDING THE JUDGE'S DECISION.** Tomorrow's NIF groundbreaking ceremony is purely symbolic, designed to create the impression that NIF is sailing ahead with unstoppable momentum. Not so!

Also, DOE has mounted a full court press campaign, and on Friday is hosting reporters from all over the country on a tour of the underground subcritical test facility at the Nevada Test Site. **BE SURE TO LET YOUR LOCAL REPORTERS KNOW THAT BOTH THE NIF GROUNDBREAKING AND SUBCRITICAL PROMOTIONAL TOUR ARE HAPPENING UNDER BIG CLOUDS AND GROWING UNCERTAINTY.** Let them know that both the NIF and the subcriticals are very controversial!

Let's use the next month well. **THURSDAY, JUNE 26** has been designated as a **NATIONAL CALL-IN DAY** to protest ongoing U.S. nuclear weapons research. **CALL ENERGY SECRETARY FEDERICO PENA** at his Washington, DC office: (202) 586-6210. **Tell him to CANCEL THE NIF AT LIVERMORE LAB and CANCEL THE SUBCRITICAL TESTS AT THE NEVADA TEST SITE.** Friends in other countries are encouraged to join us in solidarity actions. Let's not forget **Projet Megajoule** in France -- the NIF's evil twin. -- Jackie Cabasso

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\* Jackie Cabasso \* Western States Legal Foundation \*\*\*  
1440 Broadway, Suite 500 Oakland, California USA 94612  
Telephone: +(510)839-5877 / Fax: +(510)839-5397

\*\*\*\*\* E-mail: WSLF@igc.apc.org \*\*\*\*\*

Western States Legal Foundation is part of Abolition 2000,  
A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

>From majordomo Thu May 29 06:27:38 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Thu, 29 May 1997 09:04:14 -0400  
From: disarmament@igc.org  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org  
Subject: Yeltsin Slow To Move  
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

To get President Yeltsin AND President Clinton to START Moving, contact the Disarmament Clearinghouse and participate in the START Moving campaign:

Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington DC 20005  
Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232  
Fax: 202 898 0172  
<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

The Washington Post  
Yeltsin Slow to Move On Start II Treaty

By David Hoffman

Thursday, May 29 1997; Page A28

MOSCOW, May 28 -- President Boris Yeltsin's surprise gesture to NATO leaders in Paris this week, promising to retarget Russian nuclear missiles aimed at their countries, was a largely symbolic move that had already been put into effect between the United States and Moscow. But Yeltsin's flourish obscures a deeper puzzle back here: He has barely lifted a finger to complete action on a far more significant and deeper reduction in nuclear weapons, the second Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, known as Start II.

Yeltsin signed the treaty with President George Bush in 1993; it was ratified by the U.S. Senate last year, and Yeltsin has repeatedly promised to push ratification through Russia's hesitant lower house of parliament, the State Duma -- a promise he renewed at the March summit in Helsinki with President Clinton.

Moreover, ratification could unlock still deeper cuts in nuclear weapons arsenals, since Yeltsin and Clinton have agreed that once the Start II treaty is in force, they will begin negotiations toward still lower levels in a Start III agreement. The lower levels would ease financial problems Russia faces in implementing the earlier accord; Start II set ceilings of 3,000 to 3,500 warheads for each side, which would drop to 2,000 to 2,500 in a Start III deal.

But the Start II treaty languishes, and Yeltsin has done little to advance it, according to backers of the treaty in parliament and

outside analysts. The pact faces strong opposition from nationalists and Communists, aggravated by resentment over the expansion of NATO, but backers say that Yeltsin, contrary to his promises to the West, has not even begun the process necessary for ratification.

"If you look at the Duma, when Yeltsin really shes, they lie down like a puppy dog," said a Western diplomat familiar with parliament, speaking on condition of anonymity. "If Yeltsin put some oomph behind it, there is a reasonable chance it might get through. His intentions are clear, but what's lacking is urgency." So far, the diplomat added, "absolutely nothing has happened."

Alexei Arbatov, deputy chairman of the Duma's Defense Committee and a member of the centrist Yabloko bloc in the legislature, said Yeltsin would carry considerable weight if he chose to lobby the lawmakers for Start II.

"The only thing required is the coordinated on of the executive branch, foremost by President Yeltsin," Arbatov said. "I'm convinced it would suffice for Yeltsin to use one hour, picking up the receiver from his hot line, and calling all the chairmen of the factions and chairmen of the committees and asking them personally to support Start II."

"And then I think the Duma would go for it," he added. "Maybe it would be marginal, but it would vote for it. In the present situation, the Duma is extremely vulnerable. If Yeltsin really wanted to deliver, he could bring Start II to ratification within several days."

Arbatov said the fate of the treaty is partly tied up in the debate over the NATO agreement, which Yeltsin has decided to submit to the Duma. If the NATO agreement is rejected, he said, the arms treaty "has no chance." But if the NATO document is accepted, even with reservations, the Start II treaty might win approval as well, he said.

Arbatov said parliament has long sought a Kremlin assessment of how the treaty would affect Russia's strategic forces. He said one has been drafted by the Defense Ministry but has not yet been submitted to the Duma -- lacking a green light from Yeltsin.

In Helsinki, the United States made some concessions designed to clear the way for Start II ratification, including a longer time frame for deactivation of warheads and elimination of missiles, which would help ease Russia's cash problems. Arbatov said the concessions were "a very positive step" but have not even been discussed in parliament.

One sign of movement on the issue, he said, was Yeltsin's appointment last week of Gen. Igor Sergeev, former commander of the Strategic Rocket Forces, as the new defense minister. He said Sergeev, who has spent his career in the nuclear missile forces, is a proponent of ratifying the treaty. Yeltsin announced Sergeev's selection with a forceful prod for him to begin long-stalled military reforms.

Yeltsin's delay on Start II has been partly a result of his long incapacitation before and after heart-bypass surgery. Also, said political analyst Andrei Kortunov, Yeltsin does not feel pressure at home to act on the treaty. "I'm not sure that Start II is a matter of Yeltsin's own political survival," he said. "Especially because he promised Clinton, I think he'll try to get it through, but he will not invest all his political capital in it."

Kortunov added: "It's a kind of paradox. The Soviet Union disintegrated six years ago; the Cold War ended 10 years ago, but still in many important areas we are at square one."

The Start II treaty, he said, "is not marketable politically for both sides. The general perception, whether right or wrong, on both sides . . . is that willy-nilly, we'll go down [to lower arms levels]. Nobody will have major increases in strategic stockpiles, so arm control is more or less irrelevant; there is no inclination to confront each other. This psychology of nuclear danger is over. There is a kind of public fatigue."

Return-Path: <chellman@cdi.org>

Date: Thu, 29 May 1997 10:35:33 -0400

X-Sender: chellman@mail.cdi.org

To: mw0771a@AMERICAN.EDU, washofc@aol.com, cwu\_washington.parti@ecunet.org, disarmament@igc.apc.org, tom.clements@green2.greenpeace.org, laws@earthlink.net, dellberg@igc.apc.org, mccwash@igc.apc.org, mupj@igc.apc.org, meldredg@igc.apc.org, cpaine@nrdc.org, hamilton@rtk.net, barbara\_green@pcusa.org, uuawo@aol.com, unsc@idt.net, mary@vi.org, wfa@igc.apc.org, vision@igc.apc.org, adaction@ix.netcom.com, basicusa@igc.apc.org, CEP@echonyc.com, cnp@igc.apc.org, 102375.413@CompuServe.COM, pdd@clark.net, funcongov@aol.com, idds@world.std.com, natprior@crocker.com, ncc\_washington.parti@ecunet.org, ncecd@igc.apc.org, pda@comw.org, paecon@igc.apc.org, ploughshares@igc.apc.org, spusa@spusa.org, wand@world.std.com, wandwill@clark.net, wfpg@aed.org, wilpfnatl@igc.apc.org, joseph@stimson.org, pogodef@mnsinc.com, rcowan@mail.lesley.edu, dculp@nrdc.org, cdavis@clw.org, dege@taxpayer.net, 71263.401@CompuServe.COM, mfonte@clw.org, hn5236@handsnet.org, kvanderh@mail.clark.net, hultgren@taxpayer.net, jdi@clw.org, wjnsns@aol.com, CLEVAN@HR.HOUSE.GOV, skerr@clw.org, bridget@fcnl.org, bmsil@psr.org, 73744.3675@CompuServe.COM, mpage@MACArthu.macfdn.org, jparachini@stimson.org, tperry@ucsusa.org, johnpike@mail.clark.net, mrietman@HR.HOUSE.GOV, kschtz@mail.cdi.org, aslater@igc.apc.org, msommer@igc.apc.org, cspinney@erols.com, MTREISMA@HR.HOUSE.GOV, tsipis@mit.edu, ptyler@HR.HOUSE.GOV, hn0079@handsnet.org, chellman@cdi.org

From: Chris Hellman <chellman@cdi.org>

Subject: QDR on Policy.Com

Greetings!

For those of you who are interested in the Quadrennial Defense Review, the QDR is the "issue of the Week" this week on the Policy.Com website. Check it out at

<http://www.policy.com/issuewk/index.html>

There is a lot of good background information, links to other QDR websites, and a forum for readers to leave their opinions.

For those of you not already familiar with policy.com, you should take a moment to check it out.

Regards,

Chris

>From majordomo Thu May 29 15:36:00 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
CC: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, fme@knooppunt.be  
Date: Thu, 29 May 1997 20:18:45  
From: int@fme.knooppunt.be (For Mother Earth Int'l)  
Reply-To: int@fme.knooppunt.be (For Mother Earth Int'l)  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: Media & Communications Training A-days July 29-30  
To: a-days@knooppunt.be

---

Nuclear Weapons Abolition Days 1997  
An International Legal Campaign of Civil (Dis)obedience  
to uphold International Law

July 8th - NATO Summit Madrid  
August 6th - NATO HQ Brussels  
August 9th at nuclear 'sites of crime'

a working-group of Abolition 2000 -  
the global network to eliminate nuclear weapons

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the media working group of a-days invites you for a

Media & Communications Training

July 29 - 30 1997 in Elcker ik, Gewad 15, Gent (Belgium)

\*\*\*\*\*

Campaigners and activists often (try to) use media to communicate their information to the public and politicians. A journalist told me one day 'if you don't get on television, you don't exist'. An overstatement, but with some truth. We all know that newspapers, magazines, radio, television, video, Internet, ... play a very important role in shaping opinions and decisions.

With this training we wish to offer a space to campaigners and activists to share their experiences with the mainstream-media. We will invite reporters from a wire-service (press- agency), as well as reporters from radio, television, a photodesk and radio to share their experience with action groups. We'll also ask them to give us guidelines to be more succesful in our media-work in the future.

And this will all bring us to communications. How do we communicate effectively with the press ... and how do we communicate amongst ourselves? Bad communications will result in a bad press-coverage and campaign, good communications will result in a better press-coverage and campaign.

With a-days we will have a first 'communications' challenge on



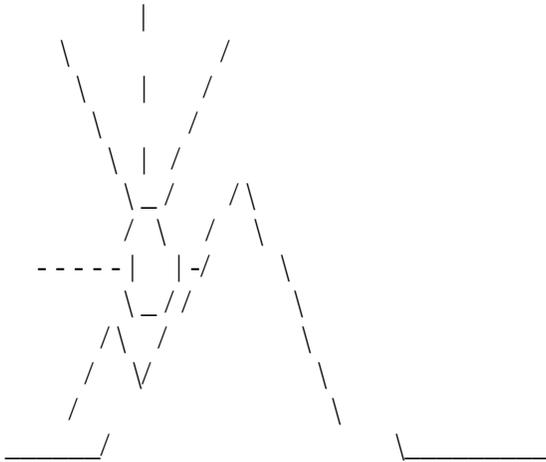
0 I plan to join the International Peace Camp's media group

0 I plan to join NVDA action on August 9th at \_\_\_\_\_

0 I have experience with 0 written press  
0 photo  
0 video

0 Other useful information

0 I will arrive in Gent July 28th at aprox \_\_\_\_ o'clock



\*\*\*\*\*

\* For Mother Earth International office \*

\* Lange Steenstraat 16/D, 9000 Gent, Belgium \*  
\* Phone/fax +32-9-233 84 39 \*  
\* Fax +32-9-233 73 02 \*  
\* E-mail: int@fme.knooppunt.be \*

\* WWW:http://www.knooppunt.be/~fme \*

\* Postal account : 000-1618561-19 \*

\* For Mother Earth is member of Abolition 2000 - a global \*  
\*network to eliminate nuclear weapons, the International Peace\*  
\* Bureau (IPB) and World Information Service on Energy (WISE) \*

\* For Mother Earth has offices in Belgium, Slovakia, Romania, \*  
\* Sri Lanka and USA, aswell as active members/groups in \*  
\* Belarus, France, Finland, Germany, Netherlands and Ukraine \*

\*\*\*\*\*

>From majordomo Thu May 29 17:07:05 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Thu, 29 May 1997 19:16:49 -0400  
From: disarmament@igc.org  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org  
Subject: ABC on the Cold War  
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

For those of you have web access, go to:  
<http://www.abcnews.com:80/sections/world/nuclear>  
This is a great news feature on nukes.

ABCNEWS.com  
So You Thought the Cold War Was Over?

### The Legacy Of Doomsday

President Clinton rarely misses an opportunity to remind us the Cold War is over, American cities are no longer threatened by Russian missiles, and the threat of nuclear holocaust is a relic of the past.

Unfortunately, the reality is disturbingly different.

Last week, published reports cited a CIA study claiming Russian nuclear missiles had accidentally been switched to combat mode due to equipment malfunctions.

The news surfaced as Russian Defense Minister Igor Rodionov was in Washington for meetings with his U.S. counterpart, Defense Secretary William Cohen. A preliminary alliance between Russia and NATO hung in the balance.

Both men played down the report, which underlies a fundamental, frightening truth about weapons capable of atomizing entire nightmares unleashed cities in seconds: The safeguards created to keep Russia's doomsday machines secure are disintegrating.

The Cold War may be over, the Iron Curtain lifted and the Berlin Wall razed. But the nuclear nightmares unleashed by a 45-year superpower arms race promise to haunt us for years to come. And though American cities are no longer targeted by Russian nuclear missiles, the potential danger from these weapons has actually grown.

"There is no doubt the danger that Russian nuclear weapons could be used is greater today than it was during the Cold War, warns Bruce Blair, a senior fellow of foreign-policy studies at the Brookings Institution, a Washington think tank. I think the primary danger we face today is a down of control over Russia's nuclear weapons, and that's a threat that could wipe us off the face of the Earth."

Four Main Risks

Russian nuclear forces pose four main risks: an inadvertent launch due to a false alarm, a breakdown of control at the top of the command chain, an unauthorized launch by a rogue commander in the field, and the theft of tactical nuclear weapons, according to Blair, a former U.S. Air Force missile officer.

Other experts are slightly more optimistic.

"I'm not sure it's much more dangerous, but I'm not sure it's much safer, either," said John Lepingwell, senior scholar in residence at the Center for Nonproliferation Studies at the Monterey (Calif.) Institute of International Studies, the nation's largest non-governmental body devoted to nuclear-proliferation issues. "I think there's still real cause to be concerned."

U.S. State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns argues that the Russian nuclear threat is greatly diminished.

"There is no question in my mind that we are absolutely safer than we were during the Cold War," Burns said, emphasizing the friendly state of relations between the former ideological enemies.

Despite those relations, the United States shares the concern over the former Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal. In 1991 Congress approved the Cooperative Threat Reduction program to help fund the dismantling of Russian nuclear weapons. Even the law's co-author, Indiana Republican Sen. Richard Lugar, cautions against lulling ourselves into undue complacency.

"This is an ongoing struggle in which the leftovers from the Cold War were so enormous that we will be at this for years," Lugar said. "We are not out of the woods and could be badly surprised."

No Need to Worry?

On Tuesday, Cohen and Rodionov took a step forward. The two countries signed agreements to set up joint working groups on anti-missile defense and lending help to the impoverished Russian army.

"There are a great many problems in which the United States could offer us a great help," Rodionov said.

Rodionov warned in February that Russia could lose control over its nuclear arsenal for lack of funds. This week, his position was much more measured.

We do experience some shortages in funding, in financing our armed forces, Rodionov said. But nevertheless, the strategic nuclear forces have the same level of funding as they used to have for many years.

Rodionov's statements were clearly intended for U.S. consumption, Blair said. I don't know the basis for that statement, unless he is describing the same level of inadequate funding they had last year, he said. The CIA reports and a wealth of similar documentation fly in the face of reassurances by Rodionov and senior U.S. officials that Russia's nukes are safe and sound.

You don't have to be a rocket scientist to observe that there is a gross deterioration under way in the Russian military, said Blair. And this has clearly affected the nuclear forces."

>From majordomo Thu May 29 22:13:03 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Thu, 29 May 1997 20:57:17 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Pamela Meidell <pmeidell@igc.apc.org>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: Abolition 2000 Contact Point  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org

May 29, 1997

Dear Abolition Colleagues,

Just a reminder that the new international contact point for Abolition 2000 is the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. If you need information, please contact:

Abolition 2000: A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons  
c/o Nuclear Age Peace Foundation  
1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 123  
Santa Barbara, CA 93108  
fax: 805/568 0466 tel: 805/965 3443 email: [wagingpeace@napf.org](mailto:wagingpeace@napf.org)  
web site: <http://www.napf.org>

You can also continue to contact your local regional contact group.

I will be out of the country until June 17 and will not be able to respond to email until then. Thanks.

In peace,  
Pamela  
\*\*\*\*\*

Pamela S. Meidell, Director  
The Atomic Mirror/Earth Trust Foundation  
P.O.B. 220, Port Hueneme, California, USA 93044  
tel: +1 805/985 5073, fax: +1 805/985 7563  
email: [pmeidell@igc.apc.org](mailto:pmeidell@igc.apc.org)

The Atomic Mirror is part of Abolition 2000:  
A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons,  
and a member of its International Facilitators' Group

>From majordomo Fri May 30 03:23:04 1997

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>

X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj

Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, disarmament@igc.apc.org,  
nptech@infomanage.com, alt.activism.nuclear-test.d@igc.apc.org,  
basic.press@conf.gn.apc.org, basic.prolifer@conf.gn.apc.org,  
end.convention@conf.gn.apc.org, motherearth@conf.gn.apc.org,  
ctb.clips@conf.gn.apc.org, basic.europe@conf.gn.apc.org,  
ippnw.campaign@conf.gn.apc.org, nfla.news@conf.gn.apc.org,  
fhit.newstr@conf.gn.apc.org, int@fme.knooppunt.be,  
abolition@motherearth.knooppunt.be

Date: Fri, 30 May 1997 09:24:56 GMT

From: cnd@gn.apc.org (The CND staff team)

Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org

Subject: new web site

To: cndscot@dial.pipex.com, cndyorks@gn.apc.org, jlbloomfield@gn.apc.org,  
adiroche@indigo.ie, midsomerset.cnd@ukonline.co.uk,  
stephen@congress.demon.co.uk, 106351.1634@compuserve.com,  
mfrisch@gn.apc.org, Jenny.Wmcd@btinternet.com, nan@gn.apc.org,  
nfznc@gn.apc.org, gmdcnd@gn.apc.org

X-Sender: cnd@gn.apc.org

Participants are wanted for an internet discussion on nuclear weapons. The discussion, organised by Japanese TV will form the basis of a Japanese TV programme later this year. The issues under discussion, for which contributions are wanted include 'will nuclear weapons preserve world peace' to find out more visit their homepage: <http://www.nhk.or.jp/nuclear/>

Their e-mail address is nuclear .1@nep21.nhk.grp.co.jp.

The CND staff team (cnd@gn.apc.org)

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

162 Holloway Road

LONDON

N7 8DQ

tel: (uk)171 700 2393

fax: (uk)171 700 2357

Web Site <http://www.cnduk.org/cnd>

Watch out for the CND 'Trafficing Trident Tour' of the UK 17 May 1997 - 28 May 1997.

Proper healthcare or decent schools? - Can't afford them.....500 new nuclear weapons? - No problem!

CND is part of ABOLITION 2000 - A global network to eliminate nuclear weapons

To: "Phillip Miller" <72124.3602@compuserve.com>  
From: mupj@igc.apc.org  
Subject: Payment request  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:

Dear Phil:

During the month of May 1997 I worked six days on nuclear abolition activities, funded by the grant from the Rubin Foundation. Therefore, I request a consultant payment of \$1,200 (six days @ \$200).

Respectfully submitted,

Howard W. Hallman

>From majordomo Fri May 30 07:35:59 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Fri, 30 May 1997 10:09:26 -0400  
From: disarmament@igc.org  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org  
Subject: Wash. Post Editorial  
To: ctb-folowers@igc.org

The Washington Post

The Continuing Nuclear Peril

Friday, May 30 1997; Page A24

BORIS YELTSIN has made another flub in talking about nuclear weapons, saying he would remove nuclear warheads from missiles aimed at NATO members. He meant he would retarget. Some of this already has been done by Americans as well as Russians, and President Clinton himself has boasted of it. But it's mainly for show, since the weapons remain armed with warheads and on alert, meaning they can be fired in minutes, and they can be instantly retargeted. The world's two greatest nuclear powers have to do better.

Just how much better is indicated by experts James Goodby and Harold Feiveson in a new Stanford University paper introduced by former Reagan secretary of state George Shultz and former Clinton defense secretary William Perry. Mr. Shultz served during the Reagan-Bush-Gorbachev arms control heyday of 1986-92. In Mr. Perry's later time, the advent of democratic politics in Russia, among other things, slowed new negotiations; it still does. This paper, "Ending the Threat of Nuclear Attack," lights a path back.

These days the Cold War rhetoric is gone. But the Cold War nuclear "posture" endures. The Goodby-Feiveson paper says that right now, before detected incoming missiles could arrive, the United States could launch 2,700 strategic warheads and Russia 2,100 under the standard "use-them-or-lose-them" doctrine applying to high-value vulnerable targets. The authors believe deep cuts are essential, down from the thousands to the hundreds. But cuts won't themselves solve this posture problem. It will be necessary to shift weapons away from rapid launch.

It also will be necessary for Boris Yeltsin to commit more of his political chips to ensuring Duma ratification of the START II strategic arms reduction treaty. To help, the paper advises, Washington must review its policy of hedging against a later Russian missile buildup by staying capable of deploying an even larger American

strategic force: "In the short term, the hedging policy jeopardizesStart II and heightens risks of miscalculation and safety. In the longer run, it increases the chances of a renewed arms race between the United States and Russia if political relationships worsen."

Meanwhile, the United States must deepen its cooperation with Moscow on securing Russian weapons and fissile material now at risk of theft and seizure.

This is an ambitious agenda that would tax politicians and bureaucrats in both countries. But a lesser effort, the Stanford paper warns, risks being overtaken by a tragic launching or a dangerous buildup and encourages proliferation elsewhere. Bill Clinton has no more essential task than working with Boris Yeltsin to sharpen their common focus on what is, despite the soothing atmosphere, a continuing peril.

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FROM: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW #700  
Washington DC 20005  
Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232  
Fax: 202 898 0172  
<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

>From majordomo Fri May 30 07:49:16 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Fri, 30 May 1997 10:29:35 -0400  
From: disarmament@igc.org  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org  
Subject: Cohen Cautious, NIF  
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

RTos 05/30 0613 Cohen Cautious About Yeltsin Pledge on Weapons

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, Neb. (Reuter) - Defense Secretary William Cohen has given a cautious response to Russian President Boris Yeltsin's pledge to stop aiming nuclear missiles at NATO countries.

"It's important that we establish as good a relationship as possible with our Russian counterparts. But we have to proceed with great caution to make sure we know exactly what is taking place and what it means for our security," Cohen said at a news conference Thursday.

Yeltsin's made the pledge Tuesday in an off-the-cuff statement during a signing ceremony in France for a security pact between NATO and Russia.

"I have taken a decision today. Everything that is aimed at countries present here, all of those weapons, are going to have their warheads removed," Yeltsin said to applause from the leaders of the 16 states making up the military shield which protected the West from the now-defunct Soviet Union.

The statement caught both his fellow heads of state and his own delegation off guard, and there was confusion about what it meant.

Russian officials later said that what Yeltsin meant to say was that Russia would stop the permanent targetting of missiles against the West but not remove warheads.

"I don't think we should take any immediate action," Cohen said Thursday, adding that he wanted to clarify exactly what it was that Yeltsin had pledged to do.

Cohen, who was making his first official visit to Offutt Air Force Base since being appointed secretary of defense, also reiterated that Allied troops would be withdrawn from Bosnia by June 1998.

"It is my belief we will be out of Bosnia ... by the end of June next year. There is no disagreement on the part of anyone within our government," Cohen said.

Cohen has been firm about the June 1998 troop withdrawal deadline, but in recent weeks State Department officials have left open the possibility that U.S. troops might stay longer.

Cohen also said he wanted to see an infusion of private capital in Bosnia to spur redevelopment, and he recommended establishing an international police task there to guarantee the success of the 1995 Dayton peace agreement.

"We need to focus our energies on the other part of Dayton," Cohen said. "The military has done its job. Peace has been sustained."

Cohen visited Offutt AFB as part of a three-day tour of the central and western United States. He left Thursday afternoon for California after meeting with command officials at Offutt, which is the

headquarters of U.S. strategic command.

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RTw 05/29 2224 U.S. breaks ground on lab for nuke weapons tests

Updates with arrests, quote)

By Fritz Faerber

LIVERMORE, Calif, May 29 (Reuter) - Federal officials broke ground on Thursday on a \$1.2 billion laser centre to test nuclear weapons without exploding them, drawing protesters who warned the project could spawn a new generation of nuclear warheads.

The National Ignition Facility, which will be used to simulate reactions in nuclear warheads, is needed to maintain the ageing U.S. nuclear stockpile while abiding by a global ban on nuclear testing, Secretary of Energy Federico Pena said at the ground breaking ceremony.

"This is an ambitious endeavour and an important endeavour," Pena said. "The National Ignition Facility has been designed to create for the first time ever in a laboratory, brief bursts of self-sustaining fusion reactions."

"These are the kind of reactions that will allow us to study nuclear weapons physics without conducting underground nuclear tests as we have done in the past," he said.

The facility, which will house a 192-beam laser, was being built at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in northern California. Excavation was to begin in June. The facility eventually will rise to seven stories and stretch the length of two football fields.

Using the laser -- the world's largest -- the National Ignition Facility will be able to recreate conditions in the heart of a sun or at the centre of a nuclear explosion, scientists said.

Officials at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, managed by the University of California for the U.S. Department of Energy, said they expected the facility to come on line in the year 2003. Some limited experiments could be possible as early as 2001, they said.

Pena said the project could also help scientists develop ways to use fusion power for commercial use. Controlled thermonuclear fusion has long been considered a potential source of renewable energy for the 21st century.

"We are talking about the potential for an energy supply that would be virtually inexhaustible and available worldwide," Pena said. "Just think, no greenhouse gas emissions, no acid rain, and no reliance on Persian Gulf oil."

More than 100 demonstrators gathering outside the Livermore facility. They carried signs that read "Nuclear Insanity Forever," and a 12-foot-tall "Peace Marshall" puppet carrying an order for the Department of Energy to "Cease and Desist Illegal Activities."

Police said 35 of the demonstrators were arrested.

The disarmament advocates warned that the project could help scientists create far more powerful nuclear weapons and would subvert the aim of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which bans nuclear test explosions.

"No matter what its proponents may claim, building the NIF (National Ignition Facility) will only make it more likely that nuclear weapons will be maintained, improved and eventually used," said Jackie Cabasso, director of the Western States Legal Foundation, which opposes the project. REUTE

\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW #700  
Washington DC 20005  
Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232  
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<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

>From majordomo Fri May 30 07:55:03 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Fri, 30 May 1997 10:38:40 -0400  
From: disarmament@igc.org  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org  
Subject: NIF  
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

**`NO NUKES' GROUPS PICKET LIVERMORE LAB  
PROTEST OVER PROPOSED LASER PLANT**

Lori Olszewski, Chronicle East Bay Bureau  
The San Francisco Chronicle  
Friday, May 30, 1997

Anti-nuclear groups greeted the symbolic groundbreaking of a \$1.2 billion laser plant at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory with protests yesterday, saying the facility will waste tax dollars to keep the nation's nuclear weapons ready for war.

The stadium-size National Ignition Facility planned at Livermore is part of the U.S. Department of Energy's strategy to assure the reliability and safety of nuclear weapons in any possible future conflict -- without underground testing.

A coalition of 39 groups, including the National Resources Defense Council and the Western States Legal Foundation in Oakland, has filed suit in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., to challenge the Department of Energy's plan to keep the nation's nuclear weapons in working order, which includes operating Livermore's National Ignition Facility. The federal policy, called the Science-Based Stockpile Stewardship Program, is expected to cost taxpayers \$4 billion a year for 10 years.

A hearing on the suit is scheduled for June 17 in Washington, D.C. Excavation for the National Ignition Facility at Livermore has been delayed until after that court hearing, which made yesterday's event a symbolic one.

At the ceremony, U.S. Secretary of Energy Federico Pena praised the potential of the National Ignition Facility to advance scientific knowledge about fusion, which he said could lead to the development of fusion as a commercial energy source. The facility would use the world's largest laser to create fusion reactions, mimicking the blasts of hydrogen bombs.

The initial experiments are expected in 2001. The facility would be seven stories high and the length of two football fields.

"These are the kinds of reactions that power the sun and stars," Pena said. "And these are the kind of reactions that will allow us to study nuclear weapons physics without conducting underground tests as we have done in the past."

Protesters inside and outside the Lawrence Livermore lab, many of whom represent groups suing the Department of Energy, disagreed. They said the project encourages a climate of nuclear proliferation.

"The U.S. already has the capability to maintain the existing arsenal without this facility. This will maintain the government's ability to

develop nuclear weapons into the next century," said Marylia Kelley of the anti-nuclear Tri-Valley CAREs. Kelley was among 10 anti-nuclear protesters who met with Pena while more than 200 people protested outside.

\*\*\*\*\*

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1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington DC 20005

TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232

FAX: 202 898 0172

<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

>From majordomo Fri May 30 08:14:34 1997  
>Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
>X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
>Date: Fri, 30 May 1997 07:05:24 -0700 (PDT)  
>From: ippnwbos@igc.apc.org  
>Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
>Subject: CITIZENS MISSION TO EXPLORE ALTERNATIVES TO NATO  
EXPANSION--PRESS RELEASE  
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.org  
>X-Sender: ippnwbos@pop.igc.org

forwarded

>Date: Wed, 28 May 1997 18:28:36 -0700  
>From: David Cortright <fff@tln.net>  
>Organization: Fourth Freedom Forum  
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
>Subject: CITIZENS MISSION TO EXPLORE ALTERNATIVES TO NATO EXPANSION--PRESS  
RELEASE

>

>May 29, 1997

>For Immediate Release

>

> CITIZENS MISSION TO EXPLORE ALTERNATIVES TO NATO EXPANSION

>

> A citizens mission opposed to NATO expansion will visit several  
>European countries June 4-13. The mission, "NATO Expansion:  
>Implications," will listen to European views and gauge support for  
>alternative perspectives. The delegation will meet with members of  
>parliament, government officials, policy experts, and citizen leaders in  
>London, Brussels, Moscow, and Warsaw.

>

> The mission is sponsored by Fourth Freedom Forum, Peace Action,  
>International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Women for  
>Meaningful Summits, and British American Security Information Council.

>

> The mission will focus on the security risks and economic costs  
>of NATO enlargemtn. Members of the delegation will argue for greater  
>denuclearizaiton in Europe and the removal of nuclear weapons from NATO's  
>security structure. The delegation will also urge a more inclusive and  
>cooperative relationship with Russia.

>

> The delegation will specifically examine the implications of the  
>new Founding Act agreement between NATO and Russia. The agreement  
>appears to be a positive development, but it does not alter the fact that  
>no compelling security interest justifies the costs and risks associated  
>with NATO expansion. The new charter reduces but does not eliminate  
>Russian resentment and does little to ease the already herculean burdens  
>faced by President Yeltsin and Russian reformers.

>

> The delegation will argue that NATO enlargement is irrelevant to  
>the urgent security challenge of halting the spread of nuclear and other  
>means of mass destruction. NATO expansion has become the chief obstacle

>to Russian ratification of START II and may imperil future nuclear arms  
>reductions.

>  
> Among the participants in the citizens mission are retired U.S.  
>diplomat Michael Newlin; Cora Weiss of Peace Action and the International  
>Peace Bureau; Jon Stewart, former deputy editor at the San Francisco  
>Chronicle; retired British Navy Commander Rob Green; Doloris Cogan,  
>secretary, Women for Meaningful Summits; Robert Tiller, director of  
>program and policy of Physicians for Social Responsibility; and David  
>Cortright, Fourth Freedom Forum.

>  
> The delegation will call for a thorough public debate on the  
>costs and consequences of NATO enlargement before the decision is  
>finalized. It will urge the consideration of alternative strategies for  
>enhancing security and democracy in Europe and North America, including a  
>strengthening of the United Nations and the Organization for Security and  
>Cooperation in Europe.

>  
> The delegation will prepare a report and conduct press briefings  
>upon its return. Cora Weiss and David Cortright will report on the  
>citizens mission and speak on NATO expansion at the Peace Action  
>National Congress, July 25-27, at Reed College in Portland, Oregon. A  
>series of speaking tours by European experts to the United States will  
>begin in the fall.

>  
>For More Information, contact:  
>David Cortright at 1-800-233-6786  
>or Cora Weiss  
>at 1-212-697-8945

>  
>  
>--  
>David Cortright  
>President  
>Fourth Freedom Forum

>  
>

>From majordomo Fri May 30 14:25:34 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Fri, 30 May 1997 12:44:10 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Peace Action - National Office <panukes@igc.apc.org>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: Congressional letter on subcriticals  
To: abolition-caucus palist tomatompn+@igc.org

Great news everyone!

Rep. Cynthia McKinney has sponsored a "Dear Colleague" letter in the U.S. House of Representatives urging President Clinton to cancel the subcritical tests, the first of which is scheduled for the end of June.

The Reps on the list below received the letter (reproduced below) today, Friday May 30.

**\*\*U.S. ACTIVISTS\*\***

If your Rep. is on the list below, and/or you know a staffer in any of these offices, please call and urge them to sign on ASAP. Also call any Rep who's a member of the Progressive Caucus.

For a copy of the letter, call David Taylor in McKinney's office: 202 225-1605, or call me: 202 862-9740 ext. 3044.

We want to collect as many signatures as possible from this list by Monday June 9, so we can then circulate the letter with names to a wider list of Reps. **THE WORKING DEADLINE FOR ALL SIGNATURES IS JUNE 16** so this letter can reach the President in time to impact the testing schedule.

Please do *\*not\** send this letter to Republicans, or to Democrats who support nuclear testing (call me if you're not sure). The last thing we need is to provoke a counter letter from pro-testing members of Congress, who would be able to get a lot more signers on a "you must conduct subcritical tests" message to the Prez than we can get on McKinney's letter.

We need to get a Senator to sponsor and circulate such a letter in the Senate. Please show this letter to progressive Senators and ask them if they will do a Senate sign-on, or at least send their own letters to the President.

**\*\*ACTIVISTS IN REST OF WORLD\*\***

Ask government officials, and/or important, influential figures in your country to send a similar letter to President Clinton. Send letters and op-eds to your newspapers. International pressure was largely responsible for postponement of the tests last year. It's crucial that the U.S. government hears opposition from around the

world.

Thanks, and let's get moving on this!

Karina Wood  
Peace Action Education Fund  
panukes@igc.apc.org  
+ 202 862-9740 ext. 3044

\*\*\*\*\*  
TARGET LIST

John Lewis (D-5th GA)  
Lane Evans (D-17th IL)  
Richard Gephardt (D-3rd MO)  
Edward Markey (D-7th MA)  
Joseph Kennedy (D-8th MA)  
Elizabeth Furse (D-1st OR)  
Ronald Dellums (D-9th CA)  
John Spratt (D-5th SC)  
Neil Abercrombie (D-1st HI)  
Patrick Kennedy (D-1st RI)  
James McGovern (D-3rd MA)  
Walter Capps (D-22nd CA)  
David Obey (D-7th WI)  
Martin Sabo (D-5th MN)  
Marcy Kaptur (D-9th OH)  
David Skaggs (D-2nd CO)  
Nancy Pelosi (D-8th CA)  
Tony Hall (D-3rd OH)  
Diana DeGette (D-1st CO)  
Darlene Hooley (D-5th OR)

\*\*\*\*\*  
June , 1997

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton  
President of the United States  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

We are extremely concerned that the Department of Energy (DOE) again plans to conduct underground subcritical nuclear weapons experiments at the Nevada Test Site. These experiments could severely damage global entry-into-force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) which you worked so hard to achieve.

The DOE states that the proposed experiments are necessary to maintain a reliable nuclear stockpile. However, there is no evidence to date to suggest that potential problems such as plutonium aging have degraded the performance of the weapons designs in the active U.S. arsenal. Indeed, a 1997 JASON review

states that "there is no claim that the data from these experiments are needed immediately as part of the Science Based Stockpile Stewardship and Management Program in order to retain confidence in the reliability and performance of the U.S. stockpile..."

The DOE has never conducted an independent technical review of the utility of the subcritical experiments, their timing or location, or their cost effectiveness; neither has it or other agencies conducted a formal evaluation of the nuclear arms control and non-proliferation impacts of conducting such activities. At a minimum, therefore, we believe that these experiments should not be conducted at this time.

The fact that these subcritical experiments would be conducted 900 feet underground -- a depth sufficient to contain nuclear explosions with large yields -- sets a precedent for conducting underground nuclear tests that a test ban treaty violator would find useful. Because the CTBT is not yet ratified, there are no existing verification standards nor methods by which to determine whether a nuclear weapons experiment violates the CTBT or not. The U.S. is unwisely creating a testing norm under which other nations could justify conducting similar underground nuclear weapons experiments at their test sites. An even more dangerous consequence is that countries with nuclear capability, but lacking the sophisticated testing technology of the declared nuclear weapons states, could be provoked to resume full-scale underground testing.

Mr. President, your admirable promotion of non-proliferation and your vision of a nuclear weapon-free 21st century is put at risk by a U.S. commitment to subcritical nuclear experiments.

We urge you to cancel these subcritical experiments. By establishing a prohibition on nuclear testing of any kind under the CTBT, the United States could set a global standard that would serve to promote treaty ratification, rather than undermine it, thereby building global security.

Sincerely,

Cynthia McKinney  
Member of Congress

>From majordomo Fri May 30 15:25:49 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Cc: bfinamore@nrdc.org, cpaine@nrdc.org, DOWDENL@spiegel.becltd.com,  
ROACHB@spiegel.becltd.com  
Date: Fri, 30 May 1997 13:40:55 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Jackie Cabasso <wslf@igc.apc.org>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: NIF ceremony takeover!  
To: tomatompn+@igc.org, abolition-caucus@igc.org  
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc3.igc.apc.org id NAA05690  
X-Sender: wslf@pop.igc.org

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: May 29, 1997 P. 1 of 2  
CONTACT: Jackie Cabasso or Ann Beier, Western States Legal Foundation (510)  
839-5877  
Marylia Kelley or Sally Light, Tri-Valley CAREs (510) 443-7148

DISARMAMENT ACTIVISTS TRUMP GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY  
FOR LIVERMORE LAB'S NEW NUCLEAR WEAPONS FACILITY;  
FOR THE FIRST TIME, DEMONSTRATORS STAGE PROTEST  
INSIDE LAB FENCE

ALSO: REAL NIF GROUNDBREAKING DELAYED

LIVERMORE, CA -- This morning, demonstrators staged an unprecedented anti-nuclear protest inside the grounds of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, one of two U.S. nuclear weapons design labs. The protest took place during a symbolic groundbreaking ceremony for the National Ignition Facility (NIF), a huge laser installation intended to produce laboratory-scale thermonuclear explosions to replace, in part, underground nuclear testing. As the face of Dr. Edward Teller, the "father" of the H-bomb, filled twin giant TV screens as part of a NIF promotional video, ten NIF opponents removed their jackets to reveal T-shirts reading "Nuclear Insanity Forever," and stood silently, holding hands, in front of the official groundbreaking site.

Prior to the groundbreaking event, five of the NIF opponents -- representatives of Bay area peace and environmental organizations -- met with new Energy Secretary Federico Peña. The group asked Mr. Peña to put the NIF on hold while taking a fresh look at the wisdom of going forward with the project. As Claire Greensfelder of Plutonium Free Future, told Mr. Peña: "While you're breaking ground for the NIF, millions of citizens around the world feel their hearts breaking as the United States government begins another new nuclear weapons program -- this one to carry well into the 21st century." Other participants in the meeting were Jackie Cabasso, Western States Legal Foundation; Marylia Kelley, Tri-Valley Citizens Against A Radioactive Environment (CAREs); Wilson Riles, Jr., American Friends Service Committee; and Dale Nesbitt, East Bay Peace Action.

Outside the fence, scores of spirited nonviolent protesters, catalyzed by the federal government's plan to build a new generation of nuclear weapons facilities, lined the perimeter of the Lab singing, chanting, and holding

signs. Approximately 35 people were arrested at the Visitor's Center Gate on Greenville Road, as they attempted to "serve" the Lab with an "Order to Cease and Desist Illegal Activities... such as the National Ignition Facility." The Order relies on the recent opinion of the International Court of Justice that the threat or use of nuclear weapons is generally illegal, and that "There exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations on nuclear disarmament in all its aspects..." As the Order states, "We find the National Ignition Facility incompatible with this obligation." The arrestees were issued citations and released.

The symbolic groundbreaking, presided over by Peña, went ahead as scheduled even though actual excavation has been delayed until June 27, pending a federal judge's ruling. Thirty-nine local, regional and national organizations have filed suit to halt the NIF and other elements of the Department of Energy's (DOE's) massive "Stockpile Stewardship and Management" program until adequate environmental review has been completed.

(more)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: May 29, 1997

P. 2 of 2

DOE requested an extension in the case and agreed to postpone NIF site excavation as well as subcritical tests at the Nevada Test Site until the Court rules on the plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction. A hearing on the motion is now set for Tuesday, June 17 in U.S. District Court in Washington, DC\*.

"Today's groundbreaking ceremony was nothing more than a public relations scheme to create the impression that there is growing momentum to build the NIF," charged Marylia Kelley, President of Livermore's Tri-Valley CAREs. "But in reality, the project is in big trouble."

"The U.S. is forging ahead with NIF and the rest of the Stockpile Stewardship program, without regard for environmental dangers, treaty obligations, expense, or public opinion," added Jackie Cabasso, Executive Director of the Oakland-based Western States Legal Foundation. "No matter what its proponents may claim, building the NIF will only make it more likely that nuclear weapons will be maintained, improved, and --eventually -- used. NIF means 'Nuclear Insanity Forever'."

Immediately following the official groundbreaking ceremony, Cabasso and Kelley planted sunflower seeds in the freshly-dug NIF hole and re-filled the hole with dirt. Outside, demonstrators planted sunflowers along the chain-link fence on Greenville Road. Sunflowers are the symbol of the international Abolition 2000 movement to eliminate nuclear weapons.

-----  
\* The lawsuit, which was filed on May 2, charges the DOE with numerous violations of the National Environmental Policy Act. The plaintiffs say DOE has violated a 1990 order from the same court to evaluate the environmental impacts of its plans to clean up the U.S. nuclear weapons complex and manage its radioactive wastes. They also claim the agency failed to conduct a legally adequate review of its \$40 billion Stockpile Stewardship and

Management nuclear weapons modernization program.

At the same time the groups are seeking a preliminary injunction to stop DOE from proceeding with its entire program plan for Stockpile Stewardship, which includes constructing the NIF at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, upgrading plutonium production buildings at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, and "subcritical" nuclear tests scheduled to take place in Nevada this year.

Bay area plaintiffs include Western States Legal Foundation, Tri-Valley CAREs, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Bay Area Nuclear Waste Coalition, Citizens Opposed to a Polluted Environment, Peace Action, Livermore Conversion Project, Hayward Area Peace and Justice Fellowship, Plutonium Free Future, San Jose Peace Center, Sonoma County Center for Peace and Justice, Women for Peace, and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Plaintiffs are represented by Natural Resources Defense Council.

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\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\* Jackie Cabasso \* Western States Legal Foundation \*\*\*

1440 Broadway, Suite 500 Oakland, California USA 94612

Telephone: +(510)839-5877 / Fax: +(510)839-5397

\*\*\*\*\* E-mail: WSLF@igc.apc.org \*\*\*\*\*

Western States Legal Foundation is part of Abolition 2000,

A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

>From majordomo Fri May 30 15:33:40 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
CC: wand@world.std.com  
Date: Fri, 30 May 1997 17:21:41 -0400  
From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.apc.org>  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: START Moving ACTION  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org, tomatompn+@igc.org

ACTION \* ACTION \*ACTION \*

LETTERS- TO- THE-EDITOR

Dear Nuclear Disarmament Advocates:

The recent statement by President Yeltsin de-targetting, or "removing warheads" or ???, upon signing the Russia-NATO charter, has generated much press interest. The Washington Post editorial today, "The Continuing Nuclear Peril," is an excellent example. There have also been articles addressing nuclear dangers in Russia in Time magazine (last week) and US News & World Report (this week). We should take advantage of this opportunity to keep the nuclear disarmament issue on the public agenda, and to urge Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin to START Moving ->From the Helsinki Summit to a Nuclear Weapons-Free 21st Century.

>>>WHAT YOU CAN DO >>>

Writing letters-to-the-editor now would be extremely timely. Enclosed are two sample letters- to-the-editor from the Disarmament Clearinghouse. These samples can be used as templates - modified to respond to local news stories and editorials. If you would like additional tips, or assistance in writing your letters, please contact Kathy Crandall at the Disarmament Clearinghouse. Also please send your published letters to Kathy - to share with others. Let's use this opportunity to generate momentum to START Moving!

To receive more information, including recent press coverage on nuclear and START related issues, and participate in the START Moving Campaign contact:

Disarmament Clearinghouse  
- Kathy Crandall, Coordinator  
1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington, DC 20005  
TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232  
FAX: 202 898 0172  
<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

The Disarmament Clearinghouse is a project of: Greenpeace, Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Plutonium Challenge, and Women's Action for New Directions.

Sample Letter-To-The-Editor

It's Time to START Moving !

To The Editor:

It is time for the world to START Moving toward a nuclear weapons-free 21st century. In a recent poll, 84% of Americans polled said that they would feel safer knowing for sure that no country, including the U.S., had nuclear weapons.

Presidents Clinton & Yeltsin talked about a step in the right direction at the Helsinki Summit, proposing an agreement that would reduce long-range U.S. and Russian nuclear weapons to 2,000-2,500 by 2007. This third Strategic Arms Reduction Talks Treaty, START III, would also for the first time in history require some nuclear warheads to be destroyed rather than retained in reserve. Yeltsin and Clinton also agreed to begin discussions toward reducing tactical ("battlefield") weapons now scattered throughout Europe, and sea-launched cruise missiles.

The START III initiatives are contingent upon Russian ratification of START II. Without further arms reductions progress, the world will enter the 21st century stuck with over 20,000 nuclear weapons, 97% belonging to the U.S. and Russia. Reports continue to surface about "loose nukes" in Russia and lapses in Russian command and control over nuclear weapons, raising fears of accidental launch, or that one of these deadly weapons will fall into the wrong hands. Meanwhile U.S. and Russian missiles remain on hair-trigger alert.

It is time for Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin to heed the call of the public, and START Moving toward a nuclear weapons-free 21st century. Clinton and Yeltsin should take advantage of their meeting around the G-8 Summit in Denver to discuss further details of their Helsinki agreements, and measures to ensure Russian ratification of START II.

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Sample Letter-To-The-Editor

It's Time to START Moving !

To The Editor:

Reporters covering the debate over Clinton administration plans to expand NATO eastward consistently fail to mention that the United States still maintains between 100 and 480 tactical nuclear bombs in seven NATO countries (Turkey, Greece, Italy, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom) These battlefield nuclear weapons, deliverable by fighter planes, were deployed to counter a Cold War "threat" that no longer exists.

The debate over NATO expansion and the beginning of a new round of bi-lateral nuclear arms reduction talks (START III) should be an occasion to re-evaluate the role and future of nuclear weapons in Europe. Removing these last nuclear bombs from European soil now would help to ease tensions between NATO and Russia over the admission of new members into the alliance and would therefore contribute to international security. The United Kingdom has taken a similar measure and the last British tactical nuclear weapons are scheduled to be removed from the European Continent this year. Denuclearizing NATO forces in Europe would also avoid the thorny issue of creating "first class" and "second class" alliance members (i.e. those with and without U.S. supported nuclear units).

For almost 50 years, Europe has been the potential flashpoint for a catastrophic nuclear crisis. The Iron Curtain, the Warsaw Pact, Checkpoint Charlie, the Berlin Airlift, and the Berlin Wall itself, once symbols of Europe's role as the frontline of a dangerous nuclear standoff, are now a part of Cold War history. It is now President Clinton's opportunity and responsibility to relegate Europe's remaining nuclear weapons to the history books as well.

\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington, DC 20005  
Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232  
Fax: 202 898 0172  
<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

Return-Path: <jburroughs>  
Date: Sat, 31 May 1997 10:43:10 -0700 (PDT)  
From: John Burroughs <jburroughs@igc.apc.org>  
To: mupj@igc.apc.org  
Subject: Re: Communication to President Clinton

Thanks for your reply to my last message. If you'll send me a street address, I'll mail you a couple of items which may be of interest.  
Regards - John Burroughs

>From majordomo Sun Jun 1 20:02:54 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Sun, 1 Jun 1997 19:07:46 -0700 (PDT)  
From: shundahi <shundahi@saltmine.radix.net>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: LAS VEGAS ACTIVISTS STOP MEDIA BUS AT NTS GATES!  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
X-Sender: shundahi@intermind.net

At 7:20 am Friday morning a gathering of activists from Las Vegas, protesting the reumption of "sub-critical" nuclear weapons test, stopped a bus loaded with over 30 international reporters and film crews. The reporters were entering the Nevada Test Site on a Department of Energy tour of the LYNER (U1a) facility (Where the subcritical nuclear weapons tests will take place). Dressed in radiation suits, gas masks and holding banners and talking on a megaphone, the blockade held up the press bus for just under 10 minutes, untill security reinforcements arrived to clear the road. The groups intention was not to blocked the bus for long term, but rather to demonstrate to the Press that there was a strong opposition to the scheduled test. 3 people were arrested, cited and released. Earlier, activists had met with the reporters as they boarded the bus at the DOE parking lot in Las Vegas. Over 30 information packets were passed out to a very interested audience.

This action took place the day after a vigil at the DOE Las Vegas Headquarters in solidarity with the actions happening at Lawrence Livermore and the NIF groundbreaking. Many of the reporters had covered the story from Lawrence Livermore Labs.

So far we have seen some local Press and an AP in a Reno NV. story. If anyone happens upon any other press regarding this event please let us know. Please write to the editor of any newspaper that runs an ariticle on the sub-criticals and tell them that you oppose the test (See Jackie Cabasso's "Subcritical fact sheet").

\*\*\*\*\*

**SHUNDAHAI NETWORK**

"Peace and Harmony with all Creation"

\*Breaking the Nuclear Chain\*

5007 Elmhurst St., Las Vegas, NV 89108 ph(702)647-3095  
Fax: (702)647-9385 Email: shundahi@radix.net

**ACTION FOR NUCLEAR ABOLITION!**

5007 Elmhurst, Las Vegas, NV 89108 Phone: (702) 647-3095  
Fax: (702)647-9385 Email: shundahi@intermind.net

**SHUT THE TEST SITE DOWN!**

<http://www.macronet.org/macronet/shundahi/shutdown.html>

"It's in our backyard...its in our front yard.  
This nuclear contamination is shortening all life.

Were going to have to unite as a people and say no more!

We, the people, are going to have to put our thoughts  
together to save our planet here.

We only have One Water...One Air...One Mother Earth."

Corbin Harney, Newe (Western Shoshone) Spiritual Leader;  
Founder and Executive Director, Shundahai Network

\*\*\*\*\*

>From majordomo Sun Jun 1 22:10:50 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Cc: elisa@coombs.anu.edu.au, faom@myriad.its.unimelb.EDU.AU,  
Harry.Cohen@health.wa.gov.au, guardian@peg.apc.org,  
jovall@perth.DIALix.oz.au, r-grayle@MSN.com, lbirving@ozemail.com.au,  
khawke@carmen.murdoch.edu.au, mapw@ozemail.com.au,  
jwbyrnes@Bigpond.com  
Date: Mon, 2 Jun 1997 12:13:56 +0800 (WST)  
From: Graham Daniell <gdaniell@wt.com.au>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: Abolition 2000 Links  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
X-Sender: gdaniell@mail.wt.com.au

Hi,

This is to remind you of my Abolition 2000 web page, which lists Abolition 2000 and related links on the Web. I set it up originally to help keep track of all these resources for my own purposes, but hopefully it will be of use to others too.

Please check it out at:

<http://www.wt.com.au/~gdaniell/abol2000>

If you have a web page with Abolition 2000 or related information and your page is not listed, please send me the details and I will add it. My email address is: [gdaniell@wt.com.au](mailto:gdaniell@wt.com.au)

Also please place a link from your page to mine.  
Towards a nuclear-free millennium,  
Graham Daniell  
Perth, Western Australia  
[gdaniell@wt.com.au](mailto:gdaniell@wt.com.au)

>From majordomo Mon Jun 2 08:49:42 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Mon, 02 Jun 1997 11:11:22 -0400  
From: disarmament@igc.org  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org  
Subject: B 61-11 in Wash. Post.  
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

## The Birth Of a New Bomb

Shades of Dr. Strangelove! Will We Learn to Love the B61-11?

By Greg Mello

Sunday, June 1 1997; Page C01  
The Washington Post

The Cold War is over and the U.S. government says it is no longer in the business of building new nuclear weapons. So why is it deploying a versatile new kind of nuclear bomb intended to penetrate the earth and destroy underground facilities?

This spring, the United States began fielding the first new nuclear capability added to the U.S. arsenal since 1989 --a slim, 12-foot-long weapon known as the B61 "mod-11" gravity bomb. It was developed and deployed without public or congressional debate, and in contradiction to official assurances that no new nuclear weapons were being developed in the United States.

The government contends the B61-11 is merely a "modification" to the B61-7 gravity bomb. And yet, these modifications provide a substantial new military capability. This is significant for three reasons:

>From a military standpoint, the B61-11 is uniquely able to destroy underground targets, and it can be set to do so with a small nuclear yield. With such an underground blast, much of the resulting fallout might be relatively localized. For these reasons, there are those who might be tempted to rationalize using the bomb. Even before it was fully developed, it was used to threaten Libya over its construction of an alleged underground chemical weapons factory.

From a diplomatic standpoint, this new weapon violates the spirit of the delicately forged international ban on nuclear testing. And it further undermines the long-standing U.S. commitment to nuclear disarmament embodied in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

>From a development and production standpoint, the B61-11 may

be the first such new capability, but it will not be the last. It opens the way for other new weapons now under development in the Department of Energy's massive "stockpile stewardship and management program." Current funding for this program exceeds the average spent by DOE during the Cold War. Last month, nuclear pioneer Hans Bethe, joined by Frank von Hippel of Princeton and others, warned that some of this research could lead to entire new classes of weapons and should be stopped.

But the B61-11 is a reality now, and raises fundamental questions about the sincerity of the U.S. commitment to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), signed by President Clinton last September and due to be considered for final ratification by the Senate this fall.

While producing the B61-11 apparently did not involve modifications to the "physics package" -- the nuclear explosive itself -- there is no question that the bomb provides a new nuclear capability. Although the treaty is silent on the question of new weapons, U.S. negotiators have explicitly said it is intended to prohibit such development.

The B61-11 fulfills a longstanding desire of the military for an earth-penetrating weapon, a bomb that can get at command centers or other installations designed to be invulnerable to all but the largest nuclear weapons. The previous weapon with this mission was the B53, the highest-yield weapon in the U.S. arsenal. Although not a true earth penetrator, it was capable of taking out underground targets through brute force; a nine-megaton bomb makes a large crater. The huge B53 weighs 8,900 pounds and can be delivered only by lumbering B-52 bombers.

The smaller and lighter (1,200-pound) B61-11 can be delivered by the B-2A Stealth bomber, or even by F-16 fighters. It is far more suitable for post-Cold War missions, penetrating as it does tens of meters into the earth and creating devastating shock waves with substantially less explosive power -- anywhere from just 300 tons to about 340 kilotons. These lower yields are said to enhance its credibility as a deterrent. The B53, goes the tortured logic, was too big and too dirty to use. It would cause massive "collateral damage" above ground -- or, in simpler language, the death of many innocent civilians. The more modest B61-11 is considered relatively "useable" in such a context.

But useable where? What is the mission of the B61-11? For years, nuclear planners sought to develop a weapon to hit deeply buried Soviet command-and-control centers. But today Russia and the United States are no longer adversaries.

Increasingly, U.S. nuclear strategists speak of holding targets at risk in "rogue states." But since 1978, U.S. policy

has expressly forbidden U.S. forces from using nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states that are signatories to the NPT, unless they are allied with a nuclear state engaged in an act of aggression. Given this, the events surrounding the arrival of the B61-11 are, at best, difficult to explain.

Interest in a B61-based earth penetrator appears to have been revived with an October 1993 request by Harold Smith, assistant to the secretary of defense for atomic energy, to explore alternatives to the B53. On Nov. 29, 1994, the Nuclear Weapons Council Standing Safety Committee endorsed the B61 plan. And on Feb. 6, 1995, Deputy Defense Secretary John Deutch signed off on it.

On April 18, 1995, DOE submitted a classified request to six key members of Congress to find funds for the B61-11. All necessary approvals were in hand by late July. On Nov. 15, 1995, shortly after work on the B61-11 was formally approved, Smith requested that the schedule be accelerated. He asked that the first unit be delivered "as soon as possible, with a goal of Dec. 31, 1996."

The response from the nuclear labs was positive. As the Los Alamos employee newsletter "Weapons Insider" put it: "NWT [the Los Alamos Nuclear Weapons Technology program] is committed to meeting the aggressive schedule, and a significant reprogramming of resources has allowed us to accelerate our progress."

The project is one the labs are keenly interested in. In recent years, some military strategists have advocated deployment and possible use of very small tactical nuclear weapons against Third World adversaries, especially in earth-penetrating roles. Some of this advocacy -- perhaps most of it -- has come from the weapons labs. In the fall 1991 issue of Strategic Review, for instance, Los Alamos strategists Thomas Dowler and Joseph Howard wrote: "Would policymakers employ nuclear weapons to protect U.S. contingency forces if conventional weapons proved inadequate, or would the nature of our present nuclear arsenal `self-deter' policymakers from using those weapons?"

"One possible answer to these questions might be the development of nuclear weapons of very low yields . . . . The existence of such weapons -- weapons whose power is effective but not abhorrent -- might very well serve to deter a tyrant who believes that American emphasis on proportionality would prevent the employment of the current U.S. arsenal against him.

"We doubt that any president would authorize the use of the nuclear weapons in our present arsenal against Third World nations. It is precisely this doubt that leads us to argue for the development of subkiloton weapons."

In July 1992, Los Alamos conducted a high-level briefing called "Potential Uses for Low-Yield Nuclear Weapons in the New World Order." One theme of the briefing was that in future showdowns with Third World states, "we need options besides defeat or use of inappropriately large [nuclear] weapons."

One option, suggested the briefing, was to develop and deploy "micronukes" with a yield of some 10 tons of high explosives; "mininukes" with a yield of 100 tons; and "tiny nukes" with a yield of 1,000 tons. An earth penetrator with a yield of just 10 tons could, according to a Los Alamos briefing chart, "hold buried leadership and C3 at risk." And it could do that while keeping "collateral damage very localized." Translation: You could threaten to blow up an enemy's headquarters bunker and disrupt his command, control and communications without destroying the surrounding area.

Why did Smith insist in November 1995 on setting such "aggressive deadlines" for the B61-11 project? Perhaps the answer can be found in a series of statements offered the following spring by administration officials, including Defense Secretary William Perry. On March 28, 1996, Perry testified in the Senate in support of the Chemical Weapons Convention. At one point, he said: "We have an effective range of alternative capabilities to deter or retaliate against use of the CW [chemical weapons]. The whole range would be considered . . . . We have conventional weapons, also advanced conventional weapons -- precision guided munitions, Tomahawk land-attack missiles -- and then we have nuclear weapons."

A few days later, Robert Bell of the White House National Security Council spoke about the United States having signed on to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone (ANWFZ) Treaty, a treaty that Libya had signed. "Each party pledges not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against an ANFWZ party. However, [the treaty] will not limit options available to the United States in response to an attack by an ANWFZ party using weapons of mass destruction."

At a breakfast meeting with defense writers, Smith went further. He was quite specific regarding the possible preemptive use of nuclear weapons. He spoke of the potential menace presented by a Libyan chemical weapons factory under construction underground at Tarhunah, 40 miles southeast of Tripoli. At present, said Smith, the United States had no conventional weapon capable of destroying the plant from the air, and such a weapon would not be ready in less than two years. However, by the end of the year, the United States would have a nuclear warhead based on the B61 that would be able to do the job.

At the same time, administration officials began hedging on the "no-first-use" pledge that President Clinton had

reaffirmed only a year earlier. When arms-control advocates questioned this apparent change in attitude, the Pentagon tried to clarify matters. At a press briefing on May 7, 1996, Defense Department spokesman Kenneth Bacon said there had been some "confusion" in the press regarding the issue. "Should military options be necessary [against Libya], we can accomplish this with conventional means. There is no consideration to using nuclear weapons and any implication that we would use nuclear weapons against this plant preemptively is just wrong."

"Preemptively" seems to have been the operative word at the May 7 briefing. Bacon also reiterated that the United States for years had reserved the right to respond with "devastating force" if weapons of mass destruction were ever actually used "against us or our forces."

Bacon went on to quote Perry, who said on April 26 at Maxwell Air Force Base: "In every situation that I have seen so far, nuclear weapons would not be required for response. That is, we could have a devastating response without the use of nuclear weapons, but we would not forswear that possibility."

Whatever message the administration spokesmen were trying to send regarding the nuclear option, work on the B61-11 project continued on schedule. At the same time, President Clinton was signing the test-ban treaty. That treaty bans nuclear testing, but does not specifically address weapons development or new deployments. However, stopping new weapons is clearly a part of the treaty's intent.

Consider, for example, a January 1996 statement made in Geneva by John Holum, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, as he pushed for completion of the CTBT: "Even the open literature points to a broad array of new weapons developments . . . . Many would involve directed energy weapons -- ways to focus the release of energy with greater precision than is now possible, to enable military effects well beyond those available now. Without nuclear testing, the nuclear weapon states will not be able to pursue confidently such technologies as the nuclear-explosion-pumped X-ray laser, the so-called nuclear shotgun, enhanced electromagnetic pulse weapons, microwave weapons, and enhanced radiation weapons . . . . And the true zero [yield] test ban will also place out of reach new 'mininuke' and 'micronuke' concepts.

"So let there be no mistake -- the CTBT will help impede the spread of nuclear weapons. But its great practical impact will also be for arms control -- to end development of advanced new weapons and keep new military applications from emerging." The B61-11 may be a mere modification, a new shell for an older physics package. It may not be the kind of exotic new weapon that Holum listed. But it is a weapon with a new

capability. Should the need arise, it will allow U.S. military forces -- to borrow Holum's words -- to "focus the release of energy with greater precision," in a "new military application."

Why was it developed and deployed now? That's a question the Clinton administration needs to answer. Because the real "collateral damage" of new weapons like the B61-11 is likely to occur not in wartime, but much sooner, through devaluation of the treaties and commitments upon which the fragile non-proliferation regime rests.

Greg Mello directs the Los Alamos Study Group, a nuclear weapons policy research and education organization located in Santa Fe. This article is adapted from one that appears in the May/June issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

## MEET THE B61 `MOD-11'

The B61-11 is the latest modification in the U.S. history of earth-penetrating bomb development. It can pierce the ground so deeply that it produces devastating shock waves that destroy structures underground, while its lower yield capabilities may produce less "collateral damage" under some conditions.

## COMPARING SIZE AND STRENGTH

### Fat Man

First deployed: 1945 (dropped on Nagasaki, Japan)

Size: 12 feet long, 60 inches in diameter

Weight: 10,800 lbs.

Single yield: 22 kilotons TNT

Conveyance: B-29

### B61-11

First deployed: December 1996

Size: 12 feet long, approx. 13 inches in diameter

Weight: 1,200 lbs.

Selectable yield: From 300 tons to 300-500 kilotons TNT

Conveyance: B2-A, B1-A, F-16

## HOW BIG IS THE BLAST?

The Oklahoma City bomb was roughly 4,000 lbs. of ammonium nitrate; this would be equivalent to less than 2 tons of TNT.

The B61-11's yield ranges from a little more than 1 percent of the Fat Man, (or more than 150 times the force of the Oklahoma City blast) to 14-22 times the yield of Fat Man.

SOURCES: Los Alamos Study Group, Jane's All the World's Aircraft, Nuclear Weapons Databook

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>From majordomo Mon Jun 2 09:02:30 1997

Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>

X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj

Date: Mon, 02 Jun 1997 11:25:49 -0400

From: disarmament@igc.org

Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse

Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org

Subject: Subcriticals, India

To: "undisclosed-recipients:;"

APO 05/31 1313 New Nuke Tests Planned in Nevada

To: ctb-followers

X-Mailer: Mozilla 3.0 (Win95; I)

By ROBERT MACY

Associated Press Writer

MERCURY, Nev. (AP) -- Down the road from a desolate dry lake bed where America once set off atomic bombs, scientists are preparing for a series of much smaller tests, mere pops by comparison.

Unlike previous nuclear tests that showed what happened when nuclear bombs exploded, these underground experiments are aimed at determining the safety of the nation's 9,800 nuclear warheads, whether weapons crafted in the heat of the Cold War are still reliable.

"This will help us maintain our existing weapons as they age," said Robin Staffin, the Energy Department's deputy assistant secretary for research and development.

The tests, known as subcritical experiments, are intended to show whether plutonium -- the highly radioactive metal that is a key element of nuclear devices -- will develop problems as it ages, whether there's any difference between new plutonium and plutonium that has been sitting in nuclear weapons for 20 years.

"Before what was important was not knowing how they (nuclear weapons) worked, but whether they worked," Staffin said Friday during a media tour of the facility, a short distance from Yucca Flat where America conducted its early nuclear tests.

The days of actually firing a nuclear bomb at the remote desert site are over. President Bush initiated a test moratorium in October 1992; President Clinton continued it, then signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty last year.

Anti-nuclear activists say the subcritical experiments will circumvent the treaty and have asked a federal court in Washington to block the experiments. A hearing is scheduled June 17. Six protesters briefly blocked a road during Friday's tour.

But scientists from the Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos national laboratories are proceeding with their plans. Los Alamos plans an experiment code-named Rebound in late June; Lawrence Livermore plans one code-named Holog the following month.

Scientists will place pieces of plutonium about the size and shape of a silver dollar inside steel canisters and then smash them with an intense blast of conventional explosives.

The blasts will not produce a nuclear chain-reaction explosion, scientists and government officials say.

But they should show whether any characteristics of the highly

radioactive metal change as it ages, such as becoming liable to breaking down.

The experiments will determine if the plutonium "behaves the same way as it did when it was new and we could test the weapons underground," said Rob Hixson, a shock physicist for Los Alamos.

Scientists say they have never fully explored the nuances of plutonium's behavior.

During earlier tests, Staffin said, "The only important thing was to know the weapon worked."

Staffin denied claims that the experiments will skirt the test ban, or that the United States is using the tests to develop new nuclear weapons.

"Our goal is the maintenance of our aging stockpile," he said of weapons built nearly two decades ago with a life expectancy of 20 years.

"At present, we have confidence in the safety of the nuclear stockpile," Staffin said.

Asked if that could change, he replied: "We don't know."

During the tour, reporters descended 962 feet on a rickety elevator into an underground maze of some 2,000 feet of tunnels, plus a series of alcoves carved out to hold experiments.

Scientists will monitor the experiments from above ground.

Rebound will use 150 pounds of high explosive, a whimper compared to the nuclear tests here, some of which produced explosive yields equivalent to 150 kilotons -- 300 million pounds -- of TNT.

The three Rebound experiments will hammer the plutonium with forces ranging from 800,000 times normal atmospheric pressure to 2.3 million times.

Similar tests are planned on other nuclear weapons components such as uranium.

The subcritical experiments are a marked change from another era of nuclear testing, said Dave Conrad, director of Livermore's Holog test.

"It used to be we lowered everything into a hole 2,000 feet deep and blew it up," he said. "This way you recover almost everything."

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RTw 05/31 0701 India says it won't trade security for n-treaties  
BOMBAY, May 31 (Reuter) - Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral defended the country's unwillingness to join global nuclear treaties on Saturday by saying the country's security would not be bargained away or compromised.

He told a group of scientists that "the country's security will not be bargained or compromised under any circumstances."

"Don't try to exert any pressure...it would be hazardous for those who pressurise us. We would not sign it," he said, referring to current global efforts to reach a nuclear fissile material treaty.

Gujral, on a one-day visit to India's financial capital, was speaking at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre on the outskirts of the city.

New Delhi refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in Geneva last August saying it was opposed to it because the treaty would not commit the five declared nuclear powers -- Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States -- to a timetable for dismantling their arsenals.

The south Asian nation's long standing policy has been to keep the option to build nuclear weapons if threatened.

Gujral said that India had always showed self- restraint but reaffirmed that the option of going for nuclear weapons still remained open.

He said the government had decided to go ahead with increasing nuclear power generation to 500 megawatts from 250 megawatts and sufficient financial backing would be given for this purpose.

India's move, criticised by some foreign powers, at the CTBT talks in Geneva effectively prevented the treaty from being adopted.

France last year proposed a global agreement on another accord banning the manufacture of fissile matter, a component of nuclear weapons. REUTER

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>From majordomo Mon Jun 2 10:20:19 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Mon, 2 Jun 1997 11:33:54 -0500  
From: "Bruce Hall" <Bruce.Hall@wdc.greenpeace.org>  
Organization: Greenpeace  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: subcritical reminder  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

To : Abolitionists in the United States  
From: Bruce Hall  
Date: June 2, 1997  
Re : Reminder

Hey there!

Just a reminder that we want to deliver this anti-subcritical letter to US Senators this week. Please take a moment and sign on and remember to include your name, title, and organization. Keep the hope alive!

Bruce

-----  
SIGN ON LETTER AGAINST SUBCRITICAL EXPERIMENTS  
PLEASE SIGN ON BY THE END OF BUSINESS, TUESDAY JUNE 2  
Bruce Hall Greenpeace 202 319 2514 or <bruce.hall@wdc.greenpeace.org>

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-----  
June 2, 1997

United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510  
Attn:

Dear Senator blah:

We strongly oppose the Department of Energy's plans to begin a series of subcritical, nuclear weapons-related experiments at the Nevada Test Site this June. We are not convinced that these controversial experiments are immediately needed to maintain the existing nuclear weapons in the U.S. stockpile. A number of eminent scientists, including the prestigious JASON group, share this view. Furthermore, we believe that these tests will be detrimental to U.S. efforts to stem the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to secure the international implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

The United States will set the pace for future progress on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. In our view conducting underground experiments involving chemical high explosives and nuclear

weapons-grade plutonium at the nation's nuclear test site is a provocative step in the wrong direction. The tests send the message that the United States is more interested in advancing our nuclear weapons expertise than in advancing a non-proliferation and disarmament agenda.

Worse, the subcritical experiments set a dangerous precedent for other nations to conduct similar experiments and will make the challenging task of verifying the CTBT more difficult. For instance, Russia and China could feel free to conduct underground explosive experiments at their Novaya Zemlya and Lop Nor test sites. How can we be sure that such tests would not be used for new nuclear weapons development or would not violate the zero-yield CTBT?

The recently released JASON review of the first two subcritical experiments, commissioned by the Department of Energy, states that "there is no claim that the data from these experiments are needed immediately as part of the Science Based Stockpile Stewardship and Management Program in order to retain confidence in the reliability and performance of the U.S. stockpile..." (1). This review also makes a strong case that the plutonium data nuclear weapons scientists hope to obtain in these underground experiments can be obtained through the conduct of above ground experiments. The JASONs went on to recommend that "an independent review process should also address the scientific importance and cost-effectiveness of proposed subcritical experiments." We have yet to see such a review take place.

The best course builds on the success of the CTBT, now signed by over 140 countries including all five declared nuclear powers. President Clinton should cancel the subcritical experiments and establish a global standard against conducting nuclear weapons activities at nuclear test sites. Furthermore, the United States could demonstrate its commitment to upholding this emerging CTBT regime by seeking agreement with Russia and China to permanently close the world's remaining nuclear test sites - Nevada Test Site, Novaya Zemlya, and Lop Nor. France has closed its nuclear test sites in the South Pacific. The United Kingdom utilized the Nevada Test Site.

We urge you to deliver this message to the President on our behalf.

Sincerely,

Francis Chiappa  
Vice President  
Cleveland Peace Action

David Culp  
Legislative Director  
Plutonium Challenge

Maureen Eldredge

Military Production Network

Bruce Hall  
Nuclear Disarmament Campaign  
Greenpeace

Linda Hibbs  
Founding Member  
People for Peace  
New Mexico

Michael Marriotte  
Executive Director  
Nuclear Information and Resource Service

Greg Mello  
Executive Director  
Los Alamos Study Group  
New Mexico

Peggy Prince and Miguel Chavez  
Co-Chairs  
Santa Fe County Green Party,  
New Mexico

Clayton Ramey  
Peace and Disarmament Program Coordinator  
Fellowship of Reconciliation

Alice Slater  
President  
GRACE  
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment

Robert W. Tiller  
Director of Security Programs  
Physicians for Social Responsibility

Joe Volk  
Executive Secretary  
Friends Committee on National Legislation

Alyn Ware  
Executive Director  
Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

Karina Wood  
Nuclear Abolition Campaign Coordinator  
Peace Action Education Fund

Note: "Subcritical Experiments," S. Drell et. al., JASON, the MITRE Corporation, March 1997, JSR-97-300.

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>From majordomo Mon Jun 2 11:34:23 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Mon, 02 Jun 1997 13:58:25 -0400  
From: disarmament@igc.org  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org  
Subject: Subcriticals  
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

The San Francisco Chronicle, June 2, 1997

Nuclear Arms Testing in the '90s  
Planned `subcritical' experiments not without their critics  
David Perlman, Chronicle Science Editor Las Vegas

Deep beneath the hot Nevada desert 100 miles from this gambler's playground, scientists are readying a series of controversial experiments to test the properties of plutonium, the radioactive stuff of America's diminishing nuclear arsenal.

Committed both by pledge and an as-yet-unratified treaty to never again explode atom bombs and thermonuclear warheads in full-scale weapons tests, the United States is seeking ways to reassure itself that however small its stockpiles of nuclear weapons may become, they will remain fit for war, with their reliability and safety unquestioned.

So, while anti-nuclear activists and even some scientists with long experience in nuclear weaponry oppose many aspects of America's \$40 billion ``Science Based Stockpile Stewardship" program, weapons designers from the Livermore and Los Alamos national laboratories have begun an ambitious and costly effort to make sure the country's nuclear weapons will work if they are ever called upon.

For the first time, the Department of Energy last week allowed reporters to visit a closely guarded warren of underground tunnels and chambers at its Nevada Test Site, where scientific teams from Livermore and Los Alamos have prepared two experiments, code-named Holog and Rebound, which will cost about \$20 million. Four more tests are planned for the future.

The tests are called ``subcritical" experiments because they use only a few ounces of plutonium -- too little to become a ``critical mass" that can generate an explosive chain reaction. An explosion of plutonium is what powers atomic bombs like the one that destroyed Nagasaki in the closing days of World War II. Exploding plutonium also creates the trigger for the more powerful thermonuclear bombs and warheads of today's nuclear arsenals.

#### `SUBCRITICAL' EXPERIMENTS

In the planned subcritical experiments, conventional high explosives will blast small targets of plutonium into a spray of tiny particles. Then, complex arrays of detectors and measuring instruments will gather data from each blast. Scientists will use the

information to create computer codes that will enable them to predict the behavior of the material during full-scale explosions.

The government's Nevada Test Site is a barren expanse of desert and mountains where throughout the Cold War American nuclear weapons were tested -- often fired in the open air. After 1963, they were fired underground in compliance with the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in force ever since.

## TEST BAN IN FORCE

Now, the United States and other nuclear nations have signed a more far-reaching Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, designed to end all nuclear weapons tests. President Clinton has announced he will ask the Senate to ratify the treaty before his term in the White House ends.

But a lawsuit filed in federal court by a coalition of anti-nuclear groups has already delayed the start of the first two subcritical experiments, originally scheduled for last year. A hearing in Washington later this month will determine whether the experiments can begin, or whether the Department of Energy and its opponents must continue their dispute through a long appeals process.

The government claims its subcritical tests are necessary to understand the behavior of plutonium under the intense conditions of an explosion, and to be capable of resuming full-scale weapons tests if the international political situation deteriorates.

Opponents insist, however, that the experiments are unnecessary, and that they are merely a "make-work project for the nuclear weapons labs." They also charge that the experiments are a cover enabling weapons scientists to design a new generation of warheads -- an argument the government insists is false.

## INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE

To allay suspicions about the goals of the experiments, the Department of Energy has sought a review of the project by a committee of independent scientists who have long had access to the most secret nuclear weapons data.

The committee was drawn from among the members of "Jason," a panel of experts often called upon to review high-tech military projects. The committee was headed by Sidney Drell of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center and included such longtime nuclear weapons experts as Richard Garwin of IBM; Freeman Dyson, the eminent British-born physicist; and W. K. H. Panofsky, the former director of SLAC and longtime consultant on nuclear matters to the White House and Pentagon.

The Jason committee concluded last March that the first two subcritical tests may not be needed immediately as part of the administration's effort to determine the safety and reliability of

its nuclear weapons stockpile. They also determined that the experiments are a sensible effort, and that locating them underground at the Nevada Test Site is appropriate.

Department of Energy officials, who led last Friday's tour of the tunnels and rock-walled chambers of the site 962 feet below the ground, said the invitation to reporters was meant to reassure the public that the work was "transparent," and held no secret agenda.

#### URGENCY QUESTIONED

But one of the opponents, nuclear physicist Thomas B. Cochrane of the Natural Resources Defense Council, said in an interview that the experiments are far from urgent and could just as easily be done above ground in carefully contained facilities shielded against radiation.

"And if transparency is the purpose of a press visit to the site," Cochrane said, "then why not invite the Russians?"

Robin Staffin, the energy department physicist in charge of research for the stockpile stewardship program, answered the question this way to reporters at the test site:

"We have no plans to invite the Russians," he said, "and we have no sense that the Russians are fretting over the issue."

As for the claim that the plutonium experiments could be conducted openly above ground, Staffin said

"The test site is safe, it's available, and building specialized containment facilities above ground could cost hundreds of millions more dollars."

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>From majordomo Tue Jun 3 19:07:43 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Tue, 3 Jun 1997 17:28:27 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Jackie Cabasso <wslf@igc.apc.org>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: subcritical test protest  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org, rdtandempn+@igc.org  
X-Sender: wslf@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

Greetings Abolitionists! Following is a letter from the Mayor of Nakano, Japan (population 305,000), a ward of Tokyo, to President Clinton, protesting the subcritical tests. The letter was forwarded to me by Takashi Kikuchi of Abolition 2000 Kanagawa. According to Kikuchi, Hiroshima and Nagasaki have already gone on record opposing the subcritical tests. In addition, the ward Council of Toshima (population 247,000) also in Tokyo, passed a resolution opposing the subcriticals. Local elected officials associated with "Nuclear Free Zone Citizen Network Japan" (NFZCNJ) are working with other local authorities to get more resolutions passed. Congratulations to Abolition 2000 Kanagawa!

The first subcritical test has been delayed until at least June 27, pending the judge's decision in our lawsuit, so there's still time for action. Those of you outside the U.S. are urged to lobby your governments -- on the national, as well as local level -- to urge President Clinton to cancel the subcritical tests. In the U.S., maybe we can get our local NFZs to take action. -- Jackie Cabasso

-----  
26/5/1997

NAKANO CITY  
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR  
8-1, NAKANO 4 CHOME NAKANO-KU TOKYO 164  
Mr. William J. Clinton  
The President of the United States of America  
The White House  
Washington, DC

Dear President,

Your government announced that it would conduct sub-critical test at the underground nuclear test site in Nevada in this June and then in this Autumn.

Last September, United Nations General Assembly passed the resolution for demanding to initiate negotiations leading to a conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention, and the international public opinion is moving to support achievement of abolition of such weapons.

Deciding to conduct sub-critical tests, the United States government contravenes such public opinion. It is also possible by the decision to provoke a renewed nuclear arms race. Nakano-City declared as to be a "City to protect the Peace Constitution and to be Nuclear Free" in 1982 as a local authority responsible to protect life and well-being of the resident. We have demanded abolition of nuclear weapons to all nuclear powers. As only nation suffered from atomic bombings, we think that we have responsibility to oppose all kinds of nuclear tests and achieve the abolition of nuclear weapons for future generation.

We urge your government to cancel the decision of conducting sub-critical test. And we strongly demand that you, as leader of the United States, a leading nation, will take a leading role for abolition of nuclear weapons and achievement to permanent peace.

Sincerely yours,

Kouichi Kamiyama  
Mayor of Nakano

(An unauthorised Translation by Takashi Kikuchi, Abolition 2000  
Kanagawa, The original is in Japanese)

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\* Jackie Cabasso \* Western States Legal Foundation \*\*\*

1440 Broadway, Suite 500 Oakland, California USA 94612

Telephone: +(510)839-5877 / Fax: +(510)839-5397

\*\*\*\*\* E-mail: WSLF@igc.apc.org \*\*\*\*\*

Western States Legal Foundation is part of Abolition 2000,  
A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

>From majordomo Wed Jun 4 18:47:45 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
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Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.org, npc@pipeline.com  
Date: Wed, 4 Jun 1997 17:50:49 -0700 (PDT)  
From: ALICE SLATER <aslater@igc.apc.org>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: Minutes Abolition 2000 NPT Working Group  
To: cmtinnitus@aol.com, esrmetro@aol.com, kcantw9473@aol.com, lcnp@aol.com,  
metropeace@aol.com, myriamm@aol.com, paz4jus@aol.com, tovish@aol.com,  
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sfraser@igc.org, warpeace@interport.net, HKH522@ix.netcom.com,  
peggy\_kerry@pipeline.com, ptasso@pipeline.com, tinabell@walrus.com  
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc3.igc.apc.org id RAA25371  
X-Sender: aslater@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

Minutes  
Abolition 2000 Working Group for the NPT  
June 4, 1997  
From: Alice Slater

Present: Sonya Ostrom, (Peace Action), Mary Ellen Singsen (Scarsdale Campaign for Peace through Common Security), Anne Zanes (Peace Links), Joan Davis (Gray Panthers), Gary Ferdman (Business Leaders for Sensible Priorities) Craig Butler (Fund for New Priorities in America) Mardia Stone (WEDO), Alyn Ware and Kaiser Wahab (Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy), Tina Bell (NY Metro WILPF & Oxford Research Group), Roger Smith & Marissa ?, (NGO Committee on Disarmament), Alice Slater (GRACE)

#### US SUB-CRITICAL TESTS

Alice reported that because of an NRDC lawsuit on behalf of a number of grassroots organizations in the US nuclear complex, the tests have been postponed until at least June 27th when the court will decide whether to grant a preliminary injunction (PI) enjoining the sub-criticals as well as other parts of the Stockpile Stewardship Program including the construction of the National Ignition Facility (NIF) at Lawrence Livermore Lab in California. If a PI is granted the tests would be delayed until the Court decides whether or not to permanently enjoin them. If not, we can expect the tests to go forward, unless we rouse international support and the US grassroots. Alice gave the group Jackie Cabasso's contact number when some of them expressed an interest in being added to the lawsuit. (510-839-5877). Jackie is at Western States Legal Foundation and has been managing outreach and communication with the plaintiffs in the lawsuit.

#### SUB-CRITICALS - INTERNATIONAL

Alice circulated a draft of a letter to the missions urging their governments to contact Clinton to cancel the tests which was signed by almost all present. She will fax it to the missions with the Matthew Wald article in the June 2nd New York Times about the sub-critical tests.

To gather additional international support for generating pressure on Clinton we agreed to contact the following:

Abolition 2000 NPT groups not at the meeting - Alice  
Peace Caucus - Anne  
Gray Panthers - Joan  
Earth Action - Alyn  
Aaron Tovish - Alice  
20/20 - Gary

Alyn will be in Geneva shortly to continue work on the draft treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons and to see if we can enroll a nation to introduce it as a working document into the CD in Geneva. He suggested that we contact the Pacific Island delegations with whom we have made the strongest links. Particularly:

Samoa: Neroni Slade  
Solomon Islands: Rex Horoi  
Marshall Islands: Lawrence Edwards

Gary will draft a letter to be faxed to those missions

#### SUB-CRITICALS- US

US Congressional Sign on letter from McKinney to Clinton is in the works. We are using a targeted approach and are only asking sympathetic members of Congress to sign so as not to stir up the nukeheads on the other side. In New York, the following commitments were made to contact anti-nuclear congresspeople:

Nita Loewy - Mickey Singsen  
Nydia Velasques - Joan David  
Jerry Nadler - Anne Zanes  
Carolyn Maloney - Gary Ferdman and Alice Slater  
Major Owens - Sonya Ostrom and Maurice Paprin  
Barney Frank and the progressive caucus - Gary Ferdman  
Kaiser Wahab will follow up on his new congressperson in Queens

The sign on letter has been posted on e-mail by Karina Woods of Peace Action. If you need a faxed copy, contact Karina at 202-862-9740.

Gary will find out who is the CEO of Bechtel which has the military contract at the test site to see if we can personalize the campaign. He will also check with Steve Schwartz at Brookings for names of the other nuclear contractors and for the economic data on nuclear weapons.

National Call In Day is June 26th to Secretary of Energy Pena urging him to cancel the subcritical tests and cancel the National Ignition Facility(NIF).  
202-586-6210

#### RIO REVIEW MEETING AT UN: JUNE 23-27TH

We discussed how Abolition 2000 can interact with this conference to review the success of the Earth Summit over the past five years. Gary reminded us that nuclear weapons are bad for the environment. Alyn said that the Earth Summit dealt with nuclear issues to the extent that they took a position

against dumping of nuclear waste in the sea.

#### STREET STUFF

Roger reported that all the heads of state will be at the UN during that week and we might want to have a presence. He will contact Bruce Hall at Greenpeace and see if we can do any street action to bring attention to our cause. Kaiser and Marissa volunteered to help with art work to illustrate our point. Alice suggested Chris West at GRACE for the art committee. Alice will contact the International Action Center to learn if we can demonstrate during the time all the heads of State are here. It was thought that security might be too strict. Mickey suggested graphics from the freeze period which she will provide.

#### INSIDE THE UN

Roger thought that only ECOSOC NGOs would be able to get passes but we will inquire further. We need to contact Farida Ayoub at the DPCSD . Call Roger at 687-5340 for her phone and fax number.

We thought we could apply for a room to stage an Abolition 2000 panel on how nuclear lunacy impacts the environment: waste and health issues, solar energy, Cassini. Tina and Roger will follow up with Abby Neville at the NGO Liaison office: 212-963-3125 about securing a room. The peace caucus is planning to do a panel too but it wouldn't necessarily touch on nuclear issues. They are also planning a display and Anne said she would see if we include some nuclear issues in the display.

Suggested speakers for panel:

Bella Abzug - Mardia would speak to her if we can get the room and set it up  
Helen Caldicott  
Michiu Kaku  
Rosalie Bertel  
Karl Grossman  
Gail Karlsson - Alice will contact for someone on solar energy if not her

#### INTERNATIONAL PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL ON HUMAN RIGHTS & THE ENVIRONMENT

Anne Zanes reported that we are still trying to get a nuclear case addressed at this forum scheduled for June 22-23 in NY. Glen Alcalay who could probably do a good job reporting on the Marshall Island case has not been contacted; Alyn suggested Ian Zabarte or someone from the Nevada test site. Alice will call Glenn and see if he can do it. She will also inquire of Gary about Stuart Udall who brought a case on behalf of the Atomic War Veterans.

FOLLOW-UP: All results will be reported to Alice who will contact the rest of us. We will meet again on Tuesday, June 17th at 12:00 noon. Alice will ask Gary if we can do it at his office, more centrally located. Otherwise at GRACE again.

NB: We really need everyone of you if we are to have success with stopping the sub-criticals and making our presence felt during the Earth Summit review. If you can't come on June 17th, please send a substitute from your organization if at all possible. PLEASE RSVP ABOUT YOUR PARTICIPATION ON JUNE 17TH WITHOUT RELYING ON GRACE TO CALL EACH ONE OF YOU.(212-726-9161) IF YOU'RE NO LONGER INTERESTED, ASK TO BE REMOVED FROM THE LIST. MANY

THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

APOLOGY: In the excitement of the meeting, Alice neglected to report on the initiative of Bruce Hall of Greenpeace to get sign-ons for an NGO letter to US Senators urging them to contact Clinton about the sub-criticals. It's on the abolition-caucus e-mail, and although Bruce said that the deadline was today, you can probably still reply if you get this message in the morning. Bruce's phone number is 202-319-2514

Alice Slater  
GRACE  
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment  
15 East 26 St., Room 915  
New York, NY 10010  
212-726-9161 (tel)  
212-726-9160 (fax)  
aslater@igc.apc.org <email>

>From majordomo Tue Jun 3 18:30:22 1997  
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Date: Tue, 3 Jun 1997 17:18:36 -0700 (PDT)  
From: ALICE SLATER <aslater@igc.apc.org>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: Subcritical and NIF press clips  
To: tomatompn+@igc.org, abolition-caucus@igc.org, peace-caucus@igc.org  
X-Sender: aslater@pop.igc.org

Hi Friends,

We've had a lot of good press lately on the disastrous US Stockpile Stewardship program including the NIF and sub-critical tests. If you have stories in your local press would you please post them to the network or send hard copy to :

Maureen Eldredge  
Military Production Network  
2000 P St. NW, Suite 408  
Washington, DC 20036

We're collecting as much criticism of these lunatic programs as we can in order to use them with the US Congress in our efforts to stop the sub-critical tests planned for this June and to stamp out the NIF (National Ignition Facility) at Lawrence Livermore Lab in California.

And please don't forget to write a letter to Clinton or to your own head of state requesting that they contact Clinton to cancel the subcritical tests and close the test site. Many thanks.

Alice Slater

GRACE

Global Resource Action Center for the Environment  
15 East 26 St., Room 915  
New York, NY 10010  
212-726-9161 (tel)  
212-726-9160 (fax)  
aslater@igc.apc.org <email>

>From majordomo Thu Jun 5 07:47:15 1997  
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>From: ippnwbos@igc.apc.org  
>Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
>Subject: NATO Citizens Mission Schedule  
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.org  
>X-Sender: ippnwbos@pop.igc.org

forwarded

>Date: Tue, 03 Jun 1997 13:13:24 -0500  
>From: David Cortright <dbc@tln.net>  
>Reply-To: dbc@tln.net  
>Organization: Fourth Freedom Forum  
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, johnpike@mail.clark.net, pcps@msmary.edu,  
> start3-europenwfz@igc.apc.org  
>Subject: NATO Citizens Mission Schedule

>

>PROGRAM SCHEDULE

>

> Citizens Mission on NATO Expansion

>

>

> The following is a detailed itinerary for the Citizens Mission, "NATO  
>Expansion: Options and Implications," that will visit London, Brussels,  
>Moscow, and Warsaw, June 4- 13. Delegation participants include: Cora  
>Weiss, Peace Action; former U.S. diplomat Michael Newlin; Doloris Cogan,  
>Women for Meaningful Summits; Dan Plesch, BASIC; Robert Tiller, PSR; Jon  
>Stewart, former deputy editor of the San Francisco Chronicle; retired  
>naval commander Rob Green, UK branch of the World Court Project; David  
>Cortright, Fourth Freedom Forum; and Karen Jacob, tour coordinator.

>

> The purpose of the fact-finding mission is to hear European views on  
>NATO expansion and gauge support for alternative perspectives. The  
>mission will focus on the security risks and economic costs of NATO  
>expansion and will examine the feasibility of more rapid  
>denuclearization in Europe and a more inclusive and cooperative  
>relationship between NATO and Russia.

>

> The mission is sponsored by the Fourth Freedom Forum, the Peace Action  
>Education Fund, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear  
>War, Women for Meaningful Summits, and the British American Security  
>Information Council.

>

> Those who wish to meet with the delegation or attend one of the  
>scheduled public events are encouraged to do so.

>

> For more information, contact the Fourth Freedom Forum, 219-534-3402.

>

>

> Mission Itinerary

>  
> "NATO Expansion: Implications and Options"  
>  
>  
>  
>Thursday, June 5 London  
>  
>7:10 am Arrive London/Heathrow  
> Charing Cross Hotel  
> The Strand  
> 171-839-7282  
>  
>1:00 pm Meeting with Members of Parliament, House of Commons,  
>contact: William Peden of CND, 171-700-2393  
>  
>5:00 pm Public Forum, open to the public, Quaker House, Byng Place,  
>contact: Bruce Kent, 181-340-6639  
>  
>Friday, June 6, London  
>  
>9:00 am Meeting at Institute for International Strategic Studies,  
>IISS, 23 Tavistock Street, with Dr. Irina Isakova, Mr. Waheguru Sidhu,  
>Mr. Marek Garzdecki, and other research associates, phone: 171-379-7676  
>  
>12 noon Press Luncheon, National Liberal Club, contact: Tasos  
>Kokkinides, BASIC, 171-925-0862  
>  
>3:30 pm Meeting with officials in the Security Policy Department,  
>Foreign Office, Whitehall, King Charles entrance: Michael Ryder,  
>assistant head for security policy, Sebastian Wood, desk officer, and  
>James Clark, news department  
>  
> Saturday, June 7 London to Brussels  
>  
>4:20 pm Arrive Brussels  
> Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza  
> Holidaystrast 7,  
> Brussels  
> tel: (2) 725-30-50  
>  
>Sunday, June 8, Brussels  
>  
>2:00 pm Public Forum and Strategy Discussion on NATO Expansion, Offices  
>of the Center for European Security and Disarmament, 115 rue Stevin,  
>Brussels, contact: Martin Butcher, 2-230-0732  
>  
>5:30 pm Dinner  
>  
>Monday, June 9, Brussels  
>  
>9:00 am Briefing at NATO Headquarters, on implications of NATO expansion  
>for European security and nuclear weapons policy, plus meetings with  
>ambassadors to NATO of Central and East European countries  
>  
>12:30 pm Luncheon with members of the press, tentative

>  
>3:10 pm Depart Brussels  
>  
>10:25 pm Arrive Moscow  
> Marco Polo Presnja Hotel,  
> tel: 095-956-3010  
> Spiridonjevskij 9,  
>  
>Tuesday, June 10, Moscow  
>  
>10 am Meeting with officials of the Department of Pan-European  
>Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
>  
>12:00 noon Luncheon and meeting with Committee on Foreign Relations,  
>State Duma, Suzdal Restaurant, Metropol Hotel  
>  
>4:00 pm Public Forum and Press Conference, House of Journalists,  
>contact: Larisa Skuratovskaya, 433-5557  
>  
>6:00 pm Light reception at House of Journalists  
>  
>Wednesday, June 11, Moscow  
>  
>9:00 Meeting with officials of the Presidential Administration, still  
>tentative  
>  
>12:00 noon Briefing for journalists at RAPIC, affiliated with Center on  
>War, Peace, and the News Media, contact: Natalia Yakovleva, 203-3786  
>  
>7:30 pm Delegation depart for Sheremetovo Airport  
>  
>8:55 pm arrive Warsaw  
> Hotel Mercure Fryderyk Chopin  
> al Jana Pawia N, 22  
> Telephone: 2 -620-0201  
>  
>Thursday, June 12, Warsaw  
>  
>8:30 am Meeting with Janusz Onyszkiewicz, member of parliament  
>  
>10:00 am Meeting with Deputy Defense Minister Andrzej Karkoszka,  
>Ministry of Defense  
>  
>2:00 pm Meeting with Longin Pastusiak, member of parliament  
>  
>3:30 pm Meeting at Ministry of Foreign Affairs with Under Secretary of  
>State Andrzej Towpik  
>  
>6 pm Dinner  
>  
>

>From majordomo Fri Jun 6 12:39:39 1997  
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Date: Fri, 06 Jun 1997 10:52:35 -0700  
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <wagingpeace@napf.org>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: NUCLEARISM AND ITS SPREAD TO ASIA  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, INESnet@fy.chalmers.se  
X-Sender: napf@silcom.com

David Krieger has written an article "NUCLEARISM AND ITS SPREAD TO ASIA"  
that is too long to post over email to everybody. If you would be  
interested in receiving it, send a note to us, and we will email it to you,  
as an attachment.

NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION  
1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 123  
Santa Barbara, CA 93108  
Tel: 805 965 3443  
Fax: 805 568 0466

e mailto:wagingpeace@napf.org  
Web Site: <http://www.napf.org>

>From majordomo Sun Jun 8 19:16:54 1997  
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Date: Sun, 8 Jun 1997 21:13:03 GMT  
From: geowcpuk@gn.apc.org (George Farebrother)  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: A2000 and the South  
To: Abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
X-Sender: geowcpuk@gn.apc.org

I have been asked by a WCP UK friends to put this on the Server List for discussion. It seems to me that this is a very important idea and we would welcome discussion.

George Farebrother  
.....

## ABOLITION 2000 AND THE SOUTH

Do the supporters of Abolition 2000 and the NGOs and representatives of wealthy populations take into account the views of "indigenous and colonised peoples"? Or do they, like the wealthy states - mainly nuclear weapons powers and their allies or neighbours - which dominate the United Nations and other international bodies such as the World Trade Organisation, also dominate international campaigns?

The Moorea Declaration from Tahiti must be used constantly to remind anti-nuclear activists from the wealthy countries that the experience they can speak for is their own people's sufferings because of nuclear tests and accidents or the economic consequences of nuclear weapons build-up. Clearly, NGOs from the wealthy countries have a duty to try and change international policies and to use their resources to prevent and repair damage where possible. But surely the main duty they have to ex-colonial and indigenous peoples is to ensure that the voices of these people be heard - the voices of peoples who have had no control over testing nuclear weapons, mining uranium or the theft of land for nuclear dumping, storage and infrastructure? If in addition the wealthy can help with aid chosen by their "hosts", that is a bonus.

There are three main areas in which the nuclear weapons powers may stand accused.

### I. Apology and Reparation

At this point in history, evidence of the damage which the nuclear weapons powers have perpetrated is widely known. Have those powers made any attempt to apologise to those affected?

Only when one of their allies, the Australian Government,

insisted on open, declared recognition did the British Government attempt to pay some kind of reparation, even if the resultant treatment was inefficient.

In the case of French testing, has the colonial power even kept medical records, let alone admitted its guilt? Is an apology out of the question? Increasing evidence indicates that the Russians also made no attempt to record the effects on indigenous peoples of their nuclear testing and accidents. If their behaviour to the "liquidators" at Chernobyl is any ground for comparison, are they not as guilty as any other nuclear weapon power? Do they have adequate records of accidents? Have they made any apologies or extensive reparations to victims? .

## 2. Recognition of Global Impact of Nuclear Weapon Testing and Accidents

Can the world expect the nuclear weapons powers to recognise the results of research in their own countries and globally? If they

could, would it be of any support to the colonial states? While the powers will not admit to the extent of nuclear damage, even to their own veterans, there is no chance that the case of states which were forced to "host" the testing, etc. can be heard internationally.

There is, indeed, a major dispute between researchers such as Rosalie Bertell, Professor Sternglass and Alice Stewart and the experts used by the nuclear weapon powers. The latter are almost invariably members of the nuclear industry, either currently or in the past; and there is little question that their lives are justified by the production of nuclear weapons and nuclear power. Can they be expected to police themselves? Are not attempts by the nuclear powers to rubbish - or even to eliminate - any critics who challenge their position of innocence the best possible evidence that they are attempting to mask the consequences of their present and past nuclear activities?

Would not any admission of guilt by the nuclear powers, whether for damage in their own country or elsewhere, be welcome?

## 3. Accept Economic impact

There are many ways in which testing and accidents have had an economic effect on the local population. For instance,

a) The local population are invariably left economically deprived, whether by destruction of the productive environment; by being re-located into crowded or unfamiliar sites; by ill health and distorted needs to care for crippled members of the community, particularly children; or by inappropriate types of aid.

b) Internationally and locally resources are spent on creating the damage. The costs of implementing tests, production and maintenance of nuclear weapons are enormous. Again, evidence from Russia and the Ukraine, where the state can no longer afford to maintain nuclear weapons, is clear.

c) Wealthy states threaten colonies and communities who wish to oppose them with economic consequences. There is plenty of evidence for this. The power to make economic threats comes from serious imbalances in the world economy and the domination of trade and debt by organisations which are the property of the nuclear powers. Exposed states have no exit from control by debt until those who threaten them choose to negotiate.

Change at government level can only be slow, as evidenced by the voting patterns in the United Nations. The fact that Franco-phone states - particularly in Africa - have recently shown some opposition to France and her allies is encouraging; but it is only a small shift. However, NGOs in the wealthy states can take account of the above questions and remember always to confer with the peoples of states which are affected. An equal partnership is essential.

Would supporters of Abolition 2000 among the "indigenous and colonised peoples" build a mini-network which could be consulted by NGOs from the wealthy states? Such a network might help to correct the imbalances which have already occurred and would strengthen the force of opposition to the nuclear weapons powers. Public opinion across the globe needs that force to achieve a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

(Thoughts from Pat Haward of the World Court Project UK)

(mini-network within Abolition 2000, on their site, to have subtitle of Host to Harm or hostto harm / radiationhost / nukehost ?)

(? what address - consult Japanese or a specific rep at Tahiti?)

George Farebrother UK Secretary, World Court Project UK

The World Court Project is an international citizens' network which is working to publicise and have implemented the July 8 1996 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice which could find no lawful circumstance for the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

The World Court Project is a member of  
The Abolition 2000 Network, A Global Network to Eliminate  
Nuclear Weapons



>From majordomo Tue Jun 10 12:53:17 1997  
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Date: Tue, 10 Jun 1997 13:13:35 -0400  
From: disarmament@igc.org  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org  
Subject: More on Subcritical Tour  
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

New Scientist

7 June 1997

Critics Slam Nuclear Open Day

Phillip Cohen, Las Vegas

Hoping to convince the world that there is nothing sinister about a planned series of experiments with plutonium, American weapons scientists invited reporters and camera crews from around the world to tour their laboratories last week. But critics still argue that the underground experiments, which will stop just short of a nuclear chain reaction, should be open to international monitoring.

"What we want to get across here is that we are no longer in the nuclear explosion business," Robin Staffin, a physicist with the Department of Energy, told the group assembled at the Nevada test site near Las Vegas, which has been rocked by almost a thousand nuclear tests in the past fifty years. The new "subcritical" experiments, the first of which is scheduled for later this month, will contain the ingredients of a nuclear bomb, but fizzle out without any thermonuclear blast.

Staffin says the work will help scientists to understand the basic physical properties of plutonium, while complying with the terms of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. By feeding this information into computer models, weapons scientists will be able to check on the reliability and safety of the US's ageing stockpile of warheads without detonating a single advice.

Despite a lawsuit brought by dozens of anti-nuclear organizations to delay the tests, Staffin is optimistic that the experiments will start on time. The first, called Rebound, is planned for the end of June and is meant to show how the physical properties of plutonium change under intense pressure. According to Rob Hixon of the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, who designed the experiment, this will show how plutonium deforms under blast conditions, information crucial to understanding exactly how separate masses of the metal coagulate into a critical mass necessary for a nuclear explosion when a warhead's detonator is fired.

The next experiment, scheduled for later in the summer, will investigate the way the surface of the plutonium fractures during a blast, Scientist

then plan to repeat the experiments with older samples of plutonium to investigate the safety and reliability of ageing warheads.

Hixon argues that the underground experiments are clearly innocent, as they will be housed in alcoves too small for a thermonuclear device. But Fran von Hippel, a physicist at Princeton University, argues that they should be carried out above ground where observers can monitor them easily. "We should let the world see we are doing exactly what we say."

Von Hippel argues that tiny "hydro-nuclear" explosions, equivalent to a kilogram or so of TNT, could, in theory, be conducted under the guise of the subcritical programme and would be impossible to detect from any measurements made at the surface. The US has agreed not to conduct hydronuclear experiments.

Thomas Cochran, a physicist with the Natural Resources Defense Council, an environmental group in Washington DC, is worried that the subcritical experiments will fuel the arms race. The tests could allow American scientists to design new more powerful weapons. This possibility will make other countries nervous, he says. "How will Russia and China react if we have this big research programme and they don't"

\*\*\*\*\*

From: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW #700  
Washington, DC 20005  
Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232  
Fax: 202 898 0172  
<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

>From majordomo Tue Jun 10 17:10:00 1997  
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Date: Tue, 10 Jun 1997 16:49:30 -0400  
From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.apc.org>  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: Disarmament Action in June  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org

ACTION ALERT \*\*\* ACTION ALERT \*\*\* ACTION ALERT \*\*\* ACTION ALERT

Dear Nuclear Disarmament Advocates: June 10, 1997

(Read on to find out why this is a significant date)

This summer, and especially the next few weeks, there are a crucial nuclear disarmament opportunities, events, and challenges.

As we (finally) approach the summer months, I know that many of you are busy with vacation plans (or at least maybe like me you're dreaming about them.) Enclosed are some of the key opportunities, and actions that I hope you will participate in - many of these actions are very simple.

So take your needed and deserved vacations, but also don't miss these opportunities to:

**\*\*START Moving to a Nuclear Weapons Free 21st Century.\*\***

\*\*\*\*\*

Enclosed Please Find:

- 1) START Moving - From the Helsinki Summit to a Nuclear Weapons-Free 21st Century - **\*\*A SIGN-ON LETTER\*\*** , and more ...
- 2) CAN the Subcriticals - too much fun to miss!
- 3) CTB - Seal the Deal -it's time to work on ratification

\*\*\*\*\*

- 1) START Moving - From the Helsinki Summit to a Nuclear Weapons- Free 21st Century

**SIGN-ON LETTER \*\* SIGN-ON LETTER \*\* SIGN-ON LETTER \*\***

PLEASE RESPOND BY JUNE 13, 1997

To: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington DC 20005  
Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232  
Fax: 202 898 0172  
<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

(The Disarmament Clearinghouse is a project of: Greenpeace, Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Plutonium Challenge, and Women's Action for New Directions.)

**AMERICANS ASK PRESIDENT CLINTON TO START MOVING!**

**\*From the Helsinki Summit To a Nuclear Weapons-Free 21st Century\***

Please sign your organization on to the enclosed letter to President Clinton asking him to **START Moving!** - From the Helsinki Summit To a Nuclear Weapons-Free 21st Century.

It is time for President Clinton, along with Russian President Yeltsin, to **START Moving!** to ensure Russian ratification of **START II** (Strategic Arms Reductions Talks), implement the new round of nuclear weapons reductions (**START III**), and commit to further progress toward the elimination of nuclear weapons.

This letter will be delivered to President Clinton the week of June 16, before he meets again with President Yeltsin for the G-8 Economic Summit in Denver, Colorado.

**\*\* NOW is the time to tell President Clinton to START Moving .\*\***

\*\*\*\*\*

**AMERICANS ASK PRESIDENT CLINTON TO START MOVING!**

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton  
President of the United States of America  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Attention: Samuel Berger, National Security Advisor

Dear Mr. President: June XX 1997

As leaders of organizations representing millions of American citizens, we thank you for initiating a new round of bilateral nuclear disarmament talks with Russia. We especially welcome the inclusion of tactical or "battlefield" nuclear bombs and sea-launched cruise missiles, as well as the actual destruction of nuclear warheads in the scope of these talks. Their inclusion signifies a new and important step toward eliminating the world's nuclear arsenals.

We urge you to build on the success of the recent Helsinki Summit with Russian President Yeltsin by working with Russia to ensure the Duma's ratification of **START II** and the immediate commencement of negotiations on a third round of Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (**START III**). We hope that **START III** will be a stepping stone to even deeper cuts in world nuclear arsenals leading to their elimination. Your personal leadership in continuing and expediting the pace of global nuclear disarmament is essential to making this goal a reality.

The majority of the American public supports the abolition of nuclear weapons. An April 1997 poll (attached) found that 84% of those polled would feel safer knowing for sure that no country, including the United States, had nuclear weapons. Additionally, a growing number of experts favors the elimination of nuclear weapons. In December 1996, sixty-two retired admirals and generals from around the world issued a statement calling for the phased elimination of the global nuclear stockpile.

On September 24, 1996 you stated that the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty "points us toward a century in which the roles and risks of nuclear weapons can be further reduced and eliminated." We call upon you to act on the will of the American majority and lead us into a nuclear weapons-free 21st century. Please take the first step now. This summer make it a priority to work with Russia on its START II ratification and immediately begin the process for START III negotiations to implement the Helsinki agreement.

Thank you for your personal attention to furthering the nuclear disarmament agenda.

Sincerely,

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*To sign on your organizations\*\*\*\*  
\*\*Please respond by June 13, 1997 to:

Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW, #700  
Washington, DC 20005

Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232 Fax: 202 898 0172

E-Mail: [disarmament@igc.apc.org](mailto:disarmament@igc.apc.org)

(The Disarmament Clearinghouse is a project of: Greenpeace, Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Plutonium Challenge, and Women's Action for New Directions)

\*\*\*\*\*

Sign Me On to the Letter:  
Americans Ask President Clinton to START Moving!

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

More You Can Do to START Moving!

Order a START Moving Activist Packet. These Activist Packets made their

"debut" in mid-May. There are background materials (including press accounts of the Helsinki Summit, developments afterwards and more), and ACTION suggestions (including sample letters-to-the-editor, flyers you can use and more). These are designed to be useful all summer long.

To order contact the Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW #700  
Washington DC 20005  
TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232  
Fax: 202 898 0172  
<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

\*\*\*\*\*

## 2) CAN the Subcriticals

Even better than recycling - use your empty soda cans to send a message: Can the Subcriticals. Coming soon is a flyer that can be used as a can wrapper and mailed to your Senator, and to the White House. The message will be to cancel the subcriticals at the Nevada Test Site. If you want a copy that you can reproduce (It comes with instructions and facts about subcriticals) contact:

Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW Washington, DC 20005  
Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232  
<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

More ACTION to cancel subcriticals:

Cynthia McKinney (D-GA) is circulating a sign-on letter urging the President to cancel the subcriticals to a specific "target" list of House members. To find out more about the letter, contact:

Karina Wood at Peace Action  
Tel: 202 862 9740 ext. 3044  
Fax: 202 862 9762  
<panukes@igc.apc.org>

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## 3) CTB - Seal the Deal

Today, June 10, 1997 is the 34th anniversary of a speech made by President John F. Kennedy at American University calling for an end to nuclear testing.

Senators Harkin (D-IA), Durbin(D-IL), and Reed (D-RI) spoke today on the Senate floor, calling upon the Clinton administration to submit the CTBT for ratification. Their leadership should be commended with thank you notes. Other Senators who have supported the CTB and nuclear disarmament efforts should also be encouraged to call upon the President to submit the CTB for ratification.

It is important for the President to take swift action to submit the CTBT to the Senate and announce that the U.S. will not conduct a nuclear

test explosion before the CTBT enters into force or EVER AGAIN. In addition to today's anniversary, there are other dates this summer that will provide an opportunity to focus on the CTBT. (For example, July 16 marks the 52nd anniversary of the first nuclear test.)

For more information on CTBT Ratification contact the Disarmament Clearinghouse.

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A FEW KEY DATES IN JUNE

June 10, 34th Anniversary of Kennedy Speech - calling for an end to nuclear testing

June 20-22 G-8 Summit in Denver, CO - an opportunity for Clinton and Yeltsin to further progress on START reductions

June 27 After this date, subcriticals at the Nevada Test Site are planned to be conducted.

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FROM: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington DC 20005  
Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232  
Fax: 202 898 0172  
<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

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X-send-unsubscribe-to: newscape-request@ecunet.org  
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Date: Tue, 10 Jun 97 17:45:29 EDT

"NEWSCOPE" by NEWSCOPE OFFICE on July 21, 1993 at 21:36 Eastern, about  
SUBSCRIPTION-ONLY WEEKLY NEWS SOURCE (328 notes).

Note 328 by NEWSCOPE OFFICE on June 10, 1997 at 13:32 Eastern (35426  
characters).

Newscape

A Newsletter for United Methodist Leaders

Vol. 25, No. 24/June 13, 1997

With this issue Newscape continues its reports on annual conference sessions.  
These reports are prepared in cooperation with UM News Service and conference  
communicators:

Desert Southwest Conference The theme, "Stand for Children: Pray, Speak Out,  
and Act, was evident in the number of children participating in worship and in  
children's colorful hand prints seen on the altar cloth and on the t-shirts of  
young people who served as ushers. Bishop William Dew presided over his first  
Desert Southwest Conference session and Bishop Sharon Rader preached. Members  
enjoyed the music of Howard Hanger and Earl Hefley. After last year's close  
vote kept the conference from becoming a reconciling conference, the  
Conference Board of Church and Society led the assembly through a meaningful  
dialogue process to promote understanding and growth. No resolutions on this  
issue were introduced for a vote. The Strategic Planning Committee brought a  
report featuring four thrusts for the conference: 1) enabling clergy and lay  
leadership; 2) revitalizing congregations and congregational development; 3)  
developing outdoor ministries; and 4) encouraging relational outreach  
ministries. A special Jan. 31 session will look at funding for this plan.  
The Board of Communications told of their plan to move towards a director of  
communications position and new tools for communications. The plan includes  
stopping publication of Desert Views in June. Churches paid 93.7% of their  
apportionments. A budget of \$4.27 million was approved. Seven clergy  
retired. The conference received three elders, nine probationary deacons, one  
associate member, and three diaconal ministers. Attendance averaged 29,270,  
down 4.9%. Membership stands at 50,193, down 1%. -- Mary Lou Standiford

Detroit Conference loaded two containers for relief to Haiti and started filling a third container which will be completed by West Michigan Conference.

A Haiti hot lunch offering totaled \$32,463 and Bishop Donald A. Ott signed the covenant document with West Michigan, Detroit, and the Haiti District. In the final morning worship service, two clergy were commissioned to start churches in Detroit and Canton. David Lyons was the conference preacher. Following much discussion, the assembly voted to refrain from naming itself either a reconciling or a transforming conference in order to foster future discussions. Fourteen clergy retired. The body received 12 elders, 11 deacons, 5 new-order deacons, and one diaconal minister. The orders of three persons from other denominations were recognized. Attendance averaged 54,887, up 260 (0.48%). Membership stands at 107,681, down 1,015 (0.93%). -- Edwin H. Eichler

Eastern Pennsylvania Conference balanced spirituality with business under the leadership of Bishop Peter D. Weaver, who was conducting his first conference session. In business sessions, members: 1) agreed to begin planing for a capital-funds campaign for camping; 2) agreed to support the National Plan for Hispanic Ministry; 3) declared a moratorium on homosexuality resolutions through a November, 1998, adjourned session to provide time for study and discernment; 4) introduced a new formula for paying general church apportionments; 5) called for the revisiting of the strategic plan, which was put into place in the early 1990s; 6) agreed to send a letter to the Pennsylvania governor and to state legislators to remind them of the UM stance against gambling; 7) asked the governor and legislators to halt the process now being considered to privatize state liquor stores; 8) urged the President and national legislators to close the School of the Americas; 9) ratified all constitutional amendments; and 10) received seven elders, seven deacons `92, and six deacons `96. Membership stands at 141,533, down 1,680. -- Carolyn R. Simms

Kansas East Conference There was no budget adopted for 1998 due to the current situation in which receipts continue to decline while needs and requests for funding ministry opportunities continue to rise. A task force will be appointed to study the budget process, present budget recommendations for 1998, and develop a conference-wide stewardship-education program. These recommendations will be presented at a special session in November. A proposal for Forest Park Camping and Retreat Center was adopted (196 to 176). A substitute motion, that would have closed the facility and provided for its sale, was defeated (212 to 175). Five years ago, the conference voted to allow Forest Park to continue operations with the provision that significant plans be developed for the future of the park. The new plan for the camping and retreat center will be developed over a period of five years at an estimated cost of \$1.5 to \$2 million, to be raised through a capital-funds campaign. The conference will continue to supplement Forest Park at the same level it has for the past five years (\$9,416). A clergyperson will be appointed to assist with the spiritual development of the park. The body affirmed a proposal to develop a Mission, Education, and Training Center to minister to a hurting and broken world through education, training, advocacy,

and hands-on mission. The center will be self-funded. In other actions, the assembly: 1) presented Bishop Fritz Mutti with the Bishops' Award for Ecumenism; 2) agreed to fund, with Kansas West, a full-time area youth and young adult consultant; 3) ratified all constitutional amendments; 4) heard an exciting report and proposal from the Ministry Area on Congregational Growth and Development to develop plans to carry out a Miracle Sunday in Spring, 1998; 5) retained the same health-insurance provider for next year; 6) discontinued two churches: Spring Valley UMC in Labette County and Calvary UMC in Emporia; 7) presented a check for \$3,960 to conference preacher Bishop Arthur Kulah for his ministry in Liberia; 8) presented the Denman Evangelism award to Christine Akins, and Gary Brooks; 9) enjoyed the second annual ministries fair with more than 40 ministry groups participating; 10) received four elders, six deacons, four probationary deacons and one diaconal minister; and 11) retired six clergy. Attendance averaged 29,686, down 318. Membership stands at 75,044, down 942. -- Charlene Bailey

Kentucky Conference With the theme "Builders with God," the emphasis was on seeking God's will for the conference through Bible study and prayer. Some 3,000 persons attended an opening "Concert of Prayer" in Diddle Arena in Bowling Green on June 5. Sessions began with Bible study and prayer led by Ben Witherington and Maxie Dunnam of Asbury Theological Seminary. A legislative committee process expedited business. All constitutional amendments were approved. The assembly adopted a budget of \$8.05 million, which honored a commitment not to increase the bottom line during the first quadrennium of the united conference. A major presentation on children and poverty included a worship service led by 70 children from south central and western Kentucky. Bishop Robert C. Morgan led a panel on the needs of children in the commonwealth; the panel included Vila Miller, state secretary for children and families. The conference overwhelmingly embraced the "Episcopal Initiative on Children and Poverty." A mission offering of more than \$50,000 will help build two Habitat for Humanity houses in Appalachia. Two new staffpersons were introduced: Chris Harman, lay leader of the former Louisville Conference, will serve as director for leadership formation, and Stephen Martyn, pastor of St. Stephen's UMC, Albuquerque, N.M., is director of spiritual formation. An innovation in the program was a "fun night" with Kentucky humorist Carl Hurley. The conference received 7 elders, 16 deacons, 15 probationary deacons, and 1 diaconal minister. Attendance averaged 63,778, up 206 (0.32%). Membership stands at 155,132, down 1,290 (0.82%). -- Rhoda Peters

Memphis Conference meet during a week declared "Random Acts of Kindness Week" by the Paducah, Ky., mayor. "Where have you been?" asked a resident of a prison for youthful offenders when conference members visited his ward and prayed with him. "Where have you been?" It was a question hundreds of clergy and lay members heard as they fanned out over western Kentucky for an afternoon and evening of "acts of witness and servant ministry." Over 60 members, working in teams of two, visited door-to-door, inviting residents to worship at inner-city UM churches. Bishop Kenneth Carder, as he sent members forth, said, "You're going to meet God there. We go knowing we have been commanded to go..." The assembly was also asked to adopt reports on ministry

initiatives to the poor and marginalized, to Native Americans, to Hispanics, and to children. At the opening Sunday night rally, a record-breaking offering of \$23,862 was received for programs with children. Churches also sent truckloads of non-perishable food items for Pudacah area food pantries. Youth, who led a day-long program at a local park for children from housing projects, testified at a Tuesday evening worship service. After 45 minutes of testimonies to a day spent visiting in jails, feeding the homeless, visiting the sick, filling food pantries, and playing with impoverished children, dozens of people came forward during an altar call to pledge their lives to Christian service. The conference also: 1) received an interim report on a policy on child sexual abuse; 2) decided against reducing the number of districts from seven to six; 3) received a report on possible changes in conference structure; 4) ratified all constitutional amendments; 5) approved a budget of \$8.5 million; 6) agreed to meet again next June in Jackson, Tenn.; and 7) received three elders, nine deacons in full connection, nine probationary deacons, and one diaconal minister. A music video, My Brother's Keeper, written and performed by Rusty Mac, highlighted several conference programs, including one for at-risk children in Memphis. Attendance averaged 38,306 down .002%. Membership stands at 92,411, down 646. -- Cathy Farmer

Minnesota Conference approved a new structure based on the five functions of the conference: 1) to equip spiritual leadership; 2) to empower the people for ministry; 3) to engage persons in mission; 4) to open channels of communication; and 5) to administer and finance the various functions of the conference. Each function will be led by a 'steward,' a person who gives guidance to the vision and oversees its implementation. The Personnel Committee announced four of the five new stewards who will begin their work in June: Steward of Appointed Leadership: Jim Perry; Steward of Communication: Mary Edlund; Steward of Disciple Empowerment: Jane Souhrada; Steward of Mission Engagement: Lynn Grye. The Steward of Finance and Administration is yet to be named. The conference elected members to five ministry teams whose leaders will interact with the stewards and the cabinet around a common table for the coordination of ministry. Testimony and video from flooded areas of the Dakotas and the western part of the state encouraged churches to partner with and offer financial help to affected churches. Each person carries a stone from the flooded river bed to remind them of the recovery. A love offering raised \$49,159 to help alleviate world hunger through Project Ag Grad, Operation Classroom in Sierra Leone, and UMCOR. In other business, the conference: 1) approved a budget of \$5.14 million, up 1.94%; 2) commissioned one person as a probationary member, consecrated one diaconal minister, ordained two probationary deacons, 10 deacons, and 14 elders; 3) welcomed one elder as a transfer from the Covenant Church; and 4) retired 11 pastors and one diaconal minister. Attendance averaged 44,442, up 71 (0.1%). Membership stands at 100,477, down 2,048 (2%). -- Mary Edlund

Mississippi Conference had as its theme, "A Little Child Shall Lead Them." That emphasis was evident throughout the sessions, with children leading worship one morning, and a panel of church, government, education, and health leaders leading a hearing on children's issues and ministries. As part of its continuing emphasis on children and the implementation of the "Bishops'

Initiative on Children and the Poor," the conference funded a full-time coordinator of children's ministries. The assembly also: 1) celebrated the third consecutive year of membership growth; 2) announced a summer event to gather 10,000 persons in Jackson with Bishop Woodie White and Joe Harding as preachers; 3) approved a decreased budget of \$12.8 million; 4) ratified all constitutional amendments; and 5) received 14 elders, 16 deacons, 22 probationary deacons, and 2 diaconal ministers. Membership stands at 186,776, up 591. -- Rayford Woodrick

Missouri West Conference Adrian and Margaret Harmon, members of First UMC, Warrensburg, Mo., pledged that for the rest of their lives they will annually donate \$50,000 to the conference for congregational development. They also promised at their deaths to give an additional \$500,000. Members gave the Harmons a resounding ovation as they gave Bishop Ann Sherer a check for \$50,000. The assembly approved a budget increase of 1.5%. A major issue involved a proposal to classify Central Methodist College, the only UM-related college in the state, as a goal rather than as an apportioned item. The college retained its apportionment status. Funds given to five mission agencies were slashed by \$50,000. The conference paper, *The Review*, will not be funded in 1998. An alternative is now under development. The case of Paul Jones, a retired professor at Saint Paul School of Theology, was resolved. Jones originally sought to retain his ordination in the UMC following his August, 1996, ordination as a Roman Catholic priest. At a clergy session, Jones voluntarily surrendered his orders as a UM elder. The conference's sexual harassment policy was amended to be in compliance with the 1996 Discipline. Attendance averaged 47,807, up 501. Membership stands at 111,383, down 273. -- John Stein

Nebraska Conference theme was "Tell Me the Stories of Jesus." Morning worship featured storyteller Dayton Edmonds, who reminded members that our children and our world are reflections of ourselves, and that we are to reflect Christ.

Fifty elementary-age children of conference members took part in a first-ever children's annual conference. A "Rally with Children" celebrated the Council of Bishops' initiative and explored how Nebraska UMs are in ministry with and for children. The Nebraska Global Gathering recognized persons in mission in the state and around the world, especially highlighting our relationship with Bolivia. Robert Jewett preached at the memorial service. Members met in 24 covenant groups for prayer, Bible study, and discussion of conference business. The assembly ratified all constitutional amendments, affirmed a budget of \$6.03 million (up 2.5%), and affirmed the mission and ministry of the conference. The conference received nine elders and ten deacons. One person was commissioned to the Order of Elder. Fourteen persons retired, including one deaconess/diaconal minister. Attendance averaged 39,240, up 527 (1.36%). Membership stands at 103,296, down 2,078 (1.97%). -- Barbara A. Nissen

New Mexico Conference approved development of a Re/creation Outreach Center in Presidio, Texas. Plans for the outreach ministry include a social program,

Bible study, prayer/worship care, and three-to-four house churches. A mission saturation celebration, including a youth mission/work team, is scheduled in Presidio this month. Land also has been purchased for a new church in Rio Rancho, N.M. The assembly also: 1) requested all conference churches and units to hold meetings at barrier-free sites with listening devices for the hearing impaired, large-print or sign-language options, and with two weeks advance notice; 2) discontinued Vallecitos UMC, effective June 29; 3) ratified all constitutional amendments; 3) received three elders, three deacons, and five probationary deacons; and 4) retired eight clergy. The conference theme was "The Family Gathers." William Willimon of Duke University, Durham, N.C. was the guest preacher. Attendance averaged 19,725, down 534. Membership stands at 46,821, down 832. -- Julianne McAchran.

North Arkansas Conference took the first step toward restructuring area ministries by approving an "Area Staff Resolution." The proposal, which must also be approved by the Little Rock Conference, calls for an area UM staff featuring an area director of ministries and ministry specialists whose primary tasks will be working with and equipping local churches for ministry. Specific recommendations on the new structure, job descriptions, budgets, and transitional strategies will be presented at a joint session of the two conferences, to be held by Feb. 15, 1998. Music, worship, and presentations celebrated ethnic ministries, including the area's first Hispanic congregation, two Korean churches, and several African-American congregations in the conference. "Salvation Is for All" was affirmed as the missional priority and theme for the 1997-2000 quadrennium and used as the centerpiece for a daily conference Bible study. Vision 2000/Faith Sharing Initiative, "Volunteers in Mission," four Wesley Foundation campus ministries, and a lay speakers program with 374 active participants were among dozens of conference programs and ministries highlighted. The body approved resolutions that: 1) express support for adoptions; 2) urge churches to work for reconciliation and peace in local communities; and 3) call for a study of the feasibility of a UM Credit Union. A 1998 budget of \$5.8 million, up 2.3%, was approved. Members voted to hold the 1998 conference in Fayetteville. The conference received one elder, two probationary deacons, and four deacons. Eight clergy retired. Worship attendance averaged 31,251, down 305. Membership stands at 80,688, down 126. -- Jane Dennis

North Texas Conference "Volunteers in Mission" led the conference in collecting 11 tons of food boxes for North Korea. At the Plano, Texas, conference site, volunteers loaded 500 boxes on an 18-wheel trailer truck to be delivered to the UMCOR depot in Baldwin, La. Also, \$20 per box was forwarded to UMCOR to cover shipping costs. An additional offering at conference and previously collected boxes bring the total to more than 650 boxes with over 13 tons and food and \$13,000 for shipping to North Korea. Bishop William B. Oden announced appointment changes for 119 clergy, about one in every four appointments. During sessions, members: 1) heard new deacons, elders, and a diaconal speak to their moment of grace; 2) heard retiring clergy and diaconals remember their ministry; 3) held a memorial service for five clergy, three diaconals, and four spouses; 4) celebrated 96.7% payment of conference apportionments; 5) heard conference preacher Tom W. Boyd, a

Presbyterian minister, tell stories of "sanctuary" in four sermons; 6) heard Bishop Oden affirm "that vision and mission begin with a changed heart"; 7) sent forth the newly appointed ministers with a baptismal-renewal service that include a jazz band; 8) heard an update on "Making Disciples for Jesus Christ: 2000," which continues with small-group ministry training and adds to the successful "Bring a Friend Sunday" launched four years ago; 9) ratified all constitutional amendments; 10) received 11 elders, 15 deacons, 7 probationary deacons, and one diaconal minister; and 11) retired 19 clergy. Attendance averaged 55,910, up 5%. Membership stands at 149,465, up 943. -- Robert L. Robertson

Oklahoma Indian Missionary Conference "God's Promise for God's People," was the theme for the conference. Bishop Bruce Blake was installed by members and he served as the conference preacher for his first session of the conference. The assembly asked the Conference Council on Ministries to come back to the 1998 conference session with a plan of action to replace the position of conference council director. Although the conference is facing serious financial problems, the conference celebrated 100% giving to the 1997 World Service apportionments. Also, a stewardship campaign is well over its half-way goal of \$25,000 for the year. At the close of the conference, over \$30,000 has been sent in toward the \$50,000 per-year goal. Most of the funds will go for local pastor's support. The assembly also celebrated the parish-partner support from across the nation, which has increased over 1995. One deacon and one elder were ordained. One pastor retired. Worship attendance averaged 2,138, down 5.89%. Membership stands at 7,192, down 4.18%. -- David Wilson

South Carolina Conference members approved an \$18 million budget with little discussion. The action was unlike the 1996 session which reduced the budget by more than \$1 million. In accordance with General Conference action, the assembly adopted a policy to protect children from sexual abuse. The policy requires a background check on workers with children and youth and the reporting of suspected abuse to the Department of Social Services. "Strengthening the Black Church for the 21st Century" was presented on the final day. Norman A. Brown, West Camden, proposed the creation of a conference council position on ministry in the Black church, with a budget of \$250,000. That resolution was referred to a task force on conference structure. Brown said the action was a way to lose the issue in the shuffle. In an emotional decision, members changed the reporting relationship of the editor of The Advocate, the conference newspaper. Under previous rules, the editor was employed by the newspaper's board of trustees, although the editor did not work directly through the board. Instead the editor went to the administrator of communications to take an issue to the board. Under the new rules, the editor is directly accountable to the trustees. Willie Teague, a former editor of the newspaper, said the editorial freedom of the editor was jeopardized by having an administrator between the editor and the trustees. The assembly received 63 ordained or consecrated persons, including 13 deacons in full membership. Membership figures will be available later. -- Davie Burgdorf

South German Conference theme was "Perceiving the Neighbor -- Commissioned by Christ. Prior to the conference, 1,000 women attended a session on "Violence Against Women." The conference: 1) heard a sermon by Bishop Walter Klaiber on John 20:21-23; 2) heard a lecture by Lutheran Pastor Johannes Hansen; 3) ratified all constitutional amendments; 4) decided to introduce a round of consultations between lay people and clergy and spouses on the appointment-making process; 5) honored two retired clergy for a total of 70 years of service; 6) sent a pastor to missionary service in Spilt, Croatia; 7) sent a young doctor and his family to Kenya; 8) bade farewell to Nicanor and Lucia Lopez, who are returning to Brazil after a five-year mission term in Nuremberg; 9) passed a resolution against unemployment; and 10) celebrated a family service with 2,500 adults and 400 children. Seven elders were ordained. Membership stands at 26,720, down 87. -- Rolf Held

Texas Conference experienced a "year of firsts." Members welcomed 75 new deacons into associate, probationary, and full membership, the largest class in conference history. Because of the unusually large group, which also included 19 elders and 4 diaconal ministers, the service was split in two -- a first. In another first, over 2,000 persons gathered for a block party. District superintendents served some 1,175 scoops of ice cream to the sounds of contemporary jazz music. Prior to the party, clergy processed into the sanctuary for a first-ever "Celebration of Orders." In business sessions, the assembly: 1) celebrated a \$100,000 investment, made at the 1997 session, with the consecration of a mobile van and the beginning of parish-nurse ministry for Shalom Zone Ministries; 2) ratified all constitutional amendments; and 3) celebrated the appointment of Jim Foster, 47, as area provost, the youngest person to serve as assistant to the bishop and administrator of the conference staff. Foster replaced Lamar Smith, who was one of 25 clergy retiring at this session. The conference celebrated the reassignment of Bishop J. Woodrow Hearn with a special reception. The bishop challenged churches to shoot for a total of 300,000 members by the year 2000. Attendance averaged 104,587, up 2,783. Membership stands at 278,864, down 66. -- Traci Smith

Southwest Texas Conference lay and clergy leaders will get protection against damages related to sexual harassment claims under a group insurance policy adopted at conference. The coverage is designed to shield congregations, districts, and the conference from catastrophic losses from property damage, multiple perils, and employment practices. Church Mutual is the underwriter. In other business, the conference: 1) ratified all constitutional amendments; 2) supported the first-ever mission service project associated with the yearly meeting; 3) established Sunday school revitalization as a priority for the next three years; 4) learned that new congregations would be started in Austin, Corpus Christi, and San Antonio; 5) adopted a new policy covering sexual misconduct charges against church employees and other leaders; 6) approved a \$7.8 million capital-fund drive for improvements at Mount Wesley Conference Center in Kerrville; 7) welcomed ecumenical participants for the first time; and 8) received 11 elders, 23 probationary deacons, 13 deacons, and 2 diaconal ministers. Theme for the meeting was "Open the Heart to all

God's Children: The Inclusive Congregation." Attendance averaged 47,572, up 660. Membership stands at 112,438, up 2,039. -- Douglas Cannon

Troy Conference welcomed Bishop Susan M. Morrison to her first session as bishop of the Albany Area. The conference also heard Heather Murray Elkins, associate academic dean at Drew University Theological School, lead three Bible studies on the theme "Health and Wholeness: Body, Mind, and Spirit." Conference Council Director Jim Perry, who is leaving for a staff position in the Minnesota Conference, preached at the opening Communion service, urging members to provide hospitality to all who would come to the Lord's Table. In other business, the assembly: 1) heard a delegation of five Native Americans tell of their plight in attempting to block New York state's attempt to collect sales tax from non-natives in native territory; 2) urged the closing of the School of the Americas; 3) agreed to sponsor a five-day Academy of Spiritual Formation; 4) continued plans for a Mozambique "Volunteers-in-Mission" team to spend two weeks in the conference in 1998; 5) raised clergy minimum salaries above the amount recommended by the Commission on Equitable Compensation; 6) sent three petitions to the 2000 General Conference to adopt language that recognizes deep differences regarding homosexuality and to remove language regarding ordination of homosexuals and holy unions; and 7) set an administrative budget at \$1.88 million, up 3.34% and the World Service and Conference Benevolence budget at \$690,682, down 0.19%. The conference ordained six deacons, one permanent deacon, four elders, and recognized orders of another. Attendance averaged 19,802, up 63. Membership stands at 61,258, down 1,071. -- Jim Perry

Wisconsin Conference received 12 elders, 13 probationary deacons, 3 deacons in full connection and 1 diaconal minister. Members also recognized the credentials of one transferring elder. Fifteen retiring clergy were honored at a "Passing the Mantle" service. Twenty-five young people were confirmed by Bishop Sharon Zimmerman Rader on Sunday. Using legislative sections to debate issues and present recommendations to the floor, the assembly failed to approve guidelines for conference actions from the Reconciling Conference Task Force. Members also denied a motion to amend the 1996 reconciling decision to include other movements. The conference retains its status as a reconciling conference. The body approved Phase II of "Funds for Discipleship," an effort to raise \$6.7 million for congregational development and campsite improvements. Approved in 1997, campaign pledges now total over \$3.7 million from only 120 churches, which were originally identified as "lead gift churches." Phase II will include work with the remaining 400 churches. In other business, the assembly: 1) approved a \$6.02 million 1998 budget; 2) placed the premiums for the clergy Comprehensive Protection Plan into local church budgets; 3) called for a study of setting the insurance premiums for retirees to reflect years of service; 4) closed two churches and approved housing allowances in place of parsonages for district superintendents as part of relocating the offices to four regional sites; 5) heard Council Director Forrest Clark call for the creation of 2,000 small groups by the end of the year 2000; 6) celebrated 100% payment of conference apportionments with a gift to the library of Africa University in the name of the conference presented by Sandra Kelly Lackore, general secretary of the General Council on Finance and

Administration; 7) heard Raschanda Hall, a Lina McCord Black College Fund Intern; and 8) were made aware of an inclusiveness issue when A. Eric Norlin, who is color blind, created an "inclusiveness jar" to receive contributions every time someone asked members to look for a specific color paper. Membership will be reported later. -- Cherrie Graham

## Short Takes

Commissioned by General Conference to propose new directions and structures for the UMC, the Connectional Process Team will continue its listening process by meeting with the Council of Bishops this fall. The group will also meet with general secretaries and presidents of all UM agencies to discover their visions for the denomination. The team will also review the 1992-96 connectional issues study and a bishops' study on the global nature of the church. Team members will meet with churches and ecumenical groups such as the World Methodist Council and CIEMAL. The group will also listen to persons who have no church affiliation.

The General Board of Global Ministries plans to appeal a \$180,000 court decision against it in a job discrimination lawsuit. Deborah Bass, a board executive, denies the allegation of John Shirkey that he was not hired by the board for a community developer's job because he is White. According to the Associated Press, a U.S. District Court jury in Baltimore decided May 29 that the mission agency should pay Shirkey, now 60 and retired, \$180,000. He filed the lawsuit in 1993. Mark Swerdlin, the board's Baltimore-based attorney, said the charge of discrimination was based on a statement by a non-board official who told Shirkey that he could not apply for the job because of his race.

The General Board of Pension and Health Benefits' Investment Committee meeting June 5 in Evanston, Ill., allocated an additional \$100 million to affordable housing efforts, bringing the housing investment total to \$250 million for 500 buildings -- 2,500 units. -- UM News Service

At a two-and-a-half hour meeting with protesting students, Iliff School of Theology administrators agreed to put two proposals to the Board of Trustees: 1) a request for an "open hearing," in conjunction with their June meeting, to permit members of the Iliff community to speak on the issue of Paula Nesbitt's employment; and 2) a request to create a standing Institutional Racism Advisory Steering Committee. However, following the two-and-one-half-hour meeting, the protesting students said they would continue their fast and vigil. They said an "open hearing" would be nothing more than a "hollow public-relations gesture." And they say three Iliff bodies have already tried to address institutional racism, with few results. A court date of July 30

has been set for eight students who were arrested on May 14.

The Christian as Minister, a resource for persons exploring ministry in the UMC (\$4) and Ministry Inquiry Process, a guide to an inquiry into God's call to ministry (\$7) are available from Cokesbury (800-672-1789). The books are published by the General Board of Higher Education and Ministry.

#### Positions Available

Director of communications for the Desert Southwest Conference. Contact Tom G. Butcher, 1550 E. Meadowbrook, Suite 200, Phoenix, AZ 85014-4040 (602-266-6956, ext. 218).....Associate general counsel. Contact Ruth Yohanan, General Board of Pension and Health Benefits, 1201 Davis St., Evanston, IL 60201-4118.....Part-time consultant for Concern for Workers project. Contact Jaydee R. Hanson, General Board of Church and Society, 100 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington, DC 20002 (202-488-5650).....Director of youth. Contact Youth Search, Lane Boyd, First UMC, 305 N. Baird, Midland, TX 79701.....Christian educator. Contact First UMC, 1 E. Olive Ave., Redlands, CA 92373 (909-793-2118).....Several volunteer positions requested by UM "Volunteers-in-Mission" (UMVIM): Agricultural volunteer in Bosnia; English teachers in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire); volunteer construction workers for last three months of 1997 for a church in Colombia, South America; a physician and a nurse for the Red Bird Medical Center; and volunteers to rebuild Southeastern churches destroyed by arson. Call Southeastern UMVIM at 404-659-5060 for information.

#### Personalia

Lawrence D. Bryan, former president and professor of religion at Kalamazoo (Mich.) College and a clergymember of East Ohio Conference, has been named president of UM-related MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill.....Danny Moss, pastor of First UMC in Lawton, Okla., has been appointed superintendent of the Ardmore District of the Oklahoma Conference. He succeeds Joseph Harris, who was named general secretary of the General Commission on UM Men.....Herman Beimfohr, a retired clergy member of California-Pacific Conference and former director of the Wesley Foundation (1936-74), died May 12.....Bishop Joseph P. Humper (Sierra Leone) was held briefly at gunpoint May 26 in the UM compound in Freetown, Sierra Leone, after the military seized power from the elected civilian government. About 4 a.m., 10 men broke into the compound demanding the keys to the vehicles on the grounds. When Humper told them the keys were with the drivers at their homes, the men left.

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Rich Peck, Editor (615-749-6007).

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>From majordomo Tue Jun 10 21:12:35 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Tue, 10 Jun 1997 23:05:01 -0500
From: "Bruce Hall" <Bruce.Hall@wdc.greenpeace.org>
Organization: Greenpeace
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: subcriticals appeal
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

To : abolitionists everywhere
From: Bruce Hall at Greenpeace
Date: June 10, 1997
Re : subcritical appeal

Dear friends,

The United States plans on conducting the first in an open-ended series of subcritical nuclear weapons experiments at the Nevada Test Site later this month. Because of a civil suit against the Department of Energy we know that the first test will not happen until at least June 27. If this suit is successful, the experiments will be postponed even longer, if not, expect a test soon.

Below you will find the final version of the letter from US NGOs to the US Senate regarding these experiments. We will also be forwarding this letter to key Clinton administration officials.

WE NEED INTERNATIONAL OPPOSITION TO CANCEL THESE TESTS!

Please use this letter as the basis for a letter from NGOs in your country to your foreign ministries.
Also try sending letters to the US embassy in your countries.
These are suggestions, please do whatever is most appropriate for your country.

In addition to the letter below, you might include these two arguments:

These tests violate NPT - bring up article VI.

These tests are out of step with last year's world court decision.

Enjoy!
Bruce

.....

Americans for Democratic Action, Business Leaders for Sensible Priorities, Citizen Alert, Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety, Demilitarization for Democracy, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Friends of the Earth, Friends Committee on National Legislation, Fund for New Priorities in America, GRACE, Grandmothers for Peace International, Gray Panthers, Greenpeace, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy, Los Alamos Study Group, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Military Production Network, NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, the Nuclear Resister, Nuclear

Information and Resource Service, Oregon Peace Works, Pax Christie, Peace Action, Peace Links, Peace Resource Center of San Diego, People for Peace, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Plutonium Challenge, Plutonium Free Future, Professionals Network for Social Responsibility, Rocky Mountain Peace Center, Scarsdale Campaign for Peace Through Common Security, Shundahai Network, South Dakota Peace and Justice Center, Tri-Valley CAREs, 20/20 Vision, Unitarian Universalist Association, Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation, War Resisters League, Women Concerned/Utahns United, Women Strike for Peace, Women for New Directions, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Cancel the Subcritical
Nuclear Weapons Experiments

June 10, 1997

United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator:

We strongly oppose the Department of Energy's plans to begin a series of subcritical, nuclear weapons-related experiments at the Nevada Test Site this June. We are not convinced that these controversial experiments are needed to maintain the existing nuclear weapons in the U.S. stockpile. A number of eminent scientists, including the prestigious JASON group, share this view. Furthermore, we believe that these tests will be detrimental to U.S. efforts to stem the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to secure the international implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

The United States will set the pace for future progress on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. In our view conducting underground experiments involving chemical high explosives and nuclear weapons-grade plutonium at the nation's nuclear test site is a provocative step in the wrong direction. The tests send the message that the United States is more interested in advancing our nuclear weapons expertise than in advancing a non-proliferation and disarmament agenda.

Worse, the subcritical experiments set a dangerous precedent for other nations to conduct similar experiments and will make the challenging task of verifying the CTBT more difficult. For instance, Russia and China could feel free to conduct underground explosive experiments at their Novaya Zemlya and Lop Nor test sites. How can we be sure that such tests would not be used for new nuclear weapons development or would not violate the zero-yield CTBT?

The recently released JASON review of the first two subcritical experiments, commissioned by the Department of Energy, states that "there is no claim that the data from these experiments are needed immediately as part of the Science Based Stockpile Stewardship and Management Program in order to retain confidence in the reliability

and performance of the U.S. stockpile..." (1). This review also makes a strong case that the plutonium data nuclear weapons scientists hope to obtain in these underground experiments can be obtained through the conduct of above ground experiments. The JASONS went on to recommend that "an independent review process should also address the scientific importance and cost-effectiveness of proposed subcritical experiments." We have yet to see such a review take place.

The best course is the one that builds on the success of the CTBT, now signed by over 140 countries including all five declared nuclear powers. President Clinton should cancel the subcritical experiments and establish a global standard against conducting nuclear weapons activities at nuclear test sites. France has closed its nuclear test sites in the South Pacific. The United Kingdom utilized the Nevada Test Site. Furthermore, the United States could demonstrate its commitment to upholding this emerging CTBT regime by seeking agreement with Russia and China to permanently close the world's remaining nuclear test sites - Nevada Test Site, Novaya Zemlya, and Lop Nor.

We urge you to deliver this message to the President on our behalf.

Sincerely,

Betty Burkes
President
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Craig Butler
Executive Director
Fund for New Priorities in America

Scott Carpenter
Executive Director
Peace Action of Washington

Michael Carrigan
Director
Oregon PeaceWorks

Francis Chiappa
Vice President
Cleveland Peace Action

Gordon Clark
Executive Director
Peace Action

Jay Coghlan
Program Director
Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety
New Mexico

Jack and Felice Cohen-Joppa

The Nuclear Resister
Arizona

Vince Comiskey
Pax Christie

Courtney Cuff
Policy Associate
Friends of the Earth

David Culp
Legislative Director
Plutonium Challenge

Joan Davis
Coordinator
Gray Panthers

Maureen Eldredge
Program Director
Military Production Network

Darryl Fagin
Legislative Director
Americans for Democratic Action

Cathy Falvo
Physician's Network for Social Responsibility
New York

Gary Ferdman
Business Leaders for Sensible Priorities
New York

Peter Ferenbach
Executive Director
California Peace Action

Al Fishman
Executive Director
Michigan Peace Action

Claire Greensfelder
Coordinator
Plutonium Free Future, USA

Bruce Hall
Nuclear Disarmament Campaign
Greenpeace

Howard Hallman
Chair
Methodists United for Peace and Justice

Corbin Harney
Executive Director
Shundahai Network
Nevada

Linda Hibbs
Founding Member
People for Peace
New Mexico

Carol Jahnkow
Executive Director
Peace Resource Center of San Diego

Rachel Dempsey Keeler
for Pax Christi Metro New York

Marylia Kelley
President
Tri-Valley CAREs (Citizens Against a Radioactive Environment)
Livermore, California

Jeanne Koster
Director
South Dakota Peace & Justice Center

David Krieger
President
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

Laura Kriv
Legislative Director
20/20 Vision

Babbet Linfield
Executive Director
Professionals Network for Social Responsibility
New York

Michael Marriotte
Executive Director
Nuclear Information and Resource Service

Tom Marshall
Rocky Mountain Peace and Justice Center
Boulder, Colorado

Kevin Martin
Executive Director
Illinois Peace Action

Greg Mello
Executive Director

Los Alamos Study Group
New Mexico

Jane Milliken
Coordinator
Greenwich/Stanford Peace Action
Connecticut

The Reverend Bob Moore
Executive Director
Coalition for Peace Action
Princeton, New Jersey

Robert Muller
President
Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation

Christopher Ney
Disarmament Coordinator
War Resisters League

Richard Nielsen
Executive Director
Citizen Alert
Nevada

Sonya Ostrom
Coordinator
Metropolitan New York Peace Action

Nancy Park
Coordinator
Chico Peace & Justice Center
California

Jonathan Parfrey
Executive Director
Physicians for Social Responsibility, Los Angeles

Peggy Prince and Miguel Chavez
Co-Chairs
Santa Fe County Green Party,
New Mexico

Clayton Ramey
Peace and Disarmament Program Coordinator
Fellowship of Reconciliation

The Reverend Meg A. Riley
Director, Washington Office
Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations

David Robinson

Program Director
Pax Christi USA

Caleb Rossiter
Director
Demilitarization for Democracy

Tom Seery
Coordinator
Peace Action Milwaukee

Deb Sawyer
President
Women Concerned/Utahns United

Susan Shaer
Executive Director
Women's Action for New Directions

Mary Ellen Singsen
Scarsdale Campaign for Peace Through Common Security
New York

Alice Slater
President
GRACE
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment

Dianne Swords
Executive Director
Central New York Peace Action

Kathy Thornton, RSM
National Coordinator
NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby

Robert W. Tiller
Director of Security Programs
Physicians for Social Responsibility

Edith Villastrigo
National Legislative Director
Women Strike for Peace

Joe Volk
Executive Secretary
Friends Committee on National Legislation

Alyn Ware
Executive Director
Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

Barbara Wiedner
Director
Grandmothers for Peace International

Anne Zanes
Peace Links
New York

Note: "Subcritical Experiments," S. Drell et. al., JASON, the MITRE Corporation, March 1997, JSR-97-300.

Bruce Hall
Greenpeace Nuclear Disarmament Campaign
1436 U Street NW
Washington, DC 20009
202 319 2514
Fax 202 462 4507
<bruce.hall@wdc.greenpeace.org>

To: majordomo
From: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Establishing a majordomo list
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Over a month ago we applied to establish a majordomo for the Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition. We are still waiting. We would appreciate your expediting our request.

Thanks,

Howard W. Hallman
301 896-0013

>From majordomo Wed Jun 11 10:24:42 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Wed, 11 Jun 1997 11:29:27 -0400
From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.apc.org>
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: U.S. Senate on CTB
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org

Yesterday was the 34th anniversary of a speech made by President Kennedy at American University- calling for an end to nuclear testing. Several Senators spoke on the Senate floor in commemoration of the speech and to call upon the President to submit the CTB for ratification. I mentioned this in an action alert yesterday, and failed to note that Senator Feingold (D-WI) spoke along with Sens. Durbin (D-IL), Reed (D-RI) and Harkin (D-IA) - Led by Sen. Harkin. I have the full transcripts of remarks - about 12 pages long. Please contact me if you would like a copy.

Disarmament Clearinghouse
1101 14th Street NW #700
Washington DC 20005
Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232
Fax: 202 898 0172
<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

The Disarmament Clearinghouse is a project of: Greenpeace, Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Plutonium Challenge, and Women's Action for New Directions

>From majordomo Wed Jun 11 12:31:33 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.org
Date: Wed, 11 Jun 1997 10:52:19 -0700 (PDT)
From: International Office of Peace Action Education Fnd <paintl@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Peace Petition from Women of the World
To: palist@igc.org

Progress for women's rights and fair allocation of resources depends on organizing efforts- self empowerment, coalition-building etc. The International Office of Peace Action along with The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs has been collecting signatures since March for the peace petition from women of the world...to mark the 50th Anniversary of the first session of the Commission on the Status of Women. This initiative begun by Cora Weiss, PA International Representative and Gail Lerner, NGO Rep for The Commission calls for the de-legitimization of war, asking all nations to transfer funds from the military to meet human needs. It will be presented to the President of the 52nd session of the UN General Assembly. Many women from many regions and countries will be invited to come to NYC to participate in the presentation on October 24, 1997, United Nations Day. We have over 100 sponsors and many editions including German, French, Ukrainian, Arabic, Hebrew, Russian, Thai, Portuguese, English, Spanish. Bring the signed copies of your petitions to the National Congress in July. A copy of the petition can be found in the April GRO. For copies of the petition, or other information contact the International Office of Peace Action. ph 212 750 5795; fax 212 750 5849 email paintl@igc.apc.org

Return-Path: <billing>
Date: Thu, 12 Jun 1997 03:53:11 -0700 (PDT)
From: IGC Billing Department <billing@igc.org>
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: May use, acct: mupj

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***** I N V O I C E *****

Howard W. Hallman
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
1500 16th St., NW
Washington, DC 20036

May 1997 activity for your PeaceNet account
IGC Account: mupj Invoice date: 05/31/97
Invoice number: 9705-04351

Date	Time	Description	Qty	Cost	Taxable
05/01/97	0430	Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00	
05/01/97	1956	Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00	
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05/02/97	0815	Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00	
05/05/97	0327	Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	4MN	0.00	
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05/07/97	0251	Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00	
05/07/97	1200	Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	2MN	0.00	
05/08/97	0415	Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00	
05/08/97	0432	Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00	
05/09/97	0412	Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00	
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05/09/97	1437	Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	2MN	0.00	
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05/13/97	1028	Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	2MN	0.00	
05/14/97	0702	Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	2MN	0.00	
05/14/97	0739	Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00	
05/15/97	1003	Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	2MN	0.00	
05/16/97	0355	Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00	

05/16/97	1356 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00
05/19/97	0412 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00
05/20/97	0350 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00
05/20/97	1853 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	2MN	0.00
05/20/97	1921 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00
05/21/97	0555 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	2MN	0.00
05/21/97	0607 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00
05/22/97	0506 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00
05/23/97	0427 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	2MN	0.00
05/23/97	0442 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00
05/23/97	1824 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00
05/23/97	1837 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00
05/27/97	0509 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	2MN	0.00
05/27/97	0527 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00
05/28/97	0608 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00
05/29/97	1032 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	2MN	0.00
05/29/97	1843 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	12MN	0.00
05/29/97	1859 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	6MN	0.00
05/30/97	0400 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00
05/30/97	0500 Direct Dial: Washington DC Area	1MN	0.00
05/31/97	Jun 1997 monthly service fee	12.50	

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Return-Path: <support5>
Date: Thu, 12 Jun 1997 09:38:19 -0400 (EDT)
From: "Charlie Rosenberg, IGC User Support" <support5@igc.apc.org>
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Re: Establishing majordomo

Hello Howard. I need to check into this and get back to you.
Sorry for the delay.

-Charlie

Charlie Rosenberg, Technical Support <support5@igc.apc.org>
Institute for Global Communications, Presidio Building #1012
First Floor, Torney Avenue, PO Box 29904, San Francisco, CA 94129-0904
Voice (415) 561-6100 Fax: (415) 561-6101 <http://www.igc.apc.org>

On Thu, 12 Jun 1997 mupj@igc.apc.org wrote:

> Date: Thu, 12 Jun 1997 04:39:33 -0700 (PDT)
> From: mupj@igc.apc.org
> To: support@igc.org
> Subject: Establishing majordomo
>
> Over a month ago we applied to create a majordomo for the Religious Working
> Group for Nuclear Abolition and paid \$50. We are still waiting for this
> service. Please expedite our request.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Howard W. Hallman
> 302 896-0013
>

Return-Path: <pdd@clark.net>

From: pdd@clark.net

Date: Thu, 12 Jun 1997 09:42:19 -0400

X-Sender: pdd@clark.net

To: ograbc@aol.com, jmatlack@erols.com, adaction@ix.netcom.com, ejl@armscontrol.org, SDbasic@aol.com, cnp@igc.org, cunr@aol.com, chellman@cdi.org, kschtz@cdi.org, ndavidson2@aol.com, washofc@aol.com, cwu_washington.parti@ecunet.org, dkimball@clw.org, jsmith@clw.org, jdi@clw.org, skerr@clw.org, cdavis@clw.org, mfonte@clw.org, cardamone@clw.org, degrasse@clw.org, pdd@clark.net, disarmament@igc.org, etandc@igc.org, tholt@clw.org, donarski@fas.org, llumpe@fas.org, johnpike@fas.org, joe@fcnl.org, bridget@fcnl.org, kathy@fcnl.org, bruce.hall@wdc.greenpeace.org, tom.clements@wdc.greenpeace.org, 73744.3675@compuserve.com, jesuitusa@igc.org, laws@earthlink.net, dellsberg@igc.org, mccwash@igc.org, mupj@igc.org, meldredge@igc.org, ncecd@igc.org, wjnsns@aol.com, cpaine@nrdc.org, network@igc.org, hamiltoh@rtk.net, lesterp@rtk.net, paexec@igc.org, panukes@igc.org, paarmstrade@igc.org, bmsuil@psr.org, btiller@psr.org, ledwidge@psr.org, dculp@nrdc.org, barbara_green@pcusa.org, joseph@stimson.org, jparachini@stimson.org, sionno@spusa.org, jen@spusa.org, ralph@taxpayer.net, vision@igc.org, 76637.277@compuserve.com, terry@ucsusa.org, tcollina@ucsusa.org, uuawo@aol.com, mcolloughc@ucc.org, unsc@idt.net, davidhart@igc.org, mary@vi.org, wandwill@clark.net, wfa@igc.org, ipsps@igc.apc.org

Subject: Press Release: Code Victory

Cc: wand94@aol.com, gpn@idt.net, cep@echonyc.com, kathy@fcnl.org, palist@igc.apc.org, funnygrl@netcom.com, jpenniman@igc.apc.org, opw@teleport.com, nhpeaceact@igc.apc.org, peacedel@netaxs.com, lpf.parti@ecunet.org, peaceact@scn.org, capazaction@igc.apc.org, ilpeace@igc.apc.org, ipnet@earthlink.net, jblades@berksys.com, etantex@igc.apc.org, fbp@igc.apc.org, lorjacy@ix.netcom.com, ogr.parti@ecunet.org, adaction@ix.netcom.com, armscontrol@igc.apc.org, basicusa@igc.org, info@cdi.org, disenber@cdi.org, COB_washington_office@ecunet.org, corinne_whitlatch.parti@ecunet.org, jdi@clw.org, cardamone@clw.org, llumpe@fas.org, joe@fcnl.org, bridget@fcnl.org, mknolldc@igc.apc.org, ncecd@igc.apc.org, NCC_Washington.parti@ecunet.org, wjnsns@aol.com, paarmstrade@igc.apc.org, barbara_green@pcusa.org, cmsmjp@aol.com, PJDAVIES@aol.com, sworld@gn.apc.org, vision@igc.apc.org, mccarolyn@nmaa.org, jesuitusa@igc.apc.org, ed@vi.org, jwlandmines@igc.apc.org, mary@vi.org, wandwill@clark.net, wfa@igc.apc.org, hartung@newschool.edu, uspugwash@igc.org, sbwhandicap@igc.apc.org, laws@earthlink.net, hcourch@wizard.net, cwslwr@igc.apc.org, NoGuns@aol.com, bread@igc.org (Kathy Selvaggio), ahepa@ix.netcom.com (George Savidis), columbandc@igc.apc.org (Michael Dodd), rdv@intrescom.org, mkosoc@igc.apc.org, network@igc.apc.org (Richelle Firedman), psysrusa@interserv.com, cmsmjp@aol.com, woa@igc.apc.org (Douglas Tilton), psysrusa@interserv.com (Anne Anderson), wilpfnatl@igc.apc.org, druppe@clw.org, slecp@igc.apc.org, friendship1@juno.com (Lillian Herz), "Misch, Peggy S." <uccmsm.csc@mhs.unc.edu>, BBanks40@aol.com, mfogler@igc.apc.org (Michael Fogler), combonipn@igc.apc.org,

ad207@freenet.carleton.ca, jeffsurfus@msn.com,
laro@primenet.com (Andrea Zeller), mccwjdb@erols.com, kph@aafli.org,
etandc@igc.apc.org, tmccaffery@psr.org, mark.brown@ecunet.org,
epf@igc.apc.org, paprog@igc.apc.org, hogende@hrw.org

PRESS RELEASE

HOUSE PASSES ARMS SALES "CODE OF CONDUCT" BARRING U.S. WEAPONS TO DICTATORS

MCKINNEY-ROHRABACHER AMENDMENT, FIRST MAJOR REFORM OF ARMS EXPORT POLICY IN 21 YEARS, MOVES CLOSER TO BECOMING LAW

Contact: Scott Nathanson (202) 319-7191 ext. 14

Washington, June 11- In a stunning victory for disarmament and human rights advocates, the House of Representatives last night passed the "Arms Transfer Code of Conduct" amendment offered by Representatives Cynthia McKinney and Dana Rohrabacher to a bill providing funds for the State Department's operations. The amendment would make governments ineligible for U.S. arms and training if the President determines that they are not democratically-elected, do not have civilian control of their armed forces, or violate human rights. According to "Dictators or Democracies?" a recent study by Demilitarization for Democracy, the Clinton Administration exports \$10 billion of weapons to non-democratic governments every year, accounting for 84 percent of all U.S. arms transfers to developing nations.

Under the Code amendment, the President could request an exemption for a particular country, but Congress would have eight months to overturn this request. Enactment of the Code of Conduct would lead to series of tough legislative fights for the administration if it wished to transfer arms to such countries as Indonesia, Chile, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey.

The sponsors of the Code of Conduct are a political "odd couple" -- McKinney is a liberal Democrat from Georgia who opposed the Gulf War, and Rohrabacher is a conservative Republican from California who was a speechwriter for President Reagan. They brought supporters from both parties to the debate on the House floor. Rep. Chris Smith (N.J.), Republican Chair of the Human Rights Subcommittee of the International Relations Committee, and Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (Cal.), ranking Democrat on the National Security Committee, were among the ten House

Members speaking in favor of the Code of Conduct amendment. No Member of Congress spoke in opposition, and the House passed the amendment on a voice vote.

The Code of Conduct would be the most dramatic change in U.S. arms sales policy since the Arms Export Control Act was enacted in the wake of the Vietnam War in 1976. That act for the first time provided Congress with a role in decisions to sell weapons, but a Supreme Court decision in an unrelated case in 1983 invalidated its procedures for congressional review.

Demilitarization for Democracy's director, Dr. Caleb Rossiter, hailed House

passage of the Code of Conduct:

Today, the moral power of the 300 citizens' groups who support the Code of Conduct, ranging from Amnesty International to the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation, overcame the lobbying power and \$10 million in campaign contributions from the PACs associated with the Aerospace Industries Association. The AIA is finding out in its efforts to block international arms control, just as the NRA has in its efforts to block domestic gun control, that Americans simply don't see arms-makers profits' as a sufficient reason to place weapons in irresponsible hands.

If we keep up the pressure and the Code becomes law, we will have taken a giant step toward stopping the arms trade boomerang, in which the weapons we export to dictators are turned against our strategic interests and even -- as in Panama, Somalia, Haiti, Iraq, and Bosnia -- our own troops.

The House-passed Code of Conduct is part of an international movement to establish a functioning "No Arms to Dictators" arms export regime. In May former Costa Rican President Oscar Arias and 14 other Nobel Peace Prize winners presented to the United Nations an International Code of Conduct based on the McKinney-Rohrabacher Code, and former Presidents Carter and Ford joined with 15 other current and former democratically-elected heads of state in the Americas to endorse the Code of Conduct. The new government in the United Kingdom has also announced its willingness to negotiate a multilateral Code incorporating standards on democracy and human rights.

Please contact Demilitarization for Democracy to obtain copies of its annual research report, Dictators or Democracies?: U.S. Arms Transfers to Developing Countries (1996), and its report on the arms sales process, Hostile Takeover: How the Aerospace Industries Association Gained Control of U.S. Foreign Policy and Doubled Arms Transfers to Dictators (1995).

-- 30 --

>From majordomo Thu Jun 12 14:02:31 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Thu, 12 Jun 1997 15:35:57 -0400 (EDT)
From: LANLaction@aol.com
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: LOS ALAMOS ARRESTS
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, greenlist@russell.nmia.net
cc: nukeresister@igc.apc.org, a-days@knooppunt.be

June 11, 1997

From: Peggy Prince, LANLaction@aol.com

Dear Sisters and Brothers;

Last Saturday afternoon, June 7th, seven people, ordinary law-abiding, tax-paying citizens were arrested in Los Alamos, N.M in front of the Bradbury Science Museum for offering the Bill of Rights to the Constitution to passers-by. The Bradbury Museum is a testament to the 'glories' of the Manhattan Project which produced the atomic bombs that destroyed Hiroshima, Nagasaki and the people living there. The Museum was also built by the tax dollars of the people of the United States and is maintained by the Department of Energy and Los Alamos National Laboratory, again with taxpayer dollars. The Bradbury extols the value and goodness of atomic weapons and the manufacture of plutonium triggers for those weapons.

The "Los Alamos Seven" handed out leaflets each hour on the hour in shifts. Each time a pair would step forward armed only with a small stack of leaflets to offer to museum patrons entering or leaving the building, the Los Alamos County Police Department were called by the Security Guard, who happened on this day to be the Chief of Security for the Lab. And with each call, the police would come and arrest the offending leafleteers.

We were all charged with Criminal Trespass which, if convicted, will carry the sentence of up to a year in jail and a large fine. In the meantime our ability to travel is curtailed without permission of the court and we can be stopped at anytime, anywhere and be required to submit to a urine test with the mere word from any Magistrate Court judge in the state of New Mexico. We were each fingerprinted and photographed. The jailer told me that our files would probably be sent to the FBI. We would each have been held in jail if we had not been able to produce the \$300 in bail money required to leave.

For some of us it was only the fundraising by the Los Alamos Study Group that enabled us to meet bail.

You might ask why such an innocuous and non-violent act and such a harmless document as the Bill of Rights would cause these extreme consequences. It's a story that is over two years long. Briefly, for several years the Bradbury had granted a small portion of it's wall space in the summertime for a display of panels depicting photos of the results in Hiroshima and Nagasaki of the bombings in 1945. It was a dissenting opinion to counter the ubiquitous pro-nuclear exhibits in the rest of the Museum. Then, through a successful, eight year long lawsuit launched at Lawrence Livermore National

Lab Visitors Center on a similar issue, the local group was able to obtain this small Bradbury Museum space for a year-round exhibit of dissenting points of view and constructed new panels. However, through legal maneuvers by the Lab's legal staff, very soon this space was offered to public points of view other than anti-nuclear and now is held by a group which exhibits an opinion in lock-step with that of the rest of the Museum.

On April 19th of this year two other people, Cathy Sullivan and Greg Mello attempted to distribute fliers opposing the Museum's point of view and were arrested. They face the same consequences as we. So, these two separate actions which resulted in arrests were about freedom of speech under the Constitution and the ability to provide alternative and opposing views of the Nuclear Age to the public who fund the Museum. Therefore, there remains no space except outside the Museum doors for an opposing point of view to be expressed, and obviously, arrest is the consequence.

We are now awaiting arraignment and a trial date which may not be until the early Fall. We are only a small symbol of all we have lost and continue to lose of our civil rights in this country and around the world. We don't pretend, however, that we are martyrs, for there are too many innocent people who suffer real and lasting effects of their brushes with the law, including losing their lives. We are merely a few of the many thousands who stand for a principle and who have all of you, our sisters and brothers, to thank for the work, strength and guiding light you provide for us to follow. Thank you.

For Peace, Justice, Disarmament and an end to the Nuclear Age

The Los Alamos Seven are: Jean Nichols, Amy Bunting, Karin Salzmann, Marion Malten, Gail Haggard, David Bacon, Peggy Prince

>From majordomo Thu Jun 12 16:42:22 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Cc: sfraser@igc.org, abolition-caucus@igc.org
Date: Thu, 12 Jun 1997 15:23:49 -0700 (PDT)
From: ALICE SLATER <aslater@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: sunflower signs
To: Gunnar Westberg <gw@ss.gu.se>
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc3.igc.apc.org id PAA29645
X-Sender: aslater@pop.igc.org

Dear Gunnar,

Stephanie Fraser can help you with the buttons -- she designed them and arranged for their manufacture and has offered to continue to make them available if there are funds to do it. Her email is sfraser@igc.apc.org

Anyone can use the sunflower logo --either one that's been used before or a new rendition. I don't know if the artwork on the pins can be used for stickers but Stephanie would be able to tell you. If you need faxed or mailed copies of the logo we used during the NPT, let me know and we'll get them out to you.

Hope the Swedish Abolition 2000 contingent has been putting pressure on your government to contact Clinton and ask him to cancel the sub-critical nuclear tests planned at the end of June at the Nevada test site. We need to generate a lot of international pressure on Clinton and hope you can help.

Best regards,

At 11:24 PM 6/12/97 +0100, you wrote:

>Dear Alice and Abolition 2000 Caucus,

>

>Can the Abolition 2000 sunflower pin be bought in large quantities - 500?
>1500? - from someone? They have turned out to be very useful and popular
>here in Sweden, and are in demand for several fairs and other events.

>

>Are mail stickers with the same sign available - or may we produce our own
>without infringing on the rights of the artist?

>

>Best wishes

>

>

>Gunnar Westberg

>

>Gunnar Westberg

>President, Swedish Physicians against Nuclear Weapons, SLMK

>

>Solbänksgatan 9

>S-413 19 Göteborg, Sweden

>

>phone and fax for SLMK +46 31 826392
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>
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>
>
>Work: Sahlgren's Hospital, University of Göteborg
>S-413 45 Göteborg, Sweden
>phone +46 31 602516 or 601000, fax +46 31 412332.

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>

Alice Slater
GRACE
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment
15 East 26 St., Room 915
New York, NY 10010
212-726-9161 (tel)
212-726-9160 (fax)
aslater@igc.apc.org <email>

To: Anthony Whitworth <anw@igc.org>
From: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Re: Establishing majordomo
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

To: Anthony at IGC Outreach:

I have had two conversations with Maureen Mason at IGC Outreach about my request to establish a majordomo mailinglist for the Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition, so she has seen my request. Initially I sent it e-mail, but I must have sent it wrong, for it didn't go through. Then I sent it by U.S. mail. Please check and if Maureen doesn't have the order, I'll sent it again.

Howard W. Hallman
301 896-0013

at 10:45 PM 6/11/97 +0100, you wrote:

>Hello Howard,

>

>I am the person who processes all orders for majordomo mailinglists and I
>am sorry to say that I have not received an order from you. If you would
>please resend your order form to <majordomo-orders@igc.org> or use our
>Product Center at <http://www.igc.org/igc/services/majordomo.html> to order
>your list, then I will promptly complete your order.

>

>-- Anthony @IGC Outreach

>

>----- Forwarded message -----

>Date: Thu, 12 Jun 1997 04:39:33 -0700 (PDT)

>From: mupj@igc.apc.org

>To: support@igc.org

>Subject: Establishing majordomo

>

>Over a month ago we applied to create a majordomo for the Religious Working
>Group for Nuclear Abolition and paid \$50. We are still waiting for this
>service. Please expedite our request.

>

>Thanks,

>

>Howard W. Hallman

>302 896-0013

>

>

>

>From majordomo Fri Jun 13 10:24:32 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Fri, 13 Jun 1997 08:03:40 -0700 (PDT)
From: ippnwbos@igc.apc.org
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: PRESS INFORMATION- Burg Schlaining
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc3.igc.apc.org id IAA13392
X-Sender: ippnwbos@pop.igc.org

PRESS INFORMATION

DEBATE ON FUTURE SECURITY IN EUROPE - WITHOUT NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Burg Schlaining, June 13th 1997. A large international conference of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) begins today at the European Peace University in Burg Schlaining, Austria. From Friday to Sunday, around 120 participants from all over Europe meet under the title „A Nuclear Weapons-Free Europe“. Issues under discussion will be NATO expansion, security in the OSCE region and the creation of nuclear weapon-free zones. There will be participants from all of the countries seeking NATO membership at the NATO Summit in Madrid on July 8th.

European Parliamentarian Mai-Britt Theorin (Sweden) will speak on alternative security structures for the 21st Century in Europe and the role of nuclear weapons. The dangers of Russia reviewing the role of nuclear weapons in response to NATO expansion will be the subject of speeches by Vladimir Orlov, Director of the Center for Policy Studies in Russia, and Alexander Nikitin, Director of the Center for Political and International Studies in Moscow. Former Commander, Robert Green (UK) will argue that nuclear weapons are obsolete from his experience controlling them in the British Royal Navy.

The organisers aim to establish the foundations for an NGO network by the end of the conference, which will be active in the OSCE region and linked to the global NGO network for the elimination of nuclear weapons „Abolition 2000“.

The conference organisers will issue a declaration on Sunday on NATO expansion and nuclear weapons in Europe. A proposed resolution on strengthening the role of the OSCE in order to achieve a non-nuclear and sustainable common and comprehensive security model for Europe for the 21st Century will also be put to the conference.

The Peace Center Burg Schlaining, a beautiful castle in Burgenland of Austria, is home to the European Peace University and hosts this conference, together with the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), the International Peace Bureau (IPB), the International Association of Lawyers against Nuclear Arms (IALANA), the International Network of Engineers and Scientists (INES), the Project for European Nuclear Non-Proliferation (PENN) and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF).

For more information please contact:

Xanthe Hall or Lars Pohlmeier, IPPNW, at Peace Center Burg Schlaining

Tel: +43-3355-2600-603

Fax: +43-3355-2600-606

Return-Path: <DCulp@nrdc.org>
Date: Mon, 16 Jun 1997 08:38:28 -0400
From: DCulp@nrdc.org (David Culp)
Subject: Nuclear Calendar
To: DCulp@nrdc.org (David Culp)
Content-Description: cc:Mail note part
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc7.igc.org id GAA10313

NUCLEAR CALENDAR
June 16, 1997

Compiled by David Culp, Plutonium Challenge, (202) 289-2388,
dculp@nrdc.org.

- May 15-June 17 Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission (START Treaty), 15th Session, Geneva
- June 16-17 Senate floor action on the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, S. ____ (not yet filed), 12:30 p.m.
- Wk of June 16 DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office and Chicago Operations Office, program implementation plan for MOX (mixed oxide) plutonium disposition released at
<<http://www.ch.doe.gov/business/moxweb.htm>>
- June 17 House National Security Committee, hearing on the Defense Reform Act of 1997, H.R. 1778, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn
- June 17 Preliminary injunction hearing, NRDC vs. Peesa, stockpile stewardship PEIS lawsuit, U.S. District Court, Washington
- June 18 House Rules Committee, hearing to grant a rule on the defense authorization bill, H-312 Capitol
- June 18-20 Senate floor action on the defense authorization bill, S. 450
- June 19 DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office, surplus plutonium disposition EIS scoping meeting, North Augusta, S.C.
- June 19-20 House floor action on the defense authorization bill, H.R. 1119
- June 20-22 Summit of the Eight, Denver
- June 25-July 1 Australian Prime Minister John Howard visits the United States, including a meeting with President Clinton on June 27
- June 27 DOE National Ignition Facility (NIF), Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (Calif.), construction begins
- June 27 or Later DOE Nevada Test Site, subcritical nuclear test Rebound
- June 28 Conference on Disarmament, second part of 1997 ends, Geneva
- June 28-July 7 Congressional July 4th recess

- June House Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power, markup of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1997, H.R. 1270 (tentative)
- June DOE decides to extend or compete its contract with Sandia National Laboratory (N.M.)
- June DOE renews its contract with the University of California for the Lawrence Livermore National Lab (Calif.) and the Los Alamos National Lab (N.M.)
- June DOE Environment, Safety and Health Office, safety management review of Los Alamos National Lab (N.M.), Pantex Plant (Texas) and Y-12 Plant (Tenn.) released
- June DOE Rocky Flats (Colo.) plutonium residues draft EIS
- July 1 DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office, surplus plutonium disposition EIS scoping meeting, Richland, Wash.
- July 6-13 International occupation of the Temelin nuclear power plant, Czech Republic
- July 7 Nuclear Regulatory Commission, meeting on NRC staff review of DOE's tritium production tests at the Watts Bar nuclear power plant (Tenn.)
- Week of July 7 House Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water, markup of energy and water appropriations bill, 2362 Rayburn
- July 8-9 NATO summit, Madrid, Spain
- July 9 DOE Defense Programs, meeting with utilities on the production of tritium in commercial light water reactors, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Ill.
- July 14-18 U.S.-Russian Plutonium Disposition Joint Steering Committee meeting, Russia
- Wk of July 14 House floor action on the energy and water appropriations bill (estimate)
- July 16 52nd anniversary of Trinity, the first nuclear bomb explosion, Alamogordo Bombing Range, N.M.
- July 18 State Department, reorganization task forces complete their plans and report to the Secretary of State
- July 25-27 Peace Action annual congress, Reed College, Portland, Ore.
- July 25 34th anniversary of the initialing of the Limited Test Ban Treaty in Moscow in 1963
- July 26 50th anniversary of the National Security Act, which created the Defense Department, National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency
- July 28 Conference on Disarmament, third part of 1997 begins, Geneva
- Early July DOE Secretary Federico Peña visits Russia
- July House Committee on International Relations and Committee on the Judiciary, hearings on the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1997, S. 610 (tentative)

July House-Senate conference on the defense authorization bill

July DOE Environmental Management Office, report to Congress on operating the two canyons at the Savannah River Site (S.C.)

Late July Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, markup of energy and water appropriations bill (estimate)

Late July President Clinton submits the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to the Senate for ratification approval (estimate)

Aug. 2-Sept. 1 Congressional August recess

August 6 Hiroshima Day

August 8-10 Pax Christi USA assembly, Washington

August 9 Nagasaki Day

August 11 Nuclear Regulatory Commission and DOE, public meeting on DOE's tritium production tests at the Watts Bar nuclear power plant, near Watts Bar, Tenn.

August 29 State Department, reorganization implementation plan released

August DOE spent fuel management at the Savannah River Site (S.C.) draft EIS

August DOE WIPP (N.M.) final supplemental EIS

August U.S.S. Louisiana, the 18th and last Trident submarine, is commissioned, New London, Conn.

Summer Defense Secretary Bill Cohen visits Ukraine

Late Summer DOE Nevada Test Site, subcritical nuclear test Holog
or Fall

September 2 China most-favored nation decision deadline for Congress

September 10 Conference on Disarmament, third part of 1997 ends, Geneva

Sept. 14-16 Women's Action for New Directions (WAND) and Women Legislators Lobby conference, Washington

September 15 DOE Defense Programs Office, deadline for proposals for the production of tritium in commercial light water reactors

September 15 U.N. General Assembly convenes, New York

September 24 Anniversary of the signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

Sept. 25-28 International Peace Bureau and (Russian) Civic Peace Association, international peace conference, Moscow

Sept. 29-Oct. 3 International Atomic Energy Agency general conference, Vienna, Austria

September DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office, decision on preferred plutonium disposition immobilization form (glass or ceramic)

September DOE WIPP (N.M.) supplemental EIS record of decision

September Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission, Moscow

October 1 Beginning of the federal fiscal year (FY 1998)

October 1 20th anniversary of the Energy Department

October 1 DOE Environmental Management Office, draft future land use plans for Hanford Site (Wash.), INEEL (Idaho), Rocky Flats (Colo.), and Savannah River Site (S.C.) (P.L. 104-201, sec. 3153(f))

October 1 Deadline for DOE implementing performance-based contracting for environmental remediation (P.L. 104-201, sec. 3176(d))

October 6 DOE Defense Programs Office, begin tritium production tests at the Watts Bar nuclear power plant (Tenn.)

October 6-9 Australia Group (chemical and biological weapons nonproliferation regime) annual meeting, Paris

October 11-19 Congressional Fall recess

October 12 Healing Global Wounds gathering at the Nevada Test Site

October 12-17 President Clinton visits Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela

Wk of Oct. 20 NGO Committee on Disarmament, Disarmament Week conference, New York

October DOE Rocky Flats (Colo.) management of certain plutonium residues and scrub alloy final EIS

Fall DOE Environmental Management Office, final initial accelerated cleanup plan (formerly ten-year plan) released

Fall DOE Environmental Management Office, receive shipment of spent foreign research reactor fuel at the Concord Naval Weapons Station, east of San Francisco, Calif., to be transported to INEEL (Idaho)

Fall DOE Arms Control and Nonproliferation Office, meetings on the draft study on the nonproliferation impact of reprocessing research reactor fuel at the Savannah River Site (S.C.), Washington and near the Savannah River Site

Fall EPA hearings on WIPP (N.M.) certification, Albuquerque, Carlsbad, and Santa Fe, N.M.

Fall Russian State Duma, ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention

November 4 Election Day (New Jersey and Virginia gubernatorial elections and many city elections)

November 4 Special election to replace Rep. Susan Molinari (N.Y.-13).

November 14 Congressional adjournment (target date)

November 24-25 Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation summit, Vancouver, Canada

November 30 Congressional target date for the opening of WIPP (N.M.) (P.L. 104-201, sec. 3189(a))

November DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office, siting of plutonium disposition facilities draft EIS

November DOE Rocky Flats (Colo.) plutonium residues record of decision

November Chinese President Jiang Zemin meets with President Clinton in Washington

- December 1 National Defense Panel submits its final report on the Quadrennial Defense Review to Defense Secretary Bill Cohen (P.L. 104-201, sec. 924(e))
- December 8 10th anniversary of the signing of the INF Treaty by President Reagan and President Gorbachev
- December 8-10 International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors meeting, Vienna, Austria
- December 15 National Defense Panel final report on the Quadrennial Review goes to Congress (P.L. 104-201, sec. 923(e)(2))
- December DOE Environmental Management Office, receive shipment of spent foreign research reactor fuel at Charleston, S.C., to be transported to the Savannah River Site (S.C.)
- December DOE accelerator for the production of tritium at the Savannah River Site (S.C.) draft EIS
- December DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office, demonstrate plutonium pit disassembly and conversion system prototype
- December DOE Defense Programs Office, commercial reactor for tritium EIS scoping meetings, Washington and other cities

Return-Path: <prop1@prop1.org>
X-Sender: prop1@prop1.org
Date: Mon, 16 Jun 1997 21:39:36 -0400
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
From: peace through reason <prop1@prop1.org>
Subject: Welcome to our email list--June 1997

June 16, 1997

Methodists United for Peace with Justice,

We recently obtained your email address, and thought you might like to have occasional updates from the antinuclear vigil in front of the White House. I've added you to our email list. Let us know you received this? And give us your thoughts about it all?

I'll be glad to send you our petition, just ask, or you can download it from our website (<http://prop1.org/prop1/petition.htm>). We hope you and your friends will visit our web domain -- <http://prop1.org> -- where you'll find lots of information about nuclear disarmament and freedom of speech:

- * Antinuclear Networking Project: hundreds of international groups call for a global Convention to ban all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. See, e.g., <http://prop1.org/2000/net.htm>
- * Statement by 62 retired admirals and generals that nuclear weapons are unsafe and unnecessary. Recent poll showing about 80% of American public desires a world free of nuclear weapons. See <http://prop1.org/2000/genbut.htm> and <http://prop1.org/2000/970401.htm>
- * Various official documents, e.g. World Court hearings on legality of threat or use of nuclear weapons. Decision rendered July, 1996. Canberra Commission Report, various Treaties, and China's White Paper of November 1995 re nuclear disarmament are also available. SEE <http://prop1.org/2000/wcp.htm> and <http://prop1.org/anukeupd.htm> for updates.
- * Significant attacks on free thought, expression, and assembly, in Peace Park and in National Forests. A history of these erosions of our civil liberties can be found at <http://prop1.org/park/vigil.htm> and at <http://prop1.org/rainbow/rbcomp.htm>

Ellen Thomas
PROPOSITION ONE COMMITTEE
PO BOX 27217, WASHINGTON, DC 20038 USA
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prop1@prop1.org -- (e-mail) | <http://prop1.org> -- (Web)

ABOUT PROPOSITION ONE:
Successful Grassroots Citizen Action

On September 14, 1993 Proposition One won 56% of the vote as DC Initiative 37. As a result of the election, DC's Congresswoman, Eleanor Holmes Norton, proposed a similar law (bill) to the U.S. House of Representatives in the 1994, 1995-96, and 1997-98 sessions: "The Nuclear Disarmament and Economic Conversion Act" (HR-827 in 1997-98).

The bill is a promise by the U.S. government to eliminate all its nuclear weapons if everyone else does: a reasonable idea, relatively risk free. It earmarks the billions of dollars saved annually for converting nuclear and defense industries to peacetime needs.

The bill has gained eight co-sponsors, from Alabama, California, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New York.

PROPOSITION ONE:

(1) DISABLE AND DISMANTLE ALL NUCLEAR WARHEADS (BY THE YEAR 2000) AND REFRAIN FROM REPLACING THEM WITH ANY WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AT ANY TIME; (2) USE RECENT ANNUAL LEVELS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM RESOURCES TO -

(A) CONVERT ALL NUCLEAR WEAPONS INDUSTRY EMPLOYEES, PROCESSES, PLANTS, PROGRAMS, AND COMPLEXES SMOOTHLY INTO CONSTRUCTIVE AND ECOLOGICALLY BENEFICIAL PEACETIME INDUSTRIES DURING THE THREE YEARS FOLLOWING THE RATIFICATION OF THIS AMENDMENT; AND

(B) REDIRECT THOSE RESOURCES INTO HUMAN NEEDS SUCH AS HOUSING, HEALTH CARE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION;

(3) ENTER INTO A VIGOROUS GOOD FAITH EFFORT TO ELIMINATE WAR, ARMED CONFLICT, AND ALL MILITARY OPERATIONS;

(4) ACTIVELY PROMOTE POLICIES INTENDED TO INDUCE ALL NATIONS ON EARTH TO JOIN IN THESE COMMITMENTS FOR PEACE ON EARTH.

Proposition One is International!

Many thousands of visitors from all nations and states have signed our petition to abolish nuclear weapons worldwide. In 1995, an emissary carried a letter from Congresswoman Norton to the World Court in Den Haag, Netherlands, about this grassroots effort to make nuclear weapons illegal in the U.S. and globally through binding laws. A Proposition One speaker was invited to Japan in November 1994 to tell about the successes in Washington. Volunteers were warmly received in Moscow in 1990-91.

Proposition One Committee supports the rapidly growing Abolition 2000 Network, working for a global convention with the purpose of abolishing nuclear weapons by 2000.

Much other good work has already been done. Nuclear free towns and regions are multiplying. Kobe Port in Japan was the first city to deny access to nuclear-armed ships, New Zealand the first country. Most South Pacific nations have now signed the

Treaty of Roratonga. Argentina and Brazil agreed not to go nuclear, and Latin American countries signed the Treaty of Tlatelolco. South Africa disarmed unilaterally; there will soon be a pan-Africa nuclear-free-zone treaty. The eight current nuclear powers are under pressure to reduce their stockpiles to zero, as promised in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (Article 6). Russia, China, France and India have all indicated in the past year that they will disarm if everyone else does. But the U.S. stubbornly clings to its warheads under "national sovereignty." Fortunately, the World Court has now ruled that nuclear weapons should be illegal, quickly.

HOW YOU CAN HELP!

WORLD CITIZENS: Letter-writing is urgently needed. Write the United Nations Ambassadors for all countries possessing nuclear weapons (Britain, China, France, India, Israel, Pakistan, Russia, United States), c/o U.N. Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA, and say, "Please promise, and use your influence to convince all nuclear powers to publicly promise, 'YES, we will eliminate all our nuclear weapons if everyone else does.' Don't quit until the job is done!"

For too long politicians have been making ever-more lethal and expensive decisions. At the brink of extinction, it's time for all of us to say, "STOP!"

U.S. RESIDENTS: ask your Representative, your Senators, and the House "National Security" and "International Relations" Committees, to actively support Delegate Norton's "Nuclear Disarmament and Economic Conversion Act." Write c/o U.S. Congress, Washington, DC 20515, USA; switchboard 202-225-3121.

We anticipate that Congress won't change overnight; as Ms. Norton has said, "These ideas take time. We must be patient." But we can make a difference, if we're active. Write us for information and to brainstorm how to approach your community.

If your politicians are unresponsive to letters, phone calls, and visits on behalf of Proposition One, start your own voter initiative campaign. Sure, you can do it! We did!

If your community has no voter initiative provisions, lobby your state legislators to establish that right. Then USE that right to make your world a safer, saner place.

Please? And keep us informed?

Suggestions appreciated.

PROPOSITION ONE COMMITTEE/
PEACE PARK ANTINUCLEAR VIGIL
POB 27217, Washington DC 20038
202-462-0757 -- email: prop1@prop1.org
Worldwide Web - <http://prop1.org>

The Hon. _____
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington DC 20515

Dear Representative _____

I ask you please to actively co-sponsor Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton's " Nuclear Disarmament and Economic Conversion Act," which was re-introduced on February 25, 1997 as HR-827.

In pertinent part, the proposed Act requires that:

"The United States Government ... shall disable and dismantle all its nuclear weapons and refrain from replacing them at any time with any weapons of mass destruction ... and shall redirect resources that are currently being used for nuclear weapons programs to use .. in converting all nuclear weapons industry employees ... and programs ... to constructive, ecologically beneficial peacetime activities ... addressing human needs such as housing, health care, education, agriculture, and environmental restoration. This Act shall take effect when the President certifies to the Congress that all foreign countries possessing nuclear weapons have established legal requirements comparable... and those requirements have taken effect."

This legislation is a timely vehicle by which Congress can signal its intent to abide by Article 6 of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. With the recent revelations by retired generals and admirals that nuclear weapons are unsafe, unnecessary, and insane -- with the World Court decision that nuclear weapons could and should be illegal -- with the growing global pressure for abolition of nuclear weapons - with constituents everywhere still looking for the "Peace Dividend," this bill's time has come.

A professional poll of 1006 people by Lake Sosin Snell & Associates, released April 3, 1997, and endorsed by Rep. Elizabeth Furse (D-OR), shows that the vast majority of the American public would feel safer in a world in which no country, including the United States, has nuclear weapons. All ages, religions, political parties, sexes, races had similar responses. It's time for Congress to catch up.

You will find that the bill is in the best interest of all constituents, since domestically it marks for conversion and cleanup those funds formerly needed to produce and deploy nuclear weapons. Since it goes into effect when ALL countries possessing nuclear weapons join the U.S. in nuclear disarmament and conversion of their war machines, it offers very little security risk and a great deal of good public relations.

Please advise me that you have added your name to the list of active co-sponsors of this very important legislation.

Sincerely,

Name:
Address:

email / website:

fax / phone:

>From majordomo Tue Jun 17 05:20:29 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Tue, 17 Jun 1997 13:17:37 -0200
From: International Peace Bureau <ipb@gn.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: European Abolition 2000 Network
To: "'ABOLITION-CAUCUS'" <ABOLITION-CAUCUS@IGC.APC.ORG>
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc7.igc.org id EAA21152

Dear Abolition 2000 friends,

At the NGO Conference "A Nuclear Weapons-Free Europe" in Burg Schlaining Austria, the decision was taken to establish an informal network of NGOs in Europe working on the abolition of nuclear weapons. A database of members of the European Abolition 2000 Network will be kept by Xanthe Hall of the IPPNW Germany office located in Berlin.

Meetings and working conferences on a European level (such as the meeting in Burg Schlaining) would enable the substantive work on European security and nuclear issues to be continued. It would be desirable to identify national NGO contacts in every European country to coordinate outreach for the network and to assist coordination of communication with national NGOs (as has already been established in Britain, France, Germany and Norway). It is anticipated that the European Abolition 2000 Network will have a loose structure with no central coordination point.

As the development of the European Network continues, we will update on the progress of development and any activities that are planned.

With best wishes,
Christopher Bross
International Peace Bureau
41 rue de Zurich, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland.
Tel: +41-22-731-6429, Fax: 738-9419
Email: ipb@gn.apc.org - Web: <http://www.itu.ch/ipb/>

IPB is a member of Abolition 2000 - a Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons, and many other international bodies

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 1 LINE REFORMATTED BY POPPER AT igc.apc.org \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

>From majordomo Tue Jun 17 08:14:43 1997
Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Tue, 17 Jun 1997 10:24:00 -0400
From: disarmament@igc.org
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org
Subject: Verifying CTB
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

Los Angeles Times
Monday, June 16, 1997

SCIENCE WATCH / LEE DYE
Using the Internet to Unearth Violators of Test Ban Treaty

By LEE DYE

Now that 140 nations around the world have signed on to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, the really tough part begins.

How do you find out whether someone is cheating?

Scientists at Cornell University think they are providing at least part of the answer. They are building an Internet site that will help scientists sort through earth-shaking events for signs of illegal nuclear testing.

The Geographic Information System (<http://atlas.geo.cornell.edu>) will rely on 300 sensors scattered around the world to help distinguish nuclear explosions from earthquakes, mining detonations, demolition projects and other events that cause shock waves to ripple through the ground.

The system, sponsored by the U.S. Defense and Energy departments, will provide instant maps that show the geological history of any region, including such things as seismic activity and mining. Shock waves that are inconsistent with the history of an area might be grounds for suspicion of a nuclear test.

"The treaty calls for on-site inspection if a country suspects that another country is cheating," says Cornell's Muawia Barazangi, senior scientist on the project.

Verification will require speedy access, so United Nations inspectors will need to build their case rapidly. And accurately.

"You want to make sure you are not fooling yourself" before demanding an inspection, Barazangi says. "No country wants to be inspected, so the more information you have to bear on the problem, the better the situation."

The new system is one of several tools that will be used by nuclear sleuths. Others include satellite images, intelligence reports and ground-based photographs.

Barazangi's hope is that his project will reduce the time it takes to build a strong enough case to warrant an on-site inspection. Investigators need to get to the scene within days--not weeks--before critical evidence disappears.

Stanford University ([Company Capsule]) physicist Sidney D. Drell, long involved in the nuclear test-ban effort, says the system should ease the difficult ratification process that lies ahead. One question that, Drell says, the various governmental bodies (including the U.S. Senate) must answer is: Can compliance with the treaty be verified?

"That's exactly what this is for," Drell says.

"You've got the database right there that tells you where mining is going on, where there are active seismic regions, and where the quiet regions are.

"If you saw something [in a quiet region], you'd be suspicious," he adds.

Satellite photos and intelligence data could be added to the map, helping authorities decide whether the case is strong enough to call for an inspection.

Verification is more of a problem for smaller tactical weapons than for large warheads. A large nuclear explosion carries a different seismic signature than an earthquake, for example. Earthquakes are caused when two chunks of the Earth's crust slip past each other. In an explosion, energy radiates out in all directions, giving the initial energy pulse a different shape than an earthquake.

Sensors used by the Geographic Information System will detect blasts as small as one kiloton anywhere in the world, and scientists will be able to tell instantly whether it is inconsistent with the geological history of the region. But Barazangi admits that it might be possible to circumvent the system by simply setting off the explosion in a region that is seismically active.

That is why authorities need many tools, he says.

The system fills in some blanks in the geological record. The seismic nature of some areas in the Middle East and North Africa, for example, was not well documented until researchers at Cornell began collecting information in 1990, Barazangi says. Those data have been folded into the Geographic Information System.

Although designed specifically for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which President Clinton signed in September, Barazangi says the system is also a valuable educational tool.

It is available to anyone with Internet access. It is not as user-friendly as most sites, and a knowledge of geological terms is helpful, but anyone can check out his or her own neighborhood by typing in longitudes and latitudes that define the area.

Users can create their own maps showing mining activity, earthquakes and even rivers and highways and

towns.

Teachers rank among the site's most frequent users, which pleases Barazangi, but he hopes that its primary role will be to reduce nuclear proliferation.

FROM: Disarmament Clearinghouse

1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington DC 20005

Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232

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<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

>From majordomo Tue Jun 17 08:39:33 1997
Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Tue, 17 Jun 1997 10:46:32 -0400
From: disarmament@igc.org
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org
Subject: BETHE
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

HE HELPED LIGHT NUCLEAR FIRES; NOW HE WOULD DOUSE THEM

by William J. Broad
New York Times -- Science Section
June 17, 1997

ITHACA, N.Y. -- For the things I do, it's accurate enough," Dr. Hans A. Bethe said as he rummaged through his briefcase and pulled out a slide rule, a relic from the days before calculators and computers took over the tedious work of crunching numbers for most scientists. Its battered case told of considerable use.

What Bethe does at the age of 90, and has done for more than seven decades, is ponder such riddles of nature as how stars live and die. It is his passion. Once it won him a Nobel Prize in Physics and now it keeps him visibly excited and regularly coming into his office at Cornell University, where he arrived more than 60 years ago after fleeing Nazi Germany.

A combination lock on a metal cabinet hints at what else he does, his sideline, as he puts it, an avocation of more than a half century that helped change history. It is the atomic bomb.

Bethe knows how it lives -- having overseen its birth during the World War II, having felt its blistering heat across miles of desert sand, having watched its progeny fill superpower arsenals -- and now he is working hard to make it die.

In April, he wrote a letter to President Clinton that some analysts regard as historic. As the most senior of the living scientists who begat the atomic age, Bethe called on the United States to declare that it would forgo all work to devise new kinds of weapons of mass destruction.

But his dream, it turns out, is larger than that, much larger. In an interview last week, Bethe said that a concerted push by the world's nations and peoples might yet cut nuclear arsenals down from their current levels of thousands of arms to perhaps 100 in the East, 100 in the West and a few in between.

"Then," added this survivor of Hitler and Mussolini, his voice gentle but words sharp, "even if statesmen go crazy again, as they used to be, the use of these weapons will not destroy civilization."

Eventually, perhaps late next century, Bethe said, the right social conditions may finally arise so that the bomb is no more, so that no nation on earth will want to wield the threat of nuclear annihilation. The nightmare will be over.

He paused.

"That is my hope," he said. "My fear is that we stay where we are,"

with each side keeping thousands of nuclear arms poised to fly at a moment's notice. "And if we stay where we are, then additional countries will get nuclear weapons" and the earth may yet blaze with thermonuclear fire, the kind that powers stars and destroys most everything in its path.

Hans Albrecht Bethe (pronounced BAY-ta) was born on July 2, 1906, in Strasbourg, Alsace-Lorraine. His father, a physiologist at the university there, was Protestant and his mother Jewish. Hans was their only child.

Displaying an early genius for mathematics, he excelled in school and received a Ph.D. in physics in 1928 at the University of Munich, graduating summa cum laude. He fled Germany after Hitler came to power, going first to England and then to America, arriving at Cornell in 1935.

While helping to found the field of atomic physics, he became fascinated by nature's extremes. In 1938 he penned the equations that explain how the Sun shines and how stars in the prime of life feed their nuclear fires. In 1967 he won a Nobel Prize for the discovery.

From 1943 to 1945 he headed the theoretical division of Los Alamos, the top-secret laboratory in New Mexico where thousands of scientists and technicians, fearful that Hitler might do it first, labored day and night to unlock the atom's power.

Bethe coaxed some of the world's brightest and most idiosyncratic experts to success as they toiled behind rows of barbed wire. Their atomic bomb shook the New Mexican desert on July 16, 1945. The next month the American military dropped similar ones on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

After the war, Bethe devoted himself not only to nuclear science but to the social dangers posed by that knowledge, in particular to keeping the bomb from ever killing people again.

He advised the federal government on matters of weapons and arms limitation, becoming a prime mover behind the first East-West arms accord, the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, which ended nuclear explosions in the atmosphere and permitted them only beneath the earth.

That stopped the rain of radioactive fallout that had raised the risk of cancer and birth defects among many people. But Bethe wanted more. He campaigned for a complete cessation to all testing, contrary to Pentagon planners and politicians intent on redoubling the size of the nation's nuclear arsenal.

The development of new types of nuclear arms requires numerous test firings and, as flaws inevitably come to light, design improvements. The absence of explosive testing sharply increases the odds of failure and virtually rules out the possibility of perfecting new designs.

In the 1980s, Bethe was on the losing side of the political war over nuclear-arms development as the Reagan administration pressed ahead with dozens of underground explosions. One series aimed at perfecting a new generation of bombs that fired deadly beams.

In the 1990s, he was on the winning side as President Clinton signed, and the United Nations endorsed, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Its goal is to halt the development of new weapons of mass destruction by imposing a global ban on nuclear detonations.

A remaining trouble, as Bethe sees it, is that the United States over the decades has become so good at designing nuclear arms that it still might make progress despite the ban. Indeed, the Clinton administration recently began a \$4-billion-a-year program of bomb maintenance that is

endowing the weapons laboratories with all kinds of new tools and test equipment, including a \$2.2 billion laser to ignite tiny thermonuclear explosions.

Critics fear the custodians might get carried away, begetting new designs and perhaps even new classes of nuclear arms.

So it was that Bethe wrote President Clinton in April, asking for a pledge of no new weapons.

"The time has come for our nation to declare that it is not working, in any way, to develop further weapons of mass destruction," he wrote.

The United States "needs no more," Bethe stressed. "Further, it is our own splendid weapons laboratories that are, by far and without question, the most likely to succeed in such nuclear inventions. Since any new types of weapons would, in time, spread to others and present a threat to us, it is logical for us not to pioneer further in this field."

In the interview, Bethe waxed philosophic about the odds that his personal appeal might engender new federal policy. "It's a big step for the president to say so, but it's a small step for me," he mused. "Maybe the laboratories will feel that my letter was useful and maybe they'll even follow my advice.

I think that's all one can expect."

The issue is important, he added. If the community of nations comes to view the United States as a nuclear hypocrite, whether true or not, that perception could threaten to undermine the new treaty and its ratification around the world. Instead, Bethe said, the United States must be seen as striving to obey the letter of the law.

Bethe's face comes alive as the topic turns to his current scientific research: how a single aging star can suddenly explode with the power and brilliance of an entire galaxy of 100 billion stars.

It seems like pure poetry given the light he himself is now shedding in his final years.

"I want to understand just how the mechanism works," Bethe said, "how you get a shock wave that propels most of the star outward, propels it at very high speed."

Most days, he said, he spends about four hours studying the nature of the exploding stars, which are known as supernovas. Occasionally, he works up to six hours.

Theoretic physics is a quintessential young man's field, where geniuses often peak at the age of 30, like athletes. Very few make significant contributions at 50. But at 90, Bethe, a living legend among his peers, is still going strong. "Here's my latest paper," he said with a grin, displaying it proudly on his cluttered desk. "It has been accepted by The Astrophysical Journal." The main point, he said, "is that it's easy to get the supernova to expel the outside material," eliminating the problems theorists once encountered.

Bethe is not interrupting his research to write memoirs. Instead, a biographer is at work. "It's much easier to have a biographer," he remarked, "and he writes much better than I do."

The back of his office door, in an easy-to-view position, held a poster of the Matterhorn. For nearly a half century, a small town at the foot of the great Swiss mountain has been a vacation spot for Bethe and his wife, Rose

Ewald, whom he met in Germany and married in 1939 while the two were newcomers to the United States.

"I couldn't live without her," he said.

His hair askew, his eyes a gleam, Bethe looked a bit like an aged wizard on the verge of disappearing in a puff of smoke. He seemed at ease with his many lives over many decades and appeared to have reconciled his early work on the bomb with his current push to eliminate it. For him, doing the right thing in different periods of history seemed to call for different kinds of actions.

"I am a very happy person," he said with a relaxed smile. "I wouldn't want to change what I did during my life."

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Return-Path: <owner-newscope%ecunet.org@pcusa01.ecunet.org>
To: newscope@ecunet.org (Newscope subscribers list)
From: owner-newscope@ecunet.org (Newscope subscribers list)
Reply-to: owner-newscope@ecunet.org (Newscope subscribers list)
X-send-unsubscribe-to: newscope-request@ecunet.org
X-Disclaimer: Views are those of the author, not necessarily Ecunet
Subject: [newscope] note 329
Date: Tue, 17 Jun 97 13:54:50 EDT

"NEWSCOPE" by NEWSCOPE OFFICE on July 21, 1993 at 21:36 Eastern, about
SUBSCRIPTION-ONLY WEEKLY NEWS SOURCE (329 notes).

Note 329 by NEWSCOPE OFFICE on June 17, 1997 at 12:32 Eastern (35557
characters).

Newscope

A Newsletter for United Methodist Leaders

Vol. 25, No. 25/June 20, 1997

With this issue Newscope continues its reports on annual conference sessions.
These reports are prepared in cooperation with UM News Service and conference
communicators.

Central Pennsylvania Conference members met in an auditorium encircled by an
1,800-foot-long paper prayer chain sent to the meeting by local churches.
Written on each of the thousands of links of the chain were prayers for
children. The conference Child Advocacy Commission reported on efforts,
including the establishment of five Shalom Zones, to minister to children who
are victims of violence, poverty, and abuse and reported that Bishop Neil L.
Irons will chair town meetings on the Bishop's Initiative on Children and
Poverty in 20 different communities throughout the conference, beginning
September 1997. Donald and Donna Nibert, parents of 16-year-old Cheryl Nibert,
one of eight conference youth who died in the TWA Flight 800 crash last July,
read a statement applauding the conference's commitment to child advocacy.
"One really never knows the value of a child until that child is taken away,"
they said. The conference passed resolutions calling for the full inclusion
of all children in the total life of the church by "eliminating barriers of
attitude, communication, and architecture," and requiring local churches to
adopt screening procedures for paid and volunteer workers with children and
youth. In other business, the conference: 1) celebrated having paid all
General Church apportionments in full for the past two years with 1996
benevolences paid at a 103% level; 2) passed a \$9.4 million budget, which
includes the full askings of all conference boards and agencies as well as a
request from the floor to increase ethnic minority scholarship funds by
\$15,000; 3) voted to establish a sister congregation for each African
Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, and Christian Methodist

Episcopal church within conference boundaries; 4) opposed any further expansion of gambling and urged church members to refrain from games of chance; 5) opposed the privatization of alcohol sales and supported the continuation of the Pennsylvania State Store system; 6) supported the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act; 7) ordained Dianne Salter a permanent deacon, six other deacons, and 12 elders; 8) consecrated three diaconal ministers; 9) celebrated the retirements of 12 pastors; 10) received an offering to provide a scholarship for a seminary student in Russia; and 11) heard two Bible studies and an ordination sermon by Bishop Irons as well as sermons by Bishop Joseph Yeakel (retired) and Dennis Otto, chair of the Conference Board of Ordained Ministry, on the conference theme, "Together in the Journey." Attendance averaged 73,506, down 340. Membership stands at 167,948, down 2,254. -- Dean Snyder

Central Texas Conference found spiritual renewal in remembering the Baptism which unites us and in messages of worship leaders Hal Brady, Minerva G. Carcano, and Bishop Alfred L. Norris (Northwest Texas/New Mexico). Members also participated in "Remember the Children," a service of anointing and healing. Bishop Joe Wilson knelt before a seven-year-old for the anointing of God's gift of healing and he then shared that anointing with all present as they accepted children -- especially those identified in the episcopal Initiative on Children and the Poor -- as the most precious of God's gifts. Members prayed for their fellow central Texans in the tornado ravaged areas of Jarrell and Morgan's Point and pledged to take offerings in their local churches and to help with rebuilding projects. About 200 volunteers followed the conference theme, "Partners in Christ: Believing, Belonging, Making a Difference," as they participated in the third pre-conference workday helping needy home homeowners and 13 Waco community agencies with cleaning, repairing, and food/clothing distribution projects. In other sessions, the assembly: 1) retired 10 clergy and one local pastor; 2) received 14 elders, 19 deacons, 9 probationary deacons, 2 associate deacons, and one diaconal minister; 3) conducted two events celebrating the ministry of laity and a "friendship dinner" recognizing Hispanic ministries; 3) approved a budget of \$7 million, down 1.49%; 4) chartered two congregations, one Hispanic and one for the homeless; 5) started two new congregations yet to be chartered; 5) allowed members to set aside money tax free to cover what health benefits do not cover; 6) approved all constitutional amendments; 7) received \$5,240 from the UM Publishing House for pastors' pensions; 8) awarded two scholarships; 9) celebrated the conference's covenant relationship with the Eastern Mexico Methodist Conference, raising \$11,067 for their Home of Hope and Love retirement facility.. Attendance averaged 44,937, up 1,297. Membership stands at 145,098, up 2,335. -- Carolyn Stephens

Dakotas Conference Bishop Michael J. Coyner helped members understand that the 20-year history of membership loss is the result of 6.7% of the members being removed by charge conference action or dying and only an average membership gain of 5.2%. "All it would take to turn around a 20-year trend is 1.5%, said Coyner. Bishop Woodie W. White (Indiana) urged members to seek common ground. "What breaks my heart," said White, "is that we sometimes forget our common ground. When you call God 'father' or 'parent' or 'mother,' you get a whole

lot of kinsfolk... I can't claim God as parent and Jesus as Lord and not claim you as a brother or sister." In other business, the assembly: 1) gave \$5,802 to aid flood victims in the upper Midwest; 2) approved a 1998 budget of \$4.1 million; 3) received \$4,710 from The UM Publishing House for pastors' pensions; 4) approved superintendents' salaries at 162% of average clergy salaries, with conference staff salaries at 90% of superintendents' salaries; 5) gave Denman Evangelism Awards to Michael Beeson and Roger Spahr; 6) gave Randy Jellison-Knock the "Words that Heal" award; 7) retired six clergy; and 8) received two elders, three 1996 deacons, and one 1992 deacon. Attendance averaged 23,602, up 2%. Membership stands at 48,123, down 4,812 (1%). -- Bonnie Carlson

Holston Conference theme was "Behold! I am Doing a New Thing." Under the new leadership of Bishop Ray W. Chamberlain Jr., lengthy reports and debate yielded to celebrative sessions and services designed to rekindle the fire for servant ministry. A round-the-clock prayer vigil undergirded the event. The assembly focused on the needs of children with Hannah Meadors as guest speaker. They welcomed young people who sang, told stories, and led in worship; the body raised \$42,000 for children's ministries. In other business, the conference: 1) adopted a 1998 budget of \$13.14 million, down \$50,000, thus reducing allocations to conference institutions and the Council on Ministries in order to address pension needs and to fund new church development and clergy training and nurture; 2) celebrated stories of lives changed through ministries of local churches and the conference; 3) created a task force to develop a comprehensive strategy to address the conference's unfunded pensions liability; 4) ratified all constitutional amendments; 5) presented Denman Evangelism Awards to Sylvia Bowden, Arturo Reyna, and Ty Harrison; the Francis Asbury Award in Higher Education to Evelyn Laycock, and life membership in UM Men to Bud Maples; 6) expanded use of technology with greater use of video and computer-aided presentations, with daily updates on the World Wide Web; 7) opposed the cloning of human beings; 8) retired 23 clergy and diaconal ministers; and 9) received 18 elders, 10 deacons, 18 probationary deacons, and three diaconal ministers. Worship attendance averaged 72,010, up 642. Membership stands at 172,732, down 1,359. -- Susan Grove-DeJarnett

Iowa Conference celebrated its first membership increase in nearly 30 years. The assembly welcomed back Bishop Charles W. and Margaret Jordan. Members approved a budget of \$12.96 million. Included in that figure is funding for a consultant's study of camping. A report on what it would mean for the conference to be either a reconciling or a transforming conference was accepted without a recommendation. The issue will be studied further during the 1998 session. Membership stands at 202,745, up 99. -- Paul Scott

Louisiana Conference theme of "I Will Pour Out My Spirit" became a reality through the first episcopal address by Bishop Dan E. Solomon. The address ended in a spontaneous altar call. The movement of God's Holy Spirit was also seen as members: 1) listened to personal testimonies of faith; 2) voted by a

96% margin to restructure the conference from a program-centered ministry to a congregation-centered ministry; 3) celebrated with a New Orleans jazz funeral the end of the Conference Council on Ministries; 4) received specific recommendations from "Quality Discernment Teams" for the Board of Ordained Ministry and Cabinet to focus on nurturing clergy and implementing an Academy for Spiritual Leadership; 5) approved the implementation of an Inclusive Plan, Native American Plan, and Hispanic Plan; 6) created over 100 Korean food boxes in a hands-on mission focus and covenanted to send another 600 to the UMCOR Depot; 7) heard Lovett Weems, president of Saint Paul School of Theology, and they were led in worship by Marcia McFee, liturgical arts specialist; 8) celebrated the UM Foundation servicing 358 accounts with a portfolio of nearly \$42 million; 9) called for an adjourned session to address the "Bishops' Initiative on Children and Poverty"; 10) acknowledged that apportionments reached the 90% mark for the first time in nearly a decade and that the self-funded insurance program has entered its third year without an increase; 11) ordained nine elders and nine deacons, consecrated four diaconal ministers, and commissioned nine deacons; 12) retired 10 clergy; and 13) rejoiced in the first membership gain in nearly a decade. Worship attendance averaged 47,313, down 4%. Membership stands at 125,882, up 267. -- Leslie N. Akin

Missouri East Conference Urban ministry in the St. Louis area took the attention of the conference with the establishment of an initiative coupling the "Holy Boldness" program with a local initiative called "City Trek." The emphasis is on empowering urban churches to do ministry in their own communities. So far, 15 of the 20 St. Louis urban churches have signed on. Another major concern was addressed with the forming of a task force to study homosexuality and its place in the church. Bishop Ann B. Sherer named members of the group. Spiritual formation was given a large portion of time with three presenters: Art Allen, Roy Trueblood, and David Watson. The conference held the line financially by approving a 1998 budget with an \$11 decrease. A love offering from all conference churches brought \$21,976 for the Village Church of St. Louis, a new urban congregation led by an African-American pastor. As a corollary activity, work was going on all week on a Habitat for Humanity house begun during Missouri West Conference two weeks earlier. Offerings helped fund the purchase of materials and the house was nearly complete at the close of conference. The conference received ten elders, four probationary deacons, two deacons, and one diaconal minister. Ten clergy retired. Attendance averaged 35,031, up 0.33%. Membership stands at 78,318, down 1,232. -- Dulci McCoy

New England Conference marked 200 years of Methodism in New England and its fourth session since merger of three Boston Area conferences in 1994. At the leading of newly assigned Bishop Susan Wolfe Hassinger, the conference spent half a day learning and practicing the prayerful discernment model of decision making. Members divided into nearly 100 small groups to consider the question provided by the Economic Justice Task Force: "Is it God's will that we recover Wesley's scriptural understanding that all the riches of the world belong to God and that we are but stewards, called to use those riches in building community?" In another new experience, reports by district superintendents

and the council director consisted of plans and goals for the coming year rather than reports on past work. In other business, the conference: 1) supported closure of the School of the Americas; 2) supported a "Clean Clothes Initiative" that would encourage retailers to mark clothing that has been ethically manufactured; 3) ratified all constitutional amendments; 4) spent time in prayer for two of its pastors whose homes and families are in Sierra Leone; 5) received seven elders, five deacons, nine probationary deacons, and four diaconal ministers; and 6) retired fourteen clergy. Worship attendance averaged 39,400, down 1%. Membership stands at 114,100, down 1%. -- Ann Whiting

New York Conference At the opening service of remembrance and Communion, Bishop George W. Bashore (Pittsburgh) said we should be like Jesus -- a pioneer who blazes trails toward salvation for others. In other sessions, the assembly: 1) adopted a budget of \$6.97 million, up 2.41%; 2) heard Elinor O'Hare, founder of a Women's Advocacy Ministry and Annie Bovian, executive director of the program, and gave \$4,463 to that ministry; 3) heard testimonies from residents of Anchor House and gave \$3,100 to that drug rehabilitation program; 4) heard Justin Roberts, a Dillard University student, speak on the Black College Fund, and they gave \$3,700 to the fund; 5) awarded "Faithful in Ministry" certificates to 43 churches; 6) heard Douglas Osgood speak about work experience in Haiti and watched him present a watch to Bishop Ernest S. Lyght (New York) on behalf of the volunteers; 7) recognized the presence of Nat Grady, a clergy member who attended his first conference in 10 years after being incarcerated and released following the granting of a writ of habeas corpus; 8) consecrated volunteers who will go to Mozambique this summer to restore electricity and potable water to a mission project and to rebuild a parsonage; 9) asked President Clinton to provide large-scale food relief to North Korea; 10) opposed New York Governor George Pataki's efforts to lift rent controls in the state; 11) called for the banning of anti-personnel land mines; 12) supported a UN effort to protect children who are victimized by wars and emergency situations; 13) reaffirmed their status as a reconciling conference; 14) approved the merger of Lamb's Corner UMC and Greenville-Norton Hill UMC in the Hudson North District; 15) raised minimum compensations by \$500 for pastors in all categories; 16) received eight elders, six deacons, eleven probationary deacons, one deacon/associate member, and three diaconal ministers; and 17) retired 26 clergy. Attendance averaged 43,767, down 2,167. Membership stands at 144,982, down 1,804. -- Kate SantaColoma

North Carolina Conference focused on the ministry to children, specifically the Bishop's Initiative on Children and Poverty with North Carolina Governor James B. Hunt Jr. and other state dignitaries. This was Bishop Marion Edwards first annual conference as episcopal leader and Bishop and Linda Edwards celebrated their 35th wedding anniversary. The couple led 225 participants in a two-mile walk/run for hunger and human need. Using the theme, "Vision 2000: Windows to the Future," ministries were celebrated during "good news" moments. Large picture frames containing photographs of connectional ministry filled the conference stage. In other sessions, members: 1) heard speeches by Leonard I. Sweet, dean of Drew University Theological School, and Jessica F.

Moffatt, executive minister at First UMC , Tulsa, Okla.; 2) set the minimum salary for full-time pastors at \$28,045 and student pastors at \$18,600; 3) retired 19 clergy; 4) named Lanella Smith, Durham, as layperson of the year; 5) awarded a charter to Cornerstone UMC, Fayetteville; 6) heard the Clark Street UMC Youth Choir, Rocky Mount; 7) presented the Bishop's Award in Scouting to 11 troops and packs; 8) received 14 elders, 14 deacons, 15 probationary deacons, 2 courtesy ordinations for deacons, 3 deacons in associate membership, 3 orders recognized at the deacons' level and two diaconal ministers; 9) presented a "Saints of God Stewardship Award" to St. Luke UMC, Sanford; 10) presented the Francis Asbury Award for higher education to Dennis Campbell, former dean of Duke Divinity School; 11) approved to a Task Force on Unfunded Liability recommendation that a director of current giving be hired to secure funds; 12) received nearly \$8,000 in three offerings; 13) denounced the persecution of Christians around the world and called partial-birth abortions an evil, unjust, and oppressive act, and called on the conference insurance committee to continue not recommending an insurance plan that covers partial-birth abortions, except when it will save the life of the mother; 15) received daily coverage of the conference on the conference web page; and 16) approved a budget of \$13.4 million, to be raised in 1998 and spent in 1999.. Attendance averaged 79,919, up 1,504. Membership stands at 222,776, up 1,803. -- Bill Norton and Kevin Rippin

North Central New York Conference "Sages" and "discernment" were the buzz words as more than 800 met under the theme, "Christ Goes Before Us: Nurturing The Vision." Bishop Hae Jong Kim invited participants to "Come to this family reunion. . . with a commitment to support the vision of God's kingdom." Key on the agenda was the process of creating a vision for the conference. The process of discernment was used to reach decisions. Bishop Kim told the assembly that the mission is to renew the church. "We are evolving," he said, "never finished, but still evolving.... Make disciples, not church members." The bishop stated that it is an empowered laity that is doing the ministry of Jesus Christ. William McClain, Wesley Theological Seminary professor, gave the sermons, speaking on the power of grace in the lives of Christians. "If you haven't preached grace, you haven't preached the Gospel," McClain said. "Grace is the character and the nature of God. Grace is the central word of the Bible. God takes the first critical step -- we love God because God first loved us. The people OF God ought to be the people FOR God in the world. God never gives up! He never gives up on the people of Israel. Israel shall be redeemed." Nine pastors were honored as they retired from the active ministry. Sixteen women and men were ordained. Membership figures will be available later. -- Sharon Fulmer

North Georgia Conference During an evening worship service focusing on children in poverty, an offering totaled \$143,000; the funds will be used as seed money in each of the 12 districts to provide housing for families in crisis. Earlier that day, members listened to child-welfare experts speak about the needs of families in poverty and how the church can help. The assembly asked Emory University President William M. Chace to reverse his decision that same-sex marriage ceremonies or covenants could take place in campus facilities, including the chapels at Emory and at Oxford College of

Emory University. the conference instructed Bishop Lindsey Davis to take the matter before the Emory board of trustees if Chace does not reverse his decision. In other business, the conference: 1) asked Congress and the U.S. military to maintain high and equitable standards of moral conduct for men and women in the military and as elected officials; 2) called for the creation of ministries for women in crisis pregnancies; 3) urged the enactment of legislation to limit the sale of firearms and vigilance to keep them out of the hands of minors; 4) supported ministries to persons with AIDS; 5) urged all citizens to be involved in the voting process and churches to aid in the registration of voters; 6) adopted a new structure for the office of church development designed to increase the number of ethnic church starts; 7) adopted a budget of \$13.7 million, up 4.9%; 8) approved guidelines to reduce the risk of child sexual abuse in churches; 9) gathered in small groups to discuss the future of the conference and to provide direction and feedback for a leadership group working to articulate a vision for the conference; 10) retired 27 clergy; and 11) received 27 elders, 37 deacons, 31 probationary deacons, and two diaconal ministers. Attendance averaged 118,154, up 2.2%. Membership stands at 290,774, up 4,259. -- Alice M. Smith

Northwest Texas Conference theme was "In the Light of God's Grace." Calvin S. Morris, academic dean of the Interdenominational Theological Center, Atlanta, was the conference preacher. In sessions, members: 1) participated in the second annual conference "Blitz Build, Infectious Habititis, a Habitat for Humanity renovation project in Abilene that also included a workshop on starting Habitat chapters in smaller communities; 2) celebrated the reappointment of Bishop Alfred L. and Mackie Norris to the episcopal area; 3) heard and affirmed the bishop's four emphases for the quadrennium: Spiritual Formation and Development, Empowering the Laity for Leadership, Building Community Within and Outside of the Body of Christ, and Full Participation in the Global Ministries of the UMC; 4) recognized the first two conference churches to become "Global Mission Partners"; 5) experienced worship by hearing "Spirit Wind," the conference youth choir, and services claiming sacred space, healing, Communion, memorial, praise, a love feast, and ordination; 6) unanimously accepted a challenge by the bishop for each church to grow numerically; 7) joined the UM Mental Illness Network and affirmed the "Families Against Violence Advocacy Network"; and 8) passed two resolutions on homosexuality calling for ministerial candidates to uphold the position stated in the Discipline and calling for ministry, healing, and transformation to, and integration of, homosexual persons in the church. Twelve pastors retired. Six persons were ordained deacon (1996 Discipline); one was ordained deacon and another elected deacon (both under 1992 Discipline, three were accepted as associate members, and four were ordained elder. Worship attendance averaged 26,532, down 77 (0.3%). Membership stands at 72,674, down 72 (0.1%). -- James N. Wrede

Rocky Mountain Conference theme, "New Life Blooming in Every Place," was evident as plants, flowers, backdrops, banners, and even cacti blossomed at every event. The opening worship featured music of Kristen and Mitch Samu and the Berkeley UMC ensemble. Bishop Mary Ann Swenson told of the many seeds that have been planted in the past year, including building projects, new

congregations, anniversary celebrations, new charters, and a long-range vision. In other sessions, members: 1) heard Marilyn Littlejohn, Tacoma, Wash., give a report on the "Episcopal Initiative on Children and Poverty; 2) heard sermons by Vance P. Ross, General Board of Discipleship, and Ronald Edward Swisher, Glide Memorial UMC in San Francisco; 3) attended first-ever "New Life Learning Centers" to hear experts discuss ways of welcoming all generations into our congregations; 4) sent six pick-ups full of buckets of cleaning supplies to North Dakota; 5) provided 76 boxes of supplies to North Korea, with over \$1,000 to be used for bulk rice and shipping expenses; 6) approved a plan with the Colorado Council of Churches to provide a chaplain to the Colorado State Department of Corrections, beginning January, 1998; 7) approved a budget of \$4.31 million, up 4.6%; 8) retired 16 clergy and one diaconal minister; and 8) received 19 elders, 14 deacons, 4 probationary deacons, and 4 diaconal ministers. Attendance averaged 36,280, down 155. Membership stands at 77,978, down 413. -- Faye Veal

South Georgia Conference The tone of the conference was spirited and upbeat as the body experimented with a shortened time frame designed to allow more participation by young adults and laity. Some 3,500 persons attended an opening rally focusing on the needs of families in poverty, which was led by children and youth. During the coming year, each of the nine districts will conduct hearings on children in poverty to find out what is taking place in their communities and to discover ways churches can help. The assembly celebrated conference giving over \$2.7 million in six avenues of Advance Specials, one of five conferences to increase Advance giving. In business sessions, members: 1) provided feedback on the in-process work of a committee designing a new structure; 2) adopted a budget of \$9.6 million, up 2.67%; 3) retired 15 clergy; and 4) received 14 elders, 11 deacons, and 15 probationary deacons. Attendance averaged 55,648, up 137. Membership stands at 142,457, down 852. -- Alice M. Smith

South Indiana Conference shifted the conference structure by eliminating the Human Resource Council and incorporating the four agencies it represented into the Council on Ministries. The body pledged to build a dormitory at Africa University in Zimbabwe. Members ratified all constitutional amendments. They received six elders, six deacons, and nine probationary deacons. Attendance averaged 68,382, up 667 (0.99%). Membership stands at 130,390, down 2,342. -- Lynne DeMichele

Southern New Jersey Conference saw reports and legislation take second place as members greeted their new bishop, Alfred Johnson. Sessions majored in worship under the theme "Meeting Jesus on the Edge: Healing and Holy Living." Claude Edmonds, pastor of Philadelphia's Tindley Temple, preached at a three-hour healing service. Merger talk was in the air as a New Jersey Area study committee presented its interim report, anticipating a merger proposal to be presented to the two New Jersey conferences in 1998. In other actions, the assembly: 1) ratified all constitutional amendments; 2) endorsed as a priority, the Bishops' Initiative on Children; 3) approved a \$4.44 million

budget; 4) followed spirited debate with a narrow-vote endorsement of the transforming congregations movement; 5) called for more liberal clergy visitation rights in state prisons after the state recently restricted clergy access to prisoners; 6) approved Robert E. Costello as a general evangelist; 7) voted a pension rate of \$385 per service year for pre-1982 service; 8) retired eight clergy; and 9) received five elders, eight 1996 deacons, fourteen 1992 deacons, and two diaconal ministers. Attendance averaged 35,516 down 46 (0.001%). Membership stands at 74,947, down 1,076. -- Robin E. Van Cleef

Tennessee Conference had as its theme "Ye Shall Be Witnesses." Four-to-five tons of food items collected by churches were donated to Second Harvest Food Bank of Nashville, and the items were distributed to centers throughout the seven districts. Offerings exceeding \$20,000 were collected for the Bishops' Initiative on Children and Poverty, scholarships for underprivileged children to attend camping events, and for a Habitat House in the Pulaski District. Hundreds were involved in an afternoon of servant ministries in the Pulaski area, site of the conference. Hands-on ministry through 17 off-site immersion experiences ranged from joining prisoners picking up litter on highways to working with children in day-care settings. Fourteen classroom experiences offered opportunities to learn about conference ministries and programs. A community barbecue that included area residents raised over \$3,000 to rebuild Pleasant Ridge UMC, which was destroyed by arson last Palm Sunday. The conference also: 1) adopted a vision statement: Working Together for a Christlike World; 2) honored layperson George Huddleston Jr., and clergyperson John Meadors with Denman Awards for evangelism; 3) dedicated the 1997 journal to layperson Mattie Lucy Payne and clergyperson Maurice Moore; 4) adopted a master plan for Camp Cedar Crest; 5) ratified all constitutional amendments; 6) received a progress report on a plan for inclusiveness; and 7) received 4 diaconal ministers by transfer, ordained 7 elders, 19 deacons, 7 probationary deacons, and 2 associate members. Attendance averaged 47,304 down 4.15%. Membership stands at 110,461, up 178. -- Joy T. Carr

West Ohio Conference met with the theme, "Welcome, World, to West Ohio!" in a session one day shorter than usual to reduce expenses and rebuild cash reserves. At the opening worship, Bishop Judith Craig baptized Caili Bonar, the one-and-a-half-year-old daughter adopted from China by Del and Beverly Bonar. The memorial service remembered the baptisms of conference members. International visitors included Bishop Ruediger Minor (Eurasia), conference preacher, who led a service of global praise and prayer with the children who took part in a three-day educational event during the sessions. The Samara, Russia, UMC pastor and Voga District Superintendent Vladislav Spektorov, his wife, Valentina, and son, Anton, were also guests. Besides the "Original Soul CAFE," a 65-exhibitor ministry and trade show, members could visit the first-time "Virtual Soul CAFE" to see software demonstrations and browse the World Wide Web. When Bishop Craig was told by her doctors she would lose her hair from chemotherapy, she offered members a chance to "vote" (at \$1 a vote) for one of three wigs she modeled. Passing up a straight black wig, and a short curly blonde wig, members chose a country-singer look in shoulder-length brunette, piled high. After the vote, Craig donned the wig, borrowed a guitar

and serenaded the conference to the tune of \$2,100 for cancer research. During sessions, the assembly: 1) adopted a new "Cooperative Ministries Policy Statement"; 2) set the first Friday of each month as a day of prayer and fasting; 3) opposed partial-birth abortion and membership by denominational agencies in the Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice; 4) adopted a plan for a "dialogue period" for the discussion of controversial issues at the 1998 session; 5) received 29 elders, 8 deacons, and 5 diaconal ministers with 38 retiring clergy and 40 transitional deacons and associate members to be ordained in three regional services; and 6) kept the total amount apportioned to congregations the same, but adopted a 1998 expense budget of \$13.33 million, down \$1.2 million of 8.3%. Attendance averaged 127,505, up 1,726. Membership stands at 282,032, down 4,852. -- Tom Slack

Western New York Conference Ezra Earl Jones, general secretary of the General Board of Discipleship, was the guest teacher. He began working with the conference on looking toward the future, a process he will continue at a bishop's convocation in September. Each of the five districts took responsibility for a worship service. The conference also: 1) ratified all constitutional amendments; 2) approved a plan to relocate the conference center in a new shared facility with Gateway-Longview and authorized the trustees to seek additional funds to include space for the conference archives and room for future needs; 3) retired ten pastors; 4) received three elders, two permanent deacons, five deacons, and three elders; and 5) gave Duane Priset the Harry Denman Award. Worship attendance averaged 24,436, up 255. Membership stands at 63,682, down 614. -- Marilyn J. Kasperek

Western North Carolina Conference celebrated and welcomed Bishop Charlene P. Kammerer. The Conference Ministries Advisory Council (successor to the Conference Council on Ministries) treated members to "The Eighth Day of Creation," a 60-minute Broadway-type production. In a Garden of Eden setting, the program celebrated the beginning of a new quadrennium and all possible program ministries that the council could nurture and expand. In other sessions, the assembly: 1) launched "Discovery Opportunities," a series of seminars and tours of mission sites; 2) heard Bishop McKinley Young, president of the Council of Bishops and chief ecumenical officer of the African Methodist Church, Atlanta; 3) recognized scouting units; 4) opposed partial-birth abortions, except in extreme cases where the mother's life and health is in jeopardy; 5) learned that the conference has completely funded the pre-1982 unfunded liability, resulting in a \$1.3 million reduction in budget requests from the Board of Pensions and allowing the body to give \$100,000 to ministerial education scholarships and \$225,000 to emerging mission initiatives; 6) approved a 1998 budget of \$16.57 million, down 3.1%; 7) approved a \$1 million annual asking for congregational development; 8) ordained 21 elders and recognized the orders of one elder; 9) received 21 probationary deacons, 29 deacons, 10 diaconal ministers, and 6 transfers; and 10) retired 35 clergy. Worship attendance averaged 117,020, up 688 (0.59%). Membership stands at 284,909, up 2,090 (0.74%). -- Dawn M. Hand

Western Pennsylvania Conference churches completed the endowing of the \$500,000 Bishop Roy C. and Ruth Nichols Chair of Education at Africa University. The assembly opposed partial-birth abortions under any circumstances, thus removing the exception "for the health of the mother." They instructed conference officials to inform the General Board of Church and Society and the Council of Bishops of the decision. In other sessions, members: 1) affirmed a 1998 budget of \$8.25 million, up \$1.25 million; 2) approved a new conference structure; 3) agreed to develop African-American/multi-cultural churches; 4) conducted a second "lay academy" during the clergy session; 5) opposed efforts to expand gambling in Pennsylvania; 6) opposed hate groups; 7) established standards for clergy behavior; 8) retired nine clergy; and 9) received 19 elders, 5 deacons (1996), 2 associate-member deacons, 12 deacons (1992), and 1 diaconal minister. Attendance averaged 73,943, down 0.69%. Membership stands at 205,171, down 914. -- Sandra Newcomb

Positions Available

Central Pennsylvania Conference associate council director for media ministries. Contact Ed Zeiders (717-652-0460).....Youth and children's program director. Contact Thomas Kennedy, Trinity UMC, 412 W. Main St., Madison, IN 47250.....Coordinator of Christian nurture and outreach, 30 hours a week. Contact Windsor UMC, 6222 University, Des Moines, IA 50311.....Part-time director of youth ministries at Welborne UMC in Richmond, Va. Contact Anita (804-740-7128) or Gary (804-360-7020).....Director of youth ministry. Contact First UMC, 102 No. Chauncey, West Lafayette, IN 47906.....Executive director of the Koinonia Retreat Center. Contact Hennepin Ave. UMC, 511 Groveland Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55403.....Director of children's ministries. Contact Old Mission UMC, Jim Darby, 5519 State Park Road, Fairway, Ks 66205

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X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Tue, 17 Jun 1997 14:31:53 -0500  
From: "Bruce Hall" <Bruce.Hall@wdc.greenpeace.org>  
Organization: Greenpeace  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: three views on disarmament  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

To : abolitionists everywhere  
From: Bruce Hall at Greenpeace  
Date: June 17, 1997  
re : three interesting articles on nuclear disarmament

Dear folks:

I have in my possession three perspectives on nuclear disarmament that I would be happy to share with you.

1. "Nuclear Disarmament: Zero and How to Get There," Ronald Walker, Monash University Australia in a publication called "Security Dialogue" Vol 28(2): 137-147.

takes as his starting point, that a world without nuclear weapons will be a more secure one, and seeks to identify steps that would bring this about.

2. "To Zero or Not to Zero: A US Perspective on Nuclear Disarmament" C. Paul Robinson and Kathleen Bailey, Sandia and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, USA same volume as above.

this would be more properly titled: "A nuclear weaponeers' view spoiling the party." At any rate, these two argue that even further deep reductions in the US nuclear arsenal is not in the US security interests - let alone complete nuclear disarmament - and that the US cannot afford to be without a nuclear deterrent. It also argues that nuclear disarmament is not verifiable.

3. "Key Aspects of the Russian Nuclear Strategy" Vladimir Belous of the Committee for Global Security Moscow. Same volume. Describes a Russian perspective on the current state of its nuclear forces and the possibilities for further disarmament. While dismissing the notion of elimination of nuclear weapons in the short-term, he stresses the importance of developing a framework for START III negotiations.

If you are interested, I will gladly send these articles to you through the mail. Please include your name and your address.

Bruce

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>From womendivdc Tue Jun 17 14:24:31 1997  
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Date: Tue, 17 Jun 1997 14:24:28 -0700 (PDT)  
X-Sender: womendivdc@pop.igc.org (Unverified)  
To: mupj@igc.apc.org  
From: womendivdc@igc.apc.org  
Subject: Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, your 6/13 letter  
Sender: womendivdc@igc.org

Howard:

I received your fax inviting the GBGM to sign on to a letter and to attend a meeting on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. I do not think we will sign the letter since you make that point that signing organizations will be vigorously working for treaty ratification. This is not on our priority list this year.

On the meeting, I will try to have someone there.

Thank you for the notice.

Anna Rhee  
Executive Secretary for Public Policy  
Women's Division

>From majordomo Wed Jun 18 06:38:48 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Wed, 18 Jun 1997 09:17:08 -0400  
From: disarmament@igc.org  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org  
Subject: San Francisco Ex. - NAS Study  
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

San Francisco Examiner  
June 18, 1997

Slash nuclear arsenal, U.S. urged

Influential Academy of Sciences seeks more than 90% cut

Keay Davidson  
EXAMINER SCIENCE WRITER

The U.S. nuclear weapons arsenal should be slashed to a few hundred warheads, a roughly 90 percent deeper cut than presently planned, says a new report from the National Academy of Sciences. The academy, in a sense a supreme court of science, advises Congress on science policy. Congress, the White House and federal agencies are likely to pay special attention to its recommendations. Such a drastic cut in the nuclear arsenal - unthinkable during the Cold War- could be hastened by taking all nuclear forces off alert, by improving weapons-monitoring techniques, and by negotiating new arms agreements with Russia and other countries, the academy says. The unthinkable has become thinkable "because we (and the Russians) no longer have this hostile relationship in which we think the other side is implacably determined to blow us up," says report co-chair and former UC-Berkeley Professor John P. Holdren. The report was released Tuesday morning in Washington, D.C., by the academy's research arm, the National Research Council.

The academy's opinions often have major effect. For example, a recent academy report said there is no persuasive evidence that electromagnetic fields harm people. Since then, federal funding for research on the topic has largely dried up.

In the next few years, the United States is scheduled to shrink its arsenal of strategic - long-distance - nuclear weapons to about 3,000, as required by the Start II treaty with Russia.

The next round of arms-control negotiations, dubbed Start III, could slash arsenals even deeper, to a range of 2,000 to 2,500 strategic weapons per side.

The high price of nukes

As long as the United States agrees to cut its arsenal, the Russians have an almost embarrassingly practical reason for doing the same: They can no longer afford their massive nuclear weapons-building complex.

Given the Russian economy, "it's not too hard to realize they (the Russians) are headed for (arsenal) numbers much lower than 2,000 within a decade," says political scientist John Steinbruner, the report's vice chairman and a senior fellow of the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C.

Getting down to a few hundred weapons per side wouldn't happen overnight, panelists say. "Going to 2,500 (weapons per side) is a piece of cake and we should get on with it - a piece of cake in the sense that you can do it without changing any (of the U.S. or Russian governments') fundamental (strategic) assumptions," Holdren said. Both sides could lower their arsenals to 1,000 weapons without fearing for their survival, simply by deploying them aboard missile submarines, the report says.

The ocean is so deep and U.S. subs are so undetectable that they could carry nuclear weapons almost indefinitely without fear of destruction, arms experts say.

Going to a few hundred weapons each would require "improvements in (weapons) verification - political, institutional and technical improvements," Holdren said. "(But) I don't think they're out of reach."

U.S. and Russian diplomats and scientists have developed numerous verification schemes. For example, they send inspectors to visit each other's weapons labs and to place electronic tags on missiles so they can be tracked prior to dismantling.

In time, the superpowers might even agree to a global ban on nuclear weapons, says the academy's 110-page report, "The Future of U.S. Nuclear Weapons Policy."

Risking accidental launches Although the Cold War ended almost six years ago, "significant portions of U.S. and Russian nuclear forces are maintained in a continuous state of alert," the panelists wrote. "Both countries have the technical capability to launch thousands of warheads within minutes. While such practices reduce the risk of a surprise attack, they increase the chances of the accidental, erroneous, or unauthorized launch of nuclear weapons because of a technical failure, a false warning of attack, or a misjudgment."

The report panel was chaired by Holdren - who taught at Berkeley for 23 years and recently moved to Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government - and by retired Army Maj. Gen. William F. Burns of Carlisle, Pa.

The 15-member panel included four Californians: the noted physicist Wolfgang K.H. Panofsky of Stanford, vice-chancellor C. Kumar N. Patel of UCLA, Jonathan Pollack of RAND Corp. in Santa Monica, and retired Rear Adm. Robert Wertheim, of La Jolla.

During the Cold War, the number of nuclear weapons grew rapidly, mainly because the superpowers targeted each other's growing numbers of weapons.

Each time a nation installed a new nuclear weapon, the other side felt compelled to counter it by installing one or more counterforce weapons.

In theory, the counterforce weapon might take out the enemy weapon

before it was launched.

Panofsky says that in retrospect, "we acquired far too many weapons. . . . During the Cold War, we were never really able to come to grips with the issue: When is enough enough? Twenty weapons, if targeted against Russia, would kill about 25 million people."

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FROM: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
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>From majordomo Wed Jun 18 07:01:09 1997  
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Date: Wed, 18 Jun 1997 09:38:38 -0400  
From: disarmament@igc.org  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org  
Subject: Cant Afford No START  
TO: ctb-followers@igc.org

The Washington Post  
Administration Considers Changing Mix of Nuclear Warhead Deployment

By R. Jeffrey Smith and Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Staff Writers  
Wednesday, June 18, 1997; Page A06

The Clinton administration, facing an immense tab for scheduled improvements to the U.S. nuclear arsenal over the next five years, is considering altering the mix of nuclear warheads on submarines, bombers and missiles so that the arsenal's size can be maintained at lower cost, according to senior U.S. officials.

One Option under review by the Joint Chiefs of Staff would cut the number of deployed U.S. ballistic missile submarines -- an invulnerable but highly expensive strategic force -- and increase the number of warheads based on cheaper but more vulnerable land-based missiles and strategic bombers, the officials said.

That would help bring down the estimated \$10 billion cost between 1998 and 2003 of maintaining a total strategic stockpile of more than 10,000 nuclear warheads, of which 6,000 are currently deployed, while helping fend off growing pressure to cut costs by undertaking new nuclear reductions, the officials said.

The administration's tentative planning runs counter to recent advice by two expert panels -- one established by Congress and the other by the National Academy of Sciences, the nation's premier scientific advisory group -- that urge the Pentagon to trim costs and enhance U.S. security by scrapping additional weapons soon.

The administration has resisted such calls in part because defense officials are still reluctant to give up weapons that formed the backbone of U.S. defense for the past 50 years but have been the subject of growing controversy since the Cold War's end.

Also, the administration promised Congress and told Russian leaders last year that it would not reduce the size of its nuclear arsenal below the existing level until the Russian legislature ratifies the 1993 START II treaty, which sets a ceiling of 3,500 nuclear warheads.

The pledge was meant to pressure the Russians by making clear that Washington would not move toward lower numbers until Russia did. But Russia's parliament, or Duma, which has been angered by the proposed expansion of NATO, seems unlikely to take action on START II soon even though the country lacks the money to maintain its own arsenal at the higher START I levels.

As a result, a White House official said, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have begun to "chafe at the restrictions of the original agreement with Congress," which barred any changes in mixture of weapons in the existing U.S. arsenal and were written into law when Congress approved the START II accord.

"What the Pentagon now is saying is that we need to discuss some flexibility with Congress so that we still can keep the pressure on the Duma but also save money -- for example, by going to lower numbers of Trident [submarines] while increasing the numbers of warheads on missiles and bombs on bombers" to maintain the same overall total, the official said.

The National Defense Panel, which Congress created to provide an independent assessment of the Pentagon's Quadrennial Defense Review of all its military forces this year, concluded to the contrary that Washington should drop its strategy of deferring further nuclear cuts to force Russian approval of START II.

In a report last month, the panel said "the move to START II force levels should proceed even if the Duma fails to act on START II this year." Chairman Philip Odeen explained in an interview that "our actions to reduce our forces to START II levels are, in effect, being held hostage by the Duma. Our view is we should not continue spending for these higher force levels beyond the point the costs would become insurmountable."

Some Pentagon officials say nuclear force expenditures will not be sustainable beyond fiscal 1998, when annual costs will rise to an estimated \$1 billion. Much of the projected increase reflects the expense of replenishing the nuclear fuel in the nation's fleet of 18 nuclear-armed Trident submarines. Other elements of the U.S. nuclear triad include 71B-52H bombers, 50 Peacekeeper missiles and 500 Minuteman III missiles.

The National Academy of Sciences panel also concluded in a report released yesterday that the administration should not postpone additional nuclear cuts until the Duma acts, but should proceed with working out the details of a new, lower ceiling with Russian leaders that could be implemented rapidly. It said further that most of the residual warheads should be based on submarines -- which it said are "dependable . . . mobile, and can be concealed for long periods."

The panel, which was chaired by retired Army Maj. Gen. William F. Burns and included two other retired senior military officers as well as 11 academic specialists on nuclear arms matters, urged that

the administration to negotiate a nuclear-free zone in central Europe to allay Russian concerns about NATO's expansion.

The group also said Washington should clearly renounce any plan to use nuclear weapons first, and should cut the risks of a "hair-trigger" nuclear attack by negotiating an accord to withdraw U.S. and Russian warheads or other components of nuclear weapons from the land-based missiles and bombers on which they are now deployed, and store them separately.

Although these ideas are not new, the administration has declined to embrace them, deciding instead in 1994 and again this year to stick with the status quo on nuclear policy. The panel said, however, that the administration's reviews had not been sufficiently ambitious and that the risks of accidental nuclear war remain unacceptably high; it pointed further to the feasibility of maintaining arsenals totaling several hundred weapons or fewer.

In Senate action last week, the Armed Services Committee voted out a defense bill that the Pentagon's desire to consider alternate mixes of nuclear forces, so long as the total number of warheads remains at the START I level of 6,000.

Any unilateral U.S. move now toward lower levels, several administration officials said, would risk taking the pressure off the Russians to ratify START II.

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>From majordomo Wed Jun 18 07:22:35 1997  
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Date: Wed, 18 Jun 1997 09:47:51 -0400  
From: disarmament@igc.org  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org  
Subject: Weapons-Suit  
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

APn 06/17 1933 Weapons-Suit

By H. JOSEF HEBERT

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Lawyers for an environmental group argued in federal court

Tuesday that the Energy Department failed to consider adequately the environmental impact of its program to revamp the way it manages nuclear weapons.

The lawsuit by the Natural Resources Defense Council asks the court to block parts of the weapons management plan including the construction of a \$1 billion laser laboratory that is key to simulating nuclear weapons tests.

U.S. District Judge Stanley Sporkin, in hearing arguments on the suit, made clear that he is hesitant to block the program. He asked lawyers on both sides whether they would agree to a "dual track" in which the program would continue but additional environmental assessment would be required.

"A judge can't shut down a country from defending itself," Sporkin said, alluding to suggestions by the government that the laser program might have national security implications.

But Sporkin also expressed some sympathy for arguments by NRDC lawyers that the Energy Department had not conducted adequate environmental impact assessments.

Lisa Dowden, attorney for the NRDC, said the Energy Department, in developing the nuclear weapons stockpile management plan, did not consider "reasonable alternatives" and in many cases did not adequately examine potential environmental harm at various proposed facilities.

She also maintained that only a small fraction of the program even had an environmental analysis.

Martin LaLonde, a Justice Department lawyer, replied that alternatives were considered but they did not meet national security needs.

He said the management plan, including the laser facility in California, are designed to assure that nuclear weapons in the post-Cold War years are in proper condition.

The injunction requested by the NRDC also would halt planned tests later this summer at the Nevada test site in which small amounts of nuclear material would be used in a chemical explosion. The "sub-critical" explosion is designed to gather information that would be used in analyzing weapons and warheads in the laboratory.

Sporkin scheduled a further hearing June 24 to allow the Justice

Department to continue its argument. It is not known when a decision will be made.

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FROM: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington DC 20005  
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>From majordomo Wed Jun 18 18:15:44 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
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Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Date: Wed, 18 Jun 1997 16:47:11 -0700 (PDT)  
From: ALICE SLATER <aslater@igc.apc.org>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: minutes, npt working group  
To: cmtinnitus@aol.com, esrmetro@aol.com, kcantw9473@aol.com, lcnp@aol.com,  
metropeace@aol.com, myriamm@aol.com, paz4jus@aol.com, tovish@aol.com,  
johanne@ctconverge.com, jklotz@ibm.net, aslater@igc.apc.org,  
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worldfed@igc.apc.org, crramey@igc.apc.org, jem@igc.apc.org,  
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sfraser@igc.org, warpeace@interport.net, HKH522@ix.netcom.com,  
peggy\_kerry@pipeline.com, ptasso@pipeline.com, tinabell@walrus.com  
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X-Sender: aslater@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

#### MINUTES

TO: Abolition 2000 Working Group for the NPT  
FROM: Alice Slater  
DATE: June 17, 1997

Present: Mary Ellen Singsen (Scarsdale Campaign for Peace and Justice),  
Cathy Falvo (Physicians for Social Responsibility), Gloria Lawrence, Vince  
Comiskey (Pax Christie), Kaiser Ismaili (Lawyers Committee on Nuclear  
Policy), Kristen ? (Peace Action), Mary Schoichet (NJ Green Party), Tina  
Bell (Oxford Research Group), Ann Zanes (Peace Links), Roger Smith (NGO  
Committee on Disarmament), Alice Slater (GRACE)

#### PLANNED SUB-CRITICAL TESTS

We discussed which congresspeople had signed on to the McKinney "Dear  
Colleague" letter to Clinton and agreed to follow-up on the missing in action:

Gloria Lawrence - Charles Rangel, Senator Moynihan  
Vince Comiskey - Bob Torricelli, other NJ congresspeople  
Mary Ellen Singsen - Nita Lowey

Tina Bell will speak to Abolition supporters at meetings in Geneva this week  
and see if we can get more help to generate international pressure on Clinton.

#### EARTH SUMMIT PANEL

We have organized an Abolition 2000 panel at the Earth Summit and have  
secured a conference room in the UN basement (to be announced) on Wednesday,  
June 25th from 1:00 to 2:00 PM. Alice Slater will try to negotiate for more  
time with the UN planning committee. The panel on THE TOXIC LEGACY OF THE  
NUCLEAR AGE will include Rosalie Bertell on HAARP, Rockets, Supersonics and  
Shuttles: Unsustainable Space Science; Claire Greensfelder on The Solar  
Promise – Ready Today: No Nukes, No Waste, No Wars; Karl Grossman on The  
Cassini Project; and someone from WEDO –either Bella Abzug or Pam Ransom on

nuclear health issues.

Alice will fax an announcement to the missions and will follow up on passes for speakers and others who need them.

Kaiser Ismaili will prepare a flyer.

Roger Smith will take the flyer to the NGO conference room at the UN on Tuesday and Cathy Falvo, Ann Zanes, and Mary Schoichet will distribute the flyers around the UN.

The New York Academy of Medicine is having a program on Rio and Cathy will distribute flyers there.

The Peace Caucus will have a table at an outdoor events on 41st St. and First Ave. from June 23-27 and Abolition 2000 will have literature and flyers there. GRACE has student interns who will help staff the table. Alice will speak to Chris West about other street action and see if Stephanie Fraser is in town to help with this. Roger was unable to make contact with Bruce Hall at Greenpeace.

#### MISSION CONTACTS

Mary Schoichet will work with Ann Zanes and others to follow up on letter we sent to request for visits to missions of the Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, and Western Samoa to see how we can support their efforts at the Earth Summit to get nuclear issues on the agenda.

#### WHO REPORT

Cathy reported that the World Health Organization will deliver its report on Health and the Environment to the General Assembly on Tuesday, June 24th and that she has been helping to brief one of the speakers on the deficiencies in the report. We signed a petition Cathy had prepared calling on the WHO to formulate a better global plan of action for health.

#### UN PAYMENTS

Mary Ellen Singesen asked for our support of Senator Lugar's amendment to Jesse Helms' abominable legislation which is offering to pay only \$800 million of the US debt of over \$1 billion to the UN with lots of inappropriate strings attached. The Lugar amendment calls for full payment of the debt to the UN with no conditions. **TO US CITIZENS: PLEASE CALL YOUR SENATORS AND ASK THEM TO SUPPORT THE LUGAR AMENDMENT TO THE HELMS BILL ON UN DEBT PAYMENT.**

#### WILPF FUNDRAISER

Tina announced that Wilpf is holding a fundraiser with Pete Seeger and other singers, poets, and performers on July 19th, 6:00 to 10:00 PM at the Washington Square Methodist Church on West 4th St., \$15 donation requested.

#### NEXT MEETING

Monday, July 1st, at GRACE, 15 E. 26th St., 10th floor, 12:00 to 2:00, brown bag lunch, coffee and tea provided. RSVP: 212-726-9161 or by e-mail to Alice Slater or Chris West

**AGENDA:** Celebration of cancellation of sub-critical tests or actions to prevent further tests? Which will it be? The lady or the tiger? It's up

to us!!!

.

Alice Slater

GRACE

Global Resource Action Center for the Environment

15 East 26 St., Room 915

New York, NY 10010

212-726-9161 (tel)

212-726-9160 (fax)

aslater@igc.apc.org <email>

Date: Thu, 19 Jun 1997 16:39:30 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Scott Weikart <scott@igc.org>  
To: mupj@igc.apc.org  
Subject: IGC has hired a new Executive Director

Below you'll see our announcement that we have hired Marci Lockwood as our new Executive Director. She will start work on August 27, at which point I will move back to the technical department as Technical Director. I'm really looking forward to working with Marci, and I think she will make a great Executive Director.

Scott Weikart  
Acting Executive Director

=====  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
June 19, 1997

### LOCKWOOD TO LEAD PIONEER INTERNET PROVIDER Intensive Search at IGC Concludes With Hiring of Public Broadcasting Exec

(San Francisco) The nation's pioneer non-profit Internet service provider, the San Francisco-based Institute for Global Communications (IGC), today announced the hiring of Marci Lockwood as its new executive director.

Lockwood comes to IGC after 15 years with Pacifica Radio, where she has been General Manager of KPFA in Berkeley since 1993. She also was Director of Technology for the Pacifica Radio Network, where she pioneered several enhancements to help Pacifica stations nationwide share programming and carry daily news to the Internet.

"After a year filled with growing pains and triumphs, IGC is fully prepared to stay competitive in the rapid-paced world of Internet development," said Scott Weikart, IGC acting director. "With Marci Lockwood at the helm, we look forward to expanding our vital community of activists with improved Internet accounts, further developing our Web-based and other Internet services, and expanding our consulting and training capacity."

Founded in 1986, IGC was the nation's first non-profit Internet service provider. More than 500 non-profits call IGC their "home" on the Internet, with World Wide Web sites and other services listed at [www.igc.org](http://www.igc.org). IGC operates several networks, including PeaceNet, EcoNet, LaborNet, ConflictNet and WomensNet, serving more than 12,000 individuals and organizations nationwide. In the past year, IGC has significantly expanded its services, with new Web and mailing list capabilities. Annual revenue last year passed the \$3 million mark.

"As the lines between traditional, broadcast media and new media dissolve, IGC has an historic opportunity to lead progressive communities into the 21st century," said Lockwood. "I am proud to be joining IGC at this exciting moment, and look forward to working with its talented, able and unionized staff."

Under Lockwood's leadership, KPFA produced budget surpluses, launched a

number of successful major and planned giving programs, re-vamped its programming and saw its listenership significantly increase. Such successes did not come without controversy; critics of KPFA/Pacifica have led a vocal campaign, protesting program changes locally and labor-relations nationally.

"We are confident that Marci has the skills to lead IGC in a manner consistent with our mission," said Barbara Giuffre, the IGC board member who headed the executive director search team. "With her leadership, IGC will continue to grow--enhancing the technical operations of non-profit organizations around the world."

IGC became the nation's first unionized Internet service provider when employees organized with the Service Employees International Union Local 790 last year. Lockwood's hiring followed a seven-month search and review of dozens of candidates, with board and staff interviewing four finalists.

Lockwood will start working as Executive Director at IGC on August 27.

>From majordomo Fri Jun 20 09:57:24 1997

Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>

X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj

Date: June 17, 1997

From: disarmament@igc.org

Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse

Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org

Subject: NEWSWEEK on NUKES

To: ctb-followers@igc.org

\*\* Here is a great article appearing this week in NEWSWEEK magazine. Add this to your list of major "pop" media magazines covering nuclear issues - especially related to de-alerting (including TIME, US NEWS).

Newsweek June 23, 1997

A WHAT-IF PROBLEM

By John Barry and Evan Thomas

With the cold war over, the United States no longer worries about first strike from its old enemy. The problem now is an accidental Russian missile launch.

Sixty feet below the flatlands of North Dakota, Lt. Chris Quaid sits behind a four-foot-thick blast door in a steel-reinforced capsule that floats gently on shock absorbers, the better to withstand what Quaid calls a "nudet" — nuclear detonation. His mission, he diligently recites, is to "defend the United States with safe, secure ICBMs that can immediately deliver bombs on target." If "Higher Authority" — the president— orders him to do so, Lieutenant Quaid will turn a key and flip a switch to initiate doomsday. He cannot do it alone; his partner and at least one other pair of "missileers" in nearby underground bunkers must also flip their switches to send 10 ICBMs, each carrying three nuclear warheads winging toward targets in the former Soviet Union.

It is all unthinkable, so Quaid doesn't think about it. "I really don't," he insists. He says he trusts a Higher Authority. Besides, he adds, "I figure if I'm sitting down here, no one can mess with me." Hearing his own mild bluster, he smiles sheepishly. Quaid, who is 26, about the same age as the missiles in the silos around him, says he has seen the usual movies ("Dr. Strangelove," "The Day After") but finds them "bogus" because the technical details are wrong. "I guess I miss the message," he says, shrugging.

Lieutenant Quaid lives in a land that time forgot. He is one of 220 officers at the 91st Missile Wing who safeguard 150 Minute-man IIIs hidden in a missile field roughly the size of Massachusetts, spread across 8,500 square miles of farmland outside Minot, N.D. Despite the end of the cold war, and notwithstanding all the arms-control talks and treaties over the past two decades, the United States still has roughly

7,000 nuclear weapons programmed against targets in the former Soviet Union, more than 10 times the number it needs to utterly destroy its former enemy. And Russia has as many that can reach the United States.

The threat of Armageddon, mercifully out of mind after the end of the superpower standoff, isn't what it used to be. With Political tension dramatically reduced between the two sides, the risk of deliberate nuclear attack is more remote than ever. Since 1990, U.S. and Russian strategic forces have been cut by close to a half, and U.S. nuclear spending has shrunk by 75 percent. And the Kremlin has docked most of its missile subs and locked up its mobile ICBMs in garages and railroad yards.

Yet the risk hasn't gone away. Ironically, the crumbling state of Russia's arsenal heightens a new danger: the chance of nuclear war by accident. As the Soviet empire disintegrated, the Kremlin lost most of its early-warning radars, making those who control the weapons jumpy. Because its missiles are now fixed targets, the military has just 15 minutes in an attack to either use them or lose them. With its conventional forces vastly reduced, Russia now views its nuclear weapons as a first line of defense — not weapons of last resort. The Kremlin warns that it will "launch on warning" rather than lose its whole arsenal to a first strike. To U.S. officials, talk of a first strike is absurd, but Russia's leaders clearly fear the possibility. In 1995 an atmospheric- research rocket from Norway triggered a full-scale alert. Russian leader Boris Yeltsin and his commanders had begun the process of activating the launch codes before they realized the incoming blip was harmless.

The Clinton administration has done little to address the risk, other than urge the Russians to ratify START II, which would commit both sides to reduce strategic arsenals to about 3,500 warheads. But Clinton's decision to expand NATO probably wrecks any chance the Russian Parliament will ratify the treaty. So, in the absence of some new initiative, the nuclear standoff will continue.

Which, in some ways, is fine with the U.S. military. At the Omaha headquarters of Stratcom — Strategic Command, America's nuclear forces — there is a certain nostalgia for the old days. A sign on the desk of the Stratcom commander, Gen. Eugene Habiger, declares that here sat Curtis Lemay, the legendary cigar-chomping air force commander who wanted to bomb Russia "back to the Stone Age.: Out at Minot Air Force Base, old "buff" — B-52— pilots miss the days when a blaring klaxon would send them running to their bombers.

But for the missileers on permanent alert- 24 hours a day, 365 days a year — beneath the Dakota plain, it might as well still be 1963. Called "cone heads," they don't joke around like aviators in a ready room on a carrier. Missileers tend to be earnest, diligent, squared away. Their dooms day mission occasions no gallows humor.

The risk of a nuclear incident might have been sharply reduced had the United States taken bolder steps to stand down its own forces during the 1990's — and talked the Russians into similar moves. As the Soviet Union

collapsed in the late 1980s, some Washington policymakers began to see the absurdity of planning for Armageddon. When Dick Cheney became secretary of defense in 1989, he was shown a computerized demonstration of the Pentagon's

blueprint, known as the SIOP (Single Integrated Operations Plan), to flatten Russia. Cheney watched as red dots, representing nuclear explosions, obliterated Moscow. "Why are we doing this?" he asked with some impatience. "Sir," answered a general, "we're doing this because it's your policy." Cheney decided to change that policy. At his command, the next chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Colin Powell, began asking some basic questions, like why the United States was still targeting Poland — when it was now an elective democracy. Eastern Europe was soon removed from the SIOP.

The general then in charge of the nuclear forces, Lee Butler, knew the SIOP was a "product of madness." He had been to Russia and seen the state of decay of its armed forces. "They couldn't even make the runway lights work," he told NEWSWEEK. Butler began marching through the SIOP "like Sherman through Georgia," said a colleague, eliminating targets and taking the B-52's off alert. Butler even wanted to begin standing down ICBMs.

Butler's ideas were deemed radical. Fearful of congressional Republicans and uneasy about taking on the military, President Clinton has done little to ease the nuclear confrontation. In 1993 he and Yeltsin did agree to "de-target" their ICBMs — so they will strike within 100 yards of their targets.

The administration has even found a new use for nuclear weapons. Stratcom is now targeting suspected nuclear, chemical and biological weapons plants in "rogue nations" like Iran and Libya. The Pentagon has developed a new nuclear bomb — the specially reinforced B-61 mod. 11 — capable of boring deep into underground facilities like the one Muammar Kaddafi has tunneled in Libya to make chemical weapons.

Lee Butler, who retired as Stratcom commander in 1994, says his former comrades are "frantically casting about for a new rationale for nuclear weapons." Nuclear weapons are a kind of addiction, he says. "Everyone become enthralled. It's time to break the spell."

After all, nobody really wants them used. That's why, figuring mistrust is more likely to make the Russians push the button, the Pentagon has begun inviting its former foes for good-will visits. A few months ago Gen. Igor Sergeev, the commander of Russian Rocket Forces (and now defense minister), was welcomed into Stratcom's Command Center, 60 feet below Offutt Air Force Base in Omaha. The bland room apparently failed to impress Sergeev. "Where is the real one?" he asked. His hosts asked him for his address in Moscow. On one giant screen, popped up a targeting map so detailed that the Russian general was shown the street corner his apartment overlooks. It is doubtful Sergeev rested more easily after his tour. Who would?

\*\*\*\*\*  
FROM: Disarmament Clearinghouse

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Washington, DC 20005  
TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232  
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<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

>From majordomo Sat Jun 21 13:39:58 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Cc: nukenet@envirolink.org  
Date: Sat, 21 Jun 1997 12:43:06 -0700 (PDT)  
From: marylia@igc.apc.org (Marylia Kelley)  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: NIF ceremony/update  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org  
X-Sender: marylia@pop.igc.apc.org (Unverified)

Activists Trump NIF Ceremony  
Gore Doesn't Show, Cites Lawsuit

from Tri-Valley CAREs' June 1997 newsletter, Citizen's Watch  
by Jackie Cabasso with Marylia Kelley

Tri-Valley CAREs and other, allied organizations staged an unprecedented anti-nuclear demonstration inside the grounds of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. The protest took place during a symbolic groundbreaking ceremony for the National Ignition Facility (NIF), a huge laser installation intended to produce laboratory-scale thermonuclear explosions to replace, in part, underground nuclear testing. As the face of Dr. Edward Teller, the "father" of the H-bomb, filled twin giant TV screens as part of a NIF promotional video, ten NIF opponents removed their jackets to reveal T-shirts reading "Nuclear Insanity Forever," and stood silently, holding hands, in front of the official groundbreaking site.

Prior to the groundbreaking event, five of the NIF opponents met with new Energy Secretary Federico Pena. The group asked him to put the NIF on hold while taking a fresh look at the wisdom of going forward with the project. As Claire Greensfelder of Plutonium Free Future, told Pena: "While you're breaking ground for the NIF, millions of citizens around the world feel their hearts breaking as the U.S. government begins another new nuclear weapons program - this one to carry well into the 21st century." Other participants in the meeting were Marylia Kelley, Tri-Valley CAREs; Jackie Cabasso, Western States Legal Foundation; Wilson Riles, Jr., American Friends Service Committee; and Dale Nesbitt, East Bay Peace Action.

Outside the fence, about 150 spirited nonviolent protesters, catalyzed by the federal government's plan to build a new generation of nuclear weapons facilities, lined the perimeter of the Lab singing, chanting, and holding signs. Prominently displayed was Tri-Valley CAREs' hand-painted banner emphasizing the event's main theme: "National Ignition Facility = Nuclear Insanity Forever."

Approximately 35 people were arrested at the Visitor's Center Gate on Greenville Road, as they attempted to "serve" the Lab with an "Order to Cease and Desist Illegal Activities... such as the National Ignition Facility." The Order relied on the recent opinion of the International Court of Justice that the threat or use of nuclear weapons is generally illegal, and that "There exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations on nuclear disarmament in all its

aspects..." As the Order stated, "We find the National Ignition Facility incompatible with this obligation." The arrestees were issued citations and released.

### Real Groundbreaking Delayed by Lawsuit

The symbolic groundbreaking, presided over by Pena, went ahead as scheduled even though actual excavation has been delayed until June 27, pending a federal judge's ruling. Tri-Valley CAREs and thirty-nine local, regional and national organizations have filed suit to halt the NIF and other elements of the Department of Energy's (DOE's) massive "Stockpile Stewardship and Management" program until adequate environmental review has been completed.

DOE requested an extension in the case and agreed to postpone NIF site excavation as well as subcritical tests at the Nevada Test Site until the Court rules on the plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction. A hearing on the motion is now set for Tuesday, June 17 in U.S. District Court in Washington, DC.

The lawsuit, which was filed on May 2, charges the DOE with numerous violations of the National Environmental Policy Act. The plaintiffs say DOE has violated a 1990 order from the same court to evaluate the environmental impacts of its plans to clean up the U.S. nuclear weapons complex and manage its radioactive wastes. They also claim the agency failed to conduct a legally adequate review of its \$40 billion Stockpile Stewardship and Management nuclear weapons modernization program.

At the same time the groups are seeking a preliminary injunction to stop DOE from proceeding with its entire program plan for Stockpile Stewardship, which includes constructing the NIF at Livermore Lab, upgrading plutonium production buildings at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, and "subcritical" nuclear tests scheduled to take place in Nevada this year.

Thus the Lab's groundbreaking ceremony was nothing more than a public relations scheme. Moreover, from the Lab's perspective, it could hardly have been considered successful. Held during the Congressional recess, all members other than Representative Ellen Tauscher declined the invitation to attend. Moreover, according to Science magazine and other sources, Vice President Al Gore was a no-show because of the lawsuit and attendant controversy surrounding the NIF.

Immediately following the official groundbreaking ceremony, Marylia, Jackie and friends planted sunflower seeds in the freshly-dug NIF hole and re-filled the hole with dirt. Outside, demonstrators planted sunflowers along the chain-link fence on Greenville Road. Sunflowers are the symbol of the international Abolition 2000 movement to eliminate nuclear weapons.

UPDATE - Plaintiffs' attorneys began oral arguments on June 17, as above. The hearing began late in the day, and was continued by the judge to June 24, when oral arguments will resume. Currently, the judge's decision is still expected on or about June 27. Stay tuned!!!

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>From majordomo Sat Jun 21 13:40:38 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.org, nukenet@envirolink.org  
Date: Sat, 21 Jun 1997 12:38:17 -0700 (PDT)  
From: marylia@igc.apc.org (Marylia Kelley)  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: Nuclear weapons CALL-IN DAY  
To: disarmament@igc.org  
X-Sender: marylia@pop.igc.apc.org (Unverified)

ACTIVIST ALERT -

YOUR ONE CALL CAN HELP STOP U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS RESEARCH...

Thursday, June 26, 1997  
National Call-In Day  
8 AM-5 PM, Eastern Time / 5 AM-2 PM Pacific Time  
Secretary of Energy Federico Pena  
(202) 586-6210

Participate in a national call-in day to protest further U.S. nuclear weapons research. Call Secretary of Energy Federico Pena at his office number, (202) 586-6210. Tell him to cancel the National Ignition Facility at Livermore Lab in California and the "subcritical" underground experiments planned for the Nevada Test Site.

Call early. Call often. Download and distribute this alert. Get your family, friends and co-workers to participate.

Short Background:

-- The National Ignition Facility is a huge new nuclear weapons facility that, if built, would span the length of two football fields, stand seven stories high and contain a reactor vessel requiring a hole three stories deep. It would operate by shining 192 laser beams onto a radioactive fuel pellet in an attempt to create thermonuclear "ignition," a tiny hydrogen bomb blast in the reactor vessel. NIF's main purpose, according to Livermore Lab's Institutional Plan, is "accessing physics regimes of interest in nuclear weapon design... particularly in the area of secondary design." (A secondary is the bomb's thermonuclear, or fusion, portion). NIF's estimated costs are \$1.2 billion for construction, and \$4.6 to \$4.7 billion over its "lifetime." It is planned for the Department of Energy's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California.

-- The "subcritical" nuclear tests would involve high explosives detonated in close proximity to small quantities of plutonium. (The configurations of the experiments and the amounts of plutonium to be used would not involve a sustained nuclear chain reaction, hence the term "subcritical.") These tests are planned for the LYNER, also called the U-1A facility, about 980 feet underground at the Nevada Test Site, and would establish detonating high explosives and plutonium together deep underground as a norm under the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Subcritical nuclear tests are relevant to

design issues involving nuclear weapons primaries (A primary is the bomb's fission core). The Department of Energy plans two such tests in 1997 and has four more in its fiscal year 1998 budget request. Each test is estimated at between \$15 and \$20 million.

Both the National Ignition Facility and the "subcritical" experiments are part of DOE's so-called "Stockpile Stewardship and Management" program. This call-in day is planned so that it will:

1. Dramatically demonstrate to new Secretary of Energy Federico Pena what activists have told him in face to face meetings - namely, that NIF and the "subcrits" are controversial, proliferation-provocative, unnecessary, expensive and just plain wrong. Your call will help make the point!!!

2. Precede June 27th. Currently, this is the date by which the federal judge will rule on 39 plaintiff organizations' motion for preliminary injunction against the DOE's "Stockpile Stewardship and Management" program. Whichever way the case goes in Court (stay tuned!) - it is imperative that the head of the Department of Energy hear from the PEOPLE. Give him a call!!!!

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>From majordomo Sun Jun 22 13:21:48 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Sun, 22 Jun 1997 19:11:18 +0200 (CET)  
From: Martin Kalinowski <dh3m@hrzpub.th-darmstadt.de>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: Schlaining Manifesto  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc7.igc.org id LAA09724

## Schlaining Manifesto

Burg Schlaining, Austria  
June 15, 1997

NATO expansion and nuclear weapons in Europe  
Steps towards non-nuclear European security

### Introduction

Since the end of the Cold War, public debate on security issues, and in particular on nuclear weapons, has receded and become overshadowed by other more apparently pressing problems. Despite this fact, opinion polls in many countries show an overwhelming majority in favour of the abolition of nuclear weapons. For this reason, NGOs working in the peace and security fields see a necessity to propose a political programme of action to move from military defence alliances dependent on nuclear deterrence to a cooperative and non-nuclear security structure that aims to prevent and resolve conflicts rather than solve them by use of force.

On March 13, 1997 the European Parliament adopted a resolution, calling "on the Member States to support the commencement of negotiations in 1997 leading to the conclusion of a convention for the abolition of nuclear weapons". With this resolution the European Parliament joined for the first time the International Court of Justice, the Canberra Commission and more than 60 active and retired high-ranking military officers in seriously questioning the legitimacy of nuclear weapons and the concept of nuclear deterrence. While today there is a realistic chance to finally develop a European Security Architecture no longer based on nuclear weapons, NATO governments still neglect this option. Instead, they continue to insist that European security will require nuclear weapons. They intend to base the future European Security Architecture on a reformed and enlarged NATO and to develop a (Western and Central) European Defence and Security Identity. Thus, the opportunity to develop a truly Pan-European Security Architecture no longer centred around a military alliance has been missed.

### NATO's Nuclear Future

NATO still clings to its nuclear warfighting doctrine and insists on retaining nuclear weapons. Up to 200 US nuclear bombs are still deployed throughout seven European NATO-members; France and Britain retain their national nuclear postures. NATO refuses to give up its doctrine to use nuclear weapons first. Thus NATO explicitly contradicts the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) of July 8, 1996, which declares the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons to be generally contrary to international law.

It should be emphasised that the ICJ declared the threat or use of nuclear weapons to be generally illegal. The ICJ did not approve any "right" to threaten or use nuclear weapons, but it asserted that it "cannot conclude definitely" whether the threat or use of nuclear weapons would be lawful or unlawful "in an extreme circumstance of self-defence, in which the very survival of a State would be at stake". NATO nuclear strategy is not covered by this doubtful area of uncertainty. Indeed, NATO threatens to use nuclear weapons even when no member state is threatened in its very survival.

NATO nuclear forces serve much broader political purposes: "The nuclear forces of the Alliance continue to play a unique and essential role in Alliance strategy. (...) A credible Alliance nuclear posture and the demonstration of Alliance solidarity and common commitment continue to require widespread participation by European Allies involved in collective defense planning, in nuclear roles, in peacetime basing of nuclear forces on their territory and in command, control and consultation arrangements." (NATO: The Alliance New Strategic Concept, Rome, 1991) NATO's nuclear strategy has not been changed since the ICJ advisory opinion.

Due to NATO enlargement the number of countries committed to such policies will be increased. At the next NATO summit from 8 to 9 July in Madrid, Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic and possibly other states are expected to be invited to become member states of NATO in 1999. Independently of whether NATO deploys nuclear weapons in the new member states, it will increase the number of countries relying on nuclear weapons and nuclear deterrence. It will expand NATO's system of nuclear sharing arrangements.

NATO stated in the Founding Act between NATO and the Russian Federation: "The member States of NATO reiterate that they have no intention, no plan and no reason to deploy nuclear weapons on the territory of new members, nor any need to change any aspect of NATO's nuclear posture or nuclear policy - and do not foresee any future need to do so." NATO also stated that it does not intend to build or use nuclear weapons infrastructure on the territory of its new members. (Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between NATO and the Russian Federation of 27 May 1997)

Nevertheless, the Founding Act fails to provide an internationally binding guarantee that NATO will not deploy nuclear weapons in these countries. In fact, NATO unilaterally reserves the right to change this declared policy on nuclear deployments in the new member states. It is intended that they will become full and equal members and thus eligible

to fully participate in NATO nuclear sharing and decision-making arrangements. Full membership status includes the right to ask for the deployment of US-nuclear weapons as well as an obligation to accept that US nuclear weapons can be deployed at least during wartime (Denmark, Norway).

Participation of non-nuclear weapons states in NATO nuclear sharing includes the possibility that the control over nuclear weapons in wartime will be transferred to the Armed Forces of non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS). Peacetime storage of nuclear weapons on the territory of a new NNWS and peacetime training of the use of nuclear weapons are possible, which is already the case for existing member NNWS.

NATO nuclear sharing and decision making arrangements are perceived as a violation of Articles I and II of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) by many non-NATO NNWS. Agreement among the parties to the NPT as to whether this is in compliance or in violation of the NATO countries' obligations under the NPT has never been reached. NATO unilaterally declares its nuclear sharing arrangements to be in compliance with the NPT, but even so the NATO states did not use the opportunity to deposit clear and formal reservations to that effect. Nevertheless, during both the NPT Review and Extension Conference in 1995 and the 1997 PrepCom for the Review Conference in 2000, the issue was again subject to controversy. When reevaluating this question it should be taken into account that Russia has withdrawn all of its nuclear weapons from the territory of foreign countries.

#### NATO - The Right Institution of European Security?

NATO argues that the Alliance's expansion will provide more stability for Europe. Despite the Founding Act between NATO and the Russian Federation, the opposite may in fact become true. Neither the Founding Act nor NATO's enlargement effectively ensure the prohibition of new division lines through Europe. They might even contribute to their creation.

The goal of being admitted to NATO has already become a driving force for many countries to overexaggerate the perceived threat from Russia. In an enlarged NATO they might feel a need to continue to do so in order to show that their decision to join was justified. Those not admitted during the first round of enlargement, will continue to compete for accession. Those countries, which do not join might start to overexaggerate the perceived threat from NATO, and may seek closer cooperation with Russia. If that option is not available to them, they could eventually feel isolated and insecure. One answer to this problem may be to develop a neutral position.

If the Founding Act between NATO and Russia succeeds in keeping fear of NATO low in Russia and in developing a common international security policy, it may result in a joint northern block confronting southern countries. It may thus become an instrument for increasing north-south tensions in the world.

More likely, however, the NATO Russia Founding Act will not eliminate Russian opposition to NATO enlargement. Russia is raising serious security concerns. NATO expansion will leave Russia greatly outnumbered by NATO's conventional forces. NATO has promised to seek a solution at the Vienna negotiations about the Conventional Forces Treaty in Europe, but has not yet tabled a proposal for future conventional force limitations that could really meet Russian concerns. Russia might therefore finally decide to compensate its conventional inferiority by copying NATO's "flexible response" strategy of the 1970s and 1980s. As a consequence, Russia would have to rely heavily on tactical nuclear weapons and would also have to resort to a first use policy. Because of this possibility, NATO expansion may put the ratification of START II at risk and thus jeopardise the future of nuclear disarmament.

The cost of NATO expansion must also be taken into account especially given current severe economic and social problems. Cost estimates range from US\$ 20 to US\$ 125 billion over 7-12 years. They will have to be shared between the current and the new NATO members. Severe burdens will be placed on the new member states already struggling to transform their weak economies. They will be forced to spend scarce resources, urgently needed for stabilising the countries' economies and saving their social security and education systems, on new defence equipment. They might be forced to repeat a core mistake from Cold War times - spending much more on armaments than their economies can afford. This might destabilise newly established democracies and encourage radical positions.

The USA and several European countries are at present negotiating sales of fighter aircraft to candidate states for NATO membership, which indicates underlying motives for NATO expansion quite separate from the NATO claim of desiring stability in the region.

### A Nuclear Future for Europe?

"The debate on the European nuclear deterrent will be the moment of truth in the construction of a European political union". (Assembly of the WEU, Document 1420, 19.5.94, p.35) European Union members are in the process of developing their own security and defence identity. The Treaty on the European Union (Maastricht Treaty, Art. J4) commits them to eventually frame "a common defence policy, which might in time lead to a common defence". Forming the latter will inevitably put the future of the British and French nuclear arsenals onto Europe's agenda. While this is not likely to happen soon, the European Union members will eventually have to take a decision: whether the European Union should become a nuclear or a non-nuclear state. The European governments are slowly starting to explore this ground.

France and Germany have already declared themselves "ready to engage in a dialogue on the role of nuclear deterrence in the context of a European defense policy." (Franco-German defence and security concept, Nuremberg, Dec. 9, 1996). The former French Prime minister Alain Juppé, proposed a "concerted" deterrence for Europe under which

France would be prepared to discuss putting its nuclear weapons at European disposal.

Britain and France have formed the "Anglo-French Joint Commission on Nuclear Policy" in 1992, which is used for intensifying technical cooperation as well as political consultations between both countries.

While the three big European countries have thus started to intensify consultations on defence related nuclear matters on a bilateral level, they might wish to explore the ground behind closed doors for a consensus about the future role of British and French nuclear weapons in European security.

Nevertheless attempts to speed up the development of a European defence including a nuclear component has met with serious resistance. Firstly, countries with a longstanding history of neutrality, such as Austria, Sweden and Switzerland do not at present want to enter collective defence commitments. In a new development, the recently elected UK government has stated its opposition to a common EU defence policy. Secondly, the public in many countries is largely opposed to a common European nuclear deterrent. Finally, the creation of an Independent European Nuclear posture is bound to violate Articles I and II of the NPT. It is likely to require a step by step approach of integration which includes interim steps of nuclear sharing arrangements somewhat modelled on those of NATO, before Europe is one state, thus transferring nuclear weapons to NNWS.

#### Alternative Security Structure for Europe

More attention needs to be given to the development of a common security for the whole of Europe including the East and Russia, based on conflict prevention rather than on a military alliance. Examination of the likely causes of conflicts and methods of increasing stability within Europe should lead to a joint conceptualisation of a common security architecture by European countries on an equal basis.

To achieve these goals a democratic organisation, in which NGOs play a significant role, should progressively take over the role as the overall decision-making security body for Europe. The likely candidate for this would be the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). All existing military alliances in Europe should eventually dissolve when the political and civilian security model of the OSCE, as defined in Lisbon in December 1996, is ready to be fully implemented, as they would become obsolete. The European Union, the strongest substructure in financial and political terms in the OSCE, should adapt its emerging Common Foreign and Security Policy (CSFP) to strengthen the stabilising capability of the OSCE, as the most important component of pan-European security.

A very important problem is the present parallel existence of military alliances alongside the OSCE which compete for dwindling resources, political mandates and status. As long as most financial resources are drained by the military aspects of security, which protect the interests of

only some member states, the OSCE can never achieve its very important objectives for stability and peace in Europe. Moreover, the costs of the expansion of NATO will make it almost impossible for many member states to set apart adequate and urgently needed resources for the OSCE.

Intervention in a conflict, once it has become violent, inevitably turns out to be more expensive than mediation and conciliation in the early stages, which also seeks to prevent the human and social tragedy of war. The necessary shift from the intervention option and military solutions to the conflict prevention option requires drastic readjustments of the current disparity between the budgets of NATO and the OSCE.

OSCE action has demonstrated that OSCE member states are able, without the help of NATO, to prevent conflicts from openly breaking out, and to allow democratic elections to take place, as has been attempted in Chechnya and Albania, although with only a moderate degree of success. Early detection, early warning, negotiations, mediation, consultations, arbitrations, sanctions, follow-up procedures are important existing components of the OSCE mandate. The help of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working in peace and conflict research as well as in the field (in humanitarian or medical assistance and particularly women's groups) would be invaluable for all of these components to be adequately fulfilled.

In its Annex, the Lisbon Document, emphasised the importance of establishing "Nuclear Free Weapon Zones" (NFWZ) in the OSCE region as a step towards total nuclear disarmament, also contained in the Stockholm Declaration of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in July 1996. A strategy for achieving this goal needs to be more clearly defined.

#### Political Programme of Action

The USA should immediately withdraw all nuclear weapons from the territory of non-nuclear weapon states. Such withdrawals should be made legally binding.

First of all, all nuclear weapons should immediately be taken off alert, as a next step, warheads should be separated from delivery systems and removed from their deployment sites to an existing, remote and safe storage site, under international inspection (e.g. by the OSCE).

As an important step towards a nuclear-weapons free Europe, all states in Central and Eastern Europe which are currently free of nuclear weapons should be declared a nuclear weapon free zone. No country should undertake any preparations or construction of infrastructure to be able to deploy nuclear weapons on its territory.

Decisive steps should immediately be undertaken by all European states to comply with Article VI of the NPT and with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) of July 8, 1996, by starting negotiations for a Nuclear Weapons Convention (NWC) to

eliminate all nuclear weapons worldwide. This should be coordinated with efforts to promote the effective implementation of the Biological and Chemical Weapons Conventions as well as to improve international control of delivery systems.

The Member States of the UN Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva should be creative in finding ways of ending the impasse currently overshadowing the negotiations on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation issues.

In no case should nuclear weapon states continue or start to offer a nuclear umbrella to non-nuclear weapons states.

To exclude all doubts on the intended legal implications of deposited reservations made by various states during the NPT ratification process in the late 60s and early 70s („European Option"), the Treaty on the European Union should be amended by a specific clause (e.g. Title V, Article J.4, Paragraph) which could read: „Under international obligations established by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Union renounces the production and possession of nuclear weapons or any form of control over them, as part of its common defence." If the European Union accedes to the NPT, it should do so with a non-nuclear status.

Military as well as commercial production, reprocessing, and reuse of all nuclear-weapons-usable materials, including tritium, should be unilaterally phased out or prohibited by an internationally agreed cut-off treaty. The first step should be to establish transparency by creating a complete and detailed inventory, updated annually, of all such materials, past and present. The next step should be the reduction and elimination of existing stocks, taking into account materials in warheads. The current impasse regarding a fissile materials cut-off agreement can only be overcome if disarmament measures are linked to non-proliferation measures.

Levels of conventional armament under the new CFE should be reduced to the absolute minimum level required for purely defensive operations. Levels should not only be measured in numbers but also in technical quality. Commercial arms transfers should be controlled and reduced and a conversion programme for the arms industry needs to be initiated.

OSCE member states should continue, in a constructive and innovative way, the ongoing process of the drafting of „A Common Security Model for Europe in the 21st Century". The security needs of each and every group of OSCE member states should be integrated into the framework of a „common and cooperative security without dividing lines" as defined in the Lisbon Document. Steps should be taken by member states, especially the members of the European Union within the proposed CSFP, to strengthen the OSCE both politically and financially.

The OSCE should improve its decision-making process by refining the Moscow mechanism for the „unanimity minus one" procedure.

Recognition by all member states of the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in Geneva, as the OSCE's mandatory dispute-resolution authority (for instance by deleting the proviso clause) is essential. The OSCE should improve the performance of its tasks, by expanding the existing Forum for Security Cooperation (FSC) and the Economic Forum, and in particular by establishing a sanctions authority, which would measure case by case the effectiveness and consequences to the population of imposing sanctions, and draw up a code disallowing sanctions on humanitarian and medical assistance.

A concept for the establishment of fully integrated OSCE mobile peace-keeping police contingents, trained in conflict moderation and capable of self-defence should be developed. An initiative to develop the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) into a forum for cross-frontier NGO cooperation should be launched.

Setting up an early-warning system for conflict prevention which is supported by civilians and local organisations can help to identify flash-points before conflicts break out. Recognised mediation training in conflict resolution should be more widespread and could be encouraged as a voluntary service. East and west European citizens should establish a Citizen Verification Network which observes their own military as closely as possible and especially any actions taken with regard to nuclear weapons.

There needs to be more widespread discussion on the lessons that are learned from each war or conflict that is experienced. Mediators should be encouraged to regularly communicate with each other to share their experiences with each other and also with NGOs. A network of people working in conflict prevention, humanitarian assistance and research should be established. A self administered NGO liaison within the OSCE should be established, which would draw on the experience and capacities of NGOs in the field of peace work, and would support NGOs in introducing, on a decentralised basis, a voluntary Civil Peace Service (CPS), and a European civilian youth association.

Yearly allocations to the OSCE, from 1998 on, irrespective of increases in their financial contributions to the actual implementation of individual missions, should be at least doubled.

The Forum for Security Cooperation (FSC) should be entrusted with the task of elaborating a comprehensive disarmament treaty (new Military Forces in Europe - MFE - treaty), in order to achieve nuclear-weapon-free zones in the area of the OSCE (beginning with Central and Nordic Europe and Central Asia) as a step towards the global abolition of all nuclear weapons. Furthermore, negotiations with Mongolia (not an OSCE member state and a declared nuclear weapons free state) should be initiated, to allow their participation in the proposed OSCE nuclear-free zone in Central Asia (Almaty Declaration).

The Schlaining Declaration of NGOs is signed by representatives of

the following NGOs in preparation for formal approval by these organisations:

International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA)

Dieter Deiseroth, Fax: +49-211-683883

International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility (INES, INESAP)

Martin Kalinowski, Fax: +49-6151-166039, Email:

kalinowski@hrzpub.th-darmstadt.de

International Peace Bureau (IPB)

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Solange Fernex, Fax: +33-3-89407804

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW)

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Mouvement de la Paix / France

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Peace Centre Burg Schlaining / Austria

Georg Schöfbaenker, Fax: +0043-732770149, Email:

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Project on European Nuclear Non-Proliferation (PENN)

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Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)

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Further information can be obtained from any of the above listed NGOs.

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<http://www.th-darmstadt.de/ze/ianus/welcome.htm> and [.../inesap.htm](http://www.th-darmstadt.de/ze/inesap.htm)

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To: "Phillip H. Miller" <72124.3602@compuserve.com>  
From: mupj@igc.apc.org  
Subject: Payment request  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:

Dear Phil:

Our family is going to Ocean City from June 28 to July 5. Therefore, it would be handy to receive compensation for the eight days of work in June I have performed on nuclear abolition under the Rubin Foundation grant. The total amount due is  $8 \times \$200 = \$1,600$ .

Looking ahead, I will be going away again from July 10 to 25. I'll be doing relatively little work on nuclear abolition during July and August, perhaps four days combined.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Return-Path: <DCulp@nrdc.org>  
Date: Mon, 23 Jun 1997 08:27:15 -0400  
From: DCulp@nrdc.org (David Culp)  
Subject: Nuclear Calendar  
To: DCulp@nrdc.org (David Culp)  
Content-Description: cc:Mail note part  
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc7.igc.org id GAA28995

NUCLEAR CALENDAR  
June 23, 1997

Compiled by David Culp, Plutonium Challenge, (202) 289-2388,  
dculp@nrdc.org

- June 23 U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, NRDC vs. Peza, continued hearing on a preliminary injunction on DOE's stockpile stewardship program
- June 23-24 House continues and may complete floor action on the defense authorization bill, H.R. 1119
- Wk. of June 23 DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office and Chicago Operations Office, program implementation plan for MOX (mixed oxide) plutonium disposition released at  
<<http://www.ch.doe.gov/business/moxweb.htm>>
- June 24 House floor action on China most-favored-nation status, H. J. Res. 79
- June 24 Senate resumes, but will not complete, floor action on the defense authorization bill, S. 936
- June 25-July 1 Australian Prime Minister John Howard visits the United States, including a meeting with President Clinton on June 27
- June 27 DOE National Ignition Facility (NIF), Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (Calif.), construction begins
- June 27 or Later DOE Nevada Test Site, subcritical nuclear test Rebound
- June 28 Conference on Disarmament, second session of 1997 ends, Geneva
- June 28-July 7 Congressional July 4th recess
- July 1 DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office, surplus plutonium disposition EIS scoping meeting, Richland, Wash.
- July 6-13 International occupation of the Temelin nuclear power plant, Czech Republic
- July 7 Nuclear Regulatory Commission, meeting on NRC staff review of DOE's tritium production tests at the Watts Bar nuclear power plant (Tenn.)
- July 7 or 8 Senate resumes floor action on the defense authorization bill, S. 936
- July 8 House Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water, markup of the energy and water

appropriations bill, 2362 Rayburn

July 8-9 NATO summit, Madrid, Spain

July 9 DOE Defense Programs, meeting with utilities on the production of tritium in commercial light water reactors, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Ill.

July 14-18 U.S.-Russian Plutonium Disposition Joint Steering Committee meeting, Russia

July 16 52nd anniversary of Trinity, the first nuclear bomb explosion, Alamogordo Bombing Range, N.M.

July 17 House Appropriations Committee, markup of the energy and water appropriations bill, 2360 Rayburn

July 18 State Department, reorganization task forces complete their plans and report to the Secretary of State

Wk. of July 21 House floor action on the energy and water appropriations bill

July 25 34th anniversary of the initialing of the Limited Test Ban Treaty in Moscow in 1963

July 25-27 Peace Action annual congress, Reed College, Portland, Ore.

July 26 50th anniversary of the National Security Act, which created the Defense Department, National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency

July 28 Conference on Disarmament, third session of 1997 begins, Geneva

Early July DOE Secretary Federico Peña visits Russia

July House Committee on International Relations and Committee on the Judiciary, hearings on the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1997, S. 610 (tentative)

July DOE Environmental Management Office, report to Congress on operating the two canyons at the Savannah River Site (S.C.)

July President Clinton submits the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to the Senate for ratification approval

July DOE Environment, Safety and Health Office, safety management review of Y-12 Plant (Tenn.) released

July DOE decides to extend or compete its contract with Sandia National Laboratory (N.M.)

July DOE renews its contract with the University of California for the Lawrence Livermore National Lab (Calif.) and the Los Alamos National Lab (N.M.)

Late July House-Senate conference on the defense authorization bill

Late July DOE Rocky Flats (Colo.) plutonium residues draft EIS

Aug. 2-Sept. 1 Congressional August recess

August 6 Hiroshima Day

August 8-10 Pax Christi USA assembly, Washington

August 9 Nagasaki Day

August 11 Nuclear Regulatory Commission and DOE, public meeting on DOE's tritium production tests at the

Watts Bar nuclear power plant, near Watts Bar,  
Tenn.

- August 29 State Department, reorganization implementation plan released
- August DOE spent fuel management at the Savannah River Site (S.C.) draft EIS
- August DOE WIPP (N.M.) final supplemental EIS
- August U.S.S. Louisiana, the 18th and last Trident submarine, is commissioned, New London, Conn.
- August Defense Secretary Bill Cohen visits Ukraine
- Late Summer or Fall DOE Nevada Test Site, subcritical nuclear test Holog
  
- September 10 Conference on Disarmament, third session of 1997 ends, Geneva
- Sept. 14-16 Women's Action for New Directions (WAND) and Women Legislators Lobby conference, Washington
- September 15 DOE Defense Programs Office, deadline for proposals for the production of tritium in commercial light water reactors
- September 15 U.N. General Assembly convenes, New York
- September 24 Anniversary of the signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
- Sept. 25-28 International Peace Bureau and (Russian) Civic Peace Association, international peace conference, Moscow
- Sept. 29-Oct. 3 International Atomic Energy Agency general conference, Vienna, Austria
- September House Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power, markup of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1997, H.R. 1270 (tentative)
- September Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, markup of energy and water appropriations bill
- September DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office, decision on preferred plutonium disposition immobilization form (glass or ceramic)
- September DOE Las Alamos National Laboratory (N.M.) sitewide draft EIS
- September DOE WIPP (N.M.) supplemental EIS record of decision
- September DOE Environmental Management Office, waste management programmatic EIS record of decision
- September International Chernobyl financing conference, chaired by Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, Vice President Al Gore and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development president Jacques de Larosiere, London or Washington
- September Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission, Moscow
- Sept. or Oct. U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, decision on utilities suit over the Energy Department's 1998 nuclear waste contract date
- October 1 Beginning of the federal budget year
- October 1 20th anniversary of the Energy Department

October 1 DOE Environmental Management Office, draft future land use plans for Hanford Site (Wash.), INEEL (Idaho), Rocky Flats (Colo.), and Savannah River Site (S.C.) (P.L. 104-201, sec. 3153(f))

October 1 Deadline for DOE implementing performance-based contracting for environmental remediation (P.L. 104-201, sec. 3176(d))

October 6-9 Australia Group (chemical and biological weapons nonproliferation regime) annual meeting, Paris

October 11-19 Congressional fall recess

October 12 Healing Global Wounds gathering at the Nevada Test Site

October 12-17 President Clinton visits Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela

Wk. of Oct. 20 NGO Committee on Disarmament, Disarmament Week conference, New York

October DOE Defense Programs Office, begin tritium production tests at the Watts Bar nuclear power plant (Tenn.)

October DOE Rocky Flats (Colo.) management of certain plutonium residues and scrub alloy final EIS

Fall DOE Environmental Management Office, draft accelerated cleanup plan released

Fall DOE Environmental Management Office receives shipment of spent foreign research reactor fuel at the Concord Naval Weapons Station, (east of San Francisco, Calif.), to be transported to INEEL (Idaho)

Fall DOE Arms Control and Nonproliferation Office, meetings on the draft study on the nonproliferation impact of reprocessing research reactor fuel at the Savannah River Site (S.C.), Washington and near Aiken, S.C.

Fall EPA hearings on WIPP (N.M.) certification, Albuquerque, Carlsbad, and Santa Fe, N.M.

Fall Russian State Duma, possible ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention

November 4 U.S. election day (New Jersey and Virginia gubernatorial elections and many city elections)

November 4 Special election to fill the seat of former Rep. Susan Molinari (N.Y.-13)

November 14 Congressional adjournment (target date)

November 24-25 Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation summit, Vancouver, Canada

November DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office, siting of plutonium disposition facilities draft EIS

November DOE Rocky Flats (Colo.) plutonium residues record of decision

November Chinese President Jiang Zemin meets with President Clinton in Washington

December 1 National Defense Panel submits its final report on the Quadrennial Defense Review to Defense Secretary Bill Cohen (P.L. 104-201, sec. 924(e))

December 8 10th anniversary of the signing of the INF Treaty

- by President Reagan and President Gorbachev
- December 8-10 International Atomic Energy Agency board of governors meeting, Vienna, Austria
- December 15 National Defense Panel final report on the Quadrennial Review goes to Congress (P.L. 104-201, sec. 923(e)(2))
- December DOE Environmental Management Office receives shipment of spent foreign research reactor fuel at Charleston, S.C., to be transported to the Savannah River Site (S.C.)
- December DOE accelerator for the production of tritium at the Savannah River Site (S.C.) draft EIS
- December DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office demonstrates plutonium pit disassembly and conversion system prototype
- December DOE Defense Programs Office, commercial reactor for tritium EIS scoping meetings, Washington and other cities

>From majordomo Mon Jun 23 09:38:41 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Mon, 23 Jun 1997 11:28:28 -0400  
From: disarmament@igc.org  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org  
Subject: Nunn and Blair - DE-ALERT  
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

From Nuclear Deterrence to Mutual Safety  
As Russia's Arsenal Crumbles, It's Time to Act

By Sam Nunn and Bruce Blair

Sunday, June 22, 1997; Page C01  
The Washington Post

After Russian President Boris Yeltsin announced in Paris on May 27 that warheads would be taken off Russian strategic nuclear missiles targeted against the United States and NATO countries, his spokesmen immediately scrambled to say, "He didn't mean it," and Yeltsin soon disowned his words.

But the Russian president had it right the first time. Removing nuclear warheads is precisely what both the United States and Russia should do -- on a reciprocal and verifiable basis -- to reduce the danger of accidental or unauthorized nuclear missile launch. It is time for the United States and Russia to cast off the mental shackles of deterrence, to "de-alert" our strategic forces and embrace a new formula that makes our nuclear relationship more compatible with our political relationship.

The United States and Russia are no longer enemies, but almost six years after the end of the Soviet Union and communist rule there, we remain stuck in the Cold War logic of "mutual assured destruction." By this formula, the security of each side depends upon the certain knowledge in Washington and in Moscow that their strategic forces could survive a nuclear attack by the other and answer with a devastating retaliatory strike. Accordingly, each country still maintains roughly 3,000 strategic nuclear warheads poised and ready to launch. These deterrent practices may have been necessary during the Cold War. Today they constitute a dangerous anachronism, for three fundamental reasons.

First, Russia's severe budget crunch has strained its nuclear posture to the point that Russian generals can no longer be confident of reliable retaliation after absorbing a systematic U.S. first strike.

As bizarre as the idea of a U.S. nuclear strike may seem in today's world, from the conservative perspective of the Russian

military, the only way to preserve Russia's deterrent credibility is to declare -- as Russia recently did -- its readiness to "launch on warning." Despite its inherent danger, the option of launching a retaliatory salvo against an apparent aggressor during the small window of time between a hostile launch and the arrival of the incoming warheads 15 to 30 minutes later is now the centerpiece of Russian nuclear strategy.

Nuclear deterrence, after all, assumes "worst-case" scenarios on which capability count for more than intention. Concern over possible adverse military consequences of NATO expansion toward Russia's western border put more pressure on the Russian nuclear trigger finger, especially given the steep decline in Russia's conventional military might.

Second, Russia is moving to a quick-draw nuclear posture at a time when its ability to decide rationally whether to pull the nuclear trigger is diminishing. The ability of Russian warning sensors to detect an incoming missile attack accurately and in a timely fashion (i.e., in a very few minutes) is in bad shape. Russia's network of ground radar and its constellation of early warning satellites are deteriorating because of the country's economic crisis, increasing the risk that Russian commanders might receive false signals of an attack and launch their missiles on an unsuspecting United States.

Third, the budget crunch facing the Russian military threatens to undermine the entire Russian system of command and control over its nuclear arsenal. A discernible erosion has already occurred, and the process could readily accelerate if Russia fails to make adequate, judicious investments, particularly in the critical area of safeguards against unauthorized use and accidental launch.

After discussing the nuclear situation at length with many Russian security officials, we believe the nuclear policies of both our countries need to change. Instead of threatening Armageddon to avoid war, we should pursue "mutual assured safety" as our paramount goal.

By de-alerting, we mean adopting measures that increase the amount of time needed to prepare nuclear forces for launch. Although such measures could be reversed if circumstances change and national security requires it, de-alerting would create a judicious delay in the capacity for launch in order to assure more reliable control over nuclear weapons, to reduce daily nuclear tensions, and to strengthen mutual confidence in each other's nuclear intentions. De-alerting does not mean the elimination of nuclear weapons, but it would eliminate their hair trigger, unlike the "de-targeting" steps taken under the 1994 Clinton-Yeltsin agreement which can be reversed in a matter of seconds. At the same time, it would preserve a basic (albeit residual) deterrent effect virtually as post-Cold War variant.

Here are some steps that could be taken soon:

The United States could remove guidance units from MX missiles and store them inside their silos.

Heavy objects could be placed on the lids of Russian and U.S. missile silos, and the explosive charges that are now in place to blow the lids off the silos prior to launch could be removed.

Russia could remove essential in-flight batteries from its silo-based and mobile land rockets.

Russian mobile land rockets could be taken out of their garages and faced south to prevent their rapid firing in a northerly direction (i.e., toward the United States). The erector launchers could also be put on blocks with their tires removed. While in their garages, mobile rockets could be prevented from launching on warning by setting up large heavy metal beams above the sliding roofs of the garages.

The United States could reduce from two-thirds to one-third the fraction of its strategic submarine fleet at sea at any time.

Russia could separate and put in storage the warheads from its vulnerable submarine missiles on dockside alert poised for immediate launch.

Several of the hatches on each submarine in port could be left open each day on a rotational basis to permit verification.

Both Russian and U.S. submarines at sea could operate on modified instead of full alert, ensuring that they would require a number of hours to ready their missiles for launch.

We should consider immediately removing a few hundred warheads from missiles on each side to encourage the adoption of such measures. If the United States would de-alert MX missiles and also place in verified storage the submarine-based W-88 warheads which Russian generals view as first-strike weapons, then Russia would likely be willing to de-alert the vast majority of its strategic forces configured for launch on warning. The number of launch-ready Russian warheads would drop from several thousand to the low hundreds.

All of these measures could be rapidly implemented on a reciprocal basis without a protracted arms control negotiation. They are equitable, inexpensive, and lend themselves to direct observation using normal surveillance methods and existing arrangements for on-site inspections. And the procedures needed to reverse them would be slow and transparent.

Although these measures are adequately verifiable, a substantial number of de-alerted forces would remain invulnerable in any case.

If either side is reluctant to de-alert all of its nuclear forces, keeping the alert arsenal small could at least focus attention on the operational safety of this force.

As confidence builds on both sides, we should take the large and verifiable step of separating all nuclear warheads

from their delivery vehicles. This step could be implemented in a number of months.

To address concern about the vulnerability of warheads stockpiled at a few storage sites, a portion of these separated arsenals could be protected by dispersed hardened storage -- for instance, warheads from silo-based missiles could be stored in nearby vacant silos that have been partially filled with concrete so that they could not hold a missile.

De-alerting would lead to much safer nuclear postures. It would not solve the world's problem of safeguarding detached nuclear warheads, nuclear materials and know-how, but it would greatly reduce the serious dangers associated with the deterioration of Russian nuclear control -- as well as relegate to history the already remote threat of a sudden deliberate nuclear first strike.

We may now have a rare window of opportunity to move to a new joint doctrine. Until his recent appointment as Russian minister of defense, General Igor Sergeev commanded the Russian Strategic Rocket Forces. He well understands the dangers of the current situation. Yeltsin has appointed a new generation of key national security advisers. Together we should take the path he suggested: We should move beyond the hair trigger, launch on warning and assured destruction, to a world of mutual safety.

Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat, was chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Bruce Blair is the author of "Global Zero Alert for Nuclear Forces" (Brookings Institution).

\*\*\*\*\*

FROM: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington DC 20005  
TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232  
FAX: 202 898 0172  
<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

>From majordomo Mon Jun 23 13:33:59 1997  
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Date: Mon, 23 Jun 1997 13:46:02 -0400  
From: disarmament@igc.org  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org  
Subject: Nuclear Threats  
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

## Preventive Defense

By Jessica Stern

Monday, June 23, 1997; Page A19  
The Washington Post

In the book that inspired the Oklahoma City bombing, "The Turner Diaries," the hero drops a nuclear weapon on the Pentagon, sacrificing his life for the anti-government cause. Had Timothy McVeigh been capable of following Turner's example, hundreds of thousands could have died. Secretary of Defense William Cohen warns that future adversaries and terrorists may resort to nuclear, biological or chemical weapons -- a scenario he finds "quite real."

The first line of defense against nuclear terrorism is to protect nuclear weapons and their components from theft. But experts fear that world-wide safeguards -- especially in Russia and the new independent states (NIS) -- may not be adequate to the task. Russian officials admit that the potential for theft has increased at many nuclear facilities. Kilogram quantities of stolen weapons-usable nuclear materials already have been recovered in Russia and in Europe, demonstrating the urgency of securing vulnerable stockpiles. Russian chemical weapons are also vulnerable to theft.

Experts find the state of Russia's nuclear and chemical-weapons security alarming. But two congressional committees just have voted to slash the already tiny programs -- representing a fraction of a percent of the defense budget

-- that directly address the threat of nuclear and chemical terrorism. Programs that address loose nukes, brain drain, porous borders and continued production of plutonium are all under the knife:

**Loose Nukes:** The Russian military is in crisis. Living conditions are abysmal, food is in short supply and wage arrears are common. Five hundred officers committed suicide in 1996, and more than 20 generals are under investigation for corruption. Former secretary of defense Igor Rodionov warned in February that Russia could lose control over its nuclear forces and that no one could guarantee their reliability. Gen. Yevgeny Maslin, in charge of warhead security, fears that disgruntled workers or terrorists could steal warheads from trains. Vladimir Orlov, an expert on Russian nuclear security, told an American audience this month that nuclear security has not improved in Russia (especially for warheads), but control of information about nuclear smuggling has. He admonished Americans to remove their rose-colored glasses. The Defense Department is providing sensors and other equipment to protect warheads from theft, but the House National Security Committee wants to cut funding by a third.

**Brain Drain:** Workers at NIS nuclear and chemical-weapons sites are vulnerable to corruption. Once treated as the elite, they are now poverty stricken. Some of these scientists are reportedly supplementing their incomes by providing consulting services to Iran and Pakistan on weapons-related research. Late last year, the director of Chelyabinsk 70 -- one of Russia's most elite nuclear-weapons laboratories -- killed himself, claiming he could no longer bear his inability to pay his own workers.

Russian officials have confided their concern that biological-weapons scientists might sell their expertise to other countries. Innovative programs run by the Departments of Energy and State help employ former weapons-scientists in civilian projects that are often commercially viable. In one of these projects, scientists have developed a technique to un-irradiate milk contaminated by the Chernobyl reactor, so that local children have milk to drink that won't harm their health. In another, Russian

scientists are working with Harvard Medical School on a new diphtheria vaccine. But the House National Security Committee isn't worried that underpaid weapons scientists could sell their expertise abroad. They voted to zero out the Department of Energy-led program; the future of the state-led program is uncertain.

**Porous Borders:** The breakup of the Soviet Union created 15 new countries requiring 15 sets of border guards. The borders of the southern tier -- including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Russia and Turkmenistan -- are particularly permeable, including points of entry into Iran on the Caspian Sea. U.S. Customs and other agencies are training personnel and supplying enforcement agencies with radiation-detection devices the size of pocket pagers, endoscopes (for looking into gas tanks) and other gear. These programs are just beginning, but the Senate Armed Service Committee would like to see their funding cut.

**Continued Production of Plutonium:** Russia's three remaining plutonium-production reactors produce 1 1/2 tons of plutonium a year. Russia has agreed to stop producing plutonium but needs to find an alternative source of heat and electricity. The administration requested funding to convert the reactors to end plutonium production. But the House National Security Committee wants to cut the program by three-quarters, making it impossible to stop plutonium production in Russia by the year 2000, as agreed by the vice president and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin.

A vote on these cuts is imminent. These programs are critical to U.S. national security, yet they are politically vulnerable because they contain little "pork." Americans should let their representatives know: Let's spend our money on preventive defense, before the first incident of nuclear or chemical terrorism. If terrorists or rogue nations acquire "loose nukes" from Russia, we are all potential victims.

The writer was director for Russian, Ukrainian and Eurasian affairs at the National Security Council in the first Clinton administration.

>From majordomo Mon Jun 23 16:06:55 1997  
>Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
>X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
>Date: Mon, 23 Jun 1997 13:18:38 -0700 (PDT)  
>From: ippnwbos@igc.apc.org  
>Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
>Subject: ALERT -> Sign on to citizens' summons  
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.org  
>X-Sender: ippnwbos@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

forwarded

>To: a-days@knooppunt.be  
>CC: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
>Date: Sat, 21 Jun 1997 22:14:23  
>Subject: ALERT -> Sign on to citizens' summons  
>From: int@fme.agoranet.be (For Mother Earth Int'l)

>  
>Dear friends,

>  
>We attach the latest version of the 'citizens summons' for the  
>Madrid action on July 8th. We came to a consensus on this at this  
>weekends a-days meeting.

>  
>Sixteen copies of this document, one for each NATO leader, will be  
>presented by a notary immediately after the NATO heads of State  
>have arrived in Madrid. The final version will consist of a scroll  
>tied in red ribbon and sealed.

>  
>          Please sign on today.

>  
>We hope that the citizens' summons will be able to play a part in  
>our actions after the Madrid summit. It is very important that NATO  
>leaders are reminded as often as possible that their nuclear policy  
>is illegal. If you live in a NATO country, which is not English  
>speaking, would you translate this document into your own language  
>and fax it to George Farebrother +44-1323-844269

>  
>  
>Please try to come to Madrid yourself. We already have  
>registrations from activists from Belarus, Belgium, Britain, Canada,  
>Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden,  
>Ukraine and USA. We wish to encourage citizens from as many NATO  
>member states as possible to be there.

>  
>Regards,

>  
>George Farebrother    Pol D'Huyvetter

>  
>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

>  
>TO (HEAD OF STATE) REPRESENTING (STATE) AT THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY  
>ORGANISATION (NATO) MEETING IN MADRID: 8 JULY 1997

>  
> A CITIZENS' SUMMONS

>TO NATO LEADERS TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

>  
>Whereas on 8 July 1996 the International Court of Justice (ICJ), or  
>World Court, drawing on international agreements such as The Hague  
>Conventions, Geneva Conventions, and Genocide Convention, issued its  
>Advisory Opinion on the legal status of the threat or use of nuclear  
>weapons which concluded that:

>  
>\* the threat or use of nuclear weapons is generally contrary to  
> international humanitarian law;

>  
>\* no circumstance had been identified in which the use of nuclear  
> weapons would not violate humanitarian law;

>  
>\* there is no distinction in law between threat and use of nuclear  
> weapons; the limited use of low yield nuclear weapons would tend  
> to escalate to all-out use of high yield nuclear weapons;

>  
>\* the Nuremberg Charter of 1945 applies to nuclear weapons. Thus  
> it is the duty of citizens to uphold the law relating to nuclear  
> weapons and of military personnel to obey it even if given a  
> contrary order by a superior or by his or her national  
> government;

>  
>\* there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a  
> conclusion (our emphasis) negotiations leading to nuclear  
> disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective  
> international control;

>  
>And whereas on 10 December 1996 the United Nations General Assembly,  
>in response to the ICJ Advisory Opinion, called for negotiations in  
>1997 leading to the early conclusion of a Nuclear Weapons Convention;

>  
>And whereas NATO is therefore acting illegally by:

>  
>\* retaining the option to use nuclear weapons first in future  
> conflicts;

>  
>\* compounding its violation of international law by a stated  
> intention to incorporate new member States into its nuclear  
> alliance;

>  
>\* issuing orders to its military personnel to prepare for the  
> illegal use of nuclear weapons;

>  
>\* making conditional plans to use, through its member nuclear weapon  
> States, a stockpile of nuclear weapons which, because of their  
> yield, would necessarily violate international humanitarian law;

>  
>\* condoning the consistent opposition by its member nuclear weapon  
> States of moves towards the global elimination of nuclear weapons.

>

>  
>We, as citizens of a planet under threat of irreparable damage from  
>the illegal threat of nuclear weapons, and acting in accordance with  
>our obligation under the Nuremberg Charter to uphold the law, hereby  
>give you notice that unless you take immediate action to review  
>NATO's illegal nuclear policy we shall use all non-violent means in  
>our power to intervene against all preparations for nuclear war at  
>all the places where they are carried out. This could include  
>organising and taking part in non-violent direct action, or support  
>of such. As NATO, after one year, has given no indication of  
>complying with the ICJ Advisory Opinion, such action will commence  
>after the meeting of the NATO Heads of State in Madrid.

>  
>**SIGNED**

>  
>\_\_\_\_\_ (name) \_\_\_\_\_ (organisation)

>  
>-end-

>  
>

>From majordomo Mon Jun 23 16:10:53 1997  
>Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
>X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
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>From: ippnwbos@igc.apc.org  
>Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
>Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREE WORLD by 2000  
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.org  
>X-Sender: ippnwbos@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

forwarded

>Date: Thu, 19 Jun 1997 14:34:01 -0500  
>To: (Recipient list suppressed)  
>From: glodem@wizvax.net (Marvin Clark)  
>Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREE WORLD by 2000

>  
>GLOBAL DEMILITARIZATION

>  
>Dear Peace and Religious Organizations, June 19, 1997

>  
>If you and/or members of your organization are interested in spending a few  
>minutes to urge political leaders of the nuclear weapons nations to disable  
>all the nuclear weapons by the year 2000, please continue.

>  
>If not, please send the following Email:

>  
>\*\*\*\*\*  
> To: glodem@wizvax.net  
>Subject: delete  
>\*\*\*\*\*

>  
>We are writing to you to request that your organization cooperate in a  
>world wide citizens' campaign to disable all the nuclear weapons in the  
>world. This peaceful campaign will be focused on the political leaders of  
>the nuclear weapons nations.

>  
>The greatest danger stemming from nuclear weapons is the possibility of a  
>nuclear holocaust, whether started by accident or design.

>  
>The main thrust of this citizens' campaign can be summarized in two sentences:

>  
>1. Disable all the nuclear weapons and set up a verification system so  
>that none will ever be built again.

>  
>2. Set a date by the year 2000, or soon thereafter, for accomplishing  
>these goals. Otherwise the heads of state of the nuclear weapons nations  
>and their military establishments will continue indefinitely with arsenals  
>of these immoral weapons of mass destruction, and also develop new ones.

>  
>People are frustrated in not knowing what to do to get rid of the huge  
>arsenals of these horrible weapons. USA and British polls show that up to  
>85% of the public favors abolition. We are confident there are millions of

>people in the world who are ready to take some simple, well-defined actions  
>to accomplish this ethical goal.

>  
>We request that all organizations urge all their members to start now and  
>send the following or similar messages each month to the Heads of State of  
>all the nuclear weapons countries by post card, letter, Email, Fax or  
>phone. By all means, please do send one to the President of the USA EACH  
>MONTH.

>=====

>  
> To: president@whitehouse.gov  
>Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREE WORLD by 2000

>  
>Dear Mr. President,  
>  
>Give a gift to all the children of the world. Please take a strong  
>leadership position to disable all the nuclear weapons in the world by the  
>year 2000.

>  
>Sincerely yours,  
>[Your name, post address & country]

>=====

>  
>Since the Prime Minister of Israel also has Email, please send the following:

>  
>=====

> To: likud1@likud.org.il  
>Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREE WORLD by 2000

>  
>Dear Prime Minister Benyamin Netanyahu,  
>  
>Give a gift to all the children of the world. Please take a strong  
>leadership position to disable all the nuclear weapons in the world by the  
>year 2000.

>  
>Sincerely yours,  
>[Your name, post address & country]

>=====

>  
>Please refer later to the World Wide Web site:  
><http://www.rpi.edu/~clarkg2/nfw2000/> for other suggested citizen actions  
>to be taken as this campaign develops and continues until all the nuclear  
>weapons are abolished. With these modern communications systems it will be  
>possible to have thousands of people and organizations throughout the world  
>taking similar actions simultaneously.

>  
>Earlier public campaigns have been necessary to end slavery, colonialism  
>and apartheid. Without massive public pressure, these fundamental shifts  
>in human affairs could not have happened. The urgency of this task is even  
>greater. Slavery, colonialism and racial segregation were abhorrent, but  
>they did not threaten human survival, as nuclear weapons do.

>  
>Global Demilitarization is a peace organization whose efforts are endorsed  
>by the Albany N.Y. Quaker Meeting. We cooperated with Oscar Arias, Nobel



>Office of the Premier  
>225 Chaoyangmennei Dajie           Benyamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister  
>Dongsi                           Office of the Prime Minister  
>Beijing, P. R. CHINA           3 Rehov Kaplan, Hakirya  
>                                 Jerusalem 91007, ISRAEL  
>INDIA                            tel +972-2-705555  
>                                 fax +972-2-664838  
>Inder Kumar Gujra, Prime Minister   Email: likud1@likud.org.il  
>Prime Minister's Office  
>South Block                    PAKISTAN [undeclared]  
>Nes Delhi 110011, INDIA  
>                                 Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister  
>tel +91-11-3013040            Office of the Prime Minister  
>fax +91-11-3016857            Islamabad, PAKISTAN  
>telex 3161876                 telex 5742  
>  
>Please send any corrections and/or additional information to:  
>Global Demilitarization at address above  
>  
>4/22/97  
>  
>  
>

>From majordomo Mon Jun 23 16:43:53 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Mon, 23 Jun 1997 14:52:40 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Peace Action - National Office <panukes@igc.apc.org>  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org  
Subject: McKinney letter on subcriticals sent!  
To: abolition-caucus palist tomatompn+@igc.org

McKinney letter urging cancelation of the subcritical tests:

We have 44 signers, including McKinney! Excellent work everyone!

The letter is being sent to the President today, Monday 23 June.

If your Rep. signed, you might want to do a quick press release to your local paper. I'm sending a release (reprinted below) to a few national papers and journals.

Thank your Reps! And also thank Cynthia McKinney - a quick fax/card/phone call will do.

Remember that the DOE could announce their intended date for the first subcritical any day now, so let's all be prepared with press statements for newspapers and radio & TV.

Karina Wood  
Peace Action Education Fund

\*\*\*\*\*

## SIGNERS

Neil Abercrombie  
Earl Blumenauer  
David Bonior  
George Brown  
Sherrod Brown  
Walter Capps  
Peter DeFazio  
Diana DeGette  
Ronald Dellums  
Eliot Engel  
Lane Evans  
Bob Filner  
Floyd Flake  
Barney Frank  
Elizabeth Furse  
Henry Gonzalez  
Maurice Hinchey  
Darlene Hooley  
Jesse Jackson, Jr.  
Joseph Kennedy  
John Lewis

Nita Lowey  
Carolyn Maloney  
Edward Markey  
Robert Matsui  
Jim McDermott  
James McGovern  
Cynthia McKinney  
George Miller  
Patsy Mink  
Connie Morella  
Jerrold Nadler  
Frank Pallone  
Nancy Pelosi  
David Price  
Bobby Rush  
Bernie Sanders  
Charles Schumer  
Jose Serrano  
Fortney Pete Stark  
John Tierney  
Edolphus Towns  
Nydia Velasquez  
Lynn Woolsey

\*\*\*\*\*

June 23, 1997

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Karina Wood  
202 862-9740 ext. 3044 (daytime)  
or 301 270 5272 (evening)

#### 44 MEMBERS OF CONGRESS URGE CLINTON TO CANCEL NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS

Washington, DC: A sign-on letter organized by Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D-4th GA) and signed by 44 Representatives was sent to the President today, urging him to cancel the series of "subcritical" underground nuclear weapons experiments his Department of Energy (DOE) plans to conduct at the Nevada Test Site.

Signers include the Ranking Member on the House National Security Committee, Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-9th CA), House Minority Whip David Bonior (D-8 MA), Ranking Member on the House Science Committee, Rep. George E. Brown, Jr. (D-42 CA), Ranking Member of the House Resource Committee, George Miller (D-7th CA), Joseph P. Kennedy II (D-8th MA).

The DOE said it plans to conduct the first test before the end of June.

The letter argues that these subcritical nuclear tests could severely damage global entry-into-force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and encourage nuclear proliferation.

The Representatives' action comes in the wake of several months of protests at the Nevada Test Site by nuclear disarmament activists, and appeals to Congress from over 60 disarmament and environmental organizations including Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Friends of the Earth, and Greenpeace.

The DOE originally planned to conduct these subcritical tests last year, but had to postpone them mainly as a result of pressure from international governments during the negotiations for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Each subcritical test will cost American taxpayers \$10-20 million.

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X-Disclaimer: Views are those of the author, not necessarily Ecunet  
Subject: [newscope] note 330  
Date: Tue, 24 Jun 97 11:26:02 EDT

"NEWSCOPE" by NEWSCOPE OFFICE on July 21, 1993 at 21:36 Eastern, about  
SUBSCRIPTION-ONLY WEEKLY NEWS SOURCE (330 notes).

Note 330 by NEWSCOPE OFFICE on June 24, 1997 at 11:12 Eastern (35762  
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thanks, Rich Peck

Newscope

A Newsletter for United Methodist Leaders

Vol. 25, No. 26/June 27, 1997

With this issue Newscope continues its reports on annual conference sessions.  
These reports are prepared in cooperation with UM News Service and conference  
communicators.

Baltimore-Washington Conference "Celebration of Ministries" was held in the  
Daughters of American Revolution Constitution Hall. In the same building  
where Marian Anderson was refused the right to sing because she was Black.  
Bishop Felton E. May, an African American, officiated at a service of  
ordination and consecration in which the conference received 13 elders, 11  
deacons, 21 probationary deacons, 3 associate members, and 1 diaconal  
minister. U.S. Education Secretary Richard W. Riley, spoke to members in  
support of the President's reading program and the annual conference's  
educators' guild. Bishop David W. Lawson (retired) spoke on the global nature  
of the church to a first-ever conference dinner. As a result of the  
conference theme of "Holy Boldness," Bishop May declared the Renaissance Hotel  
and a five-block radius of that Washington, D.C., hotel as a "Shalom Zone."  
On Friday and Saturday evenings, more than 300 people took box dinners and  
tracts from the American Bible Society to the homeless and other street  
people. In other business, the assembly: 1) ratified all constitutional

amendments; 2) approved two Advance Specials for Mt. Auburn Cemetery and the Manna House; 3) approved legislation related to electronic communications; 4) named James Knowles-Tuell as conference financial officer; and 5) set a conference-wide insurance program. Attendance averaged 80,885, up 1.0%. Membership stands at 217,737, down 0.4%. -- Evelyn J.B. Brewster

Illinois Great Rivers Conference, in its first annual session following the uniting of the former Central Illinois and Southern Illinois conferences, met on the theme, "Something New is Springing Forth." In the opening worship, representatives of the 12 districts brought water from the rivers for which the districts are newly named. Bishop Sharon A. Brown Christopher, in her first conference as presiding bishop of the Illinois Area, received each container and poured the river water into a fountain on the altar where it flowed all week in all conference sessions. The assembly: 1) established the John Kurewa Africa University Wesley Foundation Fund to raise \$75,000 this year to furnish the ground floor of the Africa University chapel for the first Wesley Foundation in Africa; 2) established the pension rate for pre-1982 years of clergy service at \$442 per service year, highest in the denomination; 3) approved policies for the Conference Academy for Servant Leadership to replace the Council on Ministries; 4) ratified all constitutional amendments; 5) approved a sexual misconduct policy and the establishment of a sexual misconduct response team; 6) approved a resolution on "Inclusiveness and Homosexuality in the Church," with an invitation for study groups to foster dialogue in the conference and local churches, and an invitation for individuals and congregations to explore the possibility of becoming reconciling and transforming congregations and individuals; 7) approved covenantal relationships between the new conference and all health and welfare agencies and the Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Ministry; 8) approved guidelines for transforming existing congregations and new church starts and development; 9) approved merger of the two foundations of the former conferences into the UM Foundation and approved a full-time director's position; 10) accepted a report on "Ethnic Local Churches and Ethnic Ministries" that provides goals, organizational structure, and ethnic sensitivity training for clergy; 11) received President Julius Scott of Wiley College and took up an offering of \$5,204 for student scholarships at the UM school; 12) approved continuing organizational needs for the united conference, such as trustees, standing rules, pensions, etc., and continuation of Project Equality, COSROW, and the Commission on Religion and Race as monitoring groups; 13) retired 20 clergy; 14) received 11 elders, 28 deacons, 5 new-order deacons, and one diaconal minister; 15) set the budget at \$14.05 million, up 2.3%.; and 16) received offerings for hunger, \$4,704 and for new elder travel to Israel, \$2,209. Attendance averaged 84,704, up 19. Membership stands at 184,335, down 3,236. -- Bettie W. Story

Little Rock Conference concurred with the opinion of the North Arkansas Conference and gave the go-ahead for developing plans for restructuring Arkansas Area ministries and creating an area director of ministries position. While the recommendation suggests "ministry specialists" who will serve local churches across both conferences, complete details of proposed job descriptions, funding, and other aspects will be presented at a special joint

session of the two annual conferences to be held by Feb. 15, 1998. Worship and Bible study focused on the quadrennial theme "Servant Ministry in the Chaos," including a segment highlighting successful ministries in local congregations. Approval was given for the development of two new ethnic ministries, one predominately African-American and one Hispanic. A 1998 budget of \$4.6 million, up 1.6%, was approved. Resolutions were approved that: 1) express support for adoptions; 2) call for an international ban on the use, production, trade, and stockpiling of landmines; and 3) call for reform of political campaign fund-raising activities and financing. Eight elders, four deacons, and five deacons in probationary membership were ordained, and one diaconal minister was consecrated. Nine clergy retired. Worship attendance averaged 25,873, up 226. Membership stands at 66,286, up 73. -- Jane Dennis

North Alabama Conference It was called by many "the best ever." Some 200 of the pastors in 881 churches received new appointments. The cabinet also changed with five new district superintendents: Billy L. York, Albertville; Jerry E. Sisson, Birmingham-West; Gerald A. Champion, Gadsden, Gary D. Formby, Huntsville, and O'neil Ridgeway, Roanoke. Members approved a \$10.26 million budget, up 1.21%. They approved a \$2.975 million capital-funds campaign for Camp Sumatanga and adopted a new Sexual Harassment Policy. In support of the conference emphasis on children, Bishop Robert E. Fannin stood with young Zack Lee as they viewed a video, "Claiming the Children for Christ." The assembly also took time out from meetings, the second afternoon of the session, to visit 25 local missions where the church offers financial and volunteer support. Many helped build frames for a Habitat for Humanity house on the college parking lot that the churches of the Birmingham-East and Birmingham-West Districts are building in Wylam, a Birmingham suburb. The frames were transported to the waiting foundation Friday and put into place. Gloria Holt, Birmingham, who has served as a district lay leader and as a jurisdictional and General Conference delegate, was elected conference lay leader. Bishop Ann B. Sherer (Missouri) delivered the ordination service address and emphasized the need for pastors to go where they are called. Leonard Sweet, dean of Drew University Theological School, was the conference preacher. He spoke of a "dream church" that will "tell the story of Jesus in a new and emerging culture." Attendance averaged 68,649, down 456. Membership stands at 162,583, down 174. -- Ron Council

Northern Illinois Conference centered on the theme "Child of Blessing, Child of Promise" under the leadership of Bishop C. Joseph Sprague. Focusing on the "Episcopal Initiative on Children and Poverty," presentations included a panel of youth, a panel of adults involved in work with poor children, performances by children's choirs, and a keynote address by Pamela Couture, consultant to the Council of Bishops for the initiative. Couture called on church members to take the time to care for children and the poor and to comply with John Wesley's spiritual discipline of regularly visiting the poor. "Let us no more neglect regular visitation of the poor than we would miss eating lunch in the companionship of good friends," Couture said. She also urged members to visit Illinois Governor Jim Edgar "to let him know that he will need to answer to the church for the way that welfare reform is implemented in the state. The

session also included a slide show and report on a May 28-29 clergy executive session and work project to benefit children at St. James UMC in Chicago's south side. After conducting business on Wednesday, pastors spent the night in sleeping bags on the floors of St. James. On Thursday, wearing t-shirts saying "Clergy in Action," teams painted, scrubbed, rehabbed a building, and tutored inner-city children. Conference members approved recommendations from the Clergy Compensation Task Force, formed to reduce the number of churches receiving compensation in order to increase the amount paid to pastors remaining on equitable salaries. The body created guidelines to limit the length of time a church can receive the funds and developed a strategy to name and fund "special missional churches" that will need continued financial support. In other sessions, members: 1) overwhelmingly approved the relocation of the episcopal residence from Elgin to Chicago; 2) set a \$7.58 million budget, up 2.5%; 3) received 14 elders, 19 deacons, 12 probationary deacons, 1 elder, 7 probationary deacons from other denominations, and 3 diaconal ministers; 4) approved a policy on sexual harassment and abuse; 5) requested a review of the process used to discontinue, merge, or close churches; and 6) instructed the Conference Council on Finance and Administration to budget payment of 100% of individual health insurance for conference support staff (up from 75%) as soon as money is available. Attendance averaged 48,589, up 454. Membership stands at 126,649, down 3,712.

-- Linda S. Rhodes

Oregon-Idaho Conference Bishop Ed Paup presided with grace and efficiency over his first conference session. Bishop Arthur Kulah (Liberia) spoke several times. Recognizing the covenant relationship the conference has with the Liberia Conference, Kulah was presented with a "Parade of Love" with 130 "homecoming" boxes and funds to ship these household items to Liberia. The conference is also establishing a permanent endowment for its annual scholarship to a Liberian student attending Africa University. Recognizing the importance of July 19 elections in Liberia, following eight years of civil war, the assembly set July 13 and July 18 as days of prayer for that African nation. The conference gave \$125,000 to Liberia, a tithe of the conference's "Celebrate the Faith Campaign." The campaign will also fund new church development and redevelopment, and a "House of Theological Study" in Salem, Ore., scheduled for fall, 1998. Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber visited conference and thanked the churches for "the tremendous community service you provide in this state and other states." In other actions, the body: 1) adopted an interactive conference structure with an assistant to the bishop; 2) ceased the Council on Ministries and the council director position; 3) voted to sell one of its seven camps, with proceeds designated for the purchase of a new southern Oregon site; 4) continued its intent to be a reconciling conference, but acknowledged "with humility that the church has been unable to arrive at a common mind" on this issue; 5) retired nine clergy; and 6) received three elders and seven deacons. Attendance averaged 19,437, down 0.28%. Membership stands at 40,210, down 993. -- Carla Harris

Pacific Northwest Conference gathered under the theme "Called to Journey with Children and Poor," for their first session with Bishop Elias G. Galvan. A significant focus of the session was the construction of a house in

partnership with Habitat for Humanity. The house was constructed from the foundation up in just five days. Last year, the conference voted to build one house each year for the next four years -- nearly \$70,000 was raised over the year for the project. In other news, members: 1) authorized the development of three new African-American churches within the conference in the next five years; 2) encouraged each congregation to participate in the 50th Anniversary of the Advance for Christ, October 1997-June 1998, by supporting a General Advance Special; 3) updated the Camping Commission's Policy on Reporting of Suspected Abuse and Inappropriate Behavior; 4) expressed support for restoring U.S. funding of the World Bank's International Development Association; 5) approved that a day of next year's conference be declared "Philippine UMC Day" in celebration of 100 years of mission and ministry of the UMC in the Philippines; 6) committed the conference to a two-year program of prayer, study, and discussion in order to discern God's will for the conference's work in the next century; 7) approved a one-time special offering to support burned churches through the National Council of Churches fund; 8) supported Washington State Initiative 677 which would expressly prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation by employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations; 9) supported the expression of apology by the U.S. Government for the historic evil of slavery in this country; 10) supported the Bishop's call to journey with children and the poor; 11) provided a supplemental Disability Benefit offered by the General Board of Pension and Health Benefits Basic Protection Plan; 12) established the minimum compensation for full-time service at \$26,315, up 2.85%; 13) approved a 1998 budget of \$5.56 million, up 1.9%; and 14) received seven elders, nine probationary deacons, and three permanent deacons. Worship attendance averaged 28,779, down 75. Membership stands at 69,890, down 774. -- Patricia A. Schug

Peninsula-Delaware Conference 20A record 700 persons focused on the theme, "Living Jesus Christ's Vision -- Building Communities of Compassion." Bishop Peter D. Weaver presided over his first conference session and served as the preacher. The assembly adopted a "Mission Area Ministry," a plan in which local churches within certain geographical areas will pool their resources to "make disciples of Jesus Christ." Staff will be hired to assist in the three-year implementation of the relational design inspired by the image of "Ezekiel's wheel." At the center of the wheel is Jesus Christ; the spokes provide information, communication, and resources to district offices and mission areas. The goal is to help churches become more connectional and intentional in serving their communities. The plan includes spiritual development, team visioning, and team-ministry development to encourage the involvement of clergy and laity in defining mission areas. David Bennet, former volunteer conference youth coordinator, has been named to a new staff position to help churches minister to young people. "Volunteers-in-Mission," along with Habitat for Humanity volunteers, completed renovations on four Wilmington homes. In other sessions, members: 1) established a youth-ministries endowment fund; 2) participated in seven worship services focused on children and diversity; 3) set Nov. 15 as the date for a special session on the budget; 4) supported restoration of ex-felon voting rights in Delaware; 5) opposed Internet gambling; 6) backed effort to form a civilian police-review board for Delaware and Maryland; 7) opposed legislation restricting application of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act; 8) supported

national anti-gun trafficking laws; 9) endorsed national child safety-lock legislation; 10) participated in a hymn festival with 1,000 voices, including a 170-member conference choir; 11) retired ten clergy; and 12) received six elders, six deacons (1992) and six deacons (1996). Attendance average 34,639, up 109. Membership stands at 97,235, down 167. -- Wendy K. Green

Rio Grande Conference met for the first time in McMurry University, Abilene, Texas. Conference preacher Carmen Gaud, editor of the Spanish edition of The Upper Room, led the conference through prayers based on the new conference vision and mission statements. The assembly: 1) ratified all constitutional amendments; 2) retired six clergy; 3) received one elder, three deacons, and recognized clergy credentials from other denominations; 4) received for study a proposal calling for moving from four full-time district superintendent's positions to 10 part-time superintendents and set a time line for the study; 5) retained the 1998 budget at the 1997 level; 6) received special offerings for Cuban Bishop Gustavo Cruz and the Methodist Church of Columbia. Worship attendance increased by 141. Membership increased by 26. -- Roberto L. G"mez

Virginia Conference was marked by a number of firsts. Bishop Joe E. Pennel Jr. presided over his first conference. Ileana Rosas became the conference's first Hispanic woman local pastor with her appointment as pastor for Hispanic ministries at Culmore UMC in Falls Church, and 13 persons became the first in conference history to be ordained deacons in full connection. Darlene Amon, conference lay leader, sat on the platform next to the bishop for the duration of the conference, and district lay leaders sat next to their respective superintendents, to dramatize the theme, "Living Out God's Dream: Partners in Ministry" and Bishop Pennel's emphasis on the shared ministry of all baptized Christians. Members also donated a record number of health, school, and sewing kits -- also layettes, baby blankets, and cash -- worth more than \$510,558 to Church World Service. The Virginia UM Advocate, the conference news magazine, celebrated its 165th birthday with a new design. More than 300 children, including a 250-voice children's choir from 36 churches, led a worship celebration, "Child of Tears, Child of Promise," to highlight the needs of children and the Episcopal Initiative on Children and Poverty. The service included a covenant-making litany that invited participants to make a written promise to a child during the service. Later that evening, the Voice of Youth, a 48-member youth choir, was commissioned for a trip to Zimbabwe. In other business, the conference: 1) received more than \$58,337 for a seminary in Russia and UM "Volunteers-in-Mission" in Haiti and Cuba; 2) introduced videos promoting World Service and Conference Benevolences; 3) enacted a sweeping stewardship-education program; 4) approved a "Role of the First Mile," to honor churches paying apportionments in full with a goal of increasing giving by a cumulative 1% each year; 5) retired 39 clergy; 6) received 25 licensed local pastors, 2 diaconal ministers, 28 probationary deacons, 13 deacons, and 15 elders. Attendance averaged 122,162, up 895. Membership stands at 345,396, down 1,443. -- Alvin J. Horton

West Michigan Conference members voted, by about a two to one margin, to move the site of the conference from UM-related Albion College to Calvin College in Grand Rapids. Calvin College is a Christian Reformed Church related school. Issues in favor of the move centered on access needs for people traveling in wheelchairs, technology needs of the conference, and moving to a more central location in the conference. Issues against the move centered on leaving a UM-related school, the economic impact it would have on the college and city of Albion, and breaking a 50-year tradition of meeting at Albion. In other business, the conference: 1) referred back to the local church that made the motion an item for the conference to declare itself a transforming conference; 2) adopted an inclusiveness policy that had been in the works for several years; 3) decided against a change in health-insurance coverage that would have drastically cut mental-health benefits; 4) celebrated paying 100% of their World Service apportionments; 5) heard three sermons from conference preacher, Bishop Edwin Boulton (retired); 6) used the discernment group process for the third year in a row; 7) broke for Bible study twice, led by Moise Isidore from Haiti; and 8) commissioned Seung Ho Baek as pastor of a new Korean church start near Grand Rapids. The conference received four elders, three deacons in probationary membership, eight deacons in full connection, and commissioned one deacon. Attendance averaged 45,992, up 1.8%. Membership stands at 77,668, down 862 (down 1.09%). -- Erik J. Alsgaard

West Virginia Conference theme was "Nurturing Our Roots" and it celebrated with worship every morning and evening using the themes "Water of Baptism," "Cross of Redemption," "Spirit of Truth," and "Wisdom of the Word." A 65-voice choir led the singing with the help of brass ensembles, a youth choir, and a gospel choir. A contemporary-praise service added to the variety of worship experiences. "Family" was a secondary theme. Responding to the "Episcopal Initiative on Children and Poverty," the conference asked state and federal governments to monitor the conditions of families living on public assistance, while encouraging people to free themselves from dependence on public welfare. The body also urged churches to welcome families receiving public assistance into their fellowship and to study the systemic nature of poverty. The church will sponsor a "summit" on welfare reform Oct. 26-28 and members declared "Children and Poverty" the first missional priority for the 21st century. In other business, the assembly: 1) called on both sides of the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Strike to resume negotiations to end the longest steel strike in U.S. history and urged churches to support humanitarian efforts to alleviate the suffering of families affected by the strike; 2) called the church to: a) "speak the truth in love concerning the sin of homosexuality...", b) affirm the "sacred worth of homosexuals," c) "reach out in love and compassion to persons who want to escape a homosexual lifestyle"; and d) declare same-sex unions as "unthinkable"; 3) condemned "partial-birth" abortion, but asked for an episcopal ruling to determine if the statement conforms with the Discipline; 4) approved a budget of \$9.11 million; 5) allowed pastors "release time," of no more than 13 weeks once every eight years for "renewal and reflection" with congregations paying the pastor's salary and the Conference Commission on Equitable Salaries paying the interim pastor; 6) learned that a restructuring committee would develop a "vision" for the conference to be voted on next year with plans to restructure the conference in 1999; 7) sold chocolate "kisses for the bishop" raising \$1,075 for the Youth Service Fund; 8) learned that UM Women gave more than \$360,000

for missions in 1996; 9) heard guest preacher Bishop William Boyd Grove, former bishop of the area (1980-92); 10) retired 28 clergy and one deaconess/church and community worker; and 11) received 17 elders, 14 probationary deacons, 6 deacons, and 1 diaconal minister. Attendance averaged 58,274, down 4.19%. Membership stands at 121,920, down 2,412. -- Tom Burger

Wyoming Conference: 1) affirmed partnerships with Haiti and Zimbabwe; 2) received a \$37,335 offering from local churches to fund a scholarship at Africa University in honor of retired missionaries, Ed and Betty Lou Furman; 3) voted to use conference reserves to increase the endowment to \$65,000; 4) listened to a report on the work of "Volunteers-In-Mission" at homeless shelters for women in Haiti; 5) celebrated formation of AGAPE Cooperative Ministries in Binghamton and Oneonta Districts; 6) celebrated completion of a new retreat center at Sky Lake and learned of a \$50,000 annual fund campaign to maintain the camping facility, enrich programs and provide camperships; 7) unanimously approved, for the second consecutive year, the budget of \$2.05 million, down \$58,375; 8) learned that investing by Board of Pensions will enable the conference to pay its unfunded pension liability without a line item in the 1998 budget; 9) urged welfare reform in New York and Pennsylvania; 10) encouraged congregations to study the need for campaign financing reform; 11) called for a national security policy that promotes healthy economies and deals with ethnic conflicts; 12) supported the enhancement of public schools; 13) revised the statement of relationship between the Children's Home and the annual conference; 14) encouraged services of death and resurrection to be conducted in the church; 15) limited the annual increase or decrease in a local church's apportionment to 10%; 16) required local churches to participate in a comprehensive worker's compensation policy; 17) closed three churches; 18) ratified all constitutional amendments; 19) received two elders, five deacons, two persons previously ordained in another denomination, and two probationary members; and 20) retired seven clergy. Attendance averaged 19,713, down 202. Membership stands at 69,067, down 843. -- Bill Moyer

### Iliff Students End Hunger Strike

After 34 days of prayer and fasting, students and administrators at Iliff School of Theology in Denver have reached an agreement (see Newscope, May 23).

At a June 17 meeting, representatives agreed to the development of a "Board of Diversity," a group composed of students, staff, faculty, and administration officials that is authorized to take action against institutional racism. 20 Students and administrators also agreed to enlist the support of an outside mediator to immediately facilitate communication between the groups.

One of the early concerns of students demonstrators at the UM seminary focused on Paula Nesbitt, an Anglo woman faculty member. Donald Messer, president of Iliff, told a luncheon meeting at the Rocky Mountain Conference session that the Board of Trustees decided, after reviewing confidential documents, not to grant promotion and tenure to Nesbitt. When Iliff faculty asked the board to reconsider its decision, the board established a task force to review the matter. The board and Nesbitt later announced they had reached a "mutually

satisfactory" legal agreement in which she would gain tenure and promotion, but resign simultaneously from Iliff's faculty. The faculty voted not to ask the board to reconsider the matter. The University of Denver, a UM school on the same campus, subsequently appointed Nesbitt as visiting associate professor of sociology. In the same speech, Messer noted the appointment of Edward Antonio, a Black theologian from Zimbabwe, as visiting assistant professor of theology and social theory. He also expects to name women of color to two other faculty posts thus increasing Iliff's racial and gender diversity.

## Emory University Refers Issue of Same-Sex Services to UM Clergy

Responding to a ruling by Emory University President William M. Chase that homosexual commitment ceremonies could be conducted on the grounds of the UM school and North Georgia Conference opposition to that action, Emory trustees set policies that would effectively bar these services from campus chapels.

Trustees said that Glenn Memorial Church and Allen Memorial Church may not be used in any way contrary to the law and polity of the UMC and the use of Cannon Chapel in the future will be left to the judgment and discretion of the university chaplain, Susan Henry-Crowe, a UM minister. The future use of the Day Prayer Chapel will be left in the hands of the chaplain assigned to the Oxford campus, Sammy Clark, a UM minister. The use of university hospital chapels is under the oversight of the dean of the School of Theology and under the supervision of the executive director of pastoral services of the hospitals.

Five Southeastern bishops -- G. Lindsey Davis (Atlanta), Robert Morgan (Kentucky), Marshall L. (Jack) Meadors (Mississippi), Robert Fannin (North Alabama), and Cornelius Henderson (Florida) -- were scheduled to meet privately with President Chase prior to the board meeting.

Chase had earlier apologized because an Emory employee and his partner were denied the use of a facility on the Oxford campus. He said that action was inappropriate. The North Georgia Conference asked Chase to reconsider that ruling (Newscope, June 20).

## Short Takes

A U.S. District Court judge in Washington, D.C. has dismissed the case against former board members of the Interfaith Impact for Justice and Peace (IIJP). The decision settles a case arising out of the 1995 termination of all IIJP staff. The reduction in force was due to financial difficulties, according to Jane Hull Harvey, General Board of Church and Society staffer and one of the co-defendants. James M. Bell, former IIJP executive director, sued Harvey, former IIJP chair at the time the staff was dismissed, and Anna Rhee, General Board of Global Ministries staffer, plus all other IIJP board members. In his 19-page decision, Judge Stanley Sporkin said that even if the plaintiff's version of disputed facts were used, the picture of an organization "in great

financial despair" was clear.

A new Russian bill could severely restrict the freedom to exercise religion both privately and corporately, according to an e-mail from Bishop Ruediger R. Minor. The bill, passed June 18 by the Duma (parliament), 337 to 5, would prohibit religious groups from publishing, owning property, and establishing training institutions. "This new law," says Minor, "contradicts and violates the very principles of what the ecumenical community has been standing for in its history throughout this century." The proposed law says a religious body must have been active in Russia for at least 50 years to receive such recognition, and even then only at the discretion of the national government. There is still hope that President Yeltsin will veto the bill and that his veto can be sustained.

Cuban Methodist Bishop Gustavo Cruz, paralyzed by a severe stroke in March, arrived in the U.S. June 13 for rehabilitation treatment at Methodist Hospital in Houston. Person who wish to help the Bishop and his family with travel and living expenses may give to Advance GCFA, Advance #000432-6RA, P.O. Box 9068, GPO New York, NY 10087-9068 marked for Bishop Cruz Expenses.

Four General Board of Higher and Ministry staffers responded to an appeal by two UM African bishops for help training new church leaders. At the request of Bishop Emilio de Carvalho (Western Angola) and Bishop Jokomo Christopher (Zimbabwe), Roger Ireson, top executive of the board, and three staff members of its Division of Ordained Ministry -- John Harnish, Robert Kohler, and Arthur Gafke -- traveled to both areas in May to hold training events. "We are now focusing our attention on the training of pastors because during the war many pastors have been killed, property destroyed, and the work of the church affected," said de Carvalho. "Now is the time to recover and receive new leaders." Gafke trained superintendents in the ministry of supervision and Koehler helped two Angolan Boards of Ordained Ministry establish a study for clergy training and helped the Zimbabwe Conference strengthen its course of study.

An effort to stop radio and television ads for alcohol is backed by the General Board of Church and Society. UMs are urged: 1) to support a "Just Say No" bill (HR 3644) to prohibit alcohol ads on radio or television; 2) write call the FCC hotline (888-CALL-FCC) to express your views on liquor ads; 3) write Treasury Secretary Robert Ruben (Washington, DC 20220) urging him to increase excise taxes on alcohol; and 4) call or write local stations and express concerns about these ads.

The Pew Charitable Trusts, headquartered at UM-related Candler School of Theology has issued 25 grants totaling \$225,000 to Hispanic scholars pursuing

PhD's in theology in various schools across the country.

The National Council of Churches is supporting the "Cuban Humanitarian Trade Act of 1997" which would permit U.S. companies to sell medicine and food to Cuba. Thom White Wolf Fassett, general secretary of the General Board of Church and Society, also backs the measure.

The National Church Arson Task Force has investigated 429 incidents of arson, bombing, and attempted bombings at churches and 199 arrests had been made; 160 were White, 34, Black and five, Hispanic. Eighty-three were juveniles. Of the 81 suspects arrested for arsons at Black churches, 55 were white, 25 black, and one Hispanic. Assistant Treasury Secretary James Johnson told a Washington, D.C. press conference that the number of church fires has "fallen dramatically" since President Clinton established the task force in June 1996. Johnson said the task force finds no evidence of a nationwide conspiracy behind the fires (Church Burnings Advance No. 982700-1).

#### Positions Available

Associate council director for Wisconsin Conference for youth, camping, and retreat ministries. Contact Forrest S. Clark, council director, P.O. Box 620, Sun Prairie, WI 53590 by July 23 (608-837-7328).....Director of educational programs. Contact Search Committee, Towson UMC, 501 Hampton Lane, Baltimore MD 21286.....Director of youth and young adult ministries. Contact Debbie Britt, St. James UMC, 702 Williamsburg Dr., Parboro, NC 27886 (919-823-5150).

#### Personalia

David Flude, 60, a a clergymember of Missouri West Conference and former executive secretary for interpretation of the UM Committee on Relief, died of a heart attack June 15, while on a mission tour of South Africa.....Imani-Shiela Newsome-McLaughlin, assistant dean of student affairs and assistant professor of practical theology at Boston University School of Theology, is the recipient of the \$5,000 Esther E. Edwards Graduate Scholarship.....Reginald "Rick" Thomas, director of the Tyrand Cooperative Ministries, a West Virginia Conference mission project helping people in southern Randolph County, is one of three West Virginians named 1997 Benedum Fellow by the Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation. He receives \$5,000 for personal and professional development and Tyrand receives \$70,000 for a two-year enhancement program.....Donald Hodel, a former secretary of energy and interior in the Reagan Administration cabinet, has been named president of the Christian Coalition. Randy Tate, a former congressman, has been named executive director of the coalition.....Bishop Felton E. May (Washington, D.C.) launched an anti-tobacco and anti-alcohol campaign June 20. that targets these substances and the campaign contributions the two industries shower on candidates for public office. "We cannot live by spiritual values on Sunday

and marketplace values Monday through Saturday, never allowing the two to meet," he declared.

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To: "Phyllis Gail Socket" <pshocket@napawash.org>

From: mupj@igc.apc.org

Subject: My e-mail address

Cc:

Bcc:

X-Attachments:

Dear Phyllis:

My e-mail address is mupj@igc.apc.org. I look forward to the next revision of the membership roster with other e-mail addresses. Thanks for doing this.

Howard W. Hallman

>From majordomo Wed Jun 25 18:51:03 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Wed, 25 Jun 1997 17:50:13 -0700 (PDT)
From: John Burroughs <jburroughs@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: subcriticals and lawsuit
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org

Media Advisory June 25, 1997

Western States Legal Foundation (WSLF) 1440 Broadway, Suite 500
Oakland, CA 94612 e-mail: wslf@igc.apc.org

Contact: Jacqueline Cabasso, WSLF (510) 839-5877
Marylia Kelley, Tri-Valley CARES (510) 443-7148

COALITION OPPOSES SUBCRITICAL TESTS, DEMANDS ALTERNATIVES

A coalition of 39 peace and environmental groups that is suing the Department of Energy on environmental grounds opposes two subcritical tests scheduled for this summer at the Nevada Test Site. Contrary to press reports, the coalition has not dropped subcritical tests from the lawsuit, only from the request for a preliminary injunction blocking expansion of the nuclear weapons complex pending the Court's final ruling in the case. The coalition continues to maintain that DOE has failed to perform adequate environmental analysis of its "Stockpile Stewardship Program", including the subcritical tests. The coalition claims that DOE failed to analyze reasonable alternatives to underground subcritical tests as a means of maintaining the arsenal, including performing them aboveground in containment vessels or not conducting them at all. The coalition may still request the judge to issue as part of his final ruling an injunction permanently enjoining subcritical tests and other parts of the weapons complex until an adequate analysis is completed.

The coalition also opposes subcritical tests as unnecessary, provocative to other countries, and contrary to U.S. non-proliferation and disarmament policies. Members of the coalition are part of the national campaign to stop the subcriticals, and applaud the recent letter to President Clinton signed by 44 members of Congress calling for their cancellation.

Jacqueline Cabasso, executive director of the Western States Legal Foundation, a plaintiff, stated, "No way have we given up on the subcriticals, and we will pursue every avenue available to us to stop them. In terms of the lawsuit, we are still insisting that the Department of Energy analyze a full range of alternatives to the subcriticals -- including conducting them above-ground, not conducting them at all, and closing the Nevada Test Site."

On June 24, the coalition asked a federal district court in

Washington, D.C., to halt construction of a superlaser facility designed to simulate nuclear weapons tests and expansion of facilities supporting production of the cores of nuclear weapons. Arguing on behalf of the coalition before Judge Stanley Sporkin, Barbara Finamore of the Natural Resources Defense Council requested an order stopping construction of the National Ignition Facility at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California and upgrades to production support facilities at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico.

The order, known as a preliminary injunction, would halt construction at least until Judge Sporkin decides whether the Department of Energy must revise its study of the environmental impacts of its plan to expand the nuclear weapons complex, known as "Stockpile Stewardship and Management". Judge Sporkin did not decide whether to issue the order at the hearing, but is expected to decide soon.

The Department of Energy opposed the coalition's initial request for a preliminary injunction halting 13 facilities and activities, including two subcritical tests scheduled for this summer, on national security grounds. In detailed affidavits, the coalition made a powerful response showing that there are no pressing reasons for expansion of the nuclear weapons complex or the two subcritical tests. However, at a hearing on June 17, Judge Sporkin indicated that he could not override the national security arguments made by DOE. While not persuaded that there are any true national security concerns, in view of the judge's attitude on June 24 the coalition limited the request to facilities for which DOE had not claimed strong national security justifications, the National Ignition Facility in California, and two weapons production support facilities in New Mexico, the Chemical and Metallurgy Research Building and the Nuclear Materials Storage Facility.

Plaintiffs in the case are the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), the Atomic Mirror, Bay Area Nuclear Waste Coalition, Citizen Alert, Citizens for Alternatives to Radioactive Dumping, Citizens Opposed to a Polluted Environment, Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety, East Bay Peace Action, Energy Research Foundation, Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, Hayward Area Peace and Justice Fellowship, Lane County American Peace Test, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy, Livermore Conversion Project, Los Alamos Study Group, Nashville Peace Action, Neighbors in Need, Nevada Desert Experience, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, Oak Ridge Environmental Peace Alliance, Peace Action, Peace Farm of Texas, Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR), PSR Colorado, PSR New Mexico, PSR NYC, PSR San Francisco Bay Area, Plutonium Free Future, Rocky Mountain Peace and Justice Center, San Jose Peace Center, Seattle Women Act for Peace/Women Strike for Peace, Shundahai Network, Sonoma County Center for Peace and Justice, Tri-Valley CAREs(Citizens Against a Radioactive Environment), Western States Legal Foundation, Women Concern/Utahns United, Women for Peace - East Bay, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom -

East Bay. Plaintiffs are represented by NRDC. NRDC is represented by the Washington, D.C. law firm, Spiegel & McDiarmid.

>From majordomo Wed Jun 25 19:25:35 1997
Return-Path: <owner-sunflower-napf@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 25 Jun 1997 19:11:37 -0400
From: wagingpeace@napf.org (Nuclear Age Peace Foundation) (by way of Stan Krome <krome@silcom.com>)
Sender: owner-sunflower-napf@igc.org
To: sunflower-napf@igc.org
X-Authentication-Warning: beach.silcom.com: pm5-14.sba.silcom.com [207.71.193.113] didn't use HELO protocol
X-Sender: krome@silcom.com

THE SUNFLOWER
NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION'S
ELECTRONIC NEWSLETTER
JULY 1997 ISSUE #2

^.....^
"You must be the change you wish to see in the world." -- Gandhi
^.....^

This educational newsletter provides information on current events, recent articles, and fascinating but little known facts about the Nuclear Age.

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation is a non-profit, non-partisan, international educational organization dedicated to achieving a world free of nuclear weapons; establishing a permanent International Criminal Court and strengthening international law; teaching peace; promoting nonviolent resolution of conflicts; and creating a world based upon liberty, justice, and human dignity.

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IN THIS ISSUE:
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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE URGES MAJOR REDUCTION IN NUCLEAR ARSENAL

*NATO AND RUSSIA AGREE TO MUTUAL COOPERATION

*NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION BECOMES INTERNATIONAL CONTACT FOR THE ABOLITION 2000 NETWORK

*HELP PROTEST U.S. SUBCRITICAL TESTING!!

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RECENT NEWS
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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE URGES MAJOR REDUCTION IN NUCLEAR ARSENAL

A new report from the National Academy of Sciences says that the U.S. nuclear weapons arsenal should be cut to a few hundred warheads, roughly 90 percent deeper than the cut presently planned. The Academy advises Congress on scientific policy. Congress, the White House and federal agencies have, in the past, acted on the Academy's reports.
<http://www2.nas.edu/whatsnew/2726.html>

NATO AND RUSSIA MAKE PACT, YELTSIN'S STATEMENT SURPRISES EVERYONE

Last month in Paris, NATO and Russia completed and agreed to the Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security. Complete details of this agreement are still not known. This was a step to try to make Russians more comfortable with the planned NATO expansion. The jury remains out, however, on whether NATO expansion will undermine progress on nuclear disarmament. Yeltsin surprised everyone at the meeting with his announcement that Russia would remove its warheads from nuclear missiles aimed at NATO countries. This was soon clarified to mean that Russia would only stop permanent targeting of missiles against the West; this does not prevent Russia from launching a quick atomic strike if it wanted.

<http://www.napf.org/yeltsin.html>

<http://www.napf.org/natorussia.html>

<http://www.napf.org/schlaining.html>

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST OPENING OF THE NATIONAL IGNITION FACILITY AT LIVERMORE LABORATORY

On May 29, 1997 demonstrators staged an unprecedented anti-nuclear protest on the grounds of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, one of two U.S. nuclear weapons laboratories. The protest took place during a symbolic groundbreaking ceremony for the National Ignition Facility.

<http://www.napf.org/nif.html>

NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION BECOMES INTERNATIONAL CONTACT FOR THE ABOLITION 2000 NETWORK

The Foundation has recently become the contact point for Abolition 2000, a global network for a nuclear weapons free world. If you would like more information about the Abolition 2000 Network, please contact the Foundation directly, or visit <http://www.napf.org/abolition2000.html>

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DID YOU KNOW?

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In 1986, after almost 40 years of cover-ups, the U.S. Government released 19,000 pages of previously classified documents which revealed that the Hanford Engineer Works was responsible for the release of significant amounts of radioactive materials into the atmosphere and the adjacent Columbia River. Between 1944 and 1966, the eight reactors, a source of plutonium production for atomic weapons, discharged billions of gallons of liquids and billions of cubic meters of gases containing plutonium and other radioactive contaminants into the Columbia River, and the soil and air of the Columbia Basin. Although detrimental effects were noticed as early as 1948, all reports critical of the facilities remained classified. By the summer of 1987, the cost of cleaning up Hanford was estimated to be \$48.5 billion. The Technical Steering Panel of the government-sponsored Hanford Environmental Dose Reconstruction Project released the following statistics in July 1990: Of the 270,000 people living in the affected area, most received low doses of radiation from Iodine, but about 13,500 received a total dose some 1,300 times the annual amount of airborne radiation considered safe for civilians by the Department of Energy. Approximately 1,200 children received doses far in excess of this number, and many more received additional doses from contaminants other than Iodine.

--Allen Lutins, Dept. of Anthropology, SUNY-Binghamton

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HAVE YOU READ?

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"Risking the World: Nuclear Proliferation in Space"

by Karl Grossman

In October 1997, the United States is planning to launch the plutonium-powered Cassini space probe. In this article, Karl Grossman argues that the risks in the Cassini Mission are so great that the mission must be abandoned, and he studies the political and scientific communities that support the launch.

<http://caq.com/CAQ57.risk.html>

"Nuclearism and its Spread to Asia"

by David Krieger

Nuclearism is the belief that nuclear weapons and nuclear power are essential forms of progress that in the right hands will protect the peace and further the human condition. David Krieger argues that this is a dangerous ideology; he examines its central components and shows how several Asian nations have responded to the influence of Nuclearism.

<http://www.napf.org/asia.html>

"Why Nuclear Deterrence is a Dangerous Illusion"

by Commander Robert Green Royal Navy (Retd)

Commander Robert Green draws upon his experience in the Falkland and Gulf Wars to show that nuclear weapons do not provide a deterrent for war, and that actually the doctrine of nuclear deterrence undermines security and democracy.

<http://www.napf.org/deterrance.html>

"Nuclear Weapons, the International Court of Justice, and the Proposed International Criminal Court"

by David Krieger

In this paper, David Krieger provides a context to understand the role of the International Court of Justice, its opinion on the threat or use of nuclear weapons, and the need to establish an International Criminal Court.

<http://www.napf.org/nuclearweapons.html>

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ACTION YOU CAN TAKE

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***STOP THE SUBCRITICALS!** The United States is the sole nuclear power that has announced plans for subcritical testing; independent experts outside the DOE and weapons scientists of other countries believe that safety and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile can be maintained without these tests. Furthermore, other countries may refuse to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty if the U.S. sends the message that we are continuing programs of nuclear weapon development. Thursday, June 26 has been designated as National Call-In Day to protest ongoing nuclear weapons research. Call Energy Secretary Federico Pena at his Washington, D.C. office : (202) 586-6210. Tell him to cancel the subcriticals at the Nevada test site and to cancel the NIF at Livermore Lab.

http://www.napf.org/Alert5_97.html

*Support the Pacific Campaign to oppose the use of the Marshall Islands for Radioactive Waste Storage. Sources indicate that the U.S. is planning on storing large amounts of nuclear waste on these islands.

<http://www.napf.org/marshall.html>

*Support Abolition 2000! Get a copy of the Abolition 2000 Resolution for Municipalities and present it to your city or town council. Trenton, NJ and Pittsburgh, PA are just two of the cities in the U.S. that have joined other municipalities, including some in Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom in showing their support for Abolition 2000. You can receive a copy of this resolution by contacting the Foundation directly, or by visiting <http://www.napf.org/ab2000city.html>

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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July 1 World Nuclear Weapon Free Zones Day
July 6-9 Nuclear Age Peace Foundation Peace Retreat
August 6 Hiroshima Day
August 9 Nagasaki Day

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ON THE WEB

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Nukefix: A program that models the threat of nuclear war
<http://www.nukefix.org>
High Energy Weapon Archive
<http://www.envirolink.org/issues/nuketesting/hew>
Partial List of U.S. Nuclear Accidents
<http://www.ratical.com/radiation/inetSeries/partialAccLs.html>
National Resource Defense Council's Nuclear Index
<http://www.igc.org/nrdcpro/nuclear/index.html>

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QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS

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Please send any and all queries, comments, and information that you have regarding this newsletter, the Foundation, or nuclear disarmament issues to:

NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION
1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 123
Santa Barbara, California 93108
Tel: 805-965-3443 Fax: 805-568-0466

e mailto:wagingpeace@napf.org
Web Site: <http://www.napf.org>

From: Institute for Global Communications <netnews@igc.org>
Reply-To: IGC Netnews Editors <netnews@igc.org>
Subject: IGC NetNews - July 1997
To: mupj@igc.apc.org

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INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS
NetNews - July 1997

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The IGC newsletter contains important information about your IGC account, and IGC's products and services. NetNews is the official newsletter of the Institute for Global Communications which operates the PeaceNet, EcoNet, ConflictNet, LaborNet and WomensNet computer networks. Articles can be found in their entirety:

On the IGC NetNews Web page at <http://www.igc.org/igc/netnews/>

In the IGC newsgroup called 'igc.netnews', available to everyone with IGC accounts.

Send e-mail to <get-netnews@igc.org> and receive the complete edition of the most current Netnews.

Here is a summary of what you will find.

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In the July 97 Issue

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Features

* Lockwood to Lead IGC. The Institute for Global Communications (IGC), announced on June 19 the hiring of Marci Lockwood as its new executive director. The complete article can be viewed on the Netnews Web page or at this Web address:

<http://www.igc.org/igc/netnews/ed.html>

* LaborTECH 97 approaches on July 12 and 13 in San Francisco. It's the international gathering of labor technologists, coming together to show, share and organize with the cutting edge tools of the 90's: Internet, radio, cable, TV, and print. Read all about it on the Netnews Web page or at this Web address:

<http://www.labornet.org/labortech/>

* Corporate Watch releases its fourth feature on Global Gold Rush: The Story of Freeport-McMoran in Indonesia. Freeport owns and operates the largest gold mine in the world. It has contributed to an onslaught of human

rights violations, environmental destruction and the overall devastation of indigenous people's communities. Send a free fax to Freeport-McMoran and tell them to stop violating human rights and to stop the expansion of their mine in Indonesia. Read the details on the Netnews Web page or at this Web address:

<http://www.corpwatch.org/trac/feature/index.html>

* Interview with Michael Stein who stepped down as Director of IGC's Program Department to head back to the "front lines" of Internet work, coordinating LaborNet and IGC's Internet consulting services for progressive non-profits. His co-workers just elected him as the staff representative on IGC's Advisory Board. Read more about Michael on the Netnews Web page or at this Web address:

<http://www.igc.org/igc/netnews/mstein.html>

* The Media & Democracy Congress II is coming October 16-19 in New York City. Celebrity fluff. Talking hairdos. News you can't use, from sources you don't trust. American media is turning into a national entertainment state controlled by a dwindling handful of media moguls and global corporations. It has to stop. The second Media and Democracy Congress will convene to strengthen independent media and public interest journalism and to support broad efforts to encourage the media to play its part in fostering a healthy democracy.

<http://www.igc.org/igc/netnews/congress.html>

* InterActivism is a major online destination for people concerned with protecting the environment, reforming government, taking a stand for civil liberties, supporting human rights and improving the quality of life for all Americans. InterActivism specializes in Web actions through use of e-mail, faxes and petitions. See:

<http://www.igc.org/igc/netnews/interactivism.html>

News of the Nets

* Contact the Right Person to discuss IGC services, suggest program ideas, ask IGC to advertize in your publication, request an Internet workshop or a training, and help you publicize events and news you're involved in at:

<http://www.igc.org/igc/netnews/contacts.html>

* The International Leadership Institute for Women with

Disabilities met in Eugene in June, and WomensNet Program Coordinator Maureen Mason was there to train and discuss Internet strategies with 35 disabled women from around the world who work with advocacy organizations for people with disabilities. Most of the women came from Southern Hemisphere countries, several on scholarship, and they immersed themselves in the two-week course ranging from legislative and media strategies to fundraising and electronic activism. See:

<http://www.igc.org/igc/netnews/women.html>

* The Community Technology Centers Network (CTCNet) just hosted their 6th Annual All-Affiliates Conference in Pittsburgh. The conference brought together staff and volunteers of community computing centers from all over the country, as well as those interested in starting centers in their own neighborhoods. Learn more at:

<http://www.igc.org/igc/netnews/ctcnet.html>

* The Second European Ecumenical Assembly which will take place in Graz, Austria, June 23-30, will be the largest religious event in Europe in 1997. About two thousands of bishops, church leaders, delegates from all denominations, participants from basegroups, 30-40 thousand visitors are to come. They are organising a so-called Virtual Village, an Internet and Media Center of the JPIC movement, (JPIC = Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation). Read all about it:

<http://www.igc.org/igc/netnews/ecumenical.html>

Featured IGC Members

* IGC Featured Members are selected every two months by IGC's Program staff. This program makes use of the popularity of the IGC Website to assist member organizations in getting more online visibility. Among those featured in this issue are Abolition 2000, California Nurses Association, The Campaign to End Homophobia, COLAGE, NetAction, The Progressive Woman's Quarterly, Mark Portman - Mediation and Family Law Services, Training Institute for Careers in Organizing, Western States Center and more:

<http://www.igc.org/igc/netnews/fmp.html>

Product News

* Product Developments offer IGC members some new and powerful tools for Web sites that are hosted by IGC. We now offer secure credit card transactions, password-protection for Intranet development, and improved search tools. IGC also now offers Majordomo Digest services.

* Read about changes to our Mail List services. Majordomo and Simple Mail Lists have a new rate structure and learn about how to make changes to your present mail list service.

Find Product News at:

<http://www.igc.org/igc/netnews/products.html>

Support News

* Read about IGC's new voicemail system that greets you when you call us, find out how to eliminate e-mail storage charges on your bill and learn about IGC's policy towards the sending of unsolicited messages and what to do when you receive them. Read the details at:

<http://www.igc.org/igc/netnews/support.html>

APC

* Global Knowledge for Development is an international conference about the implications of information technology and development. Read about how Web Networks in Canada is involved in a Virtual Conferencing Project at:

<http://www.igc.org/igc/netnews/apc.html>

* Experiences from the APC Women's Program The results are in from the APC Women's Networking Survey! In September 1996, they surveyed over 700 women's groups and individual women by E-mail to identify women's electronic networking needs and opportunities. We received 147 responses from 36 countries. Learn more at:

<http://www.igc.org/igc/netnews/apc-women.html>

Net News is the newsletter of the Institute for Global Communications, home of PeaceNet, EcoNet, LaborNet, ConflictNet and WomensNet.

IGC's mission is to expand and inspire movements for peace, economic and social justice, human rights and environmental sustainability around the world by providing and developing accessible computer networking tools.

Need information?

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Institute for Global Communications
PO Box 29904
San Francisco, CA 94129-0904
Tel: 415-561-6100
Fax: 415-561-6101

Web site:

<http://www.igc.org> IGC's Web page
<http://www.igc.org/igc/services> IGC's Product Center on the Web
<http://www.igc.org/igc/netnews> NetNews
<http://www.igc.org/igc/help> IGC's Support Web page

Auto-Mailers:

igc-info@igc.org Brochure
www-info@igc.org Web services
www-commerce-info@igc.org Secure Commerce Server
dns-info@igc.org Domain Name Service
igc-mailing-lists@igc.org IGC Mail List Services
majordomo-info@igc.org Majordomo Mail List Service
get-netnews@igc.org Full text of latest NetNews

Email to IGC Staff:

outreach@igc.org questions & orders for products & services
support@igc.org technical support for products & services
billing@igc.org billing
marketing@igc.org interviews, media, press clips, barter

>From majordomo Thu Jun 26 10:28:02 1997
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Thu, 26 Jun 1997 11:37:31 -0400
From: War Resisters League <wrl@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: wrl@pop.igc.apc.org (Unverified)

Dear friends:

Materials are now available for "A Day Without the Pentagon," a disarmament campaign of the War Resisters League. These materials include an organizer's kit, two posters (one featuring a sunflower rising above the Pentagon), buttons, stickers, etc. A web-site will be operational soon.

More than 30 local groups are involved in this campaign and dozens of groups and individuals have signed on as endorsers. With this campaign, we seek to break this country's addiction to the military--one day at a time. We have asked local organizers to identify a symbol of the Pentagon in their community and do some action on October 24 to raise awareness about our nation's distorted priorities. The kit contains a list of possible actions.

We are asking for a \$5 contribution for the organizer's kit. Some materials are free. Please contact me if you would like more information.

Peace,

Chris Ney
Disarmament Coordinator

War Resisters League
339 Lafayette St.
New York, NY 10012
212-228-0450
212-228-6193 (fax)
1-800-975-9688 (YouthPeace and A Day Without the Pentagon)
wrl@igc.apc.org
web address: <http://www.nonviolence.org/wrl>

>From majordomo Thu Jun 26 10:38:23 1997
Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
Date: Thu, 26 Jun 1997 12:34:49 -0400
From: Disarmament@igc.org
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org
Subject: Lawsuit on N. Weapons
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

There have been some confusing reports about the law suit being brought against DOE's Stockpile Stewardship Program, and the nuclear disarmament community's continued opposition to subcriticals. Here is a media advisory that clarifies the situation . . .

Meanwhile, don't forget to CALL-IN TODAY to USDOE Secretary Pena to protest further nuclear weapons research:

Pena: 1 + 202 586 6210

Tell him to cancel the Subcriticals at the Nevada Test Site and the National Ignition Facility at Livermore, CA.

Should you have any questions, contact Maylia Kelley at Tri- Valley Cares, (510) 443 7148, or the Disarmament Clearinghouse.

PLEASE ALSO CONTINUE SENDING YOUR CAN THE SUBCRITICALS MESSAGE. I hope by now you all have the can flyer/ label and have been sending cans to the President and your Senators. Please contact Kathy at the Disarmament Clearinghouse to order can flyers, and to tell us about your can campaign.

Disarmament Clearinghouse
1101 14th Street NW #700
Washington, DC 20005
TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232
FAX: 202 898 0172
<disarmament@igc.apc.org>

Here's news about the law suit ...

Media Advisory June 25, 1997

Western States Legal Foundation (WSLF) 1440 Broadway, Suite 500
Oakland, CA 94612 e-mail: wslf@igc.apc.org

Contact: Jacqueline Cabasso, WSLF (510) 839-5877
Marylia Kelley, Tri-Valley CARES (510) 443-7148

COALITION OPPOSES SUBCRITICAL TESTS, DEMANDS ALTERNATIVES

A coalition of 39 peace and environmental groups that is suing the

Department of Energy on environmental grounds opposes two subcritical tests scheduled for this summer at the Nevada Test Site. Contrary to press reports, the coalition has not dropped subcritical tests from the lawsuit, only from the request for a preliminary injunction blocking expansion of the nuclear weapons complex pending the Court's final ruling in the case. The coalition continues to maintain that DOE has failed to perform adequate environmental analysis of its "Stockpile Stewardship Program", including the subcritical tests. The coalition claims that DOE failed to analyze reasonable alternatives to underground subcritical tests as a means of maintaining the arsenal, including performing them aboveground in containment vessels or not conducting them at all. The coalition may still request the judge to issue as part of his final ruling an injunction permanently enjoining subcritical tests and other parts of the weapons complex until an adequate analysis is completed.

The coalition also opposes subcritical tests as unnecessary, provocative to other countries, and contrary to U.S. non-proliferation and disarmament policies. Members of the coalition are part of the national campaign to stop the subcriticals, and applaud the recent letter to President Clinton signed by 44 members of Congress calling for their cancellation.

Jacqueline Cabasso, executive director of the Western States Legal Foundation, a plaintiff, stated, "No way have we given up on the subcriticals, and we will pursue every avenue available to us to stop them. In terms of the lawsuit, we are still insisting that the Department of Energy analyze a full range of alternatives to the subcriticals -- including conducting them above-ground, not conducting them at all, and closing the Nevada Test Site."

On June 24, the coalition asked a federal district court in Washington, D.C., to halt construction of a superlaser facility designed to simulate nuclear weapons tests and expansion of facilities supporting production of the cores of nuclear weapons. Arguing on behalf of the coalition before Judge Stanley Sporkin, Barbara Finamore of the Natural Resources Defense Council requested an order stopping construction of the National Ignition Facility at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California and upgrades to production support facilities at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico.

The order, known as a preliminary injunction, would halt construction at least until Judge Sporkin decides whether the Department of Energy must revise its study of the environmental impacts of its plan to expand the nuclear weapons complex, known as "Stockpile Stewardship and Management". Judge Sporkin did not decide whether to issue the order at the hearing, but is expected to decide soon.

The Department of Energy opposed the coalition's initial request for a preliminary injunction halting 13 facilities and activities, including two subcritical tests scheduled for this summer, on national

security grounds. In detailed affidavits, the coalition made a powerful response showing that there are no pressing reasons for expansion of the nuclear weapons complex or the two subcritical tests. However, at a hearing on June 17, Judge

Sporkin indicated that he could not override the national security arguments made by DOE. While not persuaded that there are any true national security concerns, in view of the judge's attitude on June 24 the coalition limited the request to facilities for which DOE had not claimed strong national security justifications, the National Ignition Facility in California, and two weapons production support facilities in New Mexico, the Chemical and Metallurgy Research Building and the Nuclear Materials Storage Facility.

Plaintiffs in the case are the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), the Atomic Mirror, Bay Area Nuclear Waste Coalition, Citizen Alert, Citizens for Alternatives to Radioactive Dumping, Citizens Opposed to a Polluted Environment, Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety, East Bay Peace Action, Energy Research Foundation, Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, Hayward Area Peace and Justice Fellowship, Lane County American Peace Test, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy, Livermore Conversion Project, Los Alamos Study Group, Nashville Peace Action, Neighbors in Need, Nevada Desert Experience, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, Oak Ridge Environmental Peace Alliance, Peace Action, Peace Farm of Texas, Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR), PSR Colorado, PSR New Mexico, PSR NYC, PSR San Francisco Bay Area, Plutonium Free Future, Rocky Mountain Peace and Justice Center, San Jose Peace Center, Seattle Women Act for Peace/Women Strike for Peace, Shundahai Network, Sonoma County Center for Peace and Justice, Tri-Valley CAREs(Citizens Against a Radioactive Environment), Western States Legal Foundation, Women Concern/Utahns United, Women for Peace - East Bay, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom - East Bay. Plaintiffs are represented by NRDC.

NRDC is represented by the Washington, D.C. law firm, Spiegel & McDiarmid.

Return-Path: <whardt@phoenix.net>
From: "WILLIAM HARDT" <whardt@phoenix.net>
To: <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Reply to H. Hallman's letter; Brenda Hardt
Date: Thu, 26 Jun 1997 17:58:08 -0600
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal

Dear Howard: Sorry to take so long to reply to your letter. If you have an internet mailing list, be sure to add me to it. Can it replace the U.S. postal system mailing list? In response to your request for help in building a grassroots swell of sentiment for a CTBT: I will try to collect more names of interested folks at School of Missions next week. I am putting together a small team of Methodists to be a PwJ speaker team. I will send you their addresses after School of Missions.

Have you read Richard Barnett's "The Global War Against the Poor"? Servant Leadership Press (Church of the Savior) has printed the 40 page document in a booklet form. It is excellent. I wish I could stay focussed on just a few issues but every one of them cries out with such urgency (SOA, IRAQ devastation, the global warming, poverty,etc.) and with internet it is so easy to find out so, so much about these problems!!!

It was nice to meet you in April at the Methodist Bldg. Keep up the good work!

--- Who is still on your mailing list in the Texas Conference or what names do you have that maybe I can help look up in the Methodist journal a current address if they are a pastor and have moved? Brenda

>From majordomo Fri Jun 27 15:28:03 1997
>Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
>X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj
>Date: Fri, 27 Jun 1997 13:50:19 -0700 (PDT)
>From: Brian Rawson <ippnwbos@igc.apc.org>
>Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
>Subject: Send Sunflowers to the President and Congress for nuclear
abolition
>To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
>X-Sender: ippnwbos@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

forwarded

>Date: Thu, 26 Jun 1997 22:31:06 -0700 (PDT)
>Message-Id: <199706270531.WAA08183@wheel.dcn.davis.ca.us>
>X-Sender: tsbrueni@dcn.davis.ca.us
>X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 2.1.2
>Mime-Version: 1.0
>Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
>To: grns.usa.forum@conf.igc.apc.org, abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org,
> capazaction@igc.apc.org, nirsnet@igc.apc.org, outreach@igc.apc.org,
> psrsm@psr.org
>From: Timothy Bruening <tsbrueni@wheel.dcn.davis.ca.us>
>Subject: Send Sunflowers to the President and Congress for nuclear
> abolition
>
>For nearly 52 years, the world has lived with the threat of nuclear war.
>Even today, in spite of the fall of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold
>War, over 20,000 nuclear warheads still stand ready to destroy civilization.
>This is more than enough to destroy civilization. Even one Trident
>submarine, carrying 192 nuclear warheads, can devastate any nation in the
>world and cause enough damage to threaten the biosphere. I believe that the
>time has come to end the nuclear terror, and so does the World Court (which
>ruled last July 8 that the nations of the world have an obligation to
>abolish nuclear weapons), the UN General Assembly (which passed a resolution
>last December calling for a nuclear abolition treaty), and over 60 retired
>generals and admirals (who called for the elimination of nuclear weapons
>last December 4).
>
>The sunflower is the international symbol of the movement to abolish nuclear
>weapons (Abolition 2000) because on June 4, 1996, then U.S. Defense
>Secretary William Perry and the Russian and Ukrainian defense secretaries
>planted sunflowers on a former missile silo in the Ukraine to celebrate the
>Ukraine's nuclear disarmament. Perry said "Sunflowers instead of missiles
>in the soil will insure peace for future generations". Therefore, I urge
>people to send sunflowers to President Clinton and to their representatives
>in Congress with messages calling on them to press for a treaty to abolish
>nuclear weapons, halt any further U.S. research, design, and testing of
>nuclear weaponry through laboratory based facilities and experiments,
>including the National Ignition Facility at Lawrence Livermore National
>Laboratory, and stop the subcritical nuclear tests planned for the Nevada
>Test Site.

>
>To send sunflowers, you can visit or telephone your favorite florist and
>order sunflowers. The order will be wired to a Washington D.C. florist over
>the Internet. I plan to send sunflowers to President Clinton, Senators
>Feinstein and Boxer, and Representative Fazio on August 6 and 9 to mark the
>atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

>--
>Timothy S. Bruening (tsbrueni@wheel.dcn.davis.ca.us)
>Davis Community Network

>
>

Brian Rawson, Program Associate
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
126 Rogers St. tel.: (617)868-5050 x208
Cambridge, MA 02142 USA fax: (617)868-2560
ippnwbos@igc.apc.org <http://www.healthnet.org/IPPNW>

IPPNW is part of Abolition 2000: A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

Return-Path: <jsmith@clw.org>
Date: Mon, 30 Jun 1997 11:50:11 -0400
X-Sender: jsmith@[204.245.159.2]
From: jsmith@clw.org (Jenny Smith)
Subject: new Website path - Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
To: "undisclosed-recipients:;"

COALITION TO REDUCE NUCLEAR DANGERS HAS MOVED.

As of June 2, 1997 our new website address is:

<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/index.html>

Please make this change to your bookmarks and links. Thank you.

The Coalition offices are now located at the Council for a Livable World Education Fund:

110 Maryland Ave., NE
Suite 201
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: 202/546-0795
Fax: 202/546-5142
E-mail: coalition@clw.org

Daryl Kimball is the Coalition's new Executive Director.
The new Research Associate and Webmaster is Jenny Smith.

[NOTE: The Coalition's former site was at the Henry L. Stimson Center:
<http://www.stimson.org/coalition/index.html>
or
<http://www.stimson.org/pub/stimson/coalition/index.html>]

XX
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
Council for a Livable World Education Fund
110 Maryland Ave., NE, Suite 201
Washington, DC 20002

~~~~~  
Ph: 202/546-0795  
FAX: 202/546-5142  
E-mail: [dkimball@clw.org](mailto:dkimball@clw.org) / [jsmith@clw.org](mailto:jsmith@clw.org)  
Website: [www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/](http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/)  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Return-Path: <owner-newscape%ecunet.org@pcusa01.ecunet.org>  
To: newscape@ecunet.org (Newscape subscribers list)  
From: owner-newscape@ecunet.org (Newscape subscribers list)  
Reply-to: owner-newscape@ecunet.org (Newscape subscribers list)  
X-send-unsubscribe-to: newscape-request@ecunet.org  
X-Disclaimer: Views are those of the author, not necessarily Ecunet  
Subject: [newscape] note 331  
Date: Tue, 1 Jul 97 11:19:31 EDT

"NEWSCOPE" by NEWSCOPE OFFICE on July 21, 1993 at 21:36 Eastern, about  
SUBSCRIPTION-ONLY WEEKLY NEWS SOURCE (331 notes).

Note 331 by NEWSCOPE OFFICE on July 1, 1997 at 11:03 Eastern (17184  
characters).

Newscape

A Newsletter for United Methodist Leaders

Vol. 25, No. 27/July 4, 1997

With this issue Newscape concludes its reports on annual conference sessions.  
These reports are prepared in cooperation with UM News Service and conference  
communicators:

Alaska Missionary Conference continued its emphasis on growth and outreach.  
In other sessions, the assembly: 1) asked the General Board of Global  
Ministries to transfer the titles of Birchwood Camp and Hope Retreat Center to  
the conference; 2) asked Judicial Council to clarify apparent discrepancies in  
the Discipline regarding the qualifications for election as lay member; 3)  
presented the Layperson of the Year Award to Susan Smalley, conference lay  
leader; 4) gave Della Waghiyi the "Shepherd's Staff Award" for taking the  
gospel to the Yupik peoples on the Chukotka Peninsula of Russia; 5) presented  
a Christmas totem pole to Ann Bledsoe as she begins a leave of absence and for  
her ministry in the devastating Miller's Reach fire in the Big Lake area; 6)  
gave a totem pole to Halatoe Saulala for his 22-year ministry with the Tongan  
fellowship; 7) honored retiring Chris Spencer for her three years as council  
director; 8) gave \$45,000 for a Habitat for Humanity house and helped build  
it; 9) agreed to try to raise \$25,000 for Fran Lynch's ministry in Willow and  
Anvik; 10) ratified all constitutional amendments; 11) set a budget of  
\$533,327; 12) celebrated a \$1,000 scholarship from the UM Foundation for  
Higher Education to Chris Still, a member of Turnagain UMC who will attend  
Millsaps College; 13) asked the General Commission on Archives and History to  
designate the original site of the Jesse Lee Home as an historical site; and  
14) supported native sovereignty and conveyed the resolution to the Alaska  
State Attorney General. -- Bonnie Curtis

California-Nevada Conference applied concepts gained through "Quest for Quality" to increase the amount of Bible study and group reflection. There were five Bible study options, eight focus groups on evangelism, and worship services reflecting the conference's ethnic and language diversity. The memorial service also recognized the passing of lay persons who have served in conference leadership. Members approved an alternative way of presenting issues to the assembly. The new route for concerns offers an opportunity to make a presentation to the whole body, then (rather than voting on the action) offering it to all those who wish to sign their agreement. A petition critical of the conference's relation to the Reconciling Congregations program gained 133 signatures from the 1,500 present. Another presentation celebrated Cal-Nevada's 10th year as a reconciling conference. The conference sold an ailing campground and approved an \$8.5 million apportionment, up 1.7%. Three special offerings were taken, netting more than \$22,000. Two of the offerings will meet above-and-beyond health care needs of clergy and lay members; the largest (\$15,000) established a four-year scholarship for a female theological student at Africa University, in honor of Bishop Melvin G. Talbert. All constitutional amendments were ratified. The conference received nine elders, seven deacons, eleven probationary deacons, one associate deacon, including the first Hmong deacon, and one diaconal minister. Worship attendance dipped slightly to 46,094. Membership stands at 93,192, down 273. -- Charley Lerrigo

California-Pacific Conference met around the theme "You Can Make A Difference." More than 400 conference members, including dozens of local church work teams, "blitz-built" a Habitat for Humanity home during the five days of conference. The assembly carried over a resolution from 1996 that would have declared the conference a reconciling conference. However, a substitute resolution put the issue on hold for at least another year. Members asked Claremont School of Theology's new Center for Sexuality and Christian Life to convene four regional convocations on a Christian understanding of sexual life. The center was also asked to conduct a seminar on sexuality at next year's conference prior to consideration of any legislation on the topic. While applying the brakes to the issue of reconciling or transforming, the conference did approve a resolution opposing discrimination against gay/lesbian/bisexual people. The body dealt with 22 other resolutions, approving measures: 1) supporting the union organizing rights of strawberry workers, 2) supporting the "no-sweat" campaign to help eradicate sweatshops, 3) supporting "just, fair, and equal treatment" of Filipino veterans of World War II, and 4) supporting an emergency-relief effort for North Korea. In the final session, members also supported a measure to mandate that juvenile justice offenders be required to earn a high school equivalency degree as a condition of probation or parole. Members also celebrated the raising of more than \$80,000 and the recruitment of 70 volunteers to rebuild "burned out" churches in the South, and heard the testimonies of eight clergy and laity on how they were reaching out to others in life-transforming ways. The conference received 23 elders, 24 deacons, 14 probationary deacons, and 2 diaconal ministers, and they retired 18 clergy. The body approved an \$11.3 million budget, down 0.14%. Membership stands at 106,791, down 3,693. -- James W. Johnson

East Ohio Conference members voted to sell three of their six camps. Funds from the sale will be used for capital improvements on the remaining three camps. The decision was based on recommendations from a bishop's task force that visited the camps, checked camping records, and talked with UMs throughout the conference. The assembly decided to postpone for a year a campaign to raise a proposed \$8 million to redevelop existing congregations and to develop new churches and faith communities. A prayer ministry with at least six persons from each district was created to focus upon evangelism, and a leadership team will meet in the coming year to further study the proposals.

The conference also: 1) approved \$700,000 to remodel the conference area center; 2) adopted a racial-harassment policy statement; 3) ratified all constitutional amendments; 4) approved a budget of \$19.4 million; 5) ordained 9 deacons, 16 probationary deacons, and 12 elders; and 6) retired 24 clergy. On the weekend prior to the conference, some 1,500 persons attended a youth conference. Worship attendance averaged 80,831, up 406 (0.5%). Membership stands at 193,252, down 181. -- Connie Lenzer

Yellowstone Conference gathered under the episcopal area theme for the quadrennium, "New Life Blooming in Every Place." This year's sub-theme was "Planting," and conference preacher Vance P. Ross, a staff member of the General Board of Discipleship's evangelism section, offered three sermons on making the gospel plain in these times. Morning devotions were offered in four locations using the four "Spiritual Types" of Corrine Ware. In legislative action, members adopted the "Primary Task Group Report," which fundamentally redesigns conference structure and relationships to align around the mission statement -- "We send leaders to serve disciples who offer the gospel to the world." Oversight of the conference is now placed with a Board of Stewards, comprised of stewards for each of the five primary teams: 1) Appointive Leadership, 2) Leadership Support, 3) Cooperative Ministries, 4) Communications, and 5) Resource Management, and two ancillary teams: a) Guiding Values and b) Sessions Planning. Members attended several "Academies for Learning Leaders," including one on spiritual discernment for shared decision-making, offered by two superintendents from Rocky Mountain Conference. The second day concluded with a public celebration in a downtown Billings auditorium, and featured choirs from around the conference as well as multiple sermons. The conference received two transitional deacons, one diaconal minister, one permanent deacon, and one elder. The statistician reported that one-third of the churches failed to turn in their reports, so his report was statistically untenable. Some churches noted they had intentionally not returned the usual data in order to highlight the need to seek new ways of measuring congregational outreach. From those received, however, the statistician said attendance averaged 9,289, down 209. Membership stands at 18,856, down 330. -- Gary Keene

### British Educator Says Students Must Be Taught To Become Their Own Teachers

"Historically we have an upside down, inside out [education] system," the director of a British not-for-profit trust, Education 2000, told college and

university administrators, chaplains, and faculty members at the opening session of the UM Institute of Higher Education, meeting June 25-27 in Nashville.

Speaking on the topic "Why Good Schools Alone Can Never Be Good Enough to Meet the Challenges of the 21st Century," John Abbott said, "formal schooling ... has to start a dynamic process through which pupils are progressively weaned from their dependence on teachers and institutions, and given the confidence to manage their own learning.

Learning to use the tools of learning is especially important in the early years of a child's development, Abbott said. The human brain, the most complex organism in the universe, is only about 40% developed at birth, he said. For the brain to grow to maturity "in utero," mothers would have to carry the developing baby for 27 months.

The formal school system and its use of resources has to be completely reappraised, he said. "If the youngest children are progressively shown that a lesson about learning something also can be made into a lesson about how to 'learn how to learn' and remember something" ... then, as they become older, they become their own teacher. -- UM News Service

## Short Takes

In spite of the fact that Church World Service has shipped 670 metric tons of rice and 500 tons of barley seed to North Korea, on-the-scene observers say that nation is out of food. The Christian Conference of Asia, a regional ecumenical organization in Asia representing 119 member churches, has called for immediate humanitarian assistance and food relief to North Korea. UMs are encouraged to: 1) call the White House (202-456-1111 and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright (202-647-5548) to urge that additional food aid be provided for North Korea; and 2) give to the UM Committee on Relief (Advance No. 226435-0). For an updated report on relief efforts, call S. Michael Hahm, General Board of Global Ministries (212-870-3685). For promotional materials, call UMCOR at 800-814-8765.

The Supreme Court voted 6-3 to invalidate the Religious Freedom Restoration Act. The ruling came after a 2,000-member Roman Catholic congregation in Boerne, Texas, was denied the right to expand its 230-seat church because it occupied a 74-year-old building that was designated "historic." St. Peter's Church sued the city based on the 1993 Religious Freedom Restoration Act. The church said the act guaranteed the church's right to exercise its religion freely and a federal Court of Appeals agreed. The Supreme Court disagreed and said the sweeping 1993 law usurped authority from federal courts and the states. Thom White Wolf Fassett, general secretary of the General Board of Church and Society, said the "decision shows that the United States' highest court does not interpret the First Amendment guarantee of religious freedom to have any substantive meaning." Oliver Thomas, special counsel for the

National Council of Churches, said the ruling will hurt "every religious person in the U.S."

Error corrections: Western Pennsylvania Conference "opposed partial-birth abortions except when necessary for the mother's life." The conference retired 22 clergy (Newscope, June 20). ....Two deacons were ordained at the Peninsula-Delaware Conference (Newscope, June 27).....South Indiana Conference membership stands at 128,499, down 1,891 (Newscope, June 20).

After monitoring U.S. environmental actions for the five years since the U.S. signed the "Climate Convention" and agreed to "Agenda 21," the General Board of Church and Society (GBCS) says it is "disappointed by the lack of U.S. progress toward implementing these agreements." Liberato Bautista, a GBCS executive, says "The U.S. failure to implement programs related to Agenda 21 provisions on climate, energy, toxics, and indigenous peoples has, consequently, impacted poor and ethnic-minority communities."

UMs and members of other religious and civic nongovernmental organizations tried to raise justice issues as a part of the "G-Eight" economic summit, June 20-22 in Denver. "The [summit] meetings were very closed," reported Marti Zimmerman, director of the Iliff Institute, the UM seminary's continuing education arm. "It was very ostentatious, yet very private." About 350 people attended an ecumenical worship service "to lift up God's call for justice and care" at Trinity UMC, across the street from the Brown Palace Hotel, where the Clintons stayed, said Zimmerman, who chaired the worship committee. Preaching at the service, Teresa Fry Brown, an associate professor at Candler School of Theology, charged the world leaders with being chaplains of the status quo, and said the world needs people to work for justice and come to God for help. -- UM News Service

Commissioners of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) meeting in Syracuse, N.Y., voted 387 to 145 to stay in the Consultation on Church Union.

## Positions Available

Assistant general secretary of resourcing congregational life for the General Board of Church and Society. Contact Martha S. Cline, GBCS, 100 Maryland Ave., NE #301, Washington, DC 20002 (202-488-5624).....Associate Wisconsin Conference council director for communications. Contact Forrest S. Clark, P.O. Box 620, Sun Prairie, WI 53590-0620 by Aug. 15 (608-837-7328). ....Christian educator. Contact Robert A. Hill, Asbury First UMC, 1050 East Ave., Rochester, NY 14607 (716-271-1050).....Director of youth ministries. Contact Ken Puent, First UMC, 102 N. Chauncey, West Lafayette, IN 47907 (765-743-1285)..... Church administrator. Contact Steve Tollefson, First UMC,

1110 West Franklin St., Boise, ID 83702 (208-343-7511).....Associate Central Pennsylvania Conference council director for media ministries. Contact G. Edwin Zeiders, 900 S. Arlington Ave., Rm. 112, Harrisburg, PA 17109.....Director of administration. Contact Howard H. Willen, First UMC, 214 West High St., Lexington, KY 40507....Executive director/campus minister at the Wesley Foundation of the University of California, Berkeley. Call 510-549-1244.....Human resources/business director of Brooks-Howell Home. Contact Thelma McGraw, 266 Merrimon Ave., Ashville, NC 28801-1218.....Director of Communications for East Ohio Conference. Contact Marion J. Tappan, P.O. Box 2800, North Canton, OH 44720 (800-831-3972, ext. 119).

## Personalia

Gary E. Hill, 47, president and chief executive officer of Odyssey Cable Network, died June 23 in New York City of cancer. Will Bane, an executive with UM Communications and Odyssey chair, has assumed the position of acting chief executive officer. A temporary office of the president has been established consisting of staffers Bernard R. Bonnet, Mary D. Silverman, and Claude J. Wells.....Frances B. Corson, 97, widow of Bishop Fred P. Corson, died of a heart attack June 17 in Lebanon, Pa....Michael McIntyre, leader of the former Coalition for the Whole Gospel and a staffperson for the Bishop's Call for Peace and Self-Development of Peoples, died June 24 in Washington, D.C., after a lengthy illness.....Bishop Harold Hasbrouck Hughes Jr. (retired) has been named the first bishop-in-residence at Virginia Wesleyan College. ....Bishop C. Joseph Sprague (Chicago) wrote an editorial in the Northern Illinois Reporter opposing the death sentence for Timothy McVeigh.....Bishop Aldo Etchegoyen, has been re-elected to a third four-year term as bishop of the Methodist Church of Argentina. The bishop is also president of the Council of Methodist Bishops of Latin America and the Caribbean.....Rhymes H. Moncure Jr., an African-American, has been appointed senior pastor of the predominantly White 1,900-member Missouri UMC in Columbia, Mo., effective Sept. 1.....David Graybeal, retired professor of church and society at Drew University Theological School and a representative of the Methodist Federation for Social Action, has been elected chair of the North American Coordinating Committee for non-governmental organizations addressing the Palestinian issue.

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Return-Path: <DCulp@nrdc.org>
Date: Wed, 2 Jul 1997 09:00:42 -0400
From: DCulp@nrdc.org (David Culp)
Subject: Nuclear Calendar - July
Content-Description: cc:Mail note part
To: "undisclosed-recipients:;"
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc7.igc.org id GAA24654

NUCLEAR CALENDAR
July 1, 1997

Compiled by David Culp, Plutonium Challenge, (202) 289-2388,
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- June 25-July 1 Australian Prime Minister John Howard visits
the United States
- June 28-July 7 Congressional July 4th recess
- Week of June 30 U.S. District Court, D.C. Circuit, NRDC vs.
Peña, ruling on a temporary injunction on the
DOE stockpile stewardship program
- July 1 DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office,
surplus plutonium disposition EIS scoping
meeting, Richland, Wash.
- July 2 DOE Nevada Test Site, subcritical nuclear test
Rebound, 10 a.m. MDT (noon EDT)
- July 3 DOE National Ignition Facility (NIF), Lawrence
Livermore National Laboratory (Calif.),
construction begins
- July 6-13 International occupation of the Temelin nuclear
power plant, Czech Republic
- July 7 Senate resumes floor action on the National
Defense Authorization Act, S. 936. The deadline
for filing first-degree amendments is 1 p.m.
(This deadline applies if cloture is invoked on
July 8.)
- July 7 Nuclear Regulatory Commission, meeting on NRC
staff review of DOE's tritium production tests
at the Watts Bar nuclear power plant (Tenn.)
- Week of July 7 House Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce,
Justice, State, and the Judiciary, markup of
the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill
(includes ACDA)
- Week of July 7 DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office and
Chicago Operations Office, program
implementation plan for MOX (mixed oxide)
plutonium disposition released at
<<http://www.ch.doe.gov/business/moxweb.htm>>
- July 8 Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy
and Water, markup of the energy and water
appropriations bill, evening, SD-116 Dirksen
- July 8 Senate Foreign Relations Committee, hearing on
North Korea, 2 p.m., SD-419 Dirksen

- July 8 Senate cloture vote on the National Defense Authorization Act, S. 936, at 2:15 p.m.
- July 8-9 NATO summit, Madrid, Spain
- July 9 DOE Defense Programs, meeting with utilities on the production of tritium in commercial light water reactors, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Ill.
- July 9, 10 or 11 House Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water, markup of the energy and water appropriations bill, 2362 Rayburn
- July 10 Senate Appropriations Committee, markup of the energy and water appropriations bill, S-128 Capitol
- July 10-11 President Clinton visits Poland, Romania and Denmark
- July 14-18 U.S.-Russian Plutonium Disposition Joint Steering Committee meeting, Russia
- Week of July 14 Senate floor action on the energy and water appropriations bill
- July 16 52nd anniversary of Trinity, the first nuclear bomb explosion, Alamogordo Bombing Range, N.M.
- July 17 House Appropriations Committee, markup of the energy and water appropriations bill, 2360 Rayburn
- July 18 State Department, reorganization task forces complete their plans and report to the Secretary of State
- Week of July 21 House floor action on the energy and water appropriations bill
- July 25 34th anniversary of the initialing of the Limited Test Ban Treaty in Moscow in 1963
- July 25-27 Peace Action annual congress, Reed College, Portland, Ore.
- July 26 50th anniversary of the National Security Act, which created the Defense Department, National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency
- July 28 Conference on Disarmament, third session of 1997 begins, Geneva
- July Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, markup of the Superfund authorization bill, S. 8 (tentative)
- July House-Senate conference committee on the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1997, H.R. 1757
- July President Clinton submits the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to the Senate for ratification approval
- July DOE Environmental Management Office, report to Congress on operating the two canyons at the Savannah River Site (S.C.)
- July DOE Environment, Safety and Health Office, safety management review of Y-12 Plant (Tenn.) released

July DOE decides to extend or compete its contract with Sandia National Laboratory (N.M.)

July DOE renews its contract with the University of California for the Lawrence Livermore National Lab (Calif.) and the Los Alamos National Lab (N.M.)

July DOE spent fuel management at the Savannah River Site (S.C.) draft EIS

Late July House-Senate conference committee on the National Defense Authorization Act, H.R. 1119 and S. 936

Late July House-Senate conference committee on the energy and water appropriations bill

Late July DOE Secretary Federico Peña visits Russia

Late July DOE Rocky Flats (Colo.) plutonium residues draft EIS

Aug. 2-Sept. 1 Congressional August recess

August 5 Four-party Korean peace talks begin between North and South Korea, the United States and China, Geneva

August 6 Hiroshima Day

August 8-10 Pax Christi USA assembly, Washington

August 9 Nagasaki Day

August 11 Nuclear Regulatory Commission and DOE, public meeting on DOE's tritium production tests at the Watts Bar nuclear power plant, near Watts Bar, Tenn.

August 29 State Department, reorganization implementation plan released

August DOE WIPP (N.M.) final supplemental EIS

August U.S.S. Louisiana, the 18th and last Trident submarine, is commissioned, New London, Conn.

August Defense Secretary Bill Cohen visits Ukraine

September 10 Conference on Disarmament, third session of 1997 ends, Geneva

Sept. 14-16 Women's Action for New Directions (WAND) and Women Legislators Lobby conference, Washington

September 15 DOE Defense Programs Office, deadline for proposals for the production of tritium in commercial light water reactors

September 15 U.N. General Assembly convenes, New York

September 24 Anniversary of the signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

Sept. 25-27 International Peace Bureau and (Russian) Civic Peace Association, international peace conference, Moscow

Sept. 29-Oct. 3 International Atomic Energy Agency general conference, Vienna, Austria

September House Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power, markup of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1997, H.R. 1270 (tentative)

September House Commerce Subcommittee on Finance and Hazardous Materials, markup of the Superfund reauthorization bill (tentative)

September House Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Water resources and Environment, markup of the Superfund reauthorization bill (tentative)

September DOE Nevada Test Site, subcritical nuclear test Holog (estimate)

September DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office, decision on preferred plutonium disposition immobilization form (glass or ceramic)

September DOE Los Alamos National Laboratory (N.M.) sitewide draft EIS

September DOE WIPP (N.M.) supplemental EIS record of decision

September DOE Environmental Management Office, waste management programmatic EIS record of decision

September International Chernobyl financing conference, chaired by Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, Vice President Al Gore and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development president Jacques de Larosiere, London or Washington

September Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission, Moscow

September Russian State Duma, possible ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention

Sept. or Oct. U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, decision on utilities suit over the Energy Department's 1998 nuclear waste contract date

October 1 Beginning of the federal budget year

October 1 20th anniversary of the Energy Department

October 1 DOE Environmental Management Office, draft future land use plans for Hanford Site (Wash.), INEEL (Idaho), Rocky Flats (Colo.), and Savannah River Site (S.C.) (P.L. 104-201, sec. 3153(f))

October 1 Deadline for DOE implementing performance-based contracting for environmental remediation (P.L. 104-201, sec. 3176(d))

October 6-9 Australia Group (chemical and biological weapons nonproliferation regime) annual meeting, Paris

October 11-19 Congressional fall recess

October 12 Healing Global Wounds gathering at the Nevada Test Site

October 12-17 President Clinton visits Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela

Week of Oct. 20 NGO Committee on Disarmament, Disarmament Week conference, New York

October DOE Defense Programs Office, begin tritium production tests at the Watts Bar nuclear power plant (Tenn.)

Fall DOE Environmental Management Office, draft accelerated cleanup plan released

Fall DOE Environmental Management Office receives shipment of spent foreign research reactor fuel at the Concord Naval Weapons Station, (east of

San Francisco, Calif.), to be transported to INEEL (Idaho)

- Fall DOE Arms Control and Nonproliferation Office, meetings on the draft study on the nonproliferation impact of reprocessing research reactor fuel at the Savannah River Site (S.C.), Washington and near Aiken, S.C.
- Fall EPA hearings on WIPP (N.M.) certification, Albuquerque, Carlsbad, and Santa Fe, N.M.
- November 4 U.S. election day (New Jersey and Virginia gubernatorial elections and many city elections)
- November 4 Special election to fill the seat of former Rep. Susan Molinari (N.Y.-13)
- November 14 Congressional adjournment (target date)
- November 24-25 Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation summit, Vancouver, Canada
- November DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office, siting of plutonium disposition facilities draft EIS
- November DOE Rocky Flats (Colo.) management of certain plutonium residues and scrub alloy final EIS
- November Chinese President Jiang Zemin meets with President Clinton in Washington
- November G-8 conference on illicit nuclear trafficking, Vienna, Austria, chaired by the U.S.
- December 1 National Defense Panel submits its final report on the Quadrennial Defense Review to Defense Secretary Bill Cohen (P.L. 104-201, sec. 924(e))
- December 8 10th anniversary of the signing of the INF Treaty by President Reagan and President Gorbachev
- December 8-10 International Atomic Energy Agency board of governors meeting, Vienna, Austria
- December 15 National Defense Panel final report on the Quadrennial Review goes to Congress (P.L. 104-201, sec. 923(e)(2))
- December DOE Environmental Management Office receives shipment of spent foreign research reactor fuel at Charleston, S.C., to be transported to the Savannah River Site (S.C.)
- December DOE Defense Programs Office, commercial reactor for tritium EIS scoping meetings, Washington and other cities
- December DOE accelerator for the production of tritium at the Savannah River Site (S.C.) draft EIS
- December DOE Rocky Flats (Colo.) plutonium residues record of decision
- December DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office demonstrates plutonium pit disassembly and conversion system prototype

1998

- January 31 DOE takes title to the high-level nuclear waste at commercial nuclear power plants
- January DOE spent fuel at the Savannah River Site (S.C.) final EIS
- January DOE Environmental Management Office, waste management programmatic EIS record of decision
- Winter DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office, draft surplus plutonium disposition EIS
- February 2 President Clinton submits his budget to Congress
- February 2 DOE Environmental Management Office, final accelerated cleanup plan released
- February DOE Los Alamos National Laboratory (N.M.) sitewide final EIS
- February DOE spent fuel at the Savannah River Site (S.C.) record of decision
- March 1 DOE Defense Programs Office, selection of commercial nuclear power plants for tritium production
- March 15 DOE Environmental Management Office, final future land use plans for Hanford Site (Wash.), INEEL (Idaho), Rocky Flats (Colo.), and Savannah River Site (S.C.) (P.L. 104-201, sec. 3153(f))
- February DOE Los Alamos National Laboratory (N.M.) sitewide EIS record of decision
- April 22 20th anniversary of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which created the Latin American nuclear-weapons-free zone, entering into force
- April 26 Chernobyl commemoration day
- April 28-May 8 Second PrepCom for the 2000 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, Geneva
- April U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency merger into the State Department deadline
- April Citizens for Alternatives to Radioactive Dumping, National Conference on Communities Contaminated by Nuclear Facilities, to be held in southeastern New Mexico
- May 15 DOE Environmental Management Office, report to Congress on future land use plans for Hanford Site (Wash.), INEEL (Idaho), Rocky Flats (Colo.), and Savannah River Site (S.C.) (P.L. 104-201, sec. 3153(g))
- May 15-17 G-8 Summit, Birmingham, United Kingdom
- May DOE Environmental Management Office, target date for opening WIPP (N.M.)
- Spring or Summer Senate floor action on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (estimate)
- June 10 35th anniversary of President Kennedy's nuclear testing speech at American University
- July DOE Sandia National Laboratory (N.M.), site-wide draft EIS

July DOE accelerator for the production of tritium
at the Savannah River Site (S.C.) final EIS

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, July 2, 1997
Banned Forever? New Push on Nuclear Tests

Jonathan S. Landay, Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON -- It was an idea first broached by former Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1954. Back then the goal seemed impossibly remote and idealistic. But in coming weeks, President Clinton will ask the Senate to ratify an international treaty that would ban nuclear-test explosions for all time.

Although there is wide support for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), strident opposition from conservative Republicans will likely trigger a full-blown debate over America's post-cold-war nuclear weapons policies.

Since the end of the cold war, there have been increasing calls for an overhaul of these policies. The latest came last month from the National Academy of Sciences, which urged major cuts beyond those already proposed for the arsenals of the United States and Russia. The two nations are now reducing their deployed warheads to about 5,000 apiece and have agreed in March to seek a new treaty that would slash them to 2,500 each.

The academy also recommended that the former rivals forswear the use of nuclear weapons in first strikes or in retaliation for chemical or biological strikes.

'Some Democrats relish the idea of
the GOP coming out in favor of
mushroom clouds in the desert.'
- Joe Cirincione, Henry L. Stimson
Center

Conservatives, however, insist the US must retain a powerful nuclear arsenal, citing an uncertain international climate and a possible renewal of tensions with China or Russia. Further, they argue the CTBT won't inhibit nuclear proliferation and can't be verified effectively.

The treaty would be enforced by means of a globe-spanning network linking treaty members' seismological systems and other detection

facilities. Shock waves caused by a nuclear test anywhere in the world could be detected and reported, although even supporters agree small-scale blasts might escape detection.

CTBT critics also contend the US arsenal's reliability depends on periodic test explosions to ensure warheads can withstand aging well beyond their design life spans. The US stopped producing new weapons in the late 1980s and unilaterally halted test explosions in September 1992. Russia has observed a moratorium since 1990, while France and China declared similar halts after conducting nuclear tests last year.

Earlier this year, the US launched a \$40 billion program to develop, over the next decade, high-speed computers and other means of simulating test blasts.

As part of the Stockpile Stewardship and Management Program (SSMP), the US today was set to conduct a "subcritical" underground explosion at the Nevada Test Site - meaning it uses less nuclear material than is required for an atomic chain reaction.

The administration says such experiments, which are permitted by the CTBT, will help ensure the reliability of the existing nuclear arsenal.

Some critics, including some scientists at the nation's nuclear weapons laboratories, have grave reservations about the SSMP, saying there can be no substitute to full-scale test blasts. Arms-control advocates, meanwhile, say the US can maintain the stockpile's reliability even without subcritical tests.

A senior administration official defends the SSMP, but adds the US is prepared to withdraw from the CTBT "if the program fails and we can't maintain confidence" in the stockpile.

If opponents prevail in blocking Senate approval of the CTBT, it is unlikely that other nuclear powers will ratify it. Experts, however, believe that domestic politics will ultimately compel the Senate to ratify.

Joe Cirincione of the Henry L. Stimson Center, a Washington arms-control think tank, says that given heavy public support for ending nuclear testing, the GOP could be hurt in next year's elections by acceding to conservative opposition to the treaty.

"There are some Democrats who relish the idea of the GOP coming out in favor of mushroom clouds in the desert," says Mr. Cirincione.

THE administration official touts the treaty's practical aspects, saying that while not fool-proof, it will do much to prevent US foes, such as Iran, from developing nuclear arms.

But even if the Senate approves the treaty, it faces another hurdle: It can't go into force unless ratified by all 44 members of the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament - the club of nations that have nuclear reactors for power or research.

The group includes India, which has refused to sign the CTBT, let alone ratify it. India's rival, Pakistan, says it will only ratify if

India does. Both are believed capable of building nuclear bombs.
Backers hope world pressure will force the two to ratify.

Asked to rate the prospects for implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, the senior official concedes, "It will be a real challenge."

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After the elections in France and the UK and the major changes that occurred, here follows a letter to both new Prime Ministers from CND and Mouvement de la Paix.

London, Paris,
July 4, 1997

To Tony Blair, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
To Lionel Jospin, Prime Minister of France

As the elected leaders of major peace movements in France and the United Kingdom, we are writing to you as the recently elected heads of our respective countries.

Both France and the United Kingdom, by virtue of our traditional worldwide interests and experience, have the ability substantially to contribute to the building of a nuclear weapon free 21st century.

One year ago, the International Court of Justice in the Hague declared the use and threatened use of nuclear weapons to be illegal. The common security of Europe does not need nuclear weapons, nor the reinforcement of military structures inherited from the cold war such as NATO or the WEU. The NATO expansion envisaged in Madrid will only create new divisions and increased militarization in Europe.

Common security demands first and foremost greater efforts to solve unemployment, social and economic inequalities and the increasing gaps in development between countries : all potential causes of future conflicts.

We urge you to comply with your obligations under the nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty, to stop building and deploying new nuclear missiles and submarines, and to cancel all programmes of computer simulated laboratory testing.

The work of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament (CD) is at present effectively at a standstill largely as a result of the attitude of nuclear powers. We urge you to take the initiative in proposing an Ad Hoc Committee

under the aegis of the CD tasked to work for the setting up of a Convention on the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons.

As the political leaders of our two countries you can be the driving force in establishing a new age of disarmament and peace in Europe, where priority is given to human development rather than destruction ; a Europe that offers a helping hand rather than pointing missiles at the people of the South.

Past experience shows that such an initiative would enjoy overwhelming popular support, both in our two countries and throughout Europe. Please do not let this opportunity slip.

Yours in peace,

Dave Knight
Chair CND (Campaign for nuclear disarmament)
United Kingdom

Daniel Durand
National secretary Mouvement de la Paix
France

Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>
Date: Mon, 07 Jul 1997 10:46:13 -0400
From: disarmament@igc.org
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
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Subject: India on Subcriticals
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

RTw 07/05 0854 India says concerned over U.S. nuclear tests

By Sonali Verma

NEW DELHI, July 5 (Reuter) - India on Saturday expressed concern over recent U.S. nuclear weapons-related tests and said the explosions vindicated New Delhi's opposition to a U.S.-backed treaty to ban nuclear test blasts.

It said Thursday's tests, which occurred just months after the United States pushed hard for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) negotiated in Geneva last year, proved that the pact was not "genuinely comprehensive."

"The government has taken note of the 'sub-critical' underground nuclear test conducted by the USA on July 2, 1997 and is concerned that this has been justified 'as an activity permitted under the CTBT'," the Foreign Ministry said in a statement.

"It is a matter of regret that, as it has now emerged, the CTBT contains loopholes which are exploited by some countries to continue their testing activity, using more sophisticated and advanced techniques," the ministry said.

India, the first country to propose a global ban on all nuclear testing in 1954, last year refused to endorse the CTBT on the grounds that it permitted nuclear powers to refine their arsenals and did not commit them to disarm.

"Recent developments confirm the validity of India's concerns expressed during the CTBT negotiations as well as our eventual decision last year that India could not be party to such a treaty," the Foreign Ministry said.

New Delhi says the pact is flawed because it allows the five nuclear powers-- Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States -- to design nuclear arms through laboratory testing. It says the treaty is a discriminatory non-proliferation measure that does not work towards global nuclear disarmament.

India, wedged between nuclear-armed China and nuclear-capable Pakistan, conducted its only nuclear test in 1974 after three wars with Pakistan and one with China.

"India further reiterates that mere non-proliferation arrangements as are now manifest do not take into account our legitimate security concerns," the Foreign Ministry said.

New Delhi says it has no nuclear weapons but experts say both India and Pakistan can swiftly assemble nuclear arms.

The United States says its latest experiments do not trigger the kind of nuclear chain reaction banned by the CTBT.

It said the tests, which involve massive supercomputer

calculations, were needed to assess how age would affect the materials in the U.S. nuclear arsenal and predict weapons performance without actual explosions.

"What we've come up with is a nuclear test explosion ban treaty," a senior Indian Foreign Ministry official said.

"If they wanted only to ban explosions, they should have taken it to a conference on environment, not the (United Nations) Conference on Disarmament," he added. REUTER

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To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igcb.igc.org id MAA16601
X-Sender: acronym@gn.apc.org

Disarmament Diplomacy 16, Geneva Update
7 July, 1997

SUMMARY

After months of wrangling, the Conference on Disarmament (CD) on June 26 decided to appoint Ambassador John Campbell of Australia as a Special Coordinator to consult with delegations on the question of landmines. Seeming to be seized by a rush of enthusiasm for decision-taking, the CD then surprised itself by also agreeing to appoint three more special coordinators: Ambassador Péter Náray of Hungary on the CD's agenda; Ambassador Mounir Zahran on ways to improve the effectiveness of the CD; and Ambassador Harald Kreid of Austria on expansion. The CD members were unable to agree to convene any ad hoc committees, despite a move by Sri Lanka to go beyond the paralysis induced by linkage and take decisions on each committee one by one.

This was a month in which Brazil announced that it would accede to the NPT and Evgeny Primakov, the Russian Foreign Minister, criticised NATO expansion for creating "new lines of division in Europe". While the US pushed hard to get the CD to take up the issue of anti-personnel landmines (APL) before the Ottawa Process could hold its third meeting in Brussels, China provided a forthright analysis of Beijing's view of the options. China's CD ambassador, Sha Zukang concluded that the best mechanism would be "achieving a total ban...in a phased approach within the CCW framework."

The G-21 Group of Non-Aligned States formally submitted their joint proposal for the CD's Programme of Work, advocating the establishment of three ad hoc committees and three special coordinators. Following this, 26 of the 29 members of the G-21 issued a proposal for a mandate for an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament. According to the proposal, the nuclear disarmament committee would establish separate working groups to negotiate a ban on the production of fissile materials for weapons purposes (fissban or FMCT), a legally binding commitment to the objective of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, and a timetable of further steps to achieve nuclear disarmament.

So after months of what one ambassador called a "procedural tug of war", the CD finally managed to take some decisions and appoint four coordinators. In reality, this is little more than window dressing. The landmines coordinator provides a face-saver. Since the Ottawa Process is clearly on track to promulgate an international ban by the end of the year, earlier worries among Ottawa advocates that the CD would be used to derail their initiative have diminished. Some are now expressing confidence that they will obtain more than a hundred signatures on the Ottawa treaty. At best,

the landmines coordinator could discuss areas where the CD might work on landmines in the future, including international restrictions on exports and transfers, transparency, and verification.

The CD clearly needs to hold deep and constructive discussions (perhaps even therapy) on its function and membership, role, agenda and programme of work, ways of working, relationship with the United Nations, and so on. Whether the consultations of the three newly-appointed special coordinators will be able to produce a coherent analysis and set of options is in question. But they should try. There is a greater than usual turnover of senior diplomats, although it is not clear whether capitals are downgrading their delegations or only engaging in the usual recycling process, which may have been delayed in some cases in order to complete the comprehensive test ban treaty (CTBT). If the CD continues to wrangle unproductively, resources and personnel will be cut, and the Conference could lose the position it has managed to build up with the successful negotiations on the CWC and CTBT.

Having relieved the pressure with these rather cosmetic decisions on coordinators, it is unlikely that the CD will establish any committees this year. The most important task therefore is to lay the groundwork, through the special coordinators and also in presidential consultations, for committees to be established and begin work in 1998. Although more states are rejecting the concept of linkage, it is clear that no substantial progress can be made on anything without some kind of acceptance by the nuclear weapon states ---- and the United States in particular -- of a CD mechanism for addressing nuclear disarmament. This is the key to unjamming the work programme.

For some non-aligned countries this is now the bottom line, making it a necessary component of further progress. But there are confused signals about whether it would be sufficient. Now bolstered by Russia's growing opposition to multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament-related issues, the United States is unlikely to give on this question unless it gets unequivocal backing in the CD for negotiating a limited fissile materials cut-off treaty (and even then the signs are not hopeful). As long as the US opposes a nuclear disarmament mechanism in the CD, it may as well renew its earlier attempts to get Russia and China to negotiate a FMCT by means of five-power negotiations, while looking at ways to draw in the non NPT states, India, Pakistan and Israel. That, or give up on a cut-off and look to alternative means of capping and controlling fissile materials production and stocks.

The fissban is undoubtedly the major casualty of the CD's impasse. Despite being the only measure with an agreed negotiating mandate, it was introduced by Germany and added almost as an afterthought to Sri Lanka's list of committee proposals for line-item decision-making. The G-26 mandate for a nuclear disarmament committee requires three sets of negotiations in (presumably) three concurrent working groups. This is not necessarily impossible, but the United States gives no sign of relaxing its opposition to nuclear disarmament talks in the CD, so it is unlikely to be feasible in the present political climate.

When the CD President put the fissban committee (based on the March 1995 Shannon mandate) to the plenary for decision at the very end of the Sri

Lankan/German list, India reacted with furious opposition. Arguing that the issue had already been discussed and rejected when the nuclear disarmament committee was thrown out, Ambassador Arundhati Ghose left little hope that the CD would be in a position to commence negotiations any time soon, even if P-5 transparency measures could move the debate forward on fissile material stockpiles.

In her farewell speech to the CD, Japan's Ambassador Hisami Kurokochi made a plea for both the nuclear weapon states and the non-aligned countries to have a more flexible attitude towards the issue of nuclear disarmament. Without that, the CD is unlikely to be able to deliver any substantive work, any time soon.

Special Coordinator on Landmines

Over the past month the United States had intensified its push for the CD to put landmines on its programme of work. There was opposition to an ad hoc committee from two sides, those who backed the Ottawa Process and those who preferred landmines to be dealt with under the 1980 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 (shortened to the Convention on certain conventional weapons or CCW). Once it became clear that a committee was not possible at this time, the US and others pushed hard for a special coordinator as a first step to getting landmines addressed by the CD. The proposal for this by Chile, Poland and Finland in March (CD/1452) was superseded by an Australian proposal, tabled on May 22 (CD/1458). This was amended and put forward again as a draft decision, dated June 19 (CD/1465). There was a brief skirmish with Syria, which initially insisted that the G-21's proposal for a nuclear disarmament committee should be put to decision at the same time. In the end, Syria was diplomatically absent and the Conference accepted the Australian proposal, as follows:

"Without prejudice to, and within the context of, its urgent ongoing efforts to establish a Programme of Work for its 1997 session, and to set up mechanisms, as appropriate, for other agenda items of the Conference, and in order to facilitate these efforts, the Conference on Disarmament decides:

1. To appoint a Special Coordinator to conduct consultations on a possible mandate on the question of anti-personnel landmines under agenda item 6.
2. The Special Coordinator shall take into consideration all relevant proposals and views, present and future.
3. The Special Coordinator shall present an early report to the Conference on Disarmament."

By convention, the proposer of the successful decision has first refusal on the appointment, so the Western Group duly nominated Campbell. Despite some second thoughts, after Australia delivered a strongly negative speech at the Brussels meeting of states engaging in the Ottawa Process, Campbell was accepted by the G-21 and quickly appointed by the CD.

Taking Decisions

During discussions about appointing the landmines coordinator, several

ambassadors underlined the importance of the draft decision's opening commitment (or 'chapeau') to find ways to start work on other issues. While some castigated the Conference for failing to do this, others pushed for the CD to strike while the iron was hot and take further decisions. Germany's ambassador Günther Seibert reminded the CD of the importance of the fissban and urged an ad hoc committee on this. Criticising linkages and advocating that "all issues should be examined on their own merits", Seibert announced that he could agree right now to committees on security assurances (NSA) and prevention of an arms race in outer space (PAROS). Ambassador Bernard Goonetilleke of Sri Lanka seized this opportunity and proposed that the CD take each proposal for an ad hoc committee in turn, starting with NSA, then PAROS, followed by transparency in armaments (TIA), and then nuclear disarmament. The fissban, despite having an agreed mandate, fell to the bottom of the list.

There was considerable discussion of this proposal, stretching the final plenary over two days. In essence, Sri Lanka's swift move, capitalising on Germany's declaration of support for at least two of its items, was to take the work programme proposed by the G-21 line by line, instead of as a package. Into this list were inserted proposals from other delegations for committees on TIA and the fissban.

The G-21's Proposal on the Programme of Work (CD/1462, dated 5 June 1997) is as follows:

- "1. The Conference on Disarmament decides to establish:
 - I. An Ad Hoc Committee for agenda item 1 "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament".
 - II. An Ad Hoc Committee for agenda item 3 "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".
 - III. An Ad Hoc Committee for agenda item 4 "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".
2. The Conference decides to appoint a Special Coordinator to seek the views of its members on agenda item 6 "Comprehensive programme of disarmament" with a special reference to the issue of anti-personnel landmines.
3. The Conference also decides to appoint a Special Coordinator to seek the views of its members on agenda item 7 "Transparency in armaments".
4. The Conference decides further to appoint Special Coordinators to carry out consultations on the issues of its expansion and agenda as well as improved and effective functioning."

The proposal concludes by reiterating that the G-21 "continues to attach the highest priority to the establishment of an ad hoc Committee on nuclear disarmament under agenda item 1. The Group of 21 has presented on 14 March 1996 a proposal for the work of the ad hoc committee, as contained in document CD/1388."

The March 1996 proposal called for the nuclear disarmament committee "to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of

time." By referring to it in this way, the G-21 intended to bypass objections from some non-aligned countries (notably South Africa, Chile and Morocco) that insisting on negotiations on a timetable for nuclear disarmament would make it more difficult to establish the nuclear disarmament committee.

Following Kenya's introduction of this proposal on June 5, South Africa emphasised that its support for this proposal did not reflect a change in its position on nuclear disarmament or its dislike of linkages. South Africa also underlined its preference for work on security assurances to be conducted under the auspices of the NPT rather than the CD. Over the next few weeks, representatives from Kenya, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba and others expressed their support for the G-21 proposal in their plenary interventions.

The CD considered the committees in the order proposed by Sri Lanka. One by one they each failed to get consensus approval. However, the Western states had been obviously caught out by Sri Lanka's proposal and had to scramble to respond without overtly saying no. Some delegations objected that they had not discussed the mandates for particular committees. G-21 countries urged acceptance on the basis on 1994 deliberative mandates for committees, such as NSA, PAROS and TIA, which had been established in that year. Some suggested that the committees could then work on and amend their own mandates, once established. Since 26 members of the G-21 had proposed a mandate for a nuclear disarmament committee which encompassed negotiations on a fission, the non-aligned states pushed for acceptance of this as well.

Put on the spot, especially with respect to NSA, PAROS and nuclear disarmament committees, the western nuclear powers did not want to be seen to reject them out of hand. France and the United States resorted to the time-honoured excuse that they did not have instructions or sufficient clarity with respect to the mandates and could not agree to establish committees on vague or undiscussed mandates. Similarly, Egypt, Mexico, China and Algeria were among those unable to take a decision on establishing a TIA committee, which is generally supported by the Western group.

The inability of the CD to establish any ad hoc committees came as no surprise. More unexpected was the agreement which appointed three additional special coordinators for the agenda, expansion and improved and effective functioning of the CD. Agreement on the landmines coordinator, followed by Sri Lanka's shrewd move, which was quickly backed by other non-aligned countries, were significant for circumventing the linkage between certain issues which had previously blocked decisions on the work programme. In establishing an order of decision-making for each proposed committee, Sri Lanka ensured that those important to the non-aligned priorities would take precedence. This threw the western states into disarray (compounded perhaps by the fact that many senior diplomats were attending the landmines conference in Brussels). However, the move should not be interpreted as a conversion by the non-aligned from the concept of linkages. It had as much to do with a 'tit for tat' response to the heavy pressure exerted earlier in the month to get agreement on a landmines coordinator and a desire to embarrass key (especially nuclear weapon) states by forcing them to veto consensus. Although there were some light-hearted exchanges to begin with, the atmosphere soured into acrimony by the end, raising fears among a few diplomats that the long term effects might cause

the CD to regret such strong-arm tactics.

Nuclear Disarmament

Expressing lack of consensus on the proposal for a nuclear disarmament committee, Spain spoke on behalf of the whole Western group in rejecting both the mandate proposed by 26 non-aligned countries and the G-21 proposal for the committee. Several western countries, notably Canada, Australia and New Zealand, have in fact expressed support for the concept of a nuclear disarmament committee in the CD. The United States has been strongest in its rejection of this, supported by Britain and France. Russia has recently shifted its position from lukewarm acceptance of a nuclear disarmament committee to general opposition, believing that it could detract from bilateral arms control and distract attention from negotiating a multilateral ban on the production of fissile material. Japan called for both the nuclear weapon states and the non-aligned countries to take "a more flexible attitude on the issue of nuclear disarmament" and reiterated its backing for the appointment of a Special Coordinator to provide a "forum where frank exchange of views can take place and thus enhance mutual trust and confidence."

When the CD finally came to decide on a fissban committee, India argued that this issue was covered in the proposed mandate for a nuclear disarmament committee, which had been fully discussed (and rejected). Reiterating its view that a fissban could not be negotiated in isolation from the wider context of nuclear disarmament, India opposed the establishment of a fissban committee based solely on the Shannon mandate.

The 'Proposed mandate for an Ad Hoc Committee on Nuclear Disarmament' (CD/1463) was introduced by Mexico on 12 June 1997 and supported by 26 of the 29 G-21 countries (Zaire has been removed from CD membership as no state now exists under that name):

Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

The proposal reads:

"The Conference decides to establish an Ad Hoc Committee under agenda item 1 on nuclear disarmament to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time.

In discharging its function, the Ad Hoc Committee will take into account the Proposal for a Programme of Action for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons submitted by 28 members of the Conference belonging to the Group of 21 (CD/1419, 7 August 1996) as well as any other existing proposals and future initiatives in this regard.

The Ad Hoc Committee will establish working groups to negotiate, as a first step a universal and legally binding multilateral agreement committing all States to the objective of complete elimination of nuclear weapons, an agreement on further steps required in a phased programme with time frames leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and a convention on the

prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices taking into account the report of the special coordinator on this item (CD/1299) and the views relating to the scope of the treaty.

Working Groups will report to the Ad Hoc Committee on a regular basis or as necessary on the progress of their work. The Ad Hoc Committee will report to the Conference on Disarmament on the progress of its work before the conclusion of the 1997 session."

Statements to Plenary on Nuclear Issues

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Evgeny Primakov, gave a substantive speech to the 766th Plenary, chaired by Mr Balla M Dia in the absence of Ambassador Diallo of Senegal. Emphasising Russia's "extremely unfavourable attitude to the enlargement of NATO", Primakov stressed President Yeltsin's call that "all...nuclear states should keep their nuclear weapons only on their own territory." He spoke positively of the Helsinki talks and agreement to embark on START III negotiations as soon as START II enters into force. Stressing the Foreign Ministry's desire to see START II ratified by the Russian Duma, Primakov noted that agreement with Washington "to avoid the circumvention of the ABM Treaty will undoubtedly bring us closer to the entry into force of the START II Treaty". Primakov spoke of the importance also of the agreements with China on mutual reduction of the armed forces along the border between China, Russia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. He expressed optimism that the Duma would ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention, which entered into force on April 29, before the end of the year. He made an unmistakable appeal to India to sign the CTBT. While expressing support for getting fissban negotiations in the CD under way, Primakov underlined the importance of ensuring that any fissban treaty be made universal, thereby giving notice of Russia's determination to require an entry into force provision at least as strict as that imposed on the CTBT.

Katharine Crittenberger, Deputy Ambassador of the US delegation to the CD, noted that in the Helsinki talks, the US and Russia pledged to incorporate "measures relating to the transparency of strategic nuclear warhead inventories and the destruction of strategic nuclear warheads...". Echoing ACDA Director John Holum's statement in May, Crittenberger underlined the successes of bilateral negotiations, arguing that the CD was "not the appropriate forum to pursue agreements to reduce nuclear arsenals -- at least not at this stage." Instead, she urged that "all those who consider nuclear disarmament a priority for the CD should look upon the negotiation of a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty as an important and positive step."

Expressing "satisfaction" with the signing of the Founding Act between NATO and Russia, Ambassador Tugay Uluçevik of Turkey told the CD not to lose sight of the "realities of the international security environment." Opposing the "blueprint" or "timetable" approaches of some non-aligned countries, Uluçevik warned against making "comparatively small but meaningful steps in the nuclear disarmament process a victim of overambitious expectations..." He too appealed for the CD to begin negotiations on a fissban.

At the 767th plenary, Senegal's Foreign Minister Moustapha Niassé raised

concerns about nuclear proliferation and an increased terrorist threat. He welcomed the reductions of nuclear arsenals by the major military powers, but maintained that the best solution was the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. Cuba's Ambassador Carlos Amat underlined the importance of nuclear disarmament, which should be a priority for the CD.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic told the 768th plenary on 19 June that the "next logical assignment" for the CD was to negotiate a fissban. The incoming Italian ambassador, Giuseppe Balboni Acqua and Ambassador Markku Reimaa of Finland agreed. Acqua went on to identify other "promising" goals, including the consolidation and extension of nuclear weapon free zones, strengthening security assurances, extending and enhancing IAEA safeguards to prevent any possible undeclared nuclear activity.

Statements to plenary on landmines

Pushing for the CD to appoint a special coordinator on landmines on June 24, Crittenberger expressed disappointment "at the long list of procedural objections that have persistently impeded efforts in this Conference to initiate appropriate negotiations on APL."

Primakov had addressed landmines on June 5. In his view, the complete prohibition of APL would be a goal which would "probably best be approached by means of a series of agreed time stages...in the framework of the Conference on Disarmament."

Ambassador Sha Zukang devoted his substantive speech to the 769th plenary on June 26 to elaborating on China's approach to anti-personnel landmines (APL). In China's view, the priority should be alleviating suffering from past use, by demining and assisting civilian casualties, rather than enacting prohibitions on military use. China was not opposed to the objective of banning landmines through a phased approach, but could not agree to an immediate total ban. China is "in favor of imposing strict and feasible restrictions on APLs and their use, thereby achieving the objective of an ultimate ban in a step-by-step manner" he said, but "for developing countries like China, which have long land borders and [an] uncertain security environment and lack advanced defensive weapons, APL remains an indispensable, legitimate and convention means of national defense."

Sha analysed the various mechanisms for addressing the landmines issue: the CCW, the CD and the Ottawa Process. He concluded that "the CCW and its protocols provide us with the best mechanism to address the APL issue" and advocated consideration of a phased approach to achieve a total ban within the CCW framework.

Turkey tended to agree with China and Russia that there were "a number of ways to deal with the humanitarian aspect of the problem short of introducing a total ban on the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of APLs." These included intensification of demining, victim assistance and rehabilitation. Raising concerns about how states would protect their frontiers against unfriendly neighbours, criminal groups and smugglers, Uluçevik proposed that "interested parties should promote...a multinationally funded project to identify and develop technologies for

cost-effective non-weapon alternatives to APLs." Turkey also raised questions about curbing terrorist use of mines and the verification of a total ban. Cuba emphasised the importance of landmines for legitimate defence purposes and called for more international endeavours to relieve the human suffering caused by the indiscriminate and irresponsible use of APL in the past.

Belgium emphasised the importance of all approaches to foster a complete ban on landmines and said that the Brussels Conference, which as part of the Ottawa Process is committed to achieving a worldwide and total ban on APLs, would consider all aspects, including the military utility of mines, demining and victim assistance. The Slovakian Foreign Minister also backed the Ottawa Process: "The purpose of creating such an international norm will...be to serve as a moral and political example and incentive for those countries which do not feel to be prepared to accede to the comprehensive ban at this stage." But by the "principle of complementarity", Slovakia could endorse progress in both fora, the CD and Ottawa.

Various African countries, including Senegal and Kenya spoke of the effect of the "scourge" of landmines on their continent, where at least 18 countries were afflicted with the "extensive presence" of APL. Finland reiterated its support for a special coordinator. Mexico, which on June 12 had been forced into the position of publicly opposing the US-Australian proposal for a landmines coordinator, strongly defended itself against the attack that it did not want to ban mines. Ambassador Antonio de Icaza said that Mexico favoured a complete ban, but believed that any ban that did not have full scope would not bring an end to the problem. Mexico was participating fully in the Ottawa Process, but doubted that the CD could achieve a total ban on landmines "quickly enough to satisfy world opinion". De Icaza reiterated his country's view that the CD should prioritise nuclear disarmament.

General statements to plenary

The 769th plenary began as a day of goodbyes, with speeches from several outgoing ambassadors: Hisami Kurokochi of Japan; Ludwik Dembinski of Poland; Wade Armstrong of New Zealand; and Jorge Berguò of Chile. They chose to bid farewell with constructive suggestions, based on their experiences in Geneva, for how the CD could move forward more effectively.

Kurokochi challenged the "way of application of the consensus rule", saying that "each member country should restrain itself from blocking proceedings of the CD except only when it needs to protect its basic security interest. When a point at issue is a procedural matter which does not prejudge the question of substance, every country should refrain as much as possible from exercising a veto." Kurokochi, Dembinski and Berguò raised concerns about the inadequacies of the CD's decision-making mechanism based around the three groupings. Commenting that the CD might be "the last remaining body where the weight of the cold war still wields a strong influence", Dembinski asked "why should the CD stick to its no longer relevant triangular structure, rather than adopt the regional one which is in force throughout the UN system? Why should it not make a serious attempt to bring its agenda in line with the needs and expectations of the new emerging world?"

1997 CD Session

The first part of the 1997 session ran from January 20 to March 27 and the second part from May 12 to June 27. The final part resumes on July 28 until September 10.

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Newscope

A Newsletter for United Methodist Leaders

Vol. 25, No. 28/July 11, 1997

Annual Conferences Address Community Needs

Newscope summaries of the 66 U.S. conferences show more attention was given to societal needs, worship, and Bible study with less time devoted to debates about social issues or finances.

Topping the list of ways community concerns were addressed was the implementation of the Episcopal Initiative on Children and Poverty. Most assemblies found practical ways to tackle that issue. Many conferences also took time out for hands-on work on Habitat for Humanity homes (Northwest Texas, Pacific Northwest, Alaska, California-Pacific, Peninsula-Delaware, North Alabama, and Missouri East), or to pack care packages for North Korea (Rocky Mountain, North Texas, and Louisiana), Haiti (Detroit), Liberia (Oregon-Idaho), flood victims (Rocky Mountain and North Texas), and food banks (Tennessee). Memphis sent two-person teams to invite inner-city residents to worship. And Baltimore-Washington took box dinners and Bible tracts to street people. Nearly every conference received offerings for a variety of causes.

While homosexuality was still on the agenda of some conferences, there was a softer tone to the discussions. 20California-Nevada did not vote on resolutions, but offered opportunities for members to sign agreements. One hundred and thirty-three of the 1,500 persons present signed a petition critical of the conference decision to be a reconciling congregation. Eastern Pennsylvania declared a moratorium on homosexuality resolutions through a November, 1998 adjourned session to provide time to study the issue. California-Pacific called for a year-long study of sexuality before deciding whether to become a reconciling or transforming conference.

Several conferences opposed "partial-birth abortions" except when the mother's

life is in jeopardy (Western Pennsylvania, Western North Carolina, West Ohio, North Carolina, and Central Pennsylvania). West Virginia opposed the abortions, but asked the Judicial Council to declare whether that action was legal.

The 1996 General Conference proposed a constitutional amendment that would allow annual conferences to structure themselves in any way they wished. There is no doubt that this amendment and five others all passed by more than the required two-thirds majority of all conference members. Some conferences took early advantage of the flexible-structure measure at this session (Minnesota, Kansas West, South Indiana, Louisiana, Yellowstone, Oregon-Idaho, and Western Pennsylvania). Others set plans to restructure at future conferences (West Virginia, South Georgia, South Carolina, Memphis, North Arkansas, and Little Rock).

An estimated 61 of the 66 conferences ordained a total of 580 permanent deacons. These are full members of the conferences ordained as non-itinerating clergy to "word and service" in accord with the 1996 Discipline (called by some -- "1996 deacons" or "permanent deacons"). As expected, there was some confusion as the conferences also ordained deacons who are probationary conference members on their way to becoming ordained to "service, word, sacrament, and order" as itinerating elders in full connection in accordance with the 1992 Discipline (called either -- "1992 deacons" or "probationary deacons"). To make matters more confusing, persons who were already in progress toward diaconal ministry were allowed to be consecrated as diaconal ministers, while other diaconal ministers were being ordained deacons. All of this seemed confusing to persons who had not been paying close attention to 1996 legislation.

Bishops set new appointments at every conference, but Oklahoma may have had one of the more unusual ways of doing so. While a jazz band played hymns, clergy filed past their superintendents who gave them personal letters stating where the pastors were being sent and why they were being sent there.

UM Pastor Says Denomination is Unclear about Basic Christian Teachings

"I believe our inability to be clear about the doctrinal substance of our faith has undermined the effectiveness of our social witness." 20That's what Mark Horst, pastor at Park Avenue UMC, Minneapolis, told a June 23-26 Good News meeting in Lancaster, Pa.

"We are very good at talking about the poor, but we can't pray with the poor," said Horst, a member of the Confessing Movement steering committee. "We've substituted designer spirituality for plain truth.... If we expect to speak the word of liberation to those who are 'broke down,' 'busted,' and 'disgusted' then we need plain talk about Jesus Christ at the center of our life together." In the opening address, Horst said that membership decline and "bureaucratic inefficiency" are not the problems, they are the symptoms of our "inability to confess with clarity the faith of the Christian church."

Horst was also critical of a document titled "A Critical Challenge to the Confessing Movement," in which 13 prominent UMs accused the movement of

"Christocentric idolatry." Horst responded, "We are guilty as charged. We proudly proclaim Jesus Christ as the Son of God, the second person of the Holy Trinity."

Other speakers at the event included: James V. Heidinger II, top executive of Good News; Faye Short, executive director of Good News' women's program; Idalmis Garcia, pastor of Iglesia Christiana Juan Wesley, Miami, Fla.; David Stevens, executive director of the Christian Medical and Dental Society; Violet Fisher, an Eastern Pennsylvania Conference superintendent; Scott Field, pastor of Wheatland-Salem UMC, Naperville, Ill.; and Seth Asare, pastor of Newtonville (Mass) UMC.

What is the Role of the Social Principles?

"Are the Social Principles laws that must be followed, or are they merely "intended to be instructive and persuasive"? That's a question offered for discussion on a new Newscope web forum (<http://www.umph.org>). Click "News" and "Newscope on Line."

The 1996 General Conference defeated a proposal to have participation in same-sex covenant services included in the list of chargeable offenses against pastors. However, the assembly was told that the legislative committee did not believe this was necessary because there is already a provision that says clergy cannot participate in practices that are declared by the UMC to be "incompatible with Christian teaching."

Those that believe the principles are not binding observe that the 1980 General Conference added a statement to the preface to the Social Principles which says that the principles are "intended to be instructive and persuasive in the best of the prophetic spirit." A 1980 legislative committee deleted a proposed statement saying the "Social Principles are not binding on UMs." The committee agreed that the words "instructive and persuasive" carried the same meaning.

In the debate at the 1996 General Conference, Philip Wogaman (Baltimore-Washington Conference) said the Social Principles are not juridical. "I doubt there's anybody in this room who fully agrees with everything in all of the Social Principles," he observed.

When the conference asked Judicial Council if rules related to same-sex services should be in the Social Principles, the council said placement of legislation is beyond the jurisdiction of the council. To participate in the discussion, visit the UMPH web page.

Short Takes

Official membership figures will be released by the General Council on Finance and Administration this fall, but Newscope estimates that the 1996 lay and

clergy membership will total about 8,497,000, down nearly 42,000 from the 1995 figure. That is an improvement over the 49,308 loss posted in 1995 and the 62,267 members lost in 1994. The 8.5 million figure does not include about one million members outside the U.S. Sixteen conferences reported membership increases: Alabama-West Florida, Central Texas, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Little Rock, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Georgia, North Texas, Oklahoma, Red Bird, Rio Grande, Southwest Texas, Tennessee, and Western North Carolina. Last year, 13 conferences reported membership gains.

Addendum: South Carolina Conference attendance averaged 100,109, up 398. Membership stands at 241,604, down 934. Correction: Dakotas Conference membership stands at 48,123, down 438.

A "Connection of Evangelical Clergywomen of the UMC" support group was formed June 25 in Lancaster, Pa., during the Good News meeting. Helen Rainier, pastor of The Church of the Master UMC, Howell, N.J., said the group provides a connection among all clergywomen who affirm "that Jesus Christ is Lord, and who proclaim the traditional orthodox truths of the Bible within the Wesleyan heritage." Selected to a two-year term as convener, Rainier said the group is for women who are "disregarded and marginalized because they are considered to be different." -- UM News Service

A July 3 letter to President Clinton asks him to act "courageously to halt the creation of a massive human problem in Israel and the West Bank." The letter, sent by Joe Hale, general secretary, World Methodist Council, was in response to a statement sent to him by Majed Nassar, a medical doctor who created and runs a Greek Orthodox clinic in Beit Sahour. Nassar called the current situation in the West Bank and Gaza "pure madness." Citing such examples as confiscating land, building new Jewish settlements, and closing of Jerusalem to Palestinians, Nassar called the Israeli government actions unfair, unjust, and simply outrageous. "Many who were thinking that the peace process is going to bring peace to the area are thinking now it is going to bring the 'last peace' for the Palestinians," he said. -- UM News Service

Christians in Hong Kong are proud of regaining their Chinese identity. They support the new "one country, two systems" policy there, and they will work to retain religious freedom. Those sentiments are expressed in a June, 1997 "Handover Declaration" written by the Hong Kong Christian Council -- of which the Methodist Church is a part. The declaration is in response to the return of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China on July 1. Christians acknowledged the transition in worship by observing "Hong Kong Sunday" on July 6.

The 134 members of the Methodist Conference of Cuba signed a reciprocal aid

and mutual cooperation agreement with Florida Conference. Florida had earlier signed the same covenant. The Cuba conference elected Ricardo Pereira as vice president; he will lead the church during the absence of Bishop Francisco Gustavo Cruz, who is undergoing medical treatment in the U.S.

The UM office at the United Nations received an award June 27 from other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The award was given by the NGO Steering Committee for the UN Commission on Sustainable Development and the organizations associated with it. The committee expressed appreciation for the support and hospitality provided by the UM office, which is located across the street from the UN. -- UM News Service20

The British Methodist Church will retain a 25-year-old policy allowing people of other faiths to use its buildings for social purposes only. Meeting June 28-July 5 in London, the British conference approved a policy that allows non-Christian groups to use Methodist church buildings for social occasions but denies these groups the possibility of worshipping in the church's sanctuary. "So I have to say to a Muslim toddler group that meets regularly in my church, 'Come in and play, but don't pray'" said John Vincent, a London-based pastor, reacting to the report on the floor of the conference. -- Kathleen LaCamera, UM News Service

For information about the UM Insurance Program established by the General Council on Finance and Administration, call Linda Cholak (847-869-3345, ext. 6748).

Two UM missionaries were detained by military personnel in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire), but have been released. Randolph Nugent, general secretary, General Board of Global Ministries, said the detention occurred when Laura and Larry Hills attempted to leave the town of Kilwa for Lubumbashi. Consultations were made with UM bishops in the area and U.S. State Department officials to help obtain permission for the couple to leave Kilwa.

The sixth International Evangelism Seminar of the World Methodist Evangelism Institute brought 200 Methodist evangelists from 60 countries to Atlanta, June 23-July 3. "Everybody ought to know who Jesus is," said H. Eddie Fox, executive director of evangelism for the World Methodist Council (WMC). Joe Hale, top WMC executive, said the institute was begun to train indigenous leaders in evangelism.

A bank in Zimbabwe will give an annual \$30,000 scholarship to a Zimbabwean

student majoring in business administration at UM-related Africa University. Beginning this fall, Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited will provide annual scholarships to undergraduate students from Zimbabwe in Africa University's faculty of management and administration.

The president of Cuba's national assembly thanked U.S. church leaders for efforts to lift the U.S. embargo against his nation. Meeting June 27 with church leaders in New York, Ricardo Alarcon de Quezada, also thanked the group for humanitarian aid which has helped Cuba cope with the economic hardships resulting from the embargo. Alarcon was in New York to attend the UN environmental summit.

The General Board of Global Ministries is inviting Russian Orthodox Church leaders and World Council of Church officials to discuss a proposed new law on religious freedom in Russia. If the bill is signed by President Boris Yeltsin, the law would severely restrict activities of missionaries and minority religious groups (Newscope, June 27). The board said it rejects proselytism and "the harmful work of some sectarian groups and religious cults in Russia" and "is sensitive to the tensions produced by this activity." However, the board said, "Russia must resist the urge to view reactionary legislation as a substitute for long-term solutions to conflicts."

Positions Available

Christian education director. Contact Joyce Robertson, Sanlando UMC, 1939 Boothe Circle, Longwood FL 32750 (407-339-1266)....Christian education director. Contact Education Search Committee, Southern Hills UMC, 2356 Harrodsburg Rd., Lexington, KY 40503-1795 (606-277-6176)....Director of discipleship and youth. Contact Forrest Wells, Lodi UMC, 130 Locust St., Lodi, WI 53555 (608-592-3480)....Director of campus ministries for the United Christian Center at Ohio State University. Contact Meredith Hughes, 1985 Waldeck Avenue, Columbus, OH 43201 (614-294-5195)....Coordinator of youth and young adult ministries. Contact Cal Leeds, First UMC, 2002 4th Ave., Scottsbluff, NE 69361 (308-635-2069)....House parents. Contact Patricia Pegues, Rust College, 150 E. Rust Ave., Holly Springs, MS 38635 (601-252-2491).

Personalia

Laura McCray, 88, a member of Edgehill UMC in Nashville, will be featured in "A Lifetime of Sharing," an Aug. 3 NBC-TV documentary on older adult spirituality....William M. Vaughan, pastor of New Shiloh UMC, Humbolt, Tenn., tells about the December, 1994, burning of New Shiloh UMC in *The Fire This Time: Burning Churches and an Ecumenical Response*, published by the National Council of Churches.... Bishop Peter John Storey of the Methodist Church of South Africa and his wife Elizabeth will be missionaries in residence at

Methodist Theological School in Ohio, February through November, 1998.

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containing just the word

unsubscribe

If you have trouble with the automated routine there, please send copies of error messages and other notes to [owner-newscope@ecunet.org](mailto:owner-newscope@ecunet.org) and a real person will assist. Here are links if your mailer supports that sort of thing.

unsubscribe notices: <mailto:newscope-request@ecunet.org>

human intervention: <mailto:owner-newscope@ecunet.org>





>From majordomo Wed May 21 01:54:11 1997  
Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>  
X-Authentication-Warning: igc7.igc.org: Processed from queue /var/spool/mqueue-maj  
Date: Wed, 21 May 1997 00:15:38 GMT  
From: acronym@gn.apc.org (Rebecca Johnson)  
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
Subject: NPT PrepCom roundup  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
X-Sender: acronym@gn.apc.org

Dear all,  
there seem to have been glitches since I'm now hearing that some of you didn't receive my final NPT Update (#7), which I sent out on the Sunday after the PrepCom closed. In that case I'd prefer to send you my full analysis, written two weeks after, which appears in hard copy in Disarmament Diplomacy # 14, (but because we haven't got the website up and running, you can't get it down easily). As it is rather long and ab-cauc doesn't like long messages, I'm sending it in three parts, so if you don't want to bother with it, please delete the next three NPT messages from me.  
all the best,  
rebecca

(ps Jackie, I'm looking for the German statement and will fax to you asap if it turns up.)

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England  
NOTE NEW NUMBERS  
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