

Return-Path: <ilpeace@igc.apc.org>
Date: Thu, 24 Sep 1998 11:11:49 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: ilpeace@pop.igc.org
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
From: ilpeace@igc.apc.org
Subject: Re: Meetings on October 9 and 10

Dear Howard:

I totally agree with your point, and please be assured that outreach to the faith-based community will indeed be an important part of the new national abolition campaign. We tried, unsuccessfully, to get Bishop Gumbleton and the bishops of Gary and Milwaukee to come speak, and all three were unavailable. And it wasn't that we were being overly Catholic, just that the three of them had signed onto the Pax Christi bishops' statement in favor of abolition and denouncing deterrence.

David Cortright is very well connected to leaders in the religious community, and he just met with some folks from the U.S. Catholic conference. Sojourners magazine and Pax Christi (Dave Robinson) will have representatives at the meetings on the 9th and the 10th, and strategy to organize hand-in-hand with clergy and their congregations will most certainly be discussed on the 9th. Clayton Ramey was invited, but I haven't heard yet if he is coming -- we will follow up with him to try to get him here. Please do forward your thoughts on this to the entire abolition list via email.

In Peace,

Kevin Martin
Illinois Peace Action

At 10:39 AM 9/24/98 -0700, you wrote:

>Dear Kevin:

>

>Today I saw your posting on organizing a nuclear abolition campaign. It
>reminds me that I should post something because I won't be there. We are
>all grateful to you for your contributions in making this event possible.

>

>Today I also saw the flyer for the October 10 session. It reinforced a
>concern that I have on the October 9 agenda: the absence of a speaker to
>offer a religious perspective and discuss how the interfaith community can
>be fully integrated into the campaign. There are certainly "distinguished
>speakers" available from the religious community who could provide this
>perspective.

>

>After I saw the October 9 agenda, I sent the attached message to the five
>national organizers. Only David Cortright acknowledged receiving it. As far
>as I know, there is still no place on the agenda dealing with the role of
>the interfaith community. I believe that this is a serious mistake because
>churches and synagogues have the potential for playing major roles in a
>grassroots campaign. If it's not too late, I hope that this omission can be

>corrected for both days of meetings.

>

>I'm going abroad this coming Tuesday. Before I leave I hope to post a few

>ideas on religious involvement on the abolition-usa list server.

>

>Shalom,

>Howard

>

>###

>

>September 9, 1998

>

>To: "Jackie Cabasso" <wslf@igc.org>, "David Cortright" <fff@tln.net>,

>"Pamela Meidell" <pmeidell@igc.org>, "Robert K. Musil" <bmusil@psr.org>,

>"Alice Slater" <Aslater@gracelinks.org>

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

>Subject: October 9 meeting in Chicago

>Cc: Clayton Ramey, Dave Robinson

>Bcc:

>X-Attachments:

>

>Dear Friends:

>

>I'm glad that the October 9 meeting is being held to strengthen the nuclear

>abolition movement in the United States. I wish I could be there, but I'll

>be out of the country then. I hope the meeting goes well.

>

>I do have one concern that I would like to register with you. It is

>disappointing that the religious community has been left out of the inner

>circle that is planning strategy for Abolition-USA and seems to be omitted

>from the agenda of the October 9 meeting. Yet the religious community has

>potentially the largest network of abolition advocates in the United States.

>

>Many denominations have policy statements favoring elimination of nuclear

>weapons, some of them specifically using the term "abolition". Their moral

>call for abolition provides a strong foundation for the abolition movement.

>On the practical level denominations have membership in all 50 states. This

>compares to peace organizations whose members reside mostly on the east and

>west coasts and Great Lakes region. When effectively mobilized, persons

>from the religious community are able to impact public opinion and reach

>elected officials virtually everywhere in the nation.

>

>This capacity is illustrated in the current campaign for CTBT ratification

>where the religious community is at the core of grassroots efforts in such

>states as Tennessee, Indiana, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, and Oregon (states

>with senators on the Foreign Relations Committee) and is the main strength

>of grassroots action in Mississippi (home of Senator Majority Leader Lott).

>In the coming year we hope to build upon this network and take up such

>issues as de-alerting and stockpile stewardship. This network is also

>available for broader public education on nuclear abolition and advocacy of

>such comprehensive measures as the nuclear weapons convention.

>

>For this strength to be fully utilized in the nuclear abolition movement,

>representatives of the religious community should play a prominent role in

>the design of the campaign as well as its execution. It is not enough to
>call occasionally upon prominent religious leaders to speak at rallies and
>to be on the platform in a display of unity (the potted plant approach).
>Nor is it sufficient to ask denominations and churches to carry out
>activities designed by others ("will you circulate our petitions?" instead
>of asking for help in drafting the petition in the first place). As Harold
>Lasswell, the British socialist of two generations ago wrote, if I'm
>expected to live in the house, I should have a role in its design.

>

>Therefore, I believe that the organizing committee should add a
>representative from the religious community. I propose that at the
>organizing meeting on October 9 there should be a presentation on the
>present status of the work for nuclear abolition by the religious community
>and on ways in which denominations, peace fellowships, and other religious
>associations can interface with secular organizations in an all-inclusive
>nuclear abolition movement. Either Dave Robinson or Clayton Ramey would be
>a good presenter.

>

>Beyond that I would be willing to work with Dave and Clayton to develop a
>briefing paper on religious involvement in nuclear abolition activities. If
>I thought that the role of the religious community would be a significant
>part of the agenda, I would try to find persons from denominations and peace
>fellowship, especially in the Chicago area, to attend the session.

>

>Shalom,
>Howard

>

>

Check out our website at <http://www.webcom.com/ipa>

To: ilpeace@igc.apc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: Meetings on October 9 and 10
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

At 11:11 AM 9/24/98 -0700, ilpeace@igc.apc.org wrote:

>Dear Howard:

>

> I totally agree with your point, and please be assured that outreach
>to the faith-based community will indeed be an important part of the new
>national abolition campaign.....

Dear Kevin:

Thanks for your response. I believe Clayton Ramey is going to Chicago. He, Dave Robinson, and I are co-chairs of the Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition, so I know this perspective will be well represented. However, there is still a need to address the matter of how to get official denominational networks involved. It's quite possible, for we've done so with the CTBT ratification campaign. But it takes conscious effort (see attached list). I offered to the national organizers that I would be willing to help get some denominational representatives if I knew religious involvement would be included in the program, but I never heard anything. Because I am going abroad on Tuesday, it's too late for me to do anything about that now. I will, though, post my ideas on e-mail.

As to possible speakers, there are many Protestant leaders who have spoken out for nuclear abolition. The United Methodist Church since 1986 has been on record against nuclear deterrence, a policy that Pax Christi USA is pushing the Catholic Church to adopt. The Episcopal Church adopted a nuclear abolition resolution last summer. The Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, which is based in Chicago, favors the elimination of nuclear weapons. Etc. I'm sorry no one asked me for suggestions for Protestant speakers.

But in spite of my disappointment on this phase of the program, I know it will be a very useful gather. Good luck!

Shalom,
Howard

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Interfaith Working Group for CTBT Ratification
American Friends Service Committee
Church of the Brethren, Washington Office
Church Women United
Episcopal Church, Washington Office
Episcopal Peace Fellowship
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Friends Committee on National Legislation
Maryknoll Justice and Peace Office
Mennonite Central Committee
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
National Council of Churches
NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby
Pax Christi USA
Presbyterian Church (USA), Washington Office

Presbyterian Peace Fellowship
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Unitarian Universalist Association
United Church of Christ, Office for Church in Society
United Methodist General Board of Church and Society
U.S. Catholic Conference

Other Denominations Interested in CTBT Ratification*

African Methodist Episcopal Church
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
American Baptist Churches USA
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
Friends General Conference
Friends United Meeting
Moravian Church, Northern Province
National Missionary Baptist Convention
Orthodox Church in America
Progressive National Baptist Convention
Seventh Day Adventist Church, General Conference
Syrian Orthodox Church of Antioch, Eastern Archdiocese

Other Religious Associations Interested in CTBT Ratification*

Alliance of Baptists
Baptist Peace Fellowship
Buddhist Peace Fellowship
Catholic Conference of Major Superiors of Men's Institutes
Columban Fathers Justice and Peace Center
Evangelicals for Social Action
Jewish Peace Fellowship
Leadership Conference of Women Religious
Methodists Federation for Social Action
Muslim Peace Fellowship
New Call to Peacemaking
Orthodox Peace Fellowship
The Shalom Center
Sisters of Mercy of America
Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace
Sojourners
Washington Ethical Society

*Interest expressed in such ways as head of communion or other top official signing letter to senators, sending representative to breakfast meeting with Senator Jeffords on CTBT, asking for more information, to be kept informed.

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

September 23, 1998

Return-Path: <dkimball@clw.org>
Date: Thu, 24 Sep 1998 18:22:37 -0400 (EDT)
X-Sender: dkimball@[204.245.159.2]
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: dkimball@clw.org (Daryl Kimball)
Subject: Clinton on CTBT, 9/24

September 24, 1998

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball, Executive Director

RE: Pres. Clinton reiterates call for Senate approval of CTBT on anniv. of
LTBT ratification

Attached below is the statement issued by the White House today on the CTBT
and on the UNGA speeches by Pakistan and India's Prime Ministers.

DK

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 24, 1998

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

CTBT and LTBT Anniversaries

Two years ago today, I was proud to be the first world leader to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty -- first proposed by President Eisenhower over forty years ago. Since then, 150 states have signed this historic treaty, including all of our NATO allies, Russia, China, Israel, Japan and South Korea. Twenty states already have ratified the CTBT, including Britain, France, Germany, Australia and Brazil. It is my strong hope that India and Pakistan will join the list, and thereby reduce nuclear tensions in South Asia. I discussed this with Prime Minister Sharif on Monday and I welcome his commitment yesterday to adhere to the treaty by next fall. I look forward to further discussion with the leaders of Pakistan and India as we emphasize our common obligation to build peace and stability.

Today also marks the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Senate bipartisan vote, 80-19, to approve the Limited Test Ban Treaty, which President Kennedy considered his greatest accomplishment as President. In 1963, Senate approval of the LTBT took place less than two months after it was signed and within seven weeks of its submission to the Senate. Contrast that with the CTBT. A year after it was submitted, the Senate has yet to take any action

toward ratification.

The CTBT will ban all nuclear weapons explosions. As a result, it will constrain the development of more sophisticated and powerful nuclear weapons and give us a powerful new tool in the fight against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The American people understand that Senate approval of the CTBT is the right thing to do. I strongly urge the Senate to give its advice and consent as early as possible next year.

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Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Ave. NE #201
Washington DC 20002
p: (202)546-0795; fax: (202)546-5142
website: <http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
From: "BobKinsey" <bkinsey@peacemission.org>
To: <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Subject: Re: (abolition-usa) October 9 & 10 meetings in Chicago
Date: Thu, 24 Sep 1998 13:55:46 -0600
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.71.1712.3
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Dear Sue:" I am sorry I won't be able to be in Chicago. I plan to contact Howard about the religious working group since I am connected with the United Church of Christ, Rocky Mountain Conference, Peace and Justice Task Force.

I will be attending the 50 Years is Enough Conference in Washington the previous weekend. I believe there is a serious connection between the international "development problems" and the nuclear ones.

Bob Kinsey

-

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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Thu, 24 Sep 1998 17:36:58 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: a2000@mail.silcom.com (Unverified)
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Sue Broidy <a2000@silcom.com>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Ideas for Chicago Meeting Ocotber 9th
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Chicago Meeting

I look forward to meeting everyone and suggest the following ideas for discussion:

1. Student Campaign - a handbook for citizen action is being designed by Dennis Rivers of Plutonium Free Future and I will have a draft copy to bring with me to Chicago. This will be made available on our web site for A2000 groups all over the country to download, reformat if necessary and copy. They will then be able to contact student groups in particular and get the campaign moving on campuses.

At the same time, I have applied for a grant of \$7500 which I am reasonably confident of getting, which is for a student campaign in Santa Barbara. We will print as many copies of the handbook as we can, and set up contacts with student groups all over Santa Barbara County. \$3000 of the grant will be for student intern stipends.

2. A2000 Leaflet . I feel there is a great need for an Abolition 2000 leaflet, like the one I have from Abolition 2000 UK. Any ideas?

3. Religious statements. The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation is prepared to publish a collection of religious statements - the Vatican on nuclear weapons, the Catholic Bishops statement, Buddhists leaders statements etc - in one Journal. I have asked the Religious Working Group to send me material.

4. Outreach to IFUW, League of Women Voters and Unitarians. This is progressing well and I am working to extend contacts within these three groups.

5. Speakers Tours. A centralized list of speakers, topics, addresses could be maintained and distributed by me if needed.

6. Posters. I suggest we should explore the possibilities of getting funding for the professional design and printing of a poster - for US distribution as well as having it available for the HAP.

7. I will bring copies of the USA organization member list so that everyone can see which organizations they need to contact in their areas to invite to join A2000.

8. Let us pick 2 or 3 days in 1999 for unified actions throughout the US - "Abolition Days-USA." (One of these days should be Hiroshima Day , August 6th.)

Sincerely,

Susan Broidy, Coordinator

Abolition 2000- A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

c/o Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

1187 Coast Village Road, Box 123

Santa Barbara, CA 93108

phone: +1(805) 965-3443; fax: +1(805) 568-0466

e-mail: a2000@silcom.com URL: <http://www.napf.org/abolition2000/>

Join the abolition-usa listserv for keeping in touch with national Abolition 2000 news.

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-

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Return-Path: <dkimball@clw.org>
Date: Fri, 25 Sep 1998 08:49:08 -0400 (EDT)
X-Sender: dkimball@[204.245.159.2]
To: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
From: dkimball@clw.org (Daryl Kimball)
Subject: Krepon on UNGA stmts & CTBT strategy

September 24

TO: Coalition members and friends of the CTBT
FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: forwarded message from M. Krepon of the Stimson Center

The following is Michael Krepon's perspective on the meaning of the Vajpayee and Sharif UNGA statements on our U.S. CTBT strategy. Other views are welcome.

DK

"How to respond to the Indian and Pakistani statements on the CTBT at the UNGA? True, they were convoluted, indirect, and tortured. But they lead to the same juncture: a public commitment to sign and ratify by September 1999. In my view, we should disregard the circumlocution and treat these statements as clear, irrevocable commitments to join the treaty.

The September 1999 date is now clearly the vehicle we drive. Those who worked on the CWC ratification effort remember the dynamics here. The forcing function of a deadline mandated Senate addressal of treaty ratification. We argued -- successfully -- that if the US didn't exercise leadership, others would not follow. And lo and behold, after the Senate acted, China and Russia moved very quickly.

This time around, there are more countries waiting in the queue: China, Russia, Israel, and perhaps India and Pakistan, for starters. There is leverage here for us to use for all it's worth. There is another lever, as well: States that ratify have the ability to convene a special conference -- if they all agree to do so. They also have the ability to review and alter the treaty-- if there are no dissenting votes. If states that have already ratified can be convinced to announce their intention early next year proceed with a special conference whether or not the Senate acts favorably -- we gain more leverage on the Senate and on China, Russia, et. al.

This bare outline of a strategy needs to be fleshed out -- perhaps on October 16th at the next Coalition meeting."

Michael Krepon

Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers

110 Maryland Ave. NE #201
Washington DC 20002
p: (202)546-0795; fax: (202)546-5142
website: <http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/>

To: dkimball@clw.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: November 3 meeting
Cc: disarmament@igc.org, btiller@psr.org, ctbt@200vision.org
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Daryl:

At the Deep Cuts/CTBT meeting yesterday I was a little surprised that you characterized the November 3 gathering as the grassroots folks getting together to review their experience. My understanding from our Thursday morning discussion is that the meeting will focus on evaluation of all aspects of public advocacy for the CTBT during the past 15 months. This includes work in Washington, among the grassroots, in the media, and the interface between these different expressions. Therefore, participants should include (i) persons who are primarily engaged in Washington activities, such as yourself, John Isaacs, David Culp, Tom Colina, and Jim Matlack; (ii) Steve Raikin on media; and (iii) persons from the grassroots and interfaith working groups. These are the worker bees, to use Marie's term.

In addition to specific grassroots activities, I would like to have us review our experience with such endeavors as: (a) direct lobbying by peace, arms control, and religious organizations and how these segments related to one another and to grassroots lobbying; (b) efforts to broaden the coalition through endorsements and other means, especially involving environmentalists, women's organizations, and groups concerned with human rights; and (c) relationship between national outreach to editorial boards and local efforts to reach editors and get op-ed articles published. Others may have other suggestions.

Following this review it might be useful for several of us to draft a working draft of strategies for 1999 that can be circulated prior to the December meeting, critiqued, and redrafted. This advance work would make more productive the limited time we have available at that meeting for strategy discussion. For that meeting I believe that all of the religious organizations working actively for CTBT ratification should be invited to attend and participate. Not all will have time to attend, but it will be helpful for those who can be there to gain the broad perspective that meeting will offer. This will better equip them for the final push in 1999.

I'm sharing this communication with others who met on Thursday morning so that they can share their recollections of what we decided about the November 3 meeting.

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <paprog>
Date: Fri, 25 Sep 1998 11:14:46 -0700 (PDT)
From: Fran Teplitz <paprog@igc.apc.org>
To: btiller@psr.org
Subject: Mtg. w/Reed
Cc: disarmament@igc.org, mupj@igc.org, panukes@igc.org, paweb@igc.org

Bob, Howard, and Kathy:

Here's a good report from Karina on her recent meeting with Sen. Reed.
Are there specific requests we can make of Reed, in keeping with the
direction of the de-alerting working group? If so, please let me know!
Thanks, Fran

>From kwood@igc.apc.org Tue
Sep 22 07:28:02 1998 >From kwood Tue Sep 22 07:28:02 1998
To: panukes@igc.org, paprog@igc.org, scottlynch@igc.org, paexec@igc.org
From: Karina Wood <kwood@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Sen Reed mtg report

Report on meeting between Senator Jack Reed (D-RI) and Karina Wood, Rhode
Island Peace Action
Monday Sept. 21

I met with Sen. Reed for about half an hour. The focus of the meeting was
the current nuclear dangers of accidental and unauthorized launch, and
"loose nukes". I also urged for Senate pressure on Sen. Helms to hold
hearings on the CTBT.

I began by extending warm greetings from John Pastore, Lachlan Forrow and
Tripler Pell, and explained that hospital duties prevented their attendance
at the meeting. He said he quite understood, and extended warm greetings back.

I gave him copies of the New England Journal of Medicine article on
Accidental Nuclear War; the Journal of the American Medical Association
article "Medicine and Nuclear War"; various news clips found on the Internet
about nuclear terrorism, nuclear workers on strike and taking hostages in
Russia; the Boston Globe op-ed by Stansfield Turner on strategic escrow; the
March speech by Sen. Daschle on the urgent need for new disarmament
measures; the NGO letter on de-alerting sent to Clinton and Yeltsin; and the
recent poll on the CTBT by the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers.

I said now more than ever we need Senators like him to take leadership on
nuclear arms control and disarmament because most of the Senate advocates
have retired (Exxon, Hatfield, Lugar, Nunn, Pell, Glenn). I asked him: What
would it take for him to take some leadership on these urgent security
issues? What do our grassroots and professional organizations need to do to
prompt him to speak out on nuclear dangers, and how can we be supportive? He
replied that he has not spoken out on the nuclear dangers issue - even
though he believes it is a very important issue and he sympathizes with what
I say -- because he is not on defense/security-related committees, because
he has feels he has to use his floor time on the issues pertaining to the
committees he is on, and because he feels he is still a "junior" member of

the Senate and not yet in a position to hold forth on any topic he wishes to speak on.

However, he said he does believe the post-Cold War dangers of nuclear weapons are being overlooked and need to be raised more. He said he might have an opportunity to join the Armed Services Committee, which of course I encouraged. He said he would be willing to join other Senators in making statements on the floor, and in signing letters to Helms and the President. I asked if he (maybe with Chafee) would like to be briefed by Turner, and he said he would, and that he has great respect for Turner. I suggested that hearings on the CTBT could be an opportunity of getting people like General Butler and Admiral Turner to speak before the Senate on broader nuclear issues. He suggested that we keep in touch with Liz King in his DC office, to keep her apprised of nuclear issues and to give him prompts on opportunities for action. For instance, if we know that Sen. Daschle is going to make a speech on a certain day, we should tell Liz King so that Reed can prepare a statement of support. He suggested that we coordinate with John Isaacs/Peace PAC, who is a trusted source of information and advice for him on security/defense issues. I said I knew John and that I'd be happy to coordinate with him.

We talked about how our efforts will be taking place against the Republicans' increased clamoring for National Missile Defense, and a very pre-occupied White house, both of which increase the difficulty considerably.

So: any ideas for concrete actions that we can urge Reed to take?

Karina Wood
U.S. Outreach Coordinator,
Hague Appeal for Peace
43 Nisbet St, 3rd Fl.
Providence, RI 02906
Tel: 401 751-8172
Fax: 401 751-1476
Email: kwood@igc.apc.org
Web: www.haguepeace.org

Join us at the global people's conference for peace & justice,
The Hague, May 11-15 1999!

To: relctbt
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Future meetings
Cc: ctbt
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Colleagues:

(1) There will be a meeting of the interfaith group working for CTBT ratification on Tuesday, October 20 from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m. at the FCNL conference room, 245 2nd Street, NE, Washington, DC. The agenda will consist of three items:

- (a) Consideration of a proposal to have a petition drive in churches and at other religious gatherings in January, aimed at senators in specific states (the idea that Jay Lintner advanced at the breakfast with Senator Jeffords).
- (b) A grassroots campaign on de-alerting the nuclear arsenal that Bob Tiller and I have developed for November and December; exploration whether religious organizations would like to be involved.
- (c) Discussion of whether our loose-knit working group might evolve into some kind of an interfaith unit on nuclear disarmament with a broader agenda (such as CTBT, de-alerting, stockpile stewardship, deep cuts through START III, nuclear weapons convention).

(2) There will be a meeting on Tuesday, November 3 (election day) from 10:00 a.m. to 12 noon to evaluate our experience with the CTBT ratification campaign during the past 15 months. It will involve representatives of all groups engaged in public advocacy for the CTBT in Washington and among the grassroots. This will set the stage for developing strategies for the final push in 1999 for treaty ratification. Please put this date on your calendar. More information will be forthcoming, including a short evaluation questionnaire being developed by Kathy Crandall of the Disarmament Clearinghouse.

(3) In addition to this questionnaire, it would be helpful if each of you could make a brief report (one or two pages) on your activities for CTBT ratification since the summer of 1997. This can include such activities as postcard alerts (your own or jointly), other communications to grassroots, conference calls, promotion of state-level coalition activities, sign-on I web page, articles and notices in denominational and organization journals, participation in regional workshopsetters, direct lobbying (list senators), board and denominational resolutions, etc. It would be useful to know what states you have been active in. Please have these reports available by our meeting on October 20. They will be collated and distributed as background for the November 3 evaluation meeting.

(4) I'm going to be out of the country from September 29 to October 14, vacationing with my wife in Italy. If I don't get out a reminder for the October 20 meeting when I return, please remember the date and join us then.

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <dkimball@clw.org>
Date: Fri, 25 Sep 1998 17:46:28 -0400 (EDT)
X-Sender: dkimball@[204.245.159.2]
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: dkimball@clw.org (Daryl Kimball)
Subject: Daschle on dealerting, CTBT and beyond - 9/21

September 24

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball

Attached below is an excellent floor speech from Senator Daschle on dealerting, CTBT, reductions beyond START II.

DK

ENHANCING NUCLEAR SECURITY (Senate - September 21, 1998)

[Page: S10653]

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, over the course of the past several months, I have come to the Senate floor on three occasions to discuss what I believe is the most important national security challenge we face today--reducing the risks associated with the spread and potential use of weapons of mass destruction. The depth and urgency of this challenge were dramatically illustrated in a recent article from Scientific American by Drs. Bruce Blair, Harold Feiveson, and Frank von Hippel. I am quoting from that article:

[M]ilitary technicians at a handful of radar stations across northern Russia saw a troubling blip suddenly appear on their screens. A rocket, launched from somewhere off the coast of Norway, was rising rapidly through the night sky. Well aware that a single missile from a U.S. submarine plying those waters could scatter eight nuclear bombs over Moscow within 15 minutes, the radar operators immediately alerted their superiors. The message passed swiftly from Russian military authorities to the Russian President, who holding the electronic case that could order the firing of nuclear missiles in response, hurriedly conferred by telephone with his top advisors. For the first time ever, that nuclear briefcase was activated for emergency use.

For a few tense minutes, the trajectory of the mysterious rocket remained unknown to the worried Russian officials. Anxiety mounted when the separation of multiple rocket stages created an impression of a possible attack by several missiles. But the radar crews continued to track their targets, and just a few minutes short of the procedural deadline to respond to an impending nuclear attack, senior military officers determined that the rocket was headed far out to sea and posed no threat to Russia.

As I noted, this chilling excerpt was not taken from Tom Clancy's latest techno-thriller. It happened. The event described did not occur during the heart of the Cold War. It happened January 25, 1995. It was not an isolated incident. According to public sources, Russian nuclear missiles have automatically switched to launch mode several times.

A look at the record since the January 25, 1995 incident demonstrates that, if anything, our concerns about Russia's early warning system, command and control system, and the morale of the people assigned to operate these systems, have only grown. That record is clear. No longer should anyone believe Russia's nuclear forces are exempt from the neglect and disarray that has been experienced by her conventional forces. A leading member of the Russian parliament, Lev Rokhlin, best summed up this deterioration: '[Russia's] strategic nuclear forces are headed for extinction. There are no means to maintain the forces.' The dramatic economic downturn in Russia's economic circumstances will only exacerbate this situation. Some may be tempted to take joy in this situation. They should not. As the event of January 25, 1995 reminds us, U.S. security is dependent on the reliability of Russia's strategic warning and launch control systems.

Reasonable people can only ask the obvious question: with the Soviet Union dissolved and the cold war over for nearly seven years, how can the United States and Russia continue to be one bad call away from a nuclear disaster?

It is precisely for this reason that last September I sent a letter to the Congressional Budget Office asking them to assess the budget and security consequences of a series of measures designed to reduce the spread of nuclear weapons and the likelihood that they will ever be used. On Friday I received preliminary results from CBO on one means to accomplish this objective--improving Russia's confidence that it is not under attack by providing it with a global awareness of missile launches.

CBO reaches several conclusions in its report. First, there are a number of deficiencies in Russia's ground- and satellite-based early-warning systems. According to CBO, 'Russia's early warning radars will not detect all missile attacks, especially missiles launched on shallow trajectories from submarines.' The situation is similar with respect to Russia's space-based platforms. Quoting CBO, 'Russia's satellite-based early-warning system also has shortcomings . . . CBO has estimated that its [satellite] fleet currently provides coverage of the U.S. missile fields for less than 17 hours a day. Thus, Russia cannot depend on its fleet to detect a U.S. missile launch.' Second, CBO states that, 'shortcomings in Russia's early-warning system can have a direct effect on the security of the United States.' Nothing demonstrates this reality better than the Norwegian missile launch. Third, there are a variety of options available to the United States and Russia to address deficiencies in Russia's early warning system. Although CBO rightly asserts that further study is required to ensure that U.S. security is enhanced, not compromised, CBO lays out 5 options for U.S. policymakers. I ask that all of my colleagues take a look at this excellent study.

It must be noted at this point that during the recently concluded

U.S.-Russia summit, just days before CBO released its analysis to me, the Administration and the Russians reached agreement to implement the first of CBO's 5 options--sharing early warning information on the launch of ballistic missiles and space launch vehicles. I commend the Administration for this initiative. I believe it is a small but useful step. However, it does not fully address the underlying weaknesses in Russia's early warning systems. The proposal will give the Russians access to some of our early warning data but does nothing to improve Russia's own ability to collect and assess this same information.

Therefore, much more needs to be done, not only in the area of early warning but elsewhere, if we are to reduce the risk of the spread and use of weapons of mass destruction to an acceptable level. As I stand here today--nearly 8 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War--the United States and Russia still possess nearly 14,000 strategic nuclear weapons and tens of thousands of tactical nuclear weapons. Even more alarming, both sides keep the vast majority of their strategic weapons on a high level of alert, greatly increasing the likelihood of an unauthorized or accidental launch.

Russia's current economic and fiscal woes only add to my sense of concern. Numerous press accounts point out that Russia's early warning sensors are aging and incomplete, its command and control system is deteriorating, and the morale of the personnel operating these systems is suffering as a result of lack of pay and difficult working conditions. The Washington Post ran an article just yesterday that illustrates how increasingly dire economic circumstances in Russia affect U.S. security. According to the Post, street protests are popping up all over Russia, including a town called Snezhinsk, home of a nuclear weapons laboratory where workers said they have not been paid for 5 months.

I believe reducing the risks posed by weapons of mass destruction in Russia and elsewhere must be our number one national security objective in the post-Cold War era. In this regard, there are 3 initiatives the United States could take immediately that begin to address these risks: de-alerting a portion of the U.S. and Russian strategic and nuclear weapons, ratifying the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and pushing for much deeper reductions in nuclear weapons than currently contemplated in START II.

However, these measures alone are not enough. We must vigorously pursue other possible avenues, many of which may lie outside the traditional arms control process. Therefore, I have asked the Congressional Budget Office to explore the budgetary and security implications of numerous other 'non-traditional' proposals. I understand this work is nearing completion and hope to report back to the Senate on CBO's findings before we adjourn. I look forward to working with my colleagues and the Administration in the next session of Congress to fully explore these proposals.

[Page: S10654]

"We can help make the world safe for diversity.
For in the final analysis,
our most basic common link is
that we all inhabit this small planet.
We all breathe the same air.
We all cherish our children's future.
And we are all mortal."

JFK Commencement Address at American University announcing Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, June 10, 1963.

Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
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Return-Path: <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
Date: Sun, 27 Sep 1998 13:31:10 -0400
From: "Phillip H. Miller" <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
Subject: Checks Received
Sender: "Phillip H. Miller" <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Content-Disposition: inline

I picked up today and will deposit tomrrow checks as follows:

Mennonite Central Committee	\$100
Presbyterian Peace Fellowship	100

From your message, we will soon receive checks from FCNL and GBSC.

Return-Path: <owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org>
Date: Mon, 28 Sep 1998 15:32:46 +0200
From: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>
To: pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Subject: pov-1: September bulletin from Colombo, Sri Lanka
Sender: owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Reply-To: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>

----- Start of message from list: pov-1 ---->

Colombo Peace to the City Campaign
September 1998 Bulletin

Contents:

1. Conflict resolution is like an arranged marriage, says German expert
2. Press Release: Chemmani grave site issue erodes government credibility
3. Press Release: Second Jaffna Mayor killed, time to change strategies
4. Press Release: Create Space for Successful Peace Talks

1. Conflict resolution is like an arranged marriage, says German expert

Conflict resolution is like an arranged marriage. "The parties must meet; get married. Maybe love will follow," said Prof. Subrata Mitra of the University of Heidelberg speaking at a seminar organised last week by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) in collaboration with the National Peace Council of Sri Lanka on "New Approaches in Conflict Resolution". The seminar was attended by academics, NGO activists and foreign diplomats.

In his address, Prof. Subrata Mitra said that "Conflicting parties had many preferences and it was important to get them to order their preferences rationally. If this was done, and if all preferences were considered to be legitimate, then it was possible to negotiate on that basis." He said a protracted conflict is due to the willingness to sacrifice everything because their first preference is not being met. "Work it into stone so that people do not have to kill anymore for it," he said, "and solve all the other problems."

Fr Oswald Firth said that there are numerous lessons to be learnt from the successes and failures of peacemaking from different parts of the world. Fr Firth added that "Ethnic conflicts are in the process of being resolved in countries such as Northern Ireland, the Philippines and Bangladesh. But in Sri Lanka, a sense of exhaustion seems to have overtaken the polity in its search for a political solution to the ethnic conflict." He quoted Albert Einstein as having said "Problems have to be solved at a higher level than their causes."

He added that the visit of professors Hans Bohle and Subrata Mitra from Germany offered an opportunity to reflect again on the apparently intractable nature of ethnic conflicts in different parts of the world. They

will use the disciplines of political ecology and combine the rational choice approach with cultural variables to understand the factors that have challenged the nation-building process.

Human Rights Commissioner Javid Yusuf said that the Muslims must not take the path that the Tamils had taken and that they must desist from legitimising violence and dividing their own community. He added that the fact that Tamils were being killed by Tamils was one which was not generally discussed. While noting that the communities lived amicably with each other at lower levels, he stressed the need to involve all sectors extremists or otherwise in finding a solution to the problem.

Dr Sarath Amunugama said that the north and south were mirror images of each other where rousing communal sentiments was concerned. He blamed the political system that had created electorates that were predominantly Sinhala or Tamil in composition. Politicians who had tried to be non-communal had often served just one term. "The present political structure is a recipe for disaster," he said. Prof. Hans Bohle said that political ecology and human needs theory could provide a framework for analysing such conflicts and providing answers to them. Reframing a problem can provide the paradigm shift that can generate new ways of thinking about its resolution. "Environmental resources have always been a major source of social conflict," he said.

Former Environmental Secretary Dr Devanesan Nesiiah provided five examples where issues relating to the environment had led to a worsening of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. He pointed out that "As far back as the 19th century the opening up of tea plantations in the central hills, and the introduction of South Indian labour, had created severe social dislocations which continued to this day".

The other examples given by Dr Nesiiah were land colonisation in the north-east, the reservation of lands for the veddah community, the influx of refugees into areas outside of the war zone and the problems faced by migrant fishermen. In all of these cases there had been conflicts between the old established inhabitants and those who came in from outside. He also cited an example in which a proposal made by Dr Gamani Corea at an international conference to reduce environmental degradation had been vetoed by several Western countries, and said that "Environmental issues could not be separated from politics."

Dr. Sarath Kotagama of the Colombo University speaking of environment and resolving conflicts said that need were non-negotiable and wants were negotiable. He asserted that conflicts revolved around wants rather than needs.

Sarath Fernando, Co-ordinator of the Movement for National Agrarian Reform: Sarath Fernando said political ecology was not a new concept but existed from the dawn of history. But in the past people devised philosophies of life that permitted coexistence with the environment. Today by way of contrast, under the World Bank, a policy had been put into effect that would lead to 1.8 million poor farmer families selling their land, to become landless labour of big companies. Under pressure from the United States, Sri Lanka would be forced to apply the standards of

the Intellectual Property Rights law even to Ayurvedic medicine, which would become a preserve of the multinationals. The survival of the poor was at stake, he charged.

Other speakers at the seminar which was organised by the FES in collaboration with the National Peace Council included Prof. Sarath Kotagama of the University of Colombo, Coordinator of the Movement for National Agrarian Reform Sarath Fernando and President of the Movement for Constitutional Reform S Balakrishnan. Presidium member of the National Peace Council Fr Oswald Firth chaired the seminar. Resident Representative of the FES Dietmar Knieschel gave the vote of thanks.

2. 25.9.98 PRESS RELEASE: Chemmani grave site issue erodes government credibility

The unresolved issue of the alleged grave site at Chemmani continues to erode the credibility of the government, apart from prolonging the suffering of relatives of the missing persons. Over three months have passed since the allegation of mass graves at Chemmani were made by a soldier convicted of rape and murder in Chemmani. But no decisive governmental action seems to have been taken to investigate the venue in a systematic manner.

The allegation made by the convicted soldier has had a certain credibility in view of the actual disappearances of several hundred persons after being taken allegedly into military custody in Jaffna, especially in 1996. President Chandrika Kumaratunga herself pledged to have those disappearances investigated by the relevant agencies of the government to a delegation of relatives of the missing from Jaffna last year.

Jaffna-based civic organisations, such as the Guardian Association for Persons Arrested and Disappeared in North and the Council of Non Governmental Organisations of Jaffna District have made representations to both local and foreign bodies regarding their concern at the delay in the investigation of the alleged mass grave at Chemmani.

The National Peace Council calls on the government to take action that would reassure the relatives of missing persons in Jaffna, and the country at large, that justice will not be subverted. Due to the delay in investigating the grave site, there is a growing popular belief in Jaffna especially, that the alleged grave site is being tampered with and evidence is being destroyed. It is in the government's own interests to make it clear without further delay that such a cover-up is not taking place.

At a minimum, the government should permit officers of the Human Rights Commission to permanently monitor the alleged grave site until investigations are completed. Investigations will have to be carried out in a professional manner to ensure that any available forensic evidence is not destroyed in the process. It is also necessary to permit independent journalists to periodically visit the site.

In the longer term, it will be necessary for the government to come to

terms with the issue of human rights violations by the armed forces, especially in areas under virtual military rule. This would call for the impartial investigation of alleged human rights abuses and the exemplary punishment of the culprits. This is a difficult, but necessary, task that has to be accomplished in their interests of justice, morality and democratic governance.

3. 11.9.98 Press Release: Second Jaffna Mayor killed, time to change strategies

The killing of the Mayor of Jaffna and several senior Municipal officials in a bomb attack on the Municipal Council in Jaffna by the LTTE is a reprehensible act, especially as it was on a place of civilian administration. The National Peace Council condemns this attack which follows the assassination of the previous Mayor a few months ago in her home.

Senior army and police personnel including the Jaffna town commander who had gone to the Municipal Council to meet with the Mayor were also killed in the attack. The inability of the security forces to prevent this attack is yet another indication of the failure of the strategy to resolve the conflict through military means.

Unless both the government and LTTE change their attitudes and strategies to resolve the conflict, and continue on their present course, we can expect more people to die in a similar manner in the future as well. Ironically, and tragically, this attack has taken place at a time when the government, main opposition party and the LTTE are all publicly proclaiming their desire to solve the conflict through negotiations.

There is a lesson from the Northern Ireland peace settlement. The British government realised that they could not suppress the IRA by military means even if they could contain it. For their part the IRA realised that while they could fight on for another decade, they could not push out the British army through their violence. In the meantime the people would suffer enormously. The NPC calls on the three parties to renounce violence as the way forward, to show concern for the civilian population, and to follow the model provided for by the Northern Ireland peace agreement.

4. 4.9.98 Press Release: Create Space for Successful Peace Talks

The statement by Minister G.L. Peiris that the government is "willing and eager" to talk to the LTTE could constitute a significant change in the government's public position on the ethnic conflict. As a peace organisation committed to a negotiated settlement of the ethnic conflict, the NPC welcomes this statement. But we believe there is also a need to back up words by concrete actions to demonstrate a seriousness of purpose.

It is necessary to take steps to overcome the danger that the promise of peace talks will be seen as a mere election ploy. There has to be

confidence building, both among the parties to the conflict and among the general population that has become cynical in the face of previous pledges to end the war through peace talks. Reciprocally, the government should take steps to ease civilian sufferings caused by embargoes on the flow of goods and travel restrictions, and the LTTE should desist from attacking civilian targets and causing deliberate destruction to basic economic infrastructure meant for the people's welfare.

Since the problem of equality has been such an important factor in the ethnic conflict, it is important that any negotiation process should take parity of dignity of the parties into consideration. The NPC calls for the lifting of the ban on the LTTE as a prelude to government-LTTE talks. Lifting the legal ban on the LTTE along with the media censorship would also enable an important flow of people-to-people communication and "second track" diplomacy to take place. These could help to create a conducive environment for official peace talks to commence.

Minister Peiris's remarks follow the declaration of President Chandrika Kumaratunga that the government is prepared to talk to the LTTE with third party facilitation and similar exhortations to the government by the opposition UNP. While both the government and opposition have rejected mediation as an option, the fact that there is a consensus on the need for third party facilitation provides a sound basis for the revival of the peace process.

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----- End of message from list: pov-1 ---->

Return-Path: <owner-ctbt-organize@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 28 Sep 1998 15:12:23 -0400
From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.org>
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
Sender: owner-ctbt-organize@igc.org
Subject: Test Ban Progress
To: ctbt-organize@igc.org
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igcb.igc.org id MAB25276

Dear CTBT-Organizers:

Enclosed in this e-mail is a wrap-up of much of CTBT-related news and progress of last week, including.

- 1) MARKING AN ANNIVERSARY
- 2) PROGRESS IN SOUTH ASIA
- 3) NEW EDITORIALS IN FAVOR OF THE CTBT

1) MARKING AN ANNIVERSARY:

On September 24 (35th anniversary of the Limited Test Ban Treaty, two years after the CTBT was signed by the U.S., and 1 year after the treaty's formal submission to the U.S. Senate for consideration of its ratification), the President made the following statement in support of the CTBT, Clearinghouse for the transcript.

Senators Biden (D-DE), Bingamon (D-NM), made floor speeches supporting the CTBT, available on the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers Web Site at <http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/092498.htm> or contact the Disarmament Clearinghouse for transcripts.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release
September 24, 1998

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

CTBT and LTBT Anniversaries

Two years ago today, I was proud to be the first world leader to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty -- first proposed by President Eisenhower over forty years ago. Since then, 150 states have signed this historic treaty, including all of our NATO allies, Russia, China, Israel, Japan and South Korea. Twenty states already have ratified the CTBT, including Britain, France, Germany, Australia and Brazil. It is my strong hope that India and Pakistan will join the list, and thereby reduce nuclear tensions in South Asia. I discussed this with Prime Minister Sharif on Monday and I welcome his commitment yesterday to adhere to the treaty by next fall. I

look

forward to further discussion with the leaders of Pakistan and India as we emphasize our common obligation to build peace and stability.

Today also marks the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Senate bipartisan vote, 80-19, to approve the Limited Test Ban Treaty, which President Kennedy considered his greatest accomplishment as President. In 1963, Senate approval of the LTBT took place less than two months after it was signed and within seven weeks of its submission to the Senate. Contrast that with the CTBT. A year after it was submitted, the Senate has yet to take any action toward ratification.

The CTBT will ban all nuclear weapons explosions. As a result, it will constrain the development of more sophisticated and powerful nuclear weapons and give us a powerful new tool in the fight against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The American people understand that Senate approval of the CTBT is the right thing to do. I strongly urge the Senate to give its advice and consent as early as possible next year.

2) PROGRESS IN SOUTH ASIA: On Wed. Sept. 23, Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif reported to the United Nations General Assembly that Pakistan will "abide to the CTBT" -- but only if India does so also." To See the text of a speech given to the U. N. General Assembly by the Pakistani Prime Minister see:
<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/sharifun.htm> (or contact the Disarmament Clearinghouse if you do not have web access)
Later, India's Prime Minister pledge to sign-on to the Treaty after further negotiations.

SEPTEMBER 24, 12:28 EDT

India: We Back Nuke Test Ban Treaty

By NICOLE WINFIELD
Associated Press Writer

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — India's prime minister pledged today that India was prepared to sign on to the nuclear test ban treaty but had to complete negotiations before it did so.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee told world leaders gathered for the U.N. General Assembly debate that India wanted the treaty to go into force no later than September 1999. India is one of the 44 countries that must ratify the treaty for it to go into effect.

On Wednesday, Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif said in his General Assembly speech that his country was ready to adhere to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, even as he warned that compliance would depend on whether rival India resumed its tests.

India had been participating in discussion in Geneva on the CTBT through 1996, when it refused to continue, claiming the treaty discriminated against the countries with nuclear potential.

India wants the declared nuclear powers to agree to a deadline to destroy their arsenals before India signs on. The five declared powers — the United States, Britain, France, China and Russia — refused, and India pulled out of the talks.

Vajpayee said India conducted its nuclear tests in May because of the "deteriorating security environment which has obliged us to stand apart from the CTBT in 1996."

Now that India's security interests are settled, India wants to continue to cooperate with the international community and is in discussions with key countries on a range of issues, including the test ban treaty.

"We are prepared to bring these discussions to a successful conclusion, so that the entry into force of the CTBT is not delayed beyond September 1999," Vajpayee said in his speech.

"We expect that other countries ... will adhere to this treaty without conditions," he said.

The United States and other nations imposed economic sanctions — cutting off all loans — after India and Pakistan carried out nuclear tests in May. The tests sparked fears of a nuclear arms race in South Asia.

States that sign on to the CTBT must refrain from testing nuclear devices and preventing any such nuclear explosion on its territory.

It must be signed and ratified by 44 countries with nuclear powers before it can go into effect. Forty-one of those 44 states have signed: India, Pakistan and North Korea have not. Of those 41 signatures, 10 have ratified the treaty: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Congo, France, Germany, Japan, Peru, Slovakia, and Britain.

Sharif and Vajpayee met for nearly two hours Wednesday but achieved no breakthroughs over Kashmir, a simmering territorial dispute that took a perilous turn since both countries carried out nuclear tests last May.

Vajpayee said there would be further talks on Kashmir when the foreign secretaries of both sides meet in Pakistan for a three-day meeting beginning Oct. 15.

"When declarations like this are made, it creates hope anew," said E. Deenadayalan, whose private Pakistan-India People's Forum for Peace and Democracy promotes contacts between ordinary Indians and Pakistanis in hopes of whittling away decades of prejudice and hostility.

Wednesday's meeting between the two leaders was the second since their nuclear tests drew international condemnation and pressure for both sides to sign the nuclear test ban treaty.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars — two over the disputed state of Kashmir — in the 51 years since the independent states were carved out of the British empire.

3) NEW EDITORIALS IN FAVOR OF THE CTBT: (Below are editorials on the 28th in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and in the New York Times on the 26th and Washington Post from September 27th. These and additional editorials are available on the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers Web Site: <http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/ctedit.htm>

Seattle Post-Intelligencer
Monday, September 28, 1998

"The GOP should support nuclear test ban treaty"

Though the Senate's Republican leadership unfortunately remains opposed to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty signed by the president, the news that both India and Pakistan have reversed course and are now prepared to sign it is a welcome development.

The United States must take care to ascertain the sincerity of the reversal, of course. But the role of the Congress should be to move the test ban process forward, not to hinder it.

India and Pakistan stunned the world earlier this year when both countries detonated nuclear test devices that the treaty seeks to ban. Both nations became objects of painful economic sanctions by the United States.

The sanctions suspended direct foreign aid, canceled U.S. licenses to export arms, banned private American loans and forced Congress to oppose sending aid through the World Bank.

It seems to have worked.

The Clinton administration now apparently proposes to lift those sanctions if India and Pakistan sign the treaty, and that possibility irritates Republicans.

Sen. Jesse Helms, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Majority Leader Trent Lott and Sen. Jon Kyl of Arizona in a letter to Clinton said they oppose lifting sanctions as a price for adhering to nuclear agreements.

We say if it takes lifting sanctions to get India and Pakistan to end the arms race, let it be done.

Republican stonewalling on the nuclear test ban treaty is not helpful to ridding the world of this menace. Forty-four nuclear-capable nations must sign the treaty by this time next year for it to take effect; so far only 10 have done so.

It is time for the U.S. Senate to ratify this important treaty.

The New York Times
September 26, 1998

Nuclear Gain in South Asia

Four months after shocking the world with their nuclear tests, India and Pakistan have declared their intention to sign a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. The announcement could reduce tensions in one of the most volatile parts of the world. But before the United States can lift economic sanctions imposed in response to the nuclear blasts last May, it should press India and Pakistan to reach additional curbs on the production of weapons-grade nuclear material and the development and deployment of missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons.

The announcement was delivered in separate speeches Wednesday and Thursday at the United Nations by Prime Ministers Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan and A.B. Vajpayee of India. It was a major turnabout for India in particular, since Pakistan has long said it would sign the treaty if India would. India had denounced the treaty as unacceptable as long as the United States and other countries refused to eliminate their own nuclear weapons.

Since both Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Sharif sit atop shaky governing coalitions, it took political courage for them to make their pledges. Mr. Vajpayee, as head of a Hindu nationalist coalition Government, is under pressure from his own camp to press India's claim to be seen an equal with China and other nuclear powers. The Clinton Administration also deserves praise for getting two countries that have fought three wars in the last 50 years to achieve a measure of progress. One key to the agreement was that India is not being challenged by the United States in its demand that the problem of Kashmir, India's only Muslim-dominated state, be settled in negotiations with Pakistan without intervention from the United Nations or other outside influences.

Tremendous obstacles remain in the way of a true rapprochement on the Asian subcontinent. Both Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Sharif will no doubt try to link their signatures to promises of American sanctions being eased and other steps. President Clinton was supposed to visit India and Pakistan this fall, a trip this page urged him to reconsider after the nuclear blasts. Such a trip may still be premature, but the President should keep up the pressure for progress and schedule a trip, perhaps next year, as a spur to Indian and Pakistani agreements. With rising tensions in South Asia, including threats of a war between Afghanistan and Iran, the region looms as a more important security concern than ever.

Meanwhile, Mr. Clinton faces a tough battle in pressing ratification of the treaty in the Senate, where many Republicans are skeptical of its

effectiveness. Politically distracted as it is, the Administration should redouble its efforts to win ratification of this important nuclear accord. Surely the Senate opponents will not want the United States to align itself with North Korea as the only holdouts on one of the most significant barriers against the spread of nuclear weapons.

The Washington Post
Sunday, September 27, 1998; Page C06

Two for the Test Ban Treaty

STATEMENTS BY Pakistan's and India's leaders that they would sign the global test ban treaty indicate a welcome recognition of the dangers posed by their nuclear tests of last May. Neither country shows interest in rolling back the boost their tests gave to their nuclear capability. But both are considering some of the restraints that make up the international nonproliferation rules. These restraints include not only a disavowal of further tests but also restrictions on building and deploying ballistic missiles, controls on exports of nuclear technology and curbs on production of fissile materials.

The international economic sanctions triggered by their tests surely had something to do with their decisions -- especially the more dependent Pakistan's -- to accept the discipline of the test ban treaty. They also seem to have been influenced, after the mutual nationalistic excitement of the tests, by a growing awareness of the uncertainties, costs and risks of a regional nuclear buildup. And the two leaders, Nawaz Sharif and Atal Bihari Vajpayee, were prepared to take the unavoidable political risks.

India ignited this South Asian storm when its new Hindu nationalist government casually decided to accelerate a nuclear program that wiser heads had left in a lower gear for years. As the weaker party, Pakistan felt it had no political and geopolitical choice but to follow suit. Perhaps a kind of quiet mutual deterrence can now be consolidated. It will take hard work on a broad front, especially to calm inflamed Kashmir, an Indian Muslim state denied political choice by India and subjected to guerrilla and terrorist resistance by local forces supported by Pakistan. The two leaders, at the United Nations, agreed to resume talks on the Kashmir flash point soon.

The Clinton administration's diplomacy, carried forward in shuttle talks by the State Department's Strobe Talbott, has lubricated the rusty wheels of Indo-Pakistani compromise. Yet the comprehensive test ban treaty, the acknowledged centerpiece of global nonproliferation policy, goes unrati ed in the U.S. Senate. Washington cannot be a fully resounding voice for others' accession to a treaty it stiff-arms itself.

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For **WHAT YOU CAN DO** for a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty NOW:

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Date: Mon, 28 Sep 1998 14:28:29 -0400

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AIMbasic@aol.com, pdd@clark.net, disarmament@igc.org, johnpike@fas.org,
73744.3675@compuserve.com, mupj@igc.org, meldredge@igc.org,
dculp@nrdc.org, pogodef@mnsinc.com, ralph@taxpayer.net,
tperry@ucsusa.org, tcollina@ucsusa.org, mccolloc@ucc.org,
davidhart@igc.org, jill@vi.org, wfa@igc.org, sraikin@aol.com

From: Suzy Kerr <skerr@clw.org>

Subject: Coolfont Dates

Hello Everyone -- GET YOUR CALENDARS BACK OUT!! But, first I want to thank all of you for getting your forms back to me. This morning at Monday Lobby we all agreed to go to Coolfont December 8-9-10 HOWEVER the Coolfont Resort no longer has our accomadations available. Therefore, I have booked our second choice of dates - Jan 12, 13 and 14. I will e-mail registration forms around and begin the arduous task of collecting them along with those pesky checks to cover your costs.

Anyone is invited to come to the planning sessions - first meeting is this Thursday at the Council at 10:30.

Questions, problems? Give me a call.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 28 Sep 1998 13:58:23 -0700 (PDT)
From: john burroughs <jburroughs@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: De-Alerting Resource
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: jburroughs@pop.igc.org

In various conferences, papers, etc., as well as one of the points of the Abolition 2000 petition ("End the Nuclear Threat") as well as several of the 11 points in the Abolition 2000 statement, there are references to "de-alerting" or to de-alerting measures like separating warheads from delivery systems. De-alerting can mean many things, some helpful, some perhaps not so helpful to the extent that they give false sense of achievement or security. A resource that you may find useful is a Federation of American Scientists website/newsletter, edited by Aaron Tovish, "De-Alerting Alert", at www.fas.org/cusp/alert. It has full text versions of various speeches, articles, etc., as well as excerpts and comments by Tovish.

John Burroughs
Western States Legal Foundation
1440 Broadway, Suite 500
Oakland, California, USA 94612
Tel: +1 510 839 5877
Fax: +1 510 839 5397
E-mail: jburroughs@igc.apc.org
Western States is part of Abolition 2000:
A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

To: abolition-caucus
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Reflections on grassroots organizing and movement leadership
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Colleagues;

I want to offer some reflections on grassroots organizing and movement leadership as background for two days of strategy discussion for Abolition-USA, scheduled for October 9 and 10 in Chicago. Unfortunately I have previously planned a trip abroad the first half of October and will not be able to be there. I'm sending this communication to the global abolition list-serve with the hope that my ideas might be of interest in other countries.

Many years ago in a book on community organizing I became acquainted with the wisdom of Lao-tzu, the Chinese philosopher who lived around 500 B.C.E., in an excerpt from Tao Te Ching (The Book of the Way), as follows:

"A leader is best

When people barely know that he exists....

But of a good leader, who talks little,

When his work is done, his aim fulfilled,

They will say, 'We did this ourselves'."

Today we would use all-inclusive language, but this teaching serves as an excellent guide to grassroots organizers. Through my own involvement in neighborhood organizing as a practitioner and trainer, I have learned that the best organizers are those who stay in the background and help to bring the natural leaders of the community to the forefront. The organizer serves as a catalyst and facilitator, is a good listener, learns many viewpoints, helps consensus to emerge, doesn't walk away from disagreement and conflict but always searches for the common ground.

And so should it be with grassroots organizers in the nuclear abolition movement. Their job is to help identify persons and organizations from different sectors that have an interest in abolition of nuclear weapons. They need to reach beyond self-identified peace organizations and find others whose values and concerns encompass the elimination of this "ultimate evil" (Doug Roche's term). The organizer can find leaders and strong advocates from various sectors and bring them together in a working coalition. In doing so, the organizer shouldn't become the out-front leader of the coalition but rather should encourage representatives of different parts of the coalition to have public leadership roles. Sometimes the organizer may have to speak quietly to certain dominant persons or organizations and convince them that shared leadership is the most effective way to build and maintain a broad coalition. When public statements are issued and action platforms adopted, the organizer can teach that documents with broad authorship have the widest support. The organizer can remind strong-minded advocates of particular viewpoints that coalition-building requires mutual accommodation with other coalition members. The organizer is most successful when the coalition says, "we did this ourselves."

This same perspective should apply to the out-in-front leadership of the nuclear abolition movement. Although the leaders' role may be more visible than the organizers', the same spirit should motivate how they go about their task. As a democratic movement, we want leaders who promote democratic decision-making, who seek consensus rather than domination. Our leaders should not expect to have their own way on every issue, on every tactic but rather to weave diverse threads into patterns of cohesive action and to achieve a synthesis that makes the whole greater than the sum of the parts. Part of this process is sharing the credit, being sure that many different segments of movement have visible roles. Every leader doesn't have to be on the platform at every event.

Leaders, organizers, and the rest of us who are working together to build a new kind of movement can take note of the words of Paul, the Christian apostle, when he wrote about love (agape in the original Greek):

"Love is patient and kind;

love is not jealous or boastful;

it is not arrogant or rude.
Love does not insist on its own way;
it is not irritable or resentful;
it does not rejoice at wrong,
but rejoices in the right....
Make love your aim."

As we gather to plan strategies, to map courses of action, we need to be patient and kind with one another. We are a pluralistic movement. Different segments pursue different tactics, work on different parts of our total agenda. In such diversity is our strength if we can achieve sufficient patience with one another.

We need to realize that our adversaries are not those within our movement who go about things differently than we do. Rather our true adversaries are the military leaders, elected and appointed civilian officials, corporate executives, and academic theorists who hold on to the doctrine of nuclear deterrence, want to maintain the nuclear arsenal, and might even use these horrible weapons of mass destruction in some circumstance. But even for them we might consider the teaching of Jesus, "Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you." This is a difficult teaching, but its application is transformational. And isn't that what the nuclear abolition movement is about?

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 14 Oct 1998 12:23:56 -0400
From: Peace through Reason <prop1@prop1.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Please reply: Do you value "NucNews"?
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org, nukenet@envirolink.org
X-Sender: prop1@prop1.org (Unverified)

I received a "please unsubscribe" from one of the Abolition list members, and I can't unsubscribe him without unsubscribing everyone from "NucNews" -- which I've been sending since Ike stopped his similar service.

I wonder if most of you are ignoring/deleting anything coming from us and just too polite to ask me to stop.

Question: Should I continue as I am? Please respond:

"subscribe" or "unsubscribe" plus your email address and name.

If there are a whole bunch of

"unsubscribe" messages, I'll start a separate list and stop sending to the group as a whole.

If, however, there are only one or two people who want to be dropped from the list, perhaps they would be willing to just hit the "delete" button whenever they see "NucNews"

Trying to be of service, but don't want to waste my and your time....

Ellen Thomas

* Peace Through Reason - <http://prop1.org> - Convert the War Machines! *

To: Peace through Reason <prop1@prop1.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: Please reply: Do you value "NucNews"?
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

At 12:23 PM 10/14/98 -0400, Peace through Reason wrote:

>I received a "please unsubscribe" from one of the Abolition list members,
>and I can't unsubscribe him without unsubscribing everyone from "NucNews"
>-- which I've been sending since Ike stopped his similar service.

>

>I wonder if most of you are ignoring/deleting anything coming from us and
>just too polite to ask me to stop.

>

>Question: Should I continue as I am? Please respond:

>

Dear Ellen:

I like the work you do as an advocate in Washington, D.C. However, your NucNews (as previously with Ike's messages) fall into my message overload category. Thus, I filter them directly to "trash". This isn't out of disrespect to you. Thus, I would prefer you to set up a separate list only for subscribers;

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
Date: Wed, 14 Oct 1998 10:34:34 -0400
From: "Phillip H. Miller" <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
Subject: Hipkins Bills
Sender: "Phillip H. Miller" <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Content-Disposition: inline

Howard,

I left a telephone message yesterday but you may be out of town.

I've received several messages from Jim suggesting that we owe him \$6 for Europe and Africa, \$13.96 for mailing to you, \$60 for general mailing, and another \$50 for issues for you.. These total \$129.96.

I also mentioned that the \$500 from Japan has been received in our Education Fund less a \$5 bank charge.

Fund balances are:	Education	\$1,254
	General	1,055.17

I await your guidance.

Phil

Return-Path: <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
Date: Thu, 15 Oct 1998 06:05:02 -0400
From: "Phillip H. Miller" <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
Subject: Transactions
Sender: "Phillip H. Miller" <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Content-Disposition: inline

Clearly, you must be away judging from the mail in our box last night.

I took away a bill from Back Yard Printing in the amount of \$325 and a check from FCNL for \$100. The latter is for the conference phone call and I'll deposit it in the Education Fund. Add the bill to the info in my previous message and advise me on how you would like all the obligations paid.

Thanks.

To: "Phillip H. Miller" <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: Transactions
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

At 06:05 AM 10/15/98 -0400, Phillip H. Miller wrote:

>Clearly, you must be away judging from the mail in our box last night.

>

>I took away a bill from Back Yard Printing in the amount of \$325 and a
>check from FCNL for \$100. The latter is for the conference phone call and
>I'll deposit it in the Education Fund. Add the bill to the info in my
>previous message and advise me on how you would like all the obligations
>paid.

>

>Thanks.

>

Dear Phil:

I'm just back from two weeks in Italy. I thought I told you I was going away.

All the Hipkins bills and Back Yard Printing are for PeaceLeaf, so go ahead and pay them. Perhaps from the General Fund since it has the best balance, but use your judgement.

With the receipt of \$500 from Japan, I request another payment of \$500 for reimbursement for costs of the NPT Preparatory Committee reception. MUPJ can absorb the \$5 bank charge.

Now that I've return, I'll try to find out the cost of the breakfast conference call for which we have accumulated contributions.

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <hgw@scruznet.com>
Date: Tue, 29 Sep 1998 23:40:36 -0700
From: Jennifer Olaranna Viereck <hgw@scruznet.com>
Reply-To: hgw@scruznet.com
Organization: Healing Global Wounds
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: Reflections on grassroots organizing and movement leadership
References: <2.2.16.19980929135810.321f6a32@pop.igc.org>

Thank you very much for your very wise message. I intend to use it in the indefinite future. I have been operating from my gut for over 30 years of trying to bring people of different cultures and races together, and did not know that there was so much support in the literary world for what to me seemed common sense.

Jennifer Viereck

--

Info about Fall 'Call to the Desert' Gathering at the Nevada Test Site, Oct. 9-12, and Spring Mother's Day Gathering, May 7-10, 1999, at <http://www.shundahai.org/HGW/>

Healing Global Wounds: PO Box 3518, Freedom CA 95019-3518 USA
Coordinator: Jennifer Olaranna Viereck
Phone/Fax: 831-661-0445 email: hgw@scruznet.com

HGW is a multi-cultural alliance of organizations and individuals founded in 1991, seeking restoration of respectful sustainable living with the Earth. Working with the guidance of Corbin Harney, Western Shoshone spiritual leader, we coordinate annually an international Spring and Fall Gathering at the Nevada Nuclear Test Site. These events combine education on issues, community and skills building, daily spiritual ceremony and taking personal nonviolent action to break every link in the nuclear chain.

HGW is proud to be a member of the Abolition 2000 Global Network.

Return-Path: <dkimball@clw.org>
Date: Wed, 30 Sep 1998 13:36:13 -0400 (EDT)
X-Sender: dkimball@[204.245.159.2]
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: dkimball@clw.org (Daryl Kimball)
Subject: lunching for the CTBT

September 30

Dear CTBT Allies,

Looking for a good burrito and a way to reduce those nuclear dangers?

The brilliant Robin Caiola of 20/20 Vision has made arrangements with the president of Burrito Brothers for an action alert and membership information to be included with each burrito sold promoting advocacy for our favorite treaty. Target Senators are Sarbanes, Warner, and Lott for Maryland, Virginia, and DC residents, respectively and the message is do everything possible to ratify the treaty now.

All 9 Burrito Brothers locations in the DC metro area are participating in this, and you will get a card with your burrito starting TODAY. We're estimating their 8,000-alert supply will be depleted by the end of the week so you need to act fast!

Bonus: those who join 20/20 Vision as a result of this promotion receive a coupon for a free burrito (making the net cost of your membership around \$15 for a whole year of monthly timely and relevant actions on peace and environmental issues).

Marie

Marie Rietmann
CTBT Coordinator
20/20 Vision and 20/20 Vision Education Fund
'20 Minutes a Month to Help Save the Earth.'
1828 Jefferson Place, NW * Washington, D.C. 20036
202.833.2020 * fx 202.833.5307
<http://www.2020vision.org>

Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Ave. NE #201
Washington DC 20002
p: (202)546-0795; fax: (202)546-5142
website: <<http://www.crnd.org>>
OR <<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition>>

Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Wed, 30 Sep 1998 13:42:12 -0400
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: Kathy Crandalll <disarmament@igc.org>
CC: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: [Fwd: loose nukes]
References: <360A89FB.F19F2803@igc.org>

Many of these materials stray a long, long way from de-alerting. Do you really want to cover so much ground in this packet?

Shalom,
BT

Kathy Crandalll wrote:

>
> Bob, Howard:
> Bruce Hall forwarded this message (which he sent to Peace Action nuclear
> activists) to me. I haven't had time to read this - but think that this
> is a generally good way to approach the de-alerting issue. Bruce said
> that we could use his sample letter in our packet.
> What do you think?

>
> Kathy

>
> -----

> Subject: loose nukes
> Date: Thu, 24 Sep 1998 10:43:00 -0700 (PDT)
> From: Peace Action - National Office <panukes@igc.apc.org>
> To: disarmament@igc.org

>
> Dear folks -

>
> As you know, Russia is slipping into economic and political
> chaos. What makes this situation more worrisome than the economic
> woes of, say, Indonesia or Mexico, is the existence of over 10,000
> nuclear weapons and tons of weapons usable plutonium on Russian
> soil. It is our job, or at least part of our job, to raise the
> implications the current economic crisis has on the command and
> control of Russia's nuclear arsenal and, by extension, our national
> security. In addition this is a good opportunity to raise the
> call for bold presidential leadership to reduce the nuclear threat
> posed by a disintegrating Russia.

>
> Enclosed you'll find:

>
> A sample letter to the editor on the Russian economy and nuclear
> weapons.
> A recent AP story on striking workers at Russia's nuclear

> weapons labs.
> A recent San Francisco Examiner story discussing the arms
> control communities concerns over Russia's nuclear weapons.
>
> In a following email, you'll find a great floor statement given
> earlier this year by Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle on the need
> to get moving on nuclear arms control.
>
> Enjoy and look for chances to raise these issues on open phones
> during radio call-in shows.

> Bruce

> SAMPLE LETTER TO THE EDITOR

> To the editor,

> News of strikes this week at Russia's two premier nuclear weapons
> facilities - Arzamas 16 and Chelyabinsk-70 - shows that, like the
> rest of Russia, the people responsible for overseeing Russia's
> nuclear arsenal are cash-strapped and growing desperate. As Russia
> plunges into economic and political chaos President Clinton must
> make the security that country's massive arsenal of nuclear weapons
> and weapons usable material his top priority.

> Many of Russia's nuclear weapons are still on hair-trigger alert,
> ready to launch at a moment's notice, while the status of thousands
> of other Russian nuclear weapons, such as the tactical nuclear
> bombs withdrawn from Eastern Europe, remains unclear. A mounting
> body of evidence suggests that the Russian government is losing its
> ability to maintain and control these weapons.

> President Clinton should make bold initiatives to avert a nuclear
> nightmare in Russia that would have grave implications for our
> security. The President should immediately pursue agreements to
> remove warheads from delivery vehicles and further reduce the
> superpowers' nuclear arsenals. We should put the cash on the table
> to ensure that weapons are destroyed and nuclear materials are
> secured as quickly and safely as possible.

> The situation in Russia is a wake-up call. We must get moving on
> nuclear arms control before it is too late.

> Sincerely,

> -----
> New York Times Sept 7, 1998)

> <http://www.nytimes.com/aponline/i/AP-Russia-Nuclear.html>

> Russia Nuclear Workers Go On Strike

> By The Associated Press - September 7, 1998

MOSCOW (AP) -- Workers at two Russian nuclear research centers went on strike Monday to demand unpaid wages, the ITAR-Tass news agency said.

``Conditions indeed have become intolerable and socially dangerous," said Vladimir Gorshkov, deputy union leader at the Russian Federal Nuclear Center.

The center, one of Russia's two major nuclear weapons research institutes, is located in the Ural Mountains town of Snezhinsk, which was known as Chelyabinsk-70 in Soviet times.

Gorshkov said workers have not been paid for five months and that some employees have been laid off. He said the government owes workers nearly \$11.7 million.

Workers also stayed off the job at another south Urals center, at the Research Institute of Experimental Physics, formerly known as Arzamas-16, in Sarov, ITAR-Tass said.

September 7, 1998

"Experts worried that Russia's woes will lead to sale of nukes"
"They urge Clinton to implement plan to keep weapons from falling into hands of terrorists, nations"

Keay Davidson
EXAMINER SCIENCE WRITER
Aug. 30, 1998
1998 San Francisco Examiner

URL:

<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/examiner/archive/1998/08/30/NEWS12811.dtl>

The crash and burn of Russia's economy could inspire the deadliest sort of "fire sale" - the illegal sale of its nuclear weapons technology to terrorists and renegade nations.

Unpaid, impoverished Russian military employees or weapons scientists might be tempted to sell their nuclear weapons, materials or know-how to foreign powers or terrorists, Western experts and arms-control advocates warn.

They urge the Clinton administration to immediately launch a mini- "Marshall Plan" to keep Russian nuclear bombs or bomb-making materials - "loose nukes," in popular jargon - from falling into irresponsible hands.

Otherwise, future historians might recall Bill Clinton as the

> president who "lost the chance to save us from Russian nuclear
> chaos," warns Joseph Cirincione, director of the Non-Proliferation
> Project at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

>
> Russia "has 22,000 nuclear weapons. And 10,000 to 15,000 of
> them are in storage and, so, are guarded not by elite forces but
> (rather) by regular troops" whose trustworthiness is less certain,
> Cirincione says.

>
> "You've got to be a little concerned . . . about how
> vulnerable those weapons might be to sale or theft. And those
> concerns are certainly increased by the economic situation."

>
> "This is a nightmare scenario to me," says Bruce Hall, a field
> organizer at the Washington office of Peace Action, a 60,000-member
> grass-roots peace organization in Washington, D.C. "The (Russian)
> economy is in free fall, and it's not clear how stable the Yeltsin
> government is. It should really be a wake-up call that we need
> to get moving on nuclear arms control."

>
> To help stabilize the situation, arms-control activists urge
> Clinton to make a dramatic gesture during his visit to Russia next
> week - for example, by offering to begin negotiations on the next
> major round of arms-control talks, known as Start III. Ideally,
> that treaty would lower both sides' nuclear arsenals to 1,000
> strategic nuclear weapons, a tiny fraction of their Cold War might.

>
>
> But progress is stalled, critics charge, by factors ranging
> from Clinton's preoccupation with the Monica Lewinsky scandal to
> the U.S. bureaucracy's preoccupation with other foreign issues,
> says John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists. He calls
> this "the most crisis-ridden year in international relations in my
> memory," with the State and Defense departments facing headaches
> from Kosovo to Iraq to Pakistan. "It's been one thing after
> another."

>
> In this zoo-like atmosphere, the administration hasn't been
> able to give full attention to an issue that most Americans, in the
> aftermath of the Cold War, have forgotten: whether the Russians
> have, say, locked the front door to a plutonium facility in a
> remote forest.

>
> Unguarded plutonium

>
> "There are 1,200 tons of fissile material - plutonium and
> highly enriched uranium - in Russia and the former states of the
> Soviet Union. Some of this is in poorly guarded facilities with -
> I mean this - no guards," Cirincione says. Some of the bomb
> materials are "in research facilities that are padlocked . . .
> (but) where people could easily walk in and out with enough
> plutonium in their pockets to build a bomb."

>
> The United States must launch the "equivalent of a Marshall

> Plan" now "because it's in our national security interest,"
> Cirincione says. "This is not a humanitarian mission. We should
> lock up, destroy and remove as much (Russian) fissionable material
> and weapons as we can, and put as many (Russian) scientists as we
> can on non-weapons work."

>
> A window of opportunity to protect the weapons is fast
> closing, Cirincione says: "We have no idea if it will snap shut in
> the next week, or whether we'll be able to buy some time and keep
> it open for a while longer."

>
> Accusing the administration and Congress of dragging their
> feet on the Russian nuclear security issue, Cirincione urges them
> to "double or triple" the annual U.S. expenditure on the program,
> called Nunn-Lugar after two U.S. senators. The program - funded for
> \$400 million a year - tries to ensure that Russian scientists and
> military personnel don't sell their bombs, fissionable materials or
> bomb-making knowledge to outsiders.

>
> Injection of currency

>
> The U.S. government should consider funding a Russian program
> to seal fissionable materials inside solid glass or ceramic
> containers, from which they would be difficult to extract, says
> Steven Dolley, research director at the Nuclear Control Institute
> in Washington. The program, he says, would create jobs in Russia,
> inject valuable hard currency into its economy, and lessen the
> risks of "loose nukes."

>
> "I was less worried about (loose nukes) until the (Russian)
> situation became decidedly worse over the last few weeks, with
> concern about national collapse," Dolley notes.

>
> According to Cirincione, U.S. money also could help the
> Russians to:

>
> *Improve security barriers, such as fences, at nuclear
> installations, some of which are poorly guarded.

>
> *Pay Russian weapons scientists to work on nonmilitary
> projects such as developing new industrial tools or consumer
> products.

>
> Time is running out, Cirincione says.

>
> "The Russian military is not immune to the economic
> dislocations engulfing Russia," Cirincione says. "They have
> experienced problems with paying the troops. There are severe
> housing shortages for both active-duty troops and officers . . .
> and a particularly severe housing shortage for the officers who are
> being discharged now as part of the downsizing of the Russian
> military

> To : Peace Action activists

> From: Bruce Hall

> Date: September 20, 1998

> Re : Russia's decline

>

> Hey,

> Two additional stories that do a good job of documenting
> Russia's declining nuclear weapons arsenal and the paltry U.S.
> effort to avoid a nuclear brain drain from Russia's weapons
> complex.

>

> Bruce

>

> Russia's Nuclear Force Sinks With the Ruble
> Economic Crisis Erodes Strategic Arsenal

>

> By David Hoffman
> Washington Post Foreign Service
> Friday, September 18, 1998; Page A01

>

> MOSCOW, Sept. 17

>

> Russia's strategic nuclear weapons complex, stretching from
> bomb-design laboratories to missile silos, submarines and early
> warning systems, is showing fresh signs of distress and decline
> amid the country's economic implosion.

>

> The evidence is scattered and incomplete because the complex is
> shrouded in secrecy, but recent public disclosures suggest that
> thousands of workers in the atomic arsenal are not being paid for
> months at a time and that there have been major setbacks in
> Russia's plans to modernize its weapons systems.

>

> Moreover, President Boris Yeltsin recently signed a top-secret
> strategic weapons review that is designed to lay out priorities for
> Russian forces into the next century. Western analysts and Russian
> officials say the plan envisions continued shrinkage of the
> strategic arsenal but that the actual decline may be even deeper
> and faster than the Kremlin foresees.

>

> Russian officials have repeatedly claimed their strategic nuclear
> forces are secure and that an accidental launch or theft of a
> weapon is not possible. But as the country has sunk deeper into
> economic chaos, there have been glimpses of disorder and despair
> among the guardians of its nuclear forces, who often are situated
> in remote, poorly supplied, "closed" bases and cities.

>

> For example, Alexander Lebed, the retired army general and governor
> of the huge Krasnoyarsk region in Siberia, sent an open letter to
> Moscow in late July demanding that servicemen at Uzhur-4, an
> intercontinental ballistic missile base southwest of Krasnoyarsk
> city, should be paid their back wages.

>

> Lebed said he was "seriously thinking of establishing territorial
> jurisdiction" over the base. "We in Krasnoyarsk are not rich yet,"
> he wrote, "but in exchange for the status of a nuclear territory we

> could feed the formation and become a headache for the world
> community along with India and Pakistan." Servicemen at the base
> had not received their pay in five months, Lebed said, and before
> he sent the letter, wives of the servicemen had protested by
> blocking them from reporting to work at the missile silos.
>
> In the nuclear-weapons design sector, too, complaints have been
> intensifying. Workers at Russia's premier weapons laboratory,
> Arzamas-16 -- now known as Sarov -- and other design and
> construction centers staged public protests last week to highlight
> the government's failure to pay them.
>
>
> Ludmilla Zuikova, a librarian who works at Arzamas-16, came with a
> busload of discontented workers to protest in Moscow. "We haven't
> been paid for a few months," she said. "This is terrible; it's
> terrible when people are starving, when an educated person has a
> family that's starving -- his kids, his wife."
>
> "Everything will stand still and just rot," she said. "This is
> atomic technology, after all; it is unique. . . . So that in the
> future the world can be calm, so that people won't worry, so that
> you don't think we pose a threat to you, we need money so that this
> atomic source can be held to standards."
>
> "We haven't been paid for 2 1/2 months," she said. "People don't
> have anything with which to buy notebooks for their kids, who are
> about to start first grade. Can you imagine? There is no help from
> the government whatsoever. Instead, we get groceries and food in
> place of our salaries. Bread, milk, the most basic things. Flour,
> all to maintain the minimal standard of living."
>
> When the workers went to the Ministry of Atomic Energy, which
> oversees weapons design and manufacture, acting minister Yevgeny
> Adamov told them that the government owes the ministry \$170 million
> and had not given it so much as a ruble in two months.
>
> The strained Russian military has been plagued by a series of
> grisly mass killings by distraught and deranged servicemen, mostly
> in conventional forces. But the prospect of a more serious incident
> was raised last weekend when an armed conscript aboard a
> nuclear-powered submarine went berserk and gunned down eight of his
> shipmates at a base near the Arctic port of Murmansk.
>
> The sailor, Alexander Kuzminykh, 19, was killed when a special
> forces team stormed the torpedo room in which he had barricaded
> himself. The submarine was a 360-foot-long, Akula-1 class vessel
> named Bars, or Snow Leopard, which carries no nuclear weapons but
> is powered by a nuclear plant.
>
> The regional director of the Federal Security Service, Vladimir
> Prikhodko, told the newspaper Kommersant Daily: "The country was on
> the verge of a nuclear catastrophe. . . . If the sailor . . .
> blew up the munitions stored [on the sub], we would have had a

> second Chernobyl."

>

> Aside from human stress, there are signs of continuing
> deterioration in the hardware of Russia's nuclear weapons delivery
> systems and its early-warning network for detecting ballistic
> missile launches. Some Western analysts have warned that Russia's
> impaired early-warning system could provoke a mistaken decision to
> launch a retaliatory strike. During the recent Moscow summit,
> Yeltsin and President Clinton agreed to set up a system to share
> early-warning information.

>

> The string of early-warning radar sites that bounded the Soviet
> Union has fallen on hard times, as former Soviet republics have
> made financial and military demands on Moscow. At the end of
> August, Russia had to relinquish an early-warning station in Latvia
> under a 1994 agreement. Russian officials have said they hope to
> compensate for that loss by constructing a new station in
> neighboring Belarus, but money for that project remains in doubt.

>

> Russia also maintains two fleets of space satellites to spot
> missile launches, but their shortcomings were outlined in a recent
> report by the Congressional Budget Office, which found that the
> satellites do not provide 24-hour coverage.

>

> The report said that Russia maintains six satellites in high
> elliptical orbit that use relatively unsophisticated sensors to
> monitor possible missile launches against the background of space.
> On average, the report said, they provide a view over U.S. missile
> fields for only a quarter of each satellite's orbit. Using data
> provided by NASA, the report estimated that the Russian satellites
> provide coverage of U.S. missile sites for only 17 hours a day, and
> perhaps "significantly less."

>

> A second group of satellites, in geostationary orbits, "cannot
> detect ballistic missiles launched from large areas of the Earth's
> oceans -- areas where the missiles carried by [U.S.] Trident
> submarines are within striking range of Russian targets," the
> report said.

>

> The vulnerability of Russian early-warning systems was highlighted
> by a recent North Korean launch of a ballistic missile that fell
> into the Sea of Japan, off Russia's Far East coastline. The first
> comment by Russian Rocket Forces spokesmen was that their
> early-warning system "did not register" the launch, and subsequent
> explanations were contradictory.

>

> On July 3, Yeltsin chaired a meeting of the Kremlin security
> council at which he approved a plan for Russia's strategic forces
> into the next century. By some accounts, the review was designed to
> set priorities and steer Russia toward the levels envisioned in a
> future Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty -- START III. At the 1997
> U.S.-Russian summit in Helsinki, those levels were tentatively set
> at between 2,000 and 2,500 warheads on each side after 10 years.
> Both in Russia and the United States, however, analysts believe

> Russia's arsenal will be far smaller than that, because of
> obsolescence, budget cuts and a failure to modernize its nuclear
> forces.

>

> The START II treaty of 1993 -- which still has not been ratified by
> the lower house of the Russian parliament, the State Duma -- calls
> for 3,000 and 3,500 warheads on each side. But there is widespread
> agreement here that Russia cannot afford this many and probably
> cannot afford even the lower levels envisioned for START III.

>

> Alexei Arbatov, deputy chairman of the Duma defense committee, who
> has backed ratification of START II, proposed recently that both
> countries
> negotiate still deeper cuts, down to 1,000 warheads on each side,
> and bring START II and a new START III to the Duma simultaneously.

>

> "There is very little resistance in Russia today to arms control,"
> said Sergei Rogov, director of Russia's Institute for the Study of
> the USA and Canada. "There is very little concern about arms
> control. It's not the question of controlling the arms, it's the
> question of the collapse of the remnants of the Soviet military
> machine because of budget reasons. In this sense, there is a
> consensus in Russia we need something like 1,000 nuclear weapons."
> Nevertheless, no progress was reported on the stalemate over START
> II at the recent Clinton-Yeltsin summit here.

>

> Russian military officials have said that one outcome of Yeltsin's
> July review was a decision to arm Russia's future land-based
> missile force with only one type of missile, the single-warhead
> Topol-M, or SS-27, which is now being deployed in small numbers.
> Arbatov said, however, that "even that system is now imperiled. .
> . . This present crisis has cut very deeply into the defense
> budget."

>

> Some Russian politicians had argued for preserving older
> multiple-warhead missiles or building new ones, but that argument
> was rejected by Vladimir Dvorkin, director of the 4th Central
> Research Institute, a once secret research center for Russian
> Rocket Forces. Dvorkin, in a written commentary, said that Russia
> should stick with the Topol-M -- although tests are two years
> behind schedule -- because the country's nuclear weapons complex is
> deteriorating.

>

> "The nuclear workers of the closed city of Snezhinsk [formerly
> known as Chelyabinsk-70] are polishing lenses," he said.
> "Scientific and production groups are breaking up. The production
> base is falling to pieces." At stake is whether "Russia is or is
> not going to be a nuclear power."

>

> The July review also decided, according to Russian and Western
> analysts, that the country's submarine-based missile force will
> carry about half its nuclear warheads, compared to 35 percent now,
> a shift envisioned under the START II treaty. William M. Arkin, an
> independent consultant, has said that the shift is to be

> accomplished by improving the performance of existing nuclear-armed
> submarines, then introducing a new generation of missiles and
> submarines.

>
> But Arkin and others note that prospects for the new subs and
> missiles are doubtful. Navy chiefs recently acknowledged that the
> new sea-based missile type had been scrapped because of repeated
> test failures. As for the first of the new generation of submarines
> -- the Yuri Dolguruky, on which construction began with much
> fanfare -- Adm. Vladimir Kuroyedov, commander in chief of the
> Russian navy, said changes are being made to its design. "All work
> has been suspended at the shipyard," he said.

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> U.S. Agrees to Funds For Russian Scientists
> Aid Designed to Avert 'Brain Drain'

> By Walter Pincus
> Washington Post Staff Writer
> Sunday, September 20, 1998; Page A26

> Against the background of the Russian
> government's plans to cut 45,000 jobs and warhead production in its
> massive nuclear weapons complex, Energy Secretary Bill Richardson
> is expected to sign a new agreement in Vienna on Monday for U.S.
> aid designed to help the displaced Russian scientists move into to
> civilian occupations.

> A House-Senate conference last week approved \$20
> million for the program, Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention
> (IPP), as part of the fiscal 1999 Defense Authorization Bill. Also
> called the "nuclear cities" program, it will provide "seed money .
> . . to move scientists into commercial roles," according to Rose E.
> Gottemoeller, director of the office of nonproliferation and
> national security in the Department of Energy.

> The underlying purpose of the program "is to
> prevent a brain drain to Iran, Iraq or North Korea," according to
> Steve Younger, associate director of Los Alamos National
> Laboratory, who ran earlier versions of the program from 1992 to
> 1996.

> Russian nuclear weapons workers have suffered
> from the country's economic decline, waiting months for paychecks
> and enduring a severe drop in their standard of living. But since
> the end of the Cold War, Russia has continued developing and
> producing new warheads despite agreements during the Reagan, Bush
> and Clinton administrations to reduce strategic weapons and end
> production of tactical ones.

> Unlike U.S nuclear warheads, which are
> constructed with high technology and last for decades, Russian
> warheads have a reliable lifetime of ten years. "They work on a

> ten-year cycle," one intelligence official said recently, "and they
> have never stopped production."

>
> The roughly 1.5 million employees involved in
> Russian nuclear weapons development and production work in
> facilities located in ten specially-constructed closed cities and
> 25 other sites spread across the country. All the closed cities
> remained secret and unlisted on maps through the end of the Cold
> War.

>
> Arzamas-16, 250 miles east of Moscow, was once
> the small town of Sarov, known for its monastery and its pure water
> that was supposed to have healing powers. In 1946, it was removed
> from unclassified maps when the first buildings of the nuclear
> weapons design facility was built.

>
> Today it is a city of some 80,000 reached by car
> on a rutted two-lane road with entrances and exits around the
> periphery highway controlled by armed guards, according to a
> publication by the Los Alamos laboratory.

>
> Last February, the then-head of the Russian
> Ministry of Atomic Energy, Viktor Mikhailov, announced the first
> planned cutbacks in the nuclear weapons complex scheduled to take
> place over the next two to three years. It would include the
> shutdown of two of four weapons production facilities including the
> one at Arzamas-16 that involves 10,000 jobs, according to
> Gottemoeller. "As they move out of the nuclear facilities (in
> Arzamas-16)," Gottemoeller said, "they want to remain in the city
> doing different things. We want to keep them at their benches and
> not have them wander to Iran or Iraq."

>
> The initial "nuclear cities" program contracts were signed
> in 1994 with funding of \$35 million and projects worked out under
> existing laboratory-to-laboratory agreements. The United States has
> had some success obtaining matching funds from Russian, U.S. or
> European private investors, officials said.

>
> According to DOE, more than 3,000 weapons scientists,
> engineers and technicians have been involved in 375 projects funded
> by the project.

>
> "Many are in the areas of material-manufacturing sciences,
> theory and modeling, lasers and particle beams," according to a Los
> Alamos report.

>
> Another is aimed at removing radioactive cesium 137, found
> in fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear accident, from cow's milk,
> according to DOE. A device that produces millimeter-wave radiation
> has been developed for Ford Motor Co. with the collaboration of a
> Russian institute. Scientists at a weapons facility at
> Chelyabinsk-70 have worked on developing a manufacturing facility
> for a high-tech turbine disc.

>

> Younger, who helped initiate the program, said it
> is "really hard to get moneymaking enterprises" out of the work of
> the Russian scientists. "Most projects did not work," he said.

>
> Gottemoeller added the direct U.S. financial
> investment would remain limited even with the current Russian
> economic crisis.

>
> Under present conditions, she said, "It is more
> difficult for the international investment community but the
> Russians, themselves, are going to have to invest."

>
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Date: Wed, 30 Sep 1998 14:36:46 -0400
From: Peter Weiss <petweiss@igc.org>
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com, Phyllis Bennis <PBENNIS@compuserve.com>
CC: palist@igc.org, mpi@igc.org
Subject: Re: (abolition-usa) the new abolition campaign
References: <2.2.16.19980923174607.3dff7650@pop.igc.org>
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igcb.igc.org id MAA23084
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Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Dear Kevin et al:

Sorry Cora and I can't be in Chicago for the big meeting. Previous family engagement.

I agree with everything you say and offer a few additional thoughts:

1. It's going to be difficult to organize around nuclear weapons abolition as a single issue, particularly for the under 30 crowd. Connections need to be made to the folly of nuclearism in a comprehensive way, including the unsolved problem of nuclear waste disposal (See the feature article, "Nuclear Spoons", in the current Progressive).

2. Another necessary connection, which could greatly enlarge the circle, is with militarism; not just because of bloated defense budgets, which many people are against, but because the time has come to oppose war as an institution. But as long as people believe that war is in human nature and that the world is crawling with enemies, seen and unseen (thanks a lot, Colin Powell), they'll believe that those who have the most powerful weapons must hold on to them.

3. Organize around specific projects: The Markey and Woolsey resolutions, opposition to subcritical tests, Sierra Blanca, citizen inspections of nuclear weapon sites, support for Plowshares defendants.

4. Make Arundhati Roy's piece required reading. Get somebody to write as powerful a piece from the U.S. viewpoint.

5. As she says: "We have to reach within ourselves to find the strength to think. To fight."

Let me take this opportunity to call attention to two very important and useful recent publications: One, which I'm sure will be on hand in Chicago, is the MPI Briefing Book, "Fast Track to Zero Nuclear Weapons". It's to be launched officially in New York October 27, but is already available. The other is a pamphlet by the Institute for Policy Studies and Transnational Institute, "Testing the Limits: The India-Pakistan Nuclear Gambit." It contains the full text of Roy's essay, as well as articles by Phyllis Bennis, Praful Bidway & Achin Vannik, Eqbal Ahmad, Marcus Raskin and myself.

Contact Susan Pearce at MPI, ph 617 492 9189, fx 617 868 2560, mpi@igc.org about the briefing book and Phyllis Bennis at IPS, ph 202 234 9382, fx 202 387 7915, ipsps@igc.org about the pamphlet.

Have a great meeting.

Peter

ilpeace@igc.apc.org wrote:

>
> A few thoughts on organizing the new national campaign to abolish nuclear
> weapons
> --Kevin Martin, Illinois Peace Action, 9/23/98
>
> The organizers of the October 9th and 10th meetings on nuclear abolition in
> Chicago invited subscribers to the U.S. abolition list serve to start
> circulating proposals and ideas in preparation for those meetings, both to
> begin the discourse on important issues ahead of time, and to allow those
> who won't be coming to Chicago to participate in the discussion of how to
> build a U.S. campaign to abolish nuclear weapons. Since only one person has
> posted something on this (thanks Jack Cohen-Joppa!), I guess as the host for
> the 9th and 10th I'll throw a pebble in the pond and see if any ripples
> spread. Nothing brilliant, I promise, just a few thoughts to get discussion
> going.

>
> IMPORTANCE OF GRASSROOTS ORGANIZING

>
> For many of us on the list serve, the importance of grassroots organizing
> is self-evident. And so far, the talk of how this new campaign (for which
> we need a name, and soon) will knit together elite, "opinion leader", policy
> analysis work with grassroots organizing and a sustained media campaign is
> very promising.

>
> I recently saw a quote by one of my heroes, Cesar Chavez. He said, "The only
> way I know to organize is to talk to one person, then another, and then
> another..." I think if we are honest about it, we don't do enough of this.
> We talk to ourselves endlessly (which is of course what I'm doing right
> now), but not to enough regular folks.

>
> I want to underscore a point made by Paul Warnke, former U.S. arms control
> negotiator, and by former U.S. Senator Alan Cranston, who has done fantastic
> work organizing at the policy elite level: we'll only get real progress
> toward abolition when we are able to make it a political issue, and that
> means organizing regular old voters to pressure the politicians.

>
> Most grassroots organizations working for abolition - the ones whose
> members will pass the petitions, bird-dog and lobby the politicians,
> organize the demonstrations, commit civil disobedience, etc. -- live on a
> shoestring budget (and a gnarly old fraying shoestring at that). So if this
> new campaign is serious about the grassroots component, there will have to
> be plans made to get some resources (\$) to the grassroots organizations that

> can translate the excellent policy recommendations from the opinion leader
> level into real political pressure on the powers that be. There have
> already been discussions about this, and obviously, the more integrated and
> coordinated a strategy we come up with for this campaign, the more
> successful we'll be in raising money from individuals and foundations.

>
> THE NEED FOR A LONG-TERM STRATEGY

>
> The short-term goal of forcing abolition onto the political agenda for the
> presidential and congressional elections in 2000 is good, as are many other
> projects already underway, but we also need to think about the long term.
> If we're really good, and a bit lucky, this campaign will take 10, 12, 15
> years. Many of us have already worked for nuclear disarmament for much
> longer than that, so that long of a timeline shouldn't scare us, but we
> might not all be around to see the glorious day when the scourge of nuclear
> weapons is removed from the Earth. Where is the next generation of
> abolition organizers going to come from? This issue isn't exactly on the
> radar screen of activists under 30.

>
> At the upcoming meeting in Chicago, we will need to focus mostly on
> near-term strategy in order to build support for a coordinated U.S.
> abolition campaign. However, I hope we can spend at least some time on
> long-term strategy, or at least discussing a process to come up with one.

>
> STRUCTURE

>
> To me, the structure of this abolition campaign is less important than a
> clear commitment to a coordinated strategy. I think the U.S. Campaign to
> Ban Landmines is a fine structural model, though from where we at Illinois
> Peace Action sit as a grassroots member of USCBL, I think it has not had a
> strong, coordinated strategy that its members are bought into. Obviously,
> the Abolition 2000 network, which hundreds of groups have already signed
> onto, needs to be built upon and strengthened, and can play a crucial role
> in building the national abolition campaign.

>
> If we are clear that we are not creating a new organization, and I hope we
> are, we need a structure that promotes identification with and commitment to
> the new national abolition campaign (boy, do we need a name soon - how about
> "Jane" for now) while also allowing member organizations to build themselves
> -- recruit new members, raise more money, etc. - through participation in
> the campaign.

> Check out our website at <http://www.webcom.com/ipa>

>
> -
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Return-Path: <jbloomfield@gn.apc.org>
Date: Thu, 1 Oct 1998 13:57:08 +0100 (BST)
From: Janet Bloomfield <jbloomfield@gn.apc.org>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: Reflections on grassroots organizing and movement leadership

Dear Howard,
thank you for these words of wisdom, they reflect very much my experience in the UK movement, particularly CND, and in the global network. The quotes are some of my favourites too...

I offer you these words from myself and then Alice Walker in return.

The bomb is an eternal challenge. The knowledge is there. The question is how do we respond to it. Are we seduced by its power? Do we deny it? or do we face its horror and try to make it a catalyst for a new world? It may sound surprising but I think the bomb could be one of the most transformative forces in human history. Confronting its reality has certainly transformed me. In fact its probably the prime reason that I am a Quaker. Once humanity has the clear knowledge that it has the power to destroy all, a power previously only seen to belong to the divine it is challenged to choose life or face collective death. All the great truths of the great spiritual traditions: compassion, charity, humility in the face of the divine, non-violence, become essential to survival. And by embracing those humanity could move to the more abundant life that I believe we were created to live...

I finish my remarks with the words of the American writer Alice Walker. One of many brave voices who are trying to heal that troubled nation. "The universe responds. What you ask of it, it gives. The military industrial complex and its leaders and scientists have shown more faith in this reality than have those of us who do not believe in war and who want peace. They have asked the earth for all its deadlier substances. They have been confident in their faith in hatred and war. The Universe, ever responsive, the Earth ever giving, has opened itself fully to their desires. I remember when I used to dismiss the bumper sticker PRAY FOR PEACE. I realize now that I did not understand it, since I also did not understand prayer, which I now know to be the active affirmation in the physical world of our inseparableness from the divine, and everything, especially the physical world, is divine. War will stop when we no longer praise it, or give it any attention at all. Peace will come wherever it is sincerely invited. Love will overflow every sanctuary given it. Truth will grow where the fertilizer that nourishes it is also truth. Faith will be its own reward."

Have a good trip and let's pray that the Chicago meeting is a turning point towards abolition.
Yours in peace,
Janet Bloomfield

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Date: Thu, 1 Oct 1998 13:52:58 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: wslf@pop.igc.org
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Jackie Cabasso <wslf@igc.apc.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) FOR CHICAGO MEETING; PLEASE REVIEW (1 of 3)
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Dear US Abolitionists (part 1),

In preparation for the October 9 Organizing Meeting on a US Campaign for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, and on behalf of the planning committee, I'm posting the Abolition 2000 Statement for your review. It is our assumption going into this meeting, that the Abolition 2000 Statement reflects our shared goals and vision for a US Abolition campaign, and thus forms the basis for our cooperative strategizing and planning.

As of September 28, 1998, 1,122 organizations in 76 countries have endorsed the Abolition 2000 Statement. In the US, 384 organizations have endorsed the Statement, including major national groups such as Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, American Friends Service Committee, Pax Christi and Womens' International League for Peace and Freedom, and many of their local chapters. It is likely that most, if not all of the groups participating in the October 9 meeting, have signed the Abolition 2000 Statement.

A quick overview: The Abolition 2000 Statement calls for immediate negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention (treaty) that requires the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework, with provisions for effective verification and enforcement. It also outlines a set of specific measures to be undertaken immediately and along the way to abolition. (Note, for example, that point 4, "commence to withdraw and disable deployed nuclear weapons systems," is relevant to the current discussion of dealerting. Also, note that the year 2000 is cited as the target date for completion of the treaty, which will include a timetable for disarmament, not the target date for the actual elimination of all nuclear weapons.)

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation (NAPF) in Santa Barbara serves as the clearinghouse for the Abolition 2000 Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons, a task which includes updating and maintaining the list of endorsing organizations. You can see who's on the list and find lots of useful information, action suggestions, and organizing tools by visiting the NAPF's Abolition 2000 home page at: [www.wagingpeace.org/abolition 2000](http://www.wagingpeace.org/abolition2000)

I will post the Moorea Declaration, which was adopted as a supplement to the Abolition 2000 Statement at the 1997 meeting in Tahiti, as well as the Abolition 2000 Petition, in separate messages. I look forward to seeing you in Chicago! -- Jackie Cabasso

Abolition 2000
A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

In April 1995, during the first weeks of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review and Extension Conference at the United Nations in New York, NGO activists from around the world recognized that the issue of nuclear abolition was not on the governments' agenda. Together they drafted the following statement, which became the founding document of the Abolition 2000 Network. By now, over 1,000 NGOs on six continents have signed the Abolition 2000 Statement, and the list is growing every day!

ABOLITION 2000 STATEMENT

A secure and livable world for our children and grandchildren and all future generations requires that we achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and redress the environmental degradation and human suffering that is the legacy of fifty years of nuclear weapons testing and production.

Further, the inextricable link between the "peaceful" and warlike uses of nuclear technologies and the threat to future generations inherent in creation and use of long-lived radioactive materials must be recognized. We must move toward reliance on clean, safe, renewable forms of energy production that do not provide the materials for weapons of mass destruction and do not poison the environment for thousands of centuries. The true "inalienable" right is not to nuclear energy, but to life, liberty and security of person in a world free of nuclear weapons.

We recognize that a nuclear weapons free world must be achieved carefully and in a step by step manner. We are convinced of its technological feasibility. Lack of political will, especially on the part of the nuclear weapons states, is the only true barrier. As chemical and biological weapons are prohibited, so must nuclear weapons be prohibited.

We call upon all states particularly the nuclear weapons states, declared and de facto to take the following steps to achieve nuclear weapons abolition. We further urge the states parties to the NPT to demand binding commitments by the declared nuclear weapons states to implement these measures:

- 1) Initiate immediately and conclude by the year 2000 negotiations on a nuclear weapons abolition convention that requires the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework, with provisions for effective verification and enforcement.*
- 2) Immediately make an unconditional pledge not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons.
- 3) Rapidly complete a truly comprehensive test ban treaty with a zero threshold and with the stated purpose of precluding nuclear weapons development by all states.
- 4) Cease to produce and deploy new and additional nuclear weapons systems, and commence to withdraw and disable deployed nuclear weapons systems.
- 5) Prohibit the military and commercial production and reprocessing of all weapons-usable radioactive materials.

- 6) Subject all weapons-usable radioactive materials and nuclear facilities in all states to international accounting, monitoring, and safeguards, and establish a public international registry of all weapons-usable radioactive materials.
- 7) Prohibit nuclear weapons research, design, development, and testing through laboratory experiments including but not limited to non-nuclear hydrodynamic explosions and computer simulations, subject all nuclear weapons laboratories to international monitoring, and close all nuclear test sites.
- 8) Create additional nuclear weapons free zones such as those established by the treaties of Tlatelolco and Raratonga.
- 9) Recognize and declare the illegality of threat or use of nuclear weapons, publicly and before the World Court.
- 10) Establish an international energy agency to promote and support the development of sustainable and environmentally safe energy sources.
- 11) Create mechanisms to ensure the participation of citizens and NGOs in planning and monitoring the process of nuclear weapons abolition.

A world free of nuclear weapons is a shared aspiration of humanity. This goal cannot be achieved in a non-proliferation regime that authorizes the possession of nuclear weapons by a small group of states. Our common security requires the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Our objective is definite and unconditional abolition of nuclear weapons.

* The convention should mandate irreversible disarmament measures, including but not limited to the following: withdraw and disable all deployed nuclear weapons systems; disable and dismantle warheads; place warheads and weapon-usable radioactive materials under international safeguards; destroy ballistic missiles and other delivery systems. The convention could also incorporate the measures listed above which should be implemented independently without delay. When fully implemented, the convention would replace the NPT.

=====

If your group or organization wishes to sign on to this statement, please send an e-mail stating contact name, organization name, address, fax, telephone and E-mail address to:

Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
 1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 123; Santa Barbara, California; 93108;
 Tel.: (805) 965-3443; Fax (805) 568-0466;
 e-mail: wagingpeace@napf.org
 OR sign electronically at: <http://www.wagingpeace.org/orgapledge.html>

WESTERN STATES LEGAL FOUNDATION

1440 Broadway, Suite 500

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Tel: (510)839-5877

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***** Part of ABOLITION 2000 *****

Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

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Date: Thu, 1 Oct 1998 13:53:06 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: wslf@pop.igc.org
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Jackie Cabasso <wslf@igc.apc.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) FOR CHICAGO MEETING; PLEASE REVIEW (2 of 3)
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Dear US Abolitionists (part 2),

Following is the text of the Moorea Declaration, which was adopted by consensus of the participants to the January 1997 annual meeting of Abolition 2000 in Tahiti, as a supplement to the Abolition 2000 Statement. (About 100 people from 20+ countries participated in the meeting. The Moorea Declaration was drafted by NGOs from the Pacific Island nations.) The Moorea Declaration can help us in our outreach efforts to diverse constituencies in the US.

-- Jackie

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Abolition 2000

MOOREA DECLARATION

Supplement to the Abolition 2000 Founding Statement

Adopted at the Abolition 2000 Conference, Moorea, Te Ao Maohi (French Occupied Polynesia) 25 January 1997

This conference reaffirms the commitments and the vision of the Abolition 2000 Founding Statement initiated in 1995 - the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombing of the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki - to work for the definite and unconditional abolition of nuclear weapons, and redress the environmental degradation and human suffering that is the legacy of fifty two years of nuclear weapons usage, testing, and production.

However, this meeting, held in Te Ao Maohi a year after the end of French nuclear testing, has highlighted the particular suffering of indigenous and colonised peoples as a result of the production and testing of nuclear weapons. The anger and tears of colonised peoples arise from the fact that there was no consultation, no consent, no involvement in the decision when their lands, air and waters were taken for the nuclear build-up, from the very start of the nuclear era.

Colonised and indigenous peoples have, in the large part, borne the brunt of this nuclear devastation - from the mining of uranium and the testing of nuclear weapons on indigenous peoples land, to the dumping, storage and transport of plutonium and nuclear wastes, and the theft of land for nuclear infrastructure.

The founding statement of Abolition 2000 states that "the participation of citizens and NGO's in planning and monitoring the abolition of nuclear weapons is vital." We reaffirm this, in spirit and action, but also state

that indigenous and colonised peoples must be central to this process. This can only happen if and when they are able to participate in decisions relating to the nuclear weapons cycle - and especially in the abolition of nuclear weapons in all aspects. The inalienable right to self-determination, sovereignty and independence is crucial in allowing all peoples of the world to join in the common struggle to rid the planet forever of nuclear weapons.

Therefore this conference agrees that this Moorea Declaration becomes a supplement to the Abolition 2000 Founding Statement.

WESTERN STATES LEGAL FOUNDATION

1440 Broadway, Suite 500

Oakland, CA USA 94612

Tel: (510)839-5877

Fax: (510)839-5397

wslf@igc.apc.org

***** Part of ABOLITION 2000 *****

Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

-
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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Thu, 1 Oct 1998 13:53:09 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: wslf@pop.igc.org
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Jackie Cabasso <wslf@igc.apc.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) FOR CHICAGO MEETING; PLEASE REVIEW (3 of 3)
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Dear US Abolitionists (part 3),

A national petition drive has been proposed by several groups as an element of our US Abolition Campaign. Following is the existing Abolition 2000 Petition, which was carefully thought through and circulated widely for input before being finalized. This petition is already being used by local Abolition groups around the US, and by many groups in other countries. It is currently the centerpiece of a national petition drive in France. Amazingly, in just 3 months, groups in Japan collected 13 million signatures on this petition! (Those signatures were presented to the President of the NPT Preparatory Committee meeting in Geneva this spring.) Note that point #1 is relevant to both "dealerting" and stockpile stewardship; point #2 concerns the treaty; and point #3 is useful in making the link between nuclear abolition and issues of concern to other constituencies. -- Jackie

=====

ABOLISH NUCLEAR WEAPONS!

Abolition 2000 International Petition
Missiles to Sunflowers: A New Commitment for a New Century

We call upon all states, and particularly the nuclear weapons states, to make the following commitments:

1. **END THE NUCLEAR THREAT.** End the nuclear threat by dealerting all nuclear weapons, withdrawing all nuclear weapons from foreign soil and international waters, separating warheads from delivery vehicles and disabling them, committing to unconditional no first use of nuclear weapons, and ceasing all nuclear weapons tests, including laboratory tests and "subcriticals."
2. **SIGN THE TREATY.** Sign a Nuclear Weapons Convention by the year 2000, agreeing to the elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework
3. **REALLOCATE RESOURCES.** Reallocate resources to ensure a sustainable global future and to redress the environmental devastation and human suffering caused by nuclear weapons production and testing, which have been disproportionately borne by the world's indigenous peoples.

Name: _____ Email*: _____

Address: _____

*To sign the petition electronically go to
<http://www.wagingpeace.org/intlpetition.html>

The results of this petition will be delivered to the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Conference on Disarmament, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conferences, the Human Rights Commission, and the governments of nuclear weapons states and nuclear threshold states.

Please return Abolition 2000 International Petitions to:
Abolition 2000, c/o Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, 1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 123, Santa Barbara, CA 93108
Tel: (805) 965-3443 ; Fax: (805) 568-0466; E-mail: wagingpeace@napf.org
Web site: <http://www.wagingpeace.org>

WESTERN STATES LEGAL FOUNDATION

1440 Broadway, Suite 500

Oakland, CA USA 94612

Tel: (510)839-5877

Fax: (510)839-5397

wslf@igc.apc.org

***** Part of ABOLITION 2000 *****

Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

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For information on digests or retrieving files and old messages send "help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

Return-Path: <dkimball@clw.org>
Date: Thu, 1 Oct 1998 18:52:53 -0400 (EDT)
X-Sender: dkimball@[204.245.159.2]
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: dkimball@clw.org (Daryl Kimball)
Subject: new ACT article on status of CTBT ratification

October 1, 1998

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball, Executive Director, Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers

RE: Arms Control Today article: "Holding the CTBT Hostage in the Senate: The 'Stealth' Strategy of Helms and Lott"

This article, which appears in the upcoming issue of Arms Control Today, analyzes the status of and prospects for the CTBT in the Senate and U.S. public opinion on the issue. It is now available on the web at the following address:

<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/act98dk.htm>

It will also soon be available through ACT Online at:

<http://www.armscontrol.org/ACT/act.html>

DK

Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Ave. NE #201
Washington DC 20002
p: (202)546-0795; fax: (202)546-5142
website: <<http://www.crnd.org>>
OR <<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition>>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Thu, 1 Oct 1998 20:28:21 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: nukeresister@pop2.igc.org
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: nukeresister@igc.org (Jack & Felice Cohen-Joppa)
Subject: Re: (abolition-usa) the new abolition campaign
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Dear Peter Weiss et al,

re your:
> few additional thoughts:

> 2. Another necessary connection, which could greatly enlarge the
>circle, is with militarism; not just because of bloated defense budgets,
>which many people are against, but because the time has come to oppose
>war as an institution.

Yes!

> 3. Organize around specific projects: ... citizen
>inspections of nuclear weapon sites, support for Plowshares defendants.

& perhaps other defendants as well, when citizen inspections and other
forms of nonviolent direct action result in trial and/or jail. I
appreciate recognition of the necessity to support those who risk arrest at
the hands of officials who don't yet understand international law.

> 4. Make Arundhati Roy's piece required reading.

Well, at least highly recommended. It is superb. But 'requiring' anything
of THIS movement's participants would probably trigger some reflexive
rejection...! :-)

Jack

the Nuclear Resister
"a chronicle of hope"
P.O. Box 43383
Tucson AZ 85733

- information about and support for
imprisoned anti-nuclear and anti-war activists -

Jack & Felice Cohen-Joppa, editors
(520)323-8697

US\$15/year/US\$20 Canada/US\$25 overseas

- selections from current issue
- updated prisoner addresses
- & more can be read at:

<http://www.nonviolence.org/nukeresister>

* FREE SAMPLE ISSUE ON REQUEST *
(please supply a postal address for samples)

-
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For information on digests or retrieving files and old messages send
"help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
X-Sender: aslater@gracelinks.org
X-Sender: slatera@204.141.205.3
Date: Fri, 02 Oct 1998 12:30:08 -0400
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Chicago
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Thanks Peter for lots of great suggestions. I think we need to come out of Chicago organized as a national campaign geared to the 2000 elections. I hope we can come out of this meeting with a Campaign Manager, who has had experience managing a US Presidential Campaign. I think we need to organize by Congressional Districts, and try to establish a minimum contact network by State.

I don't think Gore will have smooth sailing to the nomination. In the wings are Gebhardt, Wellstone, Kerry, and Bradley (who has been dropping hints). I hope we can set up a process at the meeting to reach each one of them, and whoever else appears, and ask them to champion the abolition banner--much like Gene McCarthy helped the country to organize politically to end the war in Vietnam. If none of them will do it, we need to get our own candidate.(Jackson?, Brown?)

Internationally, the NPT will be meeting again in New York this spring. It was an utter disgrace last time. Maybe this is the time to have a parallel PrepCom and bring up Zia Mian's amendment proposal. We need to get some friendly governments to participate. Perhaps MPI can help us here.

Alice Slater
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment
15 East 26 St.
New York, NY 10010
212-726-9161(tel)
212-726-9160(fax)

GRACE is a member of Abolition 2000: A Global Network for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

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For information on digests or retrieving files and old messages send "help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Fri, 02 Oct 1998 13:03:55 -0400
From: Norm Cohen <norco@bellatlantic.net>
Organization: Coalition for Peace and Justice
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Subject: Re: (abolition-usa) Chicago
References: <E0zP87y-0005Bb-00@lists.xmission.com>
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Dear Friends,

As someone working out in the trenches in southern New Jersey, I'd caution you that while all of these ideas going by are fine for those who know about abolition 2000, or care about nuke weapons, to the vast majority of "ordinary joes" our issue just does not ring a chord with them (basically their eyes glaze over and they start talking about some tangential issue like water pollution). And this goes for the vast majority of local college students I talk to.

Let me toss out this suggestion: the only way to get our message out to the masses is through the media, so would it be possible to copy what amnesty intl, greenpeace, farm aid, etc have done so well: an internationally televised special concert (or series) in late 1999 on a theme like "peace in the new millenium" (something sexier than that). We must have contacts with musicians, performers, networks, couldn't this be pulled off?

This is not in any way to criticize the wonderful work we do; I've been in it since 1981, many of you longer than that; its just a question of how we best move from preaching to the choir to preaching to the masses.

Peace

Norm Cohen
Executive Director
Coalition for Peace & Justice
PO Box 2344 Cape May NJ 08204
609-886-7988
ASlater wrote:

> Thanks Peter for lots of great suggestions. I think we need to come out of
> Chicago organized as a national campaign geared to the 2000 elections. I
> hope we can come out of this meeting with a Campaign Manager, who has had
> experience managing a US Presidential Campaign. I think we need to
> organize by Congressional Districts, and try to establish a minimum contact
> network by State.
>
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> them, and whoever else appears, and ask them to champion the abolition
> banner--much like Gene McCarthy helped the country to organize politically
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> own candidate.(Jackson?, Brown?)
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- > was an utter disgrace last time. Maybe this is the time to have a parallel
- > PrepCom and bring up Zia Mian's amendment proposal. We need to get some
- > friendly governments to participate. Perhaps MPI can help us here.
- > Alice Slater
- > Global Resource Action Center for the Environment
- > 15 East 26 St.
- > New York, NY 10010
- > 212-726-9161(tel)
- > 212-726-9160(fax)
- >
- > GRACE is a member of Abolition 2000: A Global Network for the Elimination
- > of Nuclear Weapons
- >
- > -
- > To unsubscribe to abolition-usa, send an email to "majordomo@xmission.com"
- > with "unsubscribe abolition-usa" in the body of the message.
- > For information on digests or retrieving files and old messages send
- > "help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

-

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with "unsubscribe abolition-usa" in the body of the message.
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"help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 2 Oct 1998 10:24:49 -0700 (PDT)
From: Joseph Gerson <afscamb@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: USA/Campaign Proposals for Chicago Abolition Conference
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, lforrow@igc.apc.org, bostonmobe@igc.apc.org,
fellman@binah.cc.brandeis.edu, choffman@ci.cambridge.ma.us,
rweiz@world.std.com, crramey@igc.apc.org, forsberg@ids.org,
ipis@igc.apc.org, spearce@igc.apc.org, ohbuther@courant.infi.net,
masspa@gis.net, pam@nlis.net, rush@hnrc.tufts.edu,
jhanley@emerald.tufts.edu, gailjacob@aol.com, aalpert@igc.apc.org,
atwood@umbsky.cc.umb.edu, starfurry@worldnet.att.net,
dbryan@emerald.tufts.edu, jburroughs@igc.apc.org, wslf@igc.apc.org,
ippnwbos@igc.apc.org, joegrassroots@juno.com, mdonlan@aol.com,
moniesser@aol.com, fellman@binah.cc.brandeis.edu, ctmul@aol.com,
forsberg@ids.org, tfoss@afsc.org, MizBert@aol.com, cgarland@erols.com,
ascbos@erols.com, khirouchi@clarku.edu, gailjacob@aol.com,
twist@gis.net, ebkatz@aol.com, j.lamperti@dartmouth.edu,
jloretz@medglobe.tiac.net, rmill7@aol.com, traprock@crocker.com,
a_nogawa@salem.mass.edu, aspennel@world.std.com, aperry7247@aol.com,
lizzy@cybertours.com, lrand@simmons.edu, jriseman@aol.com,
lrotolo@usa.net, grudolph@clarity-dev.com, ruff@mbcmr.unimelb.edu.au,
tom_sauer@Harvard.Edu, schiavon@aecom.yu.edu, afsc@crocker.com,
wand@world.std.com, center4c@tiac.net, pam@nlis.net,
ytsuda@fas.harvard.edu, ipis@igc.apc.org, alexcathy@aol.com,
kwood@igc.apc.org, wprewitt@mail.cyberzone.net,
froines@umbsky.cc.umb.edu, kazue@acs-mail.bu.edu,
iview@technologist.com, AFSC@crocker.com, AFSCCT@IGC.APC.ORG,
AFSCVT@TOGETHER.NET, AFSCCAMB@IGC.APC.ORG, TCLARKE@AMHERST.EDU,
yolanda_tsuda_am98@post.harvard.edu, aswift@phast.umass.edu,
ytsuda@post.harvard.edu, ytsuda@earthlink.net, nhpeaceact@igc.org,
bsarwar@shoa.net, fff@tln.net, kharvey@igc.apc.org,
pjoseph@emerald.tufts.edu, IPIS@IGC.APC.ORG,
hiroshitaka@classic.msn.com, wslf@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: afscamb@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

October 2, 1998

Friends,

This notice is being posted on the Abolition Network, but it is addressed primarily to those who will be participating in the Chicago Abolition conference and to the groups that will be sending representatives to the conference. Other abolitionists in the U.S. and internationally may find some of the ideas that follow helpful. If not, please delete and accept my apologies for further clogging your cyber space.

There have been some important nuggets organizing and campaigning ideas put forward thus far for the Chicago meeting. I also want to thank Jackie Cabasso for her postings, which remind us of the commitments that have been made in the name of Abolition 2000. With the hope of contributing to the refinement of ideas and proposals before we arrive, I want to outline some elements of a community based organizing campaign that could

conceivably build and manifest the popular political that will be essential to remove the nuclear weapons pillars of U.S. hegemony. What follows is roughly in three sections: 1) the need to change our time frame (i.e. 2000) for negotiating a Nuclear Weapons Convention 2) a summary intellectual/political foundation for concentrating on building and manifesting community based political power in order to challenge and change the current U.S. domestic political foundations of nuclearized hegemony, and 3) several action/campaign proposals.

I recognize that we do not yet have the resources to implement the campaign envisioned below. We can certainly move in this direction, and at the very least I hope that what follows will help us to THINK STRATEGICALLY. I should also be clear that while the proposals that follow grow from considerable thinking and discussion among a number of activists in New England, they carry no organizational imprimatur.

1. 2000 - OUR TIME FRAME. I will be participating in the conference in considerable measure because one of its prime organizers was clear with me that while it will be taking place within the context of the year 2000 commitment, the conference would provide a forum for helping to move beyond the now no longer credible 2000 deadline. Well before we learned about Bill and Monica, we in the U.S. were saddled with a president who (like his predecessors) described preparations for nuclear war as "a cornerstone of our policy" and brandished nuclear weapons while practicing nuclear blackmail/terrorism in confrontations with China, Iraq and North Korea. From the beginning, our chances of achieving the negotiation of a time-bound, verifiable Nuclear Weapons Convention in the year 2000 for the abolition of nuclear were slim at best. Now, it should be clear that not only do President Clinton and the Congress we anticipate will result from the November elections lack the vision and will, or (in Clinton's case) the influence to move the U.S. government to adopt a credible policy of nuclear weapons abolition - not to mention negotiating a Convention.

We need to find a way to focus on the opportunities that will be present in the year 2000 and to open the way for a longer-term abolition campaign. I will not be bringing specific proposal formoving beyond the year 2000, but if we don't begin addressing this in Chicago, we will cease to be credible.

2. THE CENTRALITY OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZING TO CHANGE POLITICAL DYNAMICS AND POWER IN THE US. As we, hopefully, have learned from the Civil Rights movement, the Vietnam-era peace movement, the Women's movement, and the Nuclear Weapons Freeze movement (to name but a few) having a "better idea" is no guarantee of winning politically. New political dynamics, new relations of power, and new political facts are all needed if we are to wrest a credible commitment to nuclear weapons abolition from our (and other) governments. Extremely powerful interests benefit from the status quo: US global hegemony which is reinforced by US preparations for nuclear war and extortion, and the proliferation of nuclear powers to share in the privileges of imperialism and/or to deter still greater nuclear weapons states. Our history is clear that power never concedes without a struggle, and that the most transformative and lasting struggles are nonviolent.

While the gains at the World Court, the U.N. and other international forums

contribute powerfully to what the Japanese peace movement would describe as "surrounding and isolating" the nuclear powers, as with the massive European anti-Euro missile and disarmament demonstrations of the early 1980s, we in the US are called upon to respond by BUILDING and then MANIFESTING a politically powerful movement that DEMANDS a U.S. policy of abolition. While civil disobedience actions can serve to enlighten and serve as a moral frame of reference (and spur) for the wider community, fundamental changes in national policy will come only when there is broad popular demand for such changes.

As with the Freeze movement of the 1980s, people in northern New England (Vermont and Maine) seem to be creating an important model by taking abolition to their town meetings - in this case linked to a call for economic justice. (Peter Weiss is correct when he writes that we must go beyond single-issue organizing.) While town and city council resolutions have helped to create legitimacy for our struggle, they have not tapped or engaged the life force of our neighbors and communities as a whole. When we petition and lobby, we do not bring to bear the raw political power and force of those who profit from and embrace nuclearism. Petitions can help to frame and issue and provide a means for individuals to take a first step across a political/intellectual line, but in our culture they rarely reflect profound commitments or mobilizing life force. As we learned in the struggles listed above, our lobbying become effective only when we represent a broad and organized political/social force.

We won't win until we have the numbers, organization, and force that is needed to demonstrate to our elected officials that they must represent our movement or be replaced by it. Since we're short on booty, and won't use bullets, we need to demonstrate that we have bodies (and therefore ballots) when we are lobbying members of Congress and other U.S. government officials

3. SEVERAL ACTION PROPOSALS:

A. A NATIONAL CAMPAIGN OF COMMUNITY/TOWN/CITY AND EVENTUALLY STATE-WIDE REFERENDUM to create and manifest popular demands for abolition (linked to economic and social justice demands). Movement generate movement. Manifested hope and energies, unleash those of others. Such a campaign will also require that existing and newly created organizations provide resources that can be used in these campaigns, and that we work consciously to develop alliances and coalitions with others. It could also be built with the help of an "Abolition Summer" organizing project.

B. REINFORCING INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZING AND ACTION BY GIVING HUMAN FACES AND STORIES TO OUR MOVEMENT and illustrating that nuclear war and abolition are not only remnants of Hiroshima, Nagasaki and the Cold War, but of the 21st Century:

1) A national speaking tour (to communities in which serious grassroots organizing is taking place) of U.S. atomic bomb victims calling for abolition - Atomic Vets, Downwinders, victims (many Native American) of the mining and milling processes, and people without adequate medical, educational, housing, etc. which results in considerable part from the diversion of limited national resources to building, maintaining and modernizing the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

2) A national speaking tour (to communities in which serious grassroots organizing is taking place) of respected U.S. abolition organizers and analysts.

3) International speaking tour (as described above) of A-Bomb victims from Marshall Islands, Kazakhstan (there are about 3 million victims of Russian and Chinese testing there), Russia, Japan, Tahiti, U.S.

4) Speaking tours (as described above) of engaged abolitionists from India, Pakistan, China, Europe, Russia, other Third World nations & the U.S.

5) Development of additional print and a/v resources that reinforce these messages.

C. MANIFESTATIONS OF GROWING ABOLITIONIST POLITICAL POWER AND WILL

1) Town, City, State-wide (and eventually national) "walks for abolition", vigils and demonstrations. These can be part of organizing for referendum or follow them.

2) Coordinated Congressional lobbying/Electoral Strategies based in our communities and Washington, D.C. While this is already in progress, it is weak and needs to be fed and reinforced by growing community-based organizing. In time, something like the 1980s Rhode Island model of weekly delegations to Washington might come to meet our needs as well as an updated version of the Freeze Voter Campaigns

3) Coordinated and spontaneous local actions for abolition.

D. Representative and Accountable National Decision Making for our Movement

With Hope,

Joseph Gerson

Director, Peace and Economic Security Program
American Friends Service Committee
New England Regional Office

2161 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge, Mass. 02140 USA
afscamb@igc.apc.org

Return-Path: <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
Date: Sun, 4 Oct 1998 14:31:14 -0400
From: "Phillip H. Miller" <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
Subject: Various
Sender: "Phillip H. Miller" <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Content-Disposition: inline

I received the following messages from Jim:

"Just getting a copy of the Peace Leaf finished printing. I have sent an invoice to Carol Green, Holston Conf. for \$75 for 400 copies. Howard is getting 500 for a mailing. It would be \$100 for the cost if I billed him. You can talk to him how he wants to handle it. O.k. Will let you know the cost of mailing next week

".I made an error one earlier message. Bill for the Holston Conf. is \$40. Sorry. I check the last bill and it was for the same number. So Howard's would be about \$50."

I also removed a check for \$500 from the Baltimore Washington Conference from our mail and will deposit it tomorrow. I opened a second envelope thinking it might contain a check but it did not. If you ever notice an opened envelope among our mail, this is the usual cause.

As I mentioned, I'll be out of town for a week or so.

Return-Path: <ctbt@2020vision.org>
X-Sender: ctbt.2020vision.org@mail.2020vision.org
To: mupj@igc.org, kathy@fcn.org, dkimball@clw.org, disarmament@igc.org
From: ctbt@2020vision.org (Marie Rietmann)
Subject: Faith communities' CTBT petition
Date: Mon, 5 Oct 1998 16:13:48 -0400

October 5, 1998

TO: Howard Hallman, Joe Volk/Kathy Guthrie, Jay Lintner, Daryl Kimball,
Kathy Crandall
FROM: Marie Rietmann
RE: CTBT petition

At the religious leaders' breakfast September 16 for advancing the cause of the CTBT, Jay Lintner of the United Church of Christ presented the idea of a national petition drive among people of faith. Petitions would be signed by individuals in churches and other faith communities, gathered within each state or region within a state, and then hand-delivered to Senators' field offices by delegations of signers.

Jay asked me to draft what we decided should be a three-sentence statement as the text of the petition. Here is an initial draft; I welcome your comments. I would like to finalize this statement by October 20, the next meeting of interfaith groups working on the CTBT. Thank you.

Adapted from May 1998 religious leaders statement:

As people of faith, we join this appeal for U.S. Senate action on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), an international treaty to ban all nuclear test explosions. We believe that ratification of the CTBT is the most effective tool available now to contribute significantly toward reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons. As a means of responding to profound questions those weapons raise about the sacredness of God's creation, our moral responsibilities, and human destiny, we urge the Senate to ratify the CTBT in 1999.

Marie Rietmann
CTBT Coordinator
20/20 Vision and 20/20 Vision Education Fund
'20 Minutes a Month to Help Save the Earth.'
1828 Jefferson Place, NW * Washington, D.C. 20036
202.833.2020 * fx 202.833.5307
<http://www.2020vision.org>

Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Wed, 07 Oct 1998 15:26:16 -0400
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
CC: dkimball@clw.org, disarmament@igc.org, ctbt@200vision.org
Subject: Re: November 3 meeting
References: <2.2.16.19980925104029.2bb76ad2@pop.igc.org>

Daryl,

I must say that I agree with Howard. I thought that in our planning session of 9-24-98 we were very clear that we wanted to go beyond grassroots groups to include everyone involved in public advocacy for the CTBT. I hope that you will encourage John Isaacs, David Culp, Tom Collina, Joe Volk, Steve Raikin and others to come on November 3rd. We need everyone's input.

One of the main reasons that we decided at our 9-24-98 planning session to go with two events (Nov. 3rd, plus Coalition's event on Dec. 2nd) was so that we could have plenty of time for reviewing the many aspects of public advocacy efforts on CTBT in 1998.

Shalom,
Bob T.

Howard W. Hallman wrote:

>
> Dear Daryl:
>
> At the Deep Cuts/CTBT meeting yesterday I was a little surprised that you
> characterized the November 3 gathering as the grassroots folks getting
> together to review their experience. My understanding from our Thursday
> morning discussion is that the meeting will focus on evaluation of all
> aspects of public advocacy for the CTBT during the past 15 months. This
> includes work in Washington, among the grassroots, in the media, and the
> interface between these different expressions. Therefore, participants
> should include (i) persons who are primarily engaged in Washington
> activities, such as yourself, John Isaacs, David Culp, Tom Colina, and Jim
> Matlack; (ii) Steve Raikin on media; and (iii) persons from the grassroots
> and interfaith working groups. These are the worker bees, to use Marie's term.
>
> In addition to specific grassroots activities, I would like to have us
> review our experience with such endeavors as: (a) direct lobbying by peace,
> arms control, and religious organizations and how these segments related to
> one another and to grassroots lobbying; (b) efforts to broaden the coalition
> through endorsements and other means, especially involving
> environmentalists, women's organizations, and groups concerned with human
> rights; and (c) relationship between national outreach to editorial boards
> and local efforts to reach editors and get op-ed articles published. Others
> may have other suggestions.

>
> Following this review it might be useful for several of us to draft a
> working draft of strategies for 1999 that can be circulated prior to the
> December meeting, critiqued, and redrafted. This advance work would make
> more productive the limited time we have available at that meeting for
> strategy discussion. For that meeting I believe that all of the religious
> organizations working actively for CTBT ratification should be invited to
> attend and participate. Not all will have time to attend, but it will be
> helpful for those who can be there to gain the broad perspective that
> meeting will offer. This will better equip them for the final push in 1999.
>
> I'm sharing this communication with others who met on Thursday morning so
> that they can share their recollections of what we decided about the
> November 3 meeting.
>
> Shalom,
> Howard

Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Mon, 12 Oct 1998 15:20:20 -0400
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: jdi@clw.org, dculp@igc.org, bmusil@psr.org, bmorse@igc.org,
bharner@ix.netcom.com, panukes@igc.org, rac_uahc@csi.com,
dkimball@clw.org, dculp@igc.org, paprog@igc.org, paexec@igc.org,
mupj@igc.org, jsmith@clw.org, joe@fcnl.org, kyourish@hotmail.com,
disarmament@igc.org, kathy@fcnl.org, wandwill@clark.net,
ledwidge@psr.org, ctbt@2020vision.org, armsintern@ucsusa.org,
mfonte@clw.org, robin@2020vision.org, stevenraikin@delphi.com,
tperry@ucsusa.org, tcollina@ucsusa.org
Subject: Grassroots CTBT working group

Important notice --- There will be a special meeting to review CTBT public advocacy work over the past year, and to think about what we need to do next.

Date -- Tuesday, November 3rd
Time -- 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon
Where -- FCNL meeting room, 245 Second Street N.E.

Although this session was proposed in the CTBT Grassroots group, we strongly hope that others will come as well. The agenda will cover public advocacy in many forms, not just grassroots. Please plan to come to this important meeting.

Shalom,
Bob Tiller

The Grassroots CTBT Working Group met on 9-3-98. Here are my notes.

The Specter amendment on funding the CTBT PrepCom passed the Senate 49-44 on 9-1-98. All Democrats and seven Republicans voted the right way. We discussed the interest level at the grassroots.... We discussed how to interpret the vote to activists.... The vote was about money for a monitoring system, so grassroots people can push Senators on why they voted against. Grassroots folks need to press Senators to make commitments. The roots can use the vote as a basis for action.

We discussed what we need to do now:

- send Action Alerts
- emphasize letters to the editor
- emphasize Senators vote on the PrepCom money
- use polling results

We need to get more Democrats to step forward and provide leadership for getting a 1999 vote. Possibly JKerry, BKerrey, Harkin, Feingold. It is not a reasonable goal to try to get Democrats to tie up the Senate floor in order to force a Unanimous Consent agreement for a date-certain vote.

There are state leaders letters in TN and KS, so we need a release/delivery strategy.

We discussed student mobilizing....

We discussed what groups and organizations are willing to do this month. We will focus our efforts on work in states key states, not a nationwide push. Special emphasis on states where organizing was done over the summer: TN, KS, IN, CO, OH, WA.

We agreed to set up a 2-or-3-hour retreat to look at what we have done on CTBT advocacy that was effective, and where we should go next.

Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Tue, 13 Oct 1998 08:32:13 -0400
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: mupj@igc.org, rachel@fcnl.org, armsintern@ucsusa.org, bmorse@igc.org,
disarmament@igc.org, arjun@ieer.org, anitas@ieer.org, dkimball@clw.org
CC: btiller@psr.org
Subject: Grassroots De-alerting meeting
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igc7.igc.org id FAA19992

Notes from the De-alerting Grassroots meeting in D.C. 9-11-98

Present: Howard Hallman (MUPJ), Bob Tiller (PSR), Michael Pancook (UCS),
Brad Morse (ANA), Anita Seth (IEER), Arjun Makhijani (IEER), Rachel
Phillips (FCNL), Kathy Crandall (DisClhs), Daryl Kimball (CRND).

Agreed-on goal — no missile on alert anywhere.
Proposed date for reaching the goal — no later than 12-31-99.

Arjun volunteered IEER as the technical resource for a de-alerting
campaign. IEER will produce both a fact sheet and a plan for
accomplishing de-alerting by 12-31-99.

We discussed the Russian concern that de-alerting is a way for the U.S.
to avoid talking about "real" issues like START and NATO expansion. A
possible unilateral initiative by the U.S. (Or some other country) on
de-alerting would send a good signal to Russia.

Jonathan Dean has proposed de-alerting everything covered by START II.

Arjun said that our movement should recognize George Bush for his work
on removing tactical nukes from Europe, a courageous step. Maybe we
could get Bush involved in de-alerting.

Arjun said that we need to have a good de-alerting process that doesn't
lead to increased nuclear dangers. We need to be thoughtful about
submarines, etc.

We discussed possible citizens hearings this fall. Wayne Glass of Sen.
Bingaman's office suggested an "honest debate" instead of a hearing.

We discussed a possible conflict between this campaign and the abolition
campaign.... We discussed whether or not to tie this campaign explicitly
to abolition.....

Kathy — this campaign is too ambitious and needs to be scaled back.

Arjun — how will this be staffed? Where will it be anchored?

Will Peace Action and 20/20 put effort into this?

Should we create a new coalition? General agreement that we should not.

This campaign may create conflict with abolition advocates.

Arjun — Maybe a letter from Senators to Clinton, asking for de-alerting. Then there is a bigger news hook for the campaign. Could we get 15 or 20 Senators to sign such a letter? Daschle and Domenici have already written private letters to Clinton on it, which we have not seen; maybe they will help. Would Sam Nunn or George Bush help?

Daryl — Emphasize Russian instability. This will attract more attention on the Hill if we talk about Russian problems and nuclear risks.

Arjun — Get some Russians to come here and talk about it.

Some concern about involving Stansfield Turner, because his approach preserves deterrence.

Kathy — We need to develop a response to BMD advocates, emphasizing that de-alerting is both faster and more reliable.

We need to get newspapers more interested. Op-eds by experts. Talk to NSNS about sending out an editorial advisory. Letters to the editor are much more feasible after an editorial appears. Kathy volunteered to produce sample letters-to-the-editor.

Daryl — we must scare people more. PSR might repackage the NEJM piece, with more emphasis on what happens locally, maybe some statements from mayors.

>From the many possible tasks proposed, what do we want to work on?

1. possible Senate sign-on letter (Bob will contact offices, Daryl will write up some ideas.)
2. editorials and letters-to-the-editor

Howard will present these ideas at the next Deep Cuts Working Group meeting.

Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Tue, 13 Oct 1998 23:51:38 -0400
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: [Fwd: Sequencing of de-alerting measures]
Content-Disposition: inline

Return-Path: <arjun@ieer.org>
Received: from pppe-137.igc.org (arjun@pppe-137.igc.org)
by igce.igc.org (8.8.8/8.8.8) with SMTP id KAA23758;
Wed, 30 Sep 1998 10:36:40 -0700 (PDT)
Date: Wed, 30 Sep 1998 10:36:40 -0700 (PDT)
Message-Id: <2.2.16.19980930133611.3bbf2114@pop.igc.org>
X-Sender: arjun@pop.igc.org
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 2.2 (16)
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
To: bananas-ana@igc.org
From: Arjun Makhijani <arjun@ieer.org>
Subject: Sequencing of de-alerting measures
Cc: anitas@igc.org

Here is the sequencing I suggest.

Draft

Sequencing of de-alerting measures:

Prepared for ANA De-alerting Task Force and other interested parties by
Arjun Makhijani

I have arranged desirable de-alerting measures into three sets. In the first set the main criteria are whether it can be done in a few months time, on reducing then risks of any accidental war, and eliminating the possibility of a first strike while de-alerting is going on. Other criteria are connections to the next set of measures (progressively in the direction of disarmament), difficulty of reversal, and verifiability. These latter criteria become more important in the second and third sets of measures. I have also suggested a schedule.

For instance, I have chosen the option of removing the automatic opening systems of silo lids and putting earthen mounds on land based missile silos. The other option of opening motor switches is not as easily verifiable. More details on de-alerting measures and their relative merits can be found in my article on de-alerting in the forthcoming issue of Science for Democratic Action. It will be posted on IEER's web page by the end of business today (Montana time).

Acronym: SLBM = Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile

First set of de-alerting measures

To be completed before the end of the Year 2000 by all countries possessing nuclear weapons (as applicable to the weapons systems that they possess), unless otherwise specified.

1. Separate bombs from bombers and store remote from bomber bases (to the extent that secure storage is available)
2. Remove automatic opening systems from covers of all land-based missiles and put large earthen mounds observable from space over the silos (as suggested by Richard Garwin)
3. Put all land-based mobile missiles in their garrisons and put observable barriers on their roofs
4. Stop taking actions to maintain SLBMs in state of firing readiness and lengthen preparation time needed for firing as long as possible but in any case more than twelve hours
5. Remove tritium bottles from all warheads (including SLBM warheads) containing them and store the tritium bottles remotely.
6. US and Russia to remove all tactical nuclear weapons from nuclear arsenals and stuff their pits.
7. India, Israel and Pakistan to remove all warheads from delivery systems and store them remotely
8. Begin discussions on verification
9. Deploy limited multilateral de-alerting monitoring teams
10. Declare quantities of all warheads and of weapons-usable radioactive materials produced and in stock. (Declaration of locations not necessary.)

Second set :

To be completed by the end of the year 2001 by all countries possessing nuclear weapons, except as specified:

1. US and Russia to remove all but 600 of the remaining warheads from their arsenals (no tritium bottles to be in any warhead)
2. Stuff pits of all warheads removed from arsenals
3. Maintain previous de-alerting measures with increased multilateral monitoring
4. Build secure storage containers and locations for warheads

Third Set

To be completed by the end of the year 2003 by all countries possessing nuclear weapons or weapons usable materials

1. store all warheads separated from delivery vehicles in secure locations with multilateral monitoring and verification
2. Store all weapons usable materials under multilateral monitoring
3. Stuff all warheads pits
4. Mix all tritium with helium except for the small quantities needed for commercial applications

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Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Tue, 13 Oct 1998 23:59:47 -0400
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: [Fwd: De-alerting 29 Sept 98 call notes]
Content-Disposition: inline

Return-Path: <arjun@ieer.org>
Received: from pppe-88.igc.org (arjun@pppe-88.igc.org)
by igce.igc.org (8.8.8/8.8.8) with SMTP id OAA17791;
Tue, 29 Sep 1998 14:39:12 -0700 (PDT)
Date: Tue, 29 Sep 1998 14:39:12 -0700 (PDT)
Message-Id: <2.2.16.19980929173842.32074270@pop.igc.org>
X-Sender: arjun@pop.igc.org
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 2.2 (16)
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
To: bananas-ana@igc.org, healls@aol.com, healtm@aol.com,
allister@snakeriveralliance.org
From: Arjun Makhijani <arjun@ieer.org>
Subject: De-alerting 29 Sept 98 call notes

Call 29 Sept 98

Present:

SG = Susan Gordon; BS = Bob Schaeffer; AM= Arjun Makhijani; J Ca = Jackie Cabasso , JB = John Burroughs, BB = Beatrice Brailsford, BP = Byron Plumley, PA = Pamela Allister, MS = Margaret Stewart MacDonald, JC = Jay Coghlan, AS = Alice Slater, MK = Marylia Kelley, BM = Brad Morse; BT = Bob Tiller (joined late)

BS facilitates. Note: This week = 2 Oct. Next week = 9 Oct. In two weeks = 13 Oct.

Agenda:

1. Review agenda
2. Go over to do list and attach times lines
3. Position statement
4. Working with ANA groups that do not have disarmament positions
Chicago conference
5. Coordination with other people working on de-alerting
US: 1. DC groups. 2. Peace Action conference
6. International: 1. Sweden conference. Felicity (Women's Int. League for Peace and Freedom and Oliver Meier (Berlin institute) are going. Messages
7. ANA campaign plan
8. Next conference call

AM to do: Newsletter with de-alerting article will go out end of next week [approximately]; post reference list by end of this week; as to central location for some of this materials he will ask Pat Ortmeier if IEER can have a section on de-alerting in our home page with links to other

literature and sites

BM Brad will follow up with BT re: follow up to citizens hearings in DC; No follow up to DC meeting yet;

JC: Key members of Congress: Jay to do by mid-Oct.

SG: We haven't agreed as to what we are going to ask for

BS: This is not a lobbying call but an information call.

JC: Position paper can be reformatted into a letter

J Ca: Can't agree on it until we have position statement: Note ANA process

JC: We could do a sign on letter. I will circulate a draft

JB: Echo Susan on this. The call to senators would be an exploratory call.

But we need to decide what we want. Not just short-term measures with bombers. Need clarity.

AM: Should we go on with to do list?

MK: After election follow up with CA delegation. Use draft position statement as talking points.

AS: Cranston follow up in winter. She is touch with them. She will find out when it is to be released. By end of next week she will post a note.

Will also call Pax Christi when we know what we are doing after position is clear.

JC: Turner history follow-up Call within two weeks.

J Ca: She will check out what Butler's tour will be about. She will call and report back after the Chicago meeting on 9, 10 Oct.

AM: Follow up with Felicity re: Sweden conference.

MK: how specific do we want to be now? We have a generally held concern to ensure that de-alerting does not become like de-targeting. How about stages? I would feel comfortable sending her a draft position statement and watch issues. Action alert and post cards time is later. Will coordinate with time line for grassroots campaign. But around end of the year. Seasons greeting type perhaps. She is leaving call and may rejoin. MK leaves call.

AM: Can post ideas on stages of de-alerting tomorrow. Will post for comments and then send to Felicity along with draft position statement as the basis for our discussions.

CM: ANA Task Force e-mail list is not up yet. CM working on it.

BM: Will follow-up with BT regarding broader e-mail list. Kathy Crandall is also working on grassroots activist packet on de-alerting. She would have it mostly done by the end of next week. Send her stuff people want included. By the end of this week.

JC: Will explore George Bush contact in next two weeks

BT: Joins call. Will post notes from DC meeting this week. No progress on citizen hearings yet. Working on it. Hearing may be a pro and con debate on de-alerting.

BS: There should be grass roots component

AM: Rethink whether we want debate. I don't see the point of a debate.

BT: AM and BT will talk.

SG: I like position statement but the first para is not appropriate for a position paper. It is historical background stuff. Not necessarily useful in terms of the rest of the statement.

J Cab: Is this substantive concern?

SG: Referring to problems Y2K, 1995 false alert is a problem in the position statement in first para. Incorporate them lower down.

JB: refer to Y2K somewhere. Next to last para; should we refer to South Asia connection. AS the world says to India and Pakistan don't deploy if

others are de-alerting. In third para: this is the argument that de-alerting opponents would use against us.

J Cab: AM should talk to Ted Taylor on de-alerting and Y2K.

BS: Are we close on the position statement?

SG: E-mail changed draft to Christina would post on bananas list and other groups and try to move towards consensus electronically.

AM: Will post next draft by Monday of next week. If there are substantive changes made post to de-alert list first.

SG: Will call Todd and Velma re: position statement

AM Arjun will call Jerry and GAP re. position statement

SG, AS et al: They will caucus and will report to and from Chicago conference on disarmament.

AM: Will send Kathy Crandall the de-alerting article for her packet.

SG: ANA Campaign plan. A big piece of this is figuring out what other groups are working on. Needs to be a lot more information shared on the kinds of information that are out there.

BT Other groups that are involved are: PSR, Howard Hallman, IEER, UCS, intern, ANA, FCNL internal Kathy Crandall, Darryl Kimball.

AS: Shouldn't there be a DC meeting of grassroots and think tanks

BT: There are not numerous meeting points between think tanks and grassroots but maybe a meeting is worthwhile. DC groups are impatient with grassroots.

But I will talk to people to see if such a meeting is worthwhile

BS: Campaign plan ought to wait for a couple of weeks. Are there specific ideas now

JC: Before there is an ANA campaign plan does there have to be a statement.

SG: Let's schedule another phone call in two weeks and at that time we can decide on how

BT: We scaled back our plans because lots o groups said they couldn't come. We dropped six of nine items because not enough people were willing to work on them. Hence all we are going to try to some small stuff other than the citizen's hearing. Post notes to bananas list.

JB: you are right that we ought not to have a debate on de-alerting but it would be good to have a range of views on de-alerting, including those who feel it will give a false sense of security.

AS: People have an opinion on whether de-alerting is good idea. It may not be bad to have both sides. The ones who don't want it they want to be on hair trigger alert. This is different than a technical debate on the effects of radiation, where the scientific debate is muddled.

J Cab. I partly disagree with Alice because there are a lot of technical issues with de-alerting.

BS: Next call time is Tuesday 13 Oct. 4 EDT

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Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Wed, 14 Oct 1998 00:00:04 -0400
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: [Fwd: Oct. 13 call notes]
Content-Disposition: inline

Return-Path: <arjun@ieer.org>
Received: from pppe-88.igc.org (arjun@pppe-88.igc.org)
by igce.igc.org (8.8.8/8.8.8) with SMTP id OAA12534;
Tue, 13 Oct 1998 14:42:32 -0700 (PDT)
Date: Tue, 13 Oct 1998 14:42:32 -0700 (PDT)
Message-Id: <2.2.16.19981013174112.362f7504@pop.igc.org>
X-Sender: arjun@pop.igc.org
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 2.2 (16)
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
To: dealerting-ana@igc.org
From: Arjun Makhijani <arjun@ieer.org>
Subject: Oct. 13 call notes

Notes Oct. 13, 1998 de-alerting call, by AM

Note: Next week = week of Oct. 20.

Present:

JC = Jay Coghlan, BB = Beatrice Brailsford; BT = Bob Tiller; GM = Greg Mello; AL= Andy Lichterman, BH = Bruce Hall; SG = Susan Gordon; AM= Arjun Makhijani; J Ca = Jackie Cabasso , MK = Marylia Kelley

Draft agenda for 13 October de-alerting call:

1. Review agenda
2. Position statement - next steps and process for consensus
3. Go over commitments from last call
4. Report back from Chicago Peace Action conference
5. ANA campaign plan
6. Next conference call

AL moderator

Add to agenda: DC de-alert mtg. notes discussion

J Ca: What kind of conflicts could there be of de-alert with Abolition 2000.

BT: One possible area could be difference in goal. Could de-alert be a conflicting goal with Abolition. Issue was raised. Wasn't thought to be a big problem. For PSR de-alert is part of abolition.

AM: discussion was around who all would be in coalition. How to include everyone other than deterrence fans was part of the discussion.

SG: Position statement will be put up electronically and will sent out by mail this week.

J Ca: Suggest two changes: Basically fine with it. Been trying to think about relationship between de-alerting and abolition campaign. Want to urge us to be ahead of the curve on this. Want to think about what ANA can add. We should not shy away from slanting the thing towards disarmament, even if ANA cannot advocate disarmament. Would like to remove line regarding that says that de-alerting can be a move towards disarmament, but does not have to be. Delete this. Second change in para 2 and in recommendation. Add a word. We are calling on all states to complete an "effective" or "meaningful" de-alerting measure on all weapons.

MK = will post my changes on e-mail after I have looked at it more carefully.

SG: I don't think it harms or hurts to have that sentence. Depends on how it helps to build coalition.

MK: This is an internal statement that phrases context. It may be more powerful to leave in since it opens the possibility of disarmament.

SG: It may be useful for FRESH, etc, to leave it in.

AM; I think it is useful since it opens the door to disarmament, and also leaves open to a broader coalition.

AM: Please post comments by end of business today.

GM: I'm happy with it. Don't find anything objectionable. It would not serve us too to try to fine tune the working of our own internal discussion. It is important to bring in groups who haven't worked on this into this kind of activity.

AM: Will post revised version by end of day today or tomorrow morning.

Call participants went over to do list

AM: all done except newsletter will be mailed out next week -- revised statement posted. Article on IEER web page. References are linked from the article. Sequencing of de-alerting (draft) put out. No comments yet. Talked to Ted Taylor and he is very concerned about Y2K but not making new commitments. He has not done his own research on the issue, but has read others' stuff that concerns him.

MK: Liaisons with PEG to help with consensus process.

J Ca: Did not find out about Butler's tour . Will do.

BT; Posted DC discussion notes. Have not yet found people interested in debate or hearing or other public event in DC so don't have much to report. Have posted note about what DC groups are doing on de-alerting. Right now is an especially hard time in DC to get commitments for new things.

MK: To do's are dependent on timing. I think my work will be around the end of the Year. Post card should have a kind of New Year's theme. Will we be ready for an action alert by December.

BB: Sooner rather than later helps. Like New Year's card idea

MK; Susan let talk about it.

Several comments agreeing with card idea for around end of the year.

JC: I've sent out feeler re: Bush without result. My connections are tenuous. Called Peter Bahouth and left messages re: Turner Foundation de-alerting follow-up to CNN series. I will work some more on this. Have drafted paper for CCNS on this. Have not drafted to letter Senators from grassroots. But am seeking direction on this. Should it be a sign-on or what? Will do a draft and circulate it in a week.

AM: It would be good to have sign-ons.

MK: If letter is similar to position then it can get sign-ons.

J Ca: This is an example of where not to suggest that de-alerting doesn't have to be a step towards disarmament.

AL: I agree with that.

Much agreement.

AL: DC notes mention Senator letter. Is I to or from a senator?

BT: Intention there was a letter from Senators to Clinton.

AL: Create list of senators you have in mind.

JC: I am thinking of simple letter [from us to Senators].

MK: Ask them to circulate a Dear Colleague letter on de-alerting.

GM: About Sen. Daschle and how should we be working with his office?

BT: Need to keep trying this. He is a very important person on this issue.

JC; Since Russia is undergoing de facto disarmament, it may worth emphasizing

J Ca: Don't agree.

SG: Campaign plan depended on info from Chicago meeting. Good news is that it is a wide open field. Bea and I will have an opportunity to do a draft between now and next call.

J Ca: Chicago meeting was inconclusive. Reps from many groups at highest level. There was reporting on what groups were doing. Small groups met re: campaign structure. There was not a lot of clear agreement. Agreed to continue process to create a campaign. Created an interim coordinating

committee to carry on process. It will explore areas of consensus and plan a meeting in Santa Barbara in January. De-alerting was one issue that people wanted to work on, but it was in the context of abolition campaign. But there was no plan that came out. So ANA campaign should try to feed into this interim coordinating committee. I am willing to be one of the people who can be a liaison between ANA Task Force on de-alerting and this interim committee.

AL: There was much concern at the meeting to expand the representation in the room.

J Ca: Commitments were made to bring more diverse group to the meeting. People made commitments for air tickets to help accomplish this.

AM: Want to remind that though abolition is a goal we need focussed campaign to actually get de-alerting before the end of 1999. Was impressed with Steve Kent's idea to do media campaign re: de-alerting and Y2K.

BT: Status of DC meeting is that there was a skimpy response. And there is no next meeting scheduled. Howard Hallman and I area trying to set up public event that we talked about. Kathy Crandall did put together grassroots packet, which is available.

J Ca: how about inviting Walter Pincus to be the moderator.

Next Call Friday. 6 Nov. 1 pm EST.

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web page: <http://www.ieer.org>

Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Wed, 14 Oct 1998 00:00:28 -0400
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: [Fwd: Daschle on dealerting, CTBT and beyond - 9/21]
Content-Disposition: inline

Return-Path: <arjun@igc.apc.org>
Received: from pppe-28.igc.org (arjun@pppe-28.igc.org)
by igc3.igc.apc.org (8.8.8/8.8.8) with SMTP id RAA23062
for <bananas-ana@igc.org>; Wed, 30 Sep 1998 17:45:57 -0700 (PDT)
Date: Wed, 30 Sep 1998 17:45:57 -0700 (PDT)
Message-Id: <2.2.16.19980930204430.4017a712@pop.igc.org>
X-Sender: arjun@pop.igc.org
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 2.2 (16)
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
To: bananas-ana@igc.org
From: Arjun Makhijani <arjun@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Daschle on dealerting, CTBT and beyond - 9/21

FYI: This might be of interest.

>To: dkimball@clw.org
>From: dkimball@clw.org (Daryl Kimball)
>Subject: Daschle on dealerting, CTBT and beyond - 9/21

>

>September 24

>

>TO: Coalition members and friends

>FR: Daryl Kimball

>

>Attached below is an excellent floor speech from Senator Daschle on
>dealerting, CTBT, reductions beyond START II.

>

>DK

>

>*****

>

>ENHANCING NUCLEAR SECURITY (Senate - September 21, 1998)

>

>

>

[Page: S10653]

>

>Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, over the course of the past several months, I
>have come to the Senate floor on three

>occasions to discuss what I believe is the most important national security

>challenge we face today--reducing the risks

>associated with the spread and potential use of weapons of mass

>destruction. The depth and urgency of this challenge were dramatically

>illustrated in a recent article from Scientific American by Drs. Bruce

>Blair, Harold Feiveson, and Frank von Hippel. I am quoting from that article:

>

>[M]ilitary technicians at a handful of radar stations across northern
>Russia saw a troubling blip suddenly appear on their
>screens. A rocket, launched from somewhere off the coast of Norway, was
>rising rapidly through the night sky. Well aware
>that a single missile from a U.S. submarine plying those waters could
>scatter eight nuclear bombs over Moscow within 15
>minutes, the radar operators immediately alerted their superiors. The
>message passed swiftly from Russian military authorities to the Russian
>President, who holding the electronic case that could order the firing of
>nuclear missiles in response, hurriedly conferred by telephone with his top
>advisors. For the first time ever, that nuclear briefcase was activated for
>emergency use.

>
>For a few tense minutes, the trajectory of the mysterious rocket remained
>unknown to the worried Russian officials. Anxiety mounted when the
>separation of multiple rocket stages created an impression of a possible
>attack by several missiles. But the radar crews continued to track their
>targets, and just a few minutes short of the procedural deadline to respond
>to an impending nuclear attack, senior military officers determined that
>the rocket was headed far out to sea and posed no threat to Russia.

>
>As I noted, this chilling excerpt was not taken from Tom Clancy's latest
>techno-thriller. It happened. The event described did not occur during the
>heart of the Cold War. It happened January 25, 1995. It was not an isolated
>incident. According to public sources, Russian nuclear missiles have
>automatically switched to launch mode several times.

>
>A look at the record since the January 25, 1995 incident demonstrates that,
>if anything, our concerns about Russia's early warning system, command and
>control system, and the morale of the people assigned to operate these
>systems, have only
>grown. That record is clear. No longer should anyone believe Russia's
>nuclear forces are exempt from the neglect and disarray that has been
>experienced by her conventional forces. A leading member of the Russian
>parliament, Lev Rokhlin, best summed up this deterioration: '[Russia's]
>strategic nuclear forces are headed for extinction. There are no means to
>maintain the forces.' The dramatic economic downturn in Russia's economic
>circumstances will only exacerbate this situation. Some may be tempted to
>take joy in this situation. They should not. As the event of January 25,
>1995 reminds us, U.S. security is dependent on the reliability of Russia's
>strategic warning and launch control systems.

>
>Reasonable people can only ask the obvious question: with the Soviet Union
>dissolved and the cold war over for nearly seven years, how can the United
>States and Russia continue to be one bad call away from a nuclear disaster?

>
>It is precisely for this reason that last September I sent a letter to the
>Congressional Budget Office asking them to assess the
>budget and security consequences of a series of measures designed to reduce
>the spread of nuclear weapons and the likelihood that they will ever be
>used. On Friday I received preliminary results from CBO on one means to
>accomplish this objective--improving Russia's confidence that it is not
>under attack by
>providing it with a global awareness of missile launches.

>
>CBO reaches several conclusions in its report. First, there are a number of
>deficiencies in Russia's ground- and satellite-based early-warning systems.
>According to CBO, 'Russia's early warning radars will not detect all
>missile attacks, especially missiles launched on shallow trajectories from
>submarines.' The situation is similar with respect to Russia's space-based
>platforms. Quoting CBO, 'Russia's satellite-based early-warning system also
>has shortcomings . . . CBO has estimated that its [satellite] fleet
>currently provides coverage of the U.S. missile fields for less than 17
>hours a day. Thus, Russia cannot depend on its fleet to detect a U.S.
>missile launch.' Second, CBO states that, 'shortcomings in Russia's
>early-warning system can have a direct effect on the security of the United
>States.' Nothing demonstrates this reality better than the Norwegian
>missile launch. Third, there are a variety of options available to the
>United States and Russia to address deficiencies in Russia's early warning
>system. Although CBO rightly asserts that further study is required to
>ensure that U.S. security is enhanced, not compromised, CBO lays out 5
>options for U.S. policymakers. I ask that all of my colleagues take a look
>at this excellent study.

>
>It must be noted at this point that during the recently concluded
>U.S.-Russia summit, just days before CBO released its analysis to me, the
>Administration and the Russians reached agreement to implement the first of
>CBO's 5 options--sharing early warning information on the launch of
>ballistic missiles and space launch vehicles. I commend the Administration
>for this initiative. I believe it is a small but useful step. However, it
>does not fully address the underlying weaknesses in Russia's early warning
>systems. The proposal will give the Russians access to some of our early
>warning data but does nothing to improve Russia's own ability to collect
>and assess this same information.

>
>Therefore, much more needs to be done, not only in the area of early
>warning but elsewhere, if we are to reduce the risk of the spread and use
>of weapons of mass destruction to an acceptable level. As I stand here
>today--nearly 8 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the
>Cold War--the United States and Russia still possess nearly 14,000
>strategic nuclear weapons and tens of thousands of tactical nuclear
>weapons. Even more alarming, both sides keep the vast majority of their
>strategic weapons on a high level of alert, greatly increasing the
>likelihood of an unauthorized or accidental launch.

>
>Russia's current economic and fiscal woes only add to my sense of concern.
>Numerous press accounts point out that Russia's early warning sensors are
>aging and incomplete, its command and control system is deteriorating, and
>the morale of the personnel operating these systems is suffering as a
>result of lack of pay and difficult working conditions. The Washington Post
>ran an article just yesterday that illustrates how increasingly dire
>economic circumstances in Russia affect U.S. security. According to the
>Post, street protests are popping up all over Russia, including a town
>called Snezhinsk, home of a nuclear weapons laboratory where workers said
>they have not been paid for 5 months.

>
>I believe reducing the risks posed by weapons of mass destruction in Russia
>and elsewhere must be our number one national security objective in the

Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Wed, 14 Oct 1998 00:13:56 -0400
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: De-alerting

Hi Howard,

Welcome back! I hope that you had a great trip to Italy. I have both good news and bad news about our de-alerting efforts.

1. The proposed debate/hearing

I had a long talk with Alistair Millar (of Fourth Freedom Forum), and he was eager to merge his proposed event into ours, so I agreed. Alistair was traveling to Sweden with Bruce Blair, so he took responsibility for recruiting Bruce for the event. (I had left three or four messages for Bruce and never received a return call.) Bruce turned Alistair down flat. He just will not do it in 1998 at all. However, Stansfield Turner said yes, he is available and willing to do something on the morning of Nov. 6th (when Alistair asked him). I told Alistair that there are some risks in putting Turner in the program, because he supports deterrence. But maybe he is better than nothing.

I did not pursue anyone for the anti-de-alerting side of the debate, because I am not sure that we can pull anything off without Bruce Blair. I did not pursue any other co-sponsors for the same reason: I think we will not get the media attention that we want if we don't have Bruce.

I had a long talk with Arjun Makhijani, and told him that we would like to see him as one of the participants in the debate on Nov. 6th. He is very concerned about our proposal for two reasons: (a) He thinks that the debate gives too much platform to those on the other side; currently no one is speaking against de-alerting publicly, and we should not give them a stage. (b) We don't really know who would be good speakers on the other side, because none of us has ever heard Kathleen Bailey or Frank Gaffney speak on de-alerting; they are mostly right-wing attack dogs who will shout and interrupt all the time. Despite his misgivings, Arjun remains interested in working with us on something. I told Arjun that you would be following up with him.

I am leaving the debate/hearing matter with you and Alistair. His number is 202-393-5201. At this point we have very little. I apologize for getting so little accomplished, but it seemed that we could not make it happen without Bruce. I will support anything you are able to work out.

2. Other

Kathy Crandall has completed the grassroots packets, and they look good.

Steve Raikin is very interested in doing an editorial board mailing, but

he wants us to come up with a good news hook. I couldn't think of anything, but maybe we can brainstorm something.

I left messages about a proposed Senate sign-on letter to Clinton on the voice-mails of Wayne Glass and Elizabeth Turpen, but I have not actually spoken with either of them. I also asked Turpen in my message if she had had an opportunity to ask her boss about Domenici sponsoring the debate. I also left a message for Brad Van Dam of Daschle's office (he apparently doesn't have voice mail), which was returned by Randy DeValk when I was out.

I posted the notes from our 9-11-98 grassroots meeting.

Arjun posted a memo to ANA on sequencing of de-alerting, which I forwarded to you. He is going to post some type of position paper or fact sheet in the near future.

The ANA de-alerting task force has had two conference calls which were busy and positive. I forwarded the notes to you.

Good luck with all of this. I will be back in my office on Oct. 29th.

Shalom,
Bob

Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Wed, 14 Oct 1998 00:22:27 -0400
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: anitas@ieer.org, armsintern@ucsusa.org, mupj@igc.org, arjun@ieer.org,
panukes@igc.org, bmorse@igc.org, dkimball@clw.org, ledwidge@psr.org,
disarmament@igc.org
Subject: De-alerting

Steve Raikin is interested in doing an editorial board mailing on de-alerting, but he wants a good "news hook" to hang it on. Maybe an event, maybe an Administration or Congressional action, maybe an anniversary, maybe something else.

I could not think of anything really exciting. The best I could come up with is the second anniversary of the generals statement (December) or the fourth anniversary of the Norwegian weather rocket (January). Those seem kind of lame.

So what ideas do you have? Send some at me.

Shalom,
Bob Tiller

Return-Path: <dkimball@clw.org>
Date: Wed, 14 Oct 1998 10:07:37 -0400 (EDT)
X-Sender: dkimball@[204.245.159.2]
To: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
From: dkimball@clw.org (Daryl Kimball)
Subject: Re: De-alerting edit. mailing
Cc: anitas@ieer.org, armsintern@ucsusa.org, mupj@igc.org, arjun@ieer.org,
panukes@igc.org, bmorse@igc.org, dkimball@clw.org, ledwidge@psr.org,
disarmament@igc.org, stevenraikin@delphi.com

October 14

TO: Bob and other de-alerters
FR: Daryl

RE: editorial board mailing

I would agree with Steve that it is important to have some sort of news hook for an editorial mailing. I would make two observations and a suggestion. The observations:

- * the hook does not necessarily have to be an obscure nuclear anniversary. The "news" on nuclear weapons involves the failure by the Duma to act on START II and the consequent stagnation of U.S. Russian nuclear arms reductions;
- * the pitch should definitely involve more than a message about "de-alerting." It is likely that any serious proposal on de-alerting U.S.-Russian nuclear weapons would also involve verifiable nuclear arms reductions. (Blair and other de-alerters are approaching the problem in this way.) The reason being that the governments are inclined to try to achieve reductions outlined in START I and START II because they have committed substantial political resources to those efforts and because Russia won't save the money it wants to save on nuclear weapons by de-alerting alone.

Consequently, a good hook might be any time before and immediately after the fall session of the Duma. If they don't ratify START II, editors might be interested in writing columns along the lines of the Walter Pincus commentary peice in the WP from October 11.

Also, I would strongly suggest that Steve and others working on de-alerting connect with the people who attended the Stockholm de-alerting conference organized by Aaron Tovish, from whom I hope to get a short written report.

DK

Bob Tiller wrote:

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- >event, maybe an Administration or Congressional action, maybe an
- >anniversary, maybe something else.

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>I could not think of anything really exciting. The best I could come up
>with is the second anniversary of the generals statement (December) or
>the fourth anniversary of the Norwegian weather rocket (January). Those
>seem kind of lame.

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>So what ideas do you have? Send some at me.

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>Shalom,
>Bob Tiller

>

Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Ave. NE #201
Washington DC 20002
p: (202)546-0795; fax: (202)546-5142
website: <<http://www.crnd.org>>
OR <<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition>>

Return-Path: <disarmament@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 14 Oct 1998 11:01:34 -0400
From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.org>
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
To: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
CC: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>, anitas@ieer.org, armsintern@ucsusa.org,
mupj@igc.org, arjun@ieer.org, panukes@igc.org, bmorse@igc.org,
ledwidge@psr.org, stevenraikin@delphi.com
Subject: Re: De-alerting edit. mailing
References: <41BD4411174@local.clw.org>

- The primary hook should be Russia and its decline/economic crisis.

Y2K also is a good hook (The Abolition Conference in Chicago was covered on local television around this issue.)

Finally, STAR WARS efforts are an issue in political races and are being covered somewhat in papers, and provide a good contrast to De-Alerting and deeper cuts.

These are the things being covered in every paper around the country.

I agree with Daryl, and as I have been saying for some time De-Alerting is not a good stand alone issue, but is important to include along with nuclear arms reductions especially in the kind of unilateral reciprocal efforts that have been suggested, as they are in the Pincus article.

Please coordinate editorial efforts with me as I am also trying to generate editorial board meetings and letters to the editor with the de-alerting resource-action kits.

Kathy

Daryl Kimball wrote:

> October 14

>

> TO: Bob and other de-alerters

> FR: Daryl

>

> RE: editorial board mailing

>

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>
> DK

>
> *****

>
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>> Shalom,
>> Bob Tiller

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> _____
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> p: (202)546-0795; fax: (202)546-5142
> website: <<http://www.crnd.org>>
> OR <<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition>>

> _____

Return-Path: <disarmament@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 14 Oct 1998 11:16:15 -0400
From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.org>
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
To: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
CC: jdi@clw.org, dculp@igc.org, bmusil@psr.org, bmorse@igc.org,
bharner@ix.netcom.com, panukes@igc.org, rac_uahc@csi.com,
dkimball@clw.org, paprog@igc.org, paexec@igc.org, mupj@igc.org,
jsmith@clw.org, joe@fcnl.org, kyourish@hotmail.com, kathy@fcnl.org,
wandwill@clark.net, ledwidge@psr.org, ctbt@2020vision.org,
armsintern@ucsusa.org, mfonte@clw.org, robin@2020vision.org,
stevenraikin@delphi.com, tperry@ucsusa.org, tcollina@ucsusa.org
Subject: Re: Grassroots CTBT working group
References: <36225674.76B@psr.org>

CTBT folks:

You are encouraged to come to the meeting & to fill out the brief evaluation form for your organization by Friday of this week so. If you do not have a copy of the evaluation form, please let me know - I will fax it to you.

Kathy

Bob Tiller wrote:

> Important notice --- There will be a special meeting to review CTBT
> public advocacy work over the past year, and to think about what we need
> to do next.
> Date -- Tuesday, November 3rd
> Time -- 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon
> Where -- FCNL meeting room, 245 Second Street N.E.
>
> Although this session was proposed in the CTBT Grassroots group, we
> strongly hope that others will come as well. The agenda will cover
> public advocacy in many forms, not just grassroots. Please plan to come
> to this important meeting.
>
> Shalom,
> Bob Tiller
>
> -----
> The Grassroots CTBT Working Group met on 9-3-98. Here are my notes.
>
> The Specter amendment on funding the CTBT PrepCom passed the Senate
> 49-44 on 9-1-98. All Democrats and seven Republicans voted the right
> way. We discussed the interest level at the grassroots.... We discussed
> how to interpret the vote to activists.... The vote was about money for
> a monitoring system, so grassroots people can push Senators on why they
> voted against. Grassroots folks need to press Senators to make
> commitments. The roots can use the vote as a basis for action.
>
> We discussed what we need to do now:
> -send Action Alerts
> -emphasize letters to the editor
> -emphasize Senators vote on the PrepCom money

- > -use polling results
- >
- > We need to get more Democrats to step forward and provide leadership for
- > getting a 1999 vote. Possibly JKerry, BKerrey, Harkin, Feingold. It is
- > not a reasonable goal to try to get Democrats to tie up the Senate floor
- > in order to force a Unanimous Consent agreement for a date-certain vote.
- >
- > There are state leaders letters in TN and KS, so we need a
- > release/delivery strategy.
- >
- > We discussed student mobilizing....
- >
- > We discussed what groups and organizations are willing to do this month.
- > We will focus our efforts on work in states key states, not a nationwide
- > push. Special emphasis on states where organizing was done over the
- > summer: TN, KS, IN, CO, OH, WA.
- >
- > We agreed to set up a 2-or-3-hour retreat to look at what we have done
- > on CTBT advocacy that was effective, and where we should go next.

Return-Path: <disarmament@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 14 Oct 1998 11:16:15 -0400
From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.org>
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
To: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
CC: jdi@clw.org, dculp@igc.org, bmusil@psr.org, bmorse@igc.org,
bharnet@ix.netcom.com, panukes@igc.org, rac_uahc@csi.com,
dkimball@clw.org, paprog@igc.org, paexec@igc.org, mupj@igc.org,
jsmith@clw.org, joe@fcnl.org, kyourish@hotmail.com, kathy@fcnl.org,
wandwill@clark.net, ledwidge@psr.org, ctbt@2020vision.org,
armsintern@ucsusa.org, mfonte@clw.org, robin@2020vision.org,
stevenraikin@delphi.com, tperry@ucsusa.org, tcollina@ucsusa.org
Subject: Re: Grassroots CTBT working group
References: <36225674.76B@psr.org>

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- > on CTBT advocacy that was effective, and where we should go next.

Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>
Date: Wed, 14 Oct 1998 16:10:39 -0400
From: disarmament@igc.org
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org
Subject: Disarmament Initiatives - De-Alerting
To: "undisclosed-recipients:;"

Dear Nuclear Disarmament Advocates,
To: ctb-followers
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.05 [en] (Win95; I)

Many of you may have already seen this Washington Post Op-Ed by Walter Pincus on the need for "unilateral reciprocal" initiatives to jump-start nuclear disarmament efforts. Now is the time to push for U.S. leadership on steps such as these .

DE-ALERTING RESOURCE & ACTION KITS:

De-Alerting nuclear weapons, along with deeper reductions in nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear weapons abolition, is one step that could be taken now.

The Disarmament Clearinghouse has just produced a Resource & Action Kit on De-alerting - it includes many basic resources describing de-alerting, information on the effects of an accidental nuclear launch, and action tools such as sample letters to the editor, tips on successful editorial board meetings, and a sample letter to the editor. The Kits are evolving and more materials will be added.

If you would like to order kits, please contact me at the Disarmament Clearinghouse. <disarmament@igc.org>

NEW WEB SITE COMING SOON:

We are also in the initial stages of developing a Disarmament Clearinghouse Action Site on the World Wide Web. (Hopefully many of you are already familiar with the CTBT Action site:

<http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>). This newly developed site will soon have a de-alerting section, where you access action tools and follow developments on de-alerting. The site (still under construction) is:

<http://www.psr.org/Disarmhouse.htm>

Re-Read His Lips: Reduce Arms Now

By Walter Pincus

Sunday, October 11, 1998; Page C01

Seven years ago, President George Bush announced what many experts consider the single most profound reduction of nuclear

weapons in arms control history and one that some believe has yet to earn him the credit he deserves.

With the Soviet Union collapsing, the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) then bogged down in the Soviet parliament and President Mikhail Gorbachev struggling to hold on to power, Bush ordered elimination of thousands of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons, deactivation of 450 land-based ICBMs and a halt to Pentagon development of mobile single and multiwarhead strategic missiles as well as an air-launched, short-range ballistic missile. In Sept. 27, 1991, Bush made his move without prior notification to Congress and with only a last-minute request to Gorbachev to match it. In Cold-War vernacular, he undertook unilateral arms reductions.

Comparable arms reduction pledges from Gorbachev followed nine days later, in what some described as an "arms race in reverse" that unquestionably reduced the potential for accidental nuclear confrontation and helped Gorbachev withdraw tactical nuclear weapons from parts of the Soviet Union, which was beginning to break apart. His action also laid the groundwork for the next arms treaty, START II.

The situation today cries out for a Bush-like action. Russia is in turmoil. Boris Yeltsin's hold on the government is unsteady. Moscow's control over what remains of that country's nuclear weapons and stockpile of fissionable material has to be bolstered by, of all people, the United States, but its overall security remains questionable.

While START I is in force, START II is stalled in the Duma even as the Russian strategic air and naval forces scrounge for funds to maintain their land-based silo and mobile ICBMs or their strategic nuclear submarines.

At a time when the Clinton administration is trying to convince the Indian and Pakistani governments--as well as other countries--that they should not build nuclear weapons, the United States still maintains thousands of warheads and strategic delivery systems, many of which remain at a 15-minute-or-less alert with almost no targets for them to aim at.

Like Bush, Clinton as commander-in-chief could order deactivation of the 50 MX ICBMs now on alert, each with 10 warheads; begin retiring half the 18 Trident ballistic missile submarines that each have 28 sea-launched ICBMs; and open the safety switches of the 500 Minuteman III missiles, with three warheads each, so that they would be temporarily immobilized.

It would be a stunning move that would greatly strengthen our arguments against nuclear proliferation and encourage the signing of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty by nuclear nations, such as India and Pakistan, which last month expressed receptiveness toward the agreement.

What's to stop President Clinton from doing what Bush did? Political realists would argue the obvious: that with impeachment hanging in the air, the president was taking a dramatic step to divert attention. But Clinton's opponents and many in the media will say that about everything the president does, whether it's air strikes in Kosovo, a new step toward Middle East peace, even taking a long-planned overseas trip.

Then there are the Republicans who not only dislike Clinton but also firmly oppose taking any further arms control steps with the Russians until they ratify START II. They have pushed Congress to put language in the past few Pentagon authorization bills, and the fiscal 1999 measure that would prohibit the spending of any funds to dismantle U.S. strategic weapons under the treaty until the Duma acts on it. In the new bill, those Republicans also want a report on whether Gorbachev's promises to Bush have in fact been carried out.

Several experts, including former senator Sam Nunn and Brookings Institution arms control specialist Bruce G. Blair, have suggested publicly that Clinton unilaterally reduce the number of U.S. strategic land- and sea-based ICBMs and remove hair-trigger alerts from the remaining U.S. strategic missiles.

There is other support for unilateral action. Former Defense secretary Robert S. McNamara, just back from a non-governmental conference on disarmament in Russia with that country's nuclear scientists, said a unilateral U.S. reduction of strategic weapons is "exactly what I think should be done." He said the Russians have turned to a first-use of nuclear weapons strategy because their armed forces have collapsed and they fear a U.S. first strike. "They would respond," McNamara said of the Russians, "because they know nuclear weapons are not the answer to their problems."

McNamara said that he and others could put together a package that would be acceptable to the Pentagon and to Congress and which would elicit a favorable response from the Russians.

Today, because of their financial troubles, the Russians cannot sustain the 9,000 warheads on their strategic silo-based and mobile ICBMs, nor the 2,000 more in missiles on submarines. Gen. Vladimir Yakovlev, chief of the Russian strategic rocket forces, said recently that 62 percent of Russia's ICBMs are beyond guaranteed service life. Only two of their new mobile ICBMs have been deployed and those were three years behind schedule. Only 25 of 100 planned Blackjack strategic bombers have been completed in the past nine years and the largest number of them are rusting away in Ukraine. When that country offered them for sale to Russia recently, the Russians turned them down because they did not have the funds required.

According to Blair, only two of Russia's 26 ballistic missile submarines are on patrol and only one of three planned new subs is actually under construction. Of six Typhoon ICBM-equipped subs built in the last decade, only three are still operational. Blair estimates

that usable Russian nuclear warheads could drop below 1,000 in less than 10 years.

Congress has recognized Russia's severe nuclear weapons problems. In the new Pentagon authorization bill, the legislators have provided funds to assist the Russians in the dismantling of their missiles and bombers as contemplated by the treaty, but not ours.

Bush's action came from a position of strength. It grew out of his determination to do something bold as a followup to the victory in Desert Storm and to keep his momentum heading into the 1992 presidential election. While vacationing at Walker Point, the president's vacation home in Maine, Bush and his national security advisor, Brent Scowcroft, talked about taking "sweeping initiatives" in disarmament in the face of the breakup of the Soviet Union, according to their newly published book, "A World Transformed."

In language that President Clinton could employ, Bush announced the reductions by declaring that "If we and the Soviet leaders take the right steps--some on our own, some together--we can dramatically shrink the arsenal of the world's nuclear weapons America must lead again, as it always has."

Senior Clinton national security and foreign policy officials are looking for initiatives that could bring the president to center stage here and abroad on substantive issues. It could be a fitting challenge to Clinton's persuasive powers, first within his administration and then with the Congress.

A major, unilateral reduction of strategic warheads by the world's strongest nuclear power, while a big gamble for the president, would set an example worldwide.

Walter Pincus is a reporter on The Post's National staff.

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Order Your De- Alerting Action Resource Kit by contacting Kathy at the address above.

The Disarmament Clearinghouse is a project of :
Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility &
Women's Action for New Directions

Return-Path: <arjun@ieer.org>
Date: Thu, 15 Oct 1998 08:40:34 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: arjun@pop.igc.org
To: mupj@igc.org
From: Arjun Makhijani <arjun@ieer.org>
Subject: revised de-alerting position paper

Howard: This is for your information. It has not been approved by ANA as yet.

Arjun

>Date: Wed, 14 Oct 1998 09:20:05

>To: susangordon

>From: Arjun Makhijani <arjun@ieer.org>

>Subject: revised de-alerting position paper

>Cc: dealerting-ana

>

>

>ANA position statement on de-alerting of nuclear weapons/19 September 1998/revised 5 October 1998/revised October 14, 1998

>to be submitted for consensus

>

>Despite the end of the Cold War, thousands of nuclear warheads remain on high alert. The deteriorating economic situation in Russia and the potential instabilities and problems in the control of nuclear weapons have increased the risk of nuclear war by accident or miscalculation.

>

>In order that nuclear dangers are reduced worldwide, de-alerting must be carried out by all states possessing nuclear weapons. There are various methods of de-alerting nuclear weapons. The urgency of the present situation requires that at least one effective de-alerting measure be carried out on all nuclear weapons in all states possessing nuclear weapons as much before the end of the year 1999 as technically possible.

>

>It would be essentially impossible to conduct a nuclear first strike if all warheads are de-alerted. An option of retaliation in case another party strikes first would remain, until more steps were taken to eliminate that possibility -- that is, until the nuclear weapons states implement complete nuclear disarmament.

>

>De-alerting is different from de-targeting (which the US and Russia say they have done, for instance). In the latter, the coordinates of the target are changed in the computer. De-targeting is unverifiable and can be reversed in seconds. Criteria for de-alerting include:

>

>* The time it takes to re-alert weapons (from a low of a few hours to days, weeks, months, or even years) * The complexity of re-alerting measures * The verification and monitoring arrangements under which de-alerting is carried out

>

>The most effective de-alerting measure in the medium to long-term would be to remove all nuclear warheads from their delivery vehicles and store them remotely under multilateral monitoring. However, this de-alerting measure cannot be carried out in the short-term for all warheads of all states

possessing nuclear weapons. To carry out this measure, adequate storage, monitoring and security arrangements must be made.

>
>The urgency of nuclear dangers facing the world needs bold action. The risk of nuclear by miscalculation or accident is grave. For instance, during one 1995 incident, Russian radar operators mistook a US-Norwegian research rocket for an incoming missile and the "black suitcase" was sent to President Yeltsin so he could decide whether to fire Russian missiles at the US. De-alerting nuclear weapons would de-activate them to reduce or eliminate this risk. A part of the urgency is also associated with the potential problems with Year 2000 computer hardware and software. De-alerting can be a step towards nuclear disarmament, but does not have to be.

>
>If one or more of the five nuclear weapons states that are signatories to the NPT de-alerted their weapons, they would be in a better position to argue for non-proliferation and ask others to follow suit. There is precedent for such action. In September 1991, as the Soviet Union was crumbling and the risk of tactical nuclear weapons becoming scattered in many countries or in black markets was rising, President Bush ordered the withdrawal of most US tactical nuclear weapons from deployment. President Gorbachev quickly followed suit, greatly reducing nuclear threats. Further, the five NPT nuclear weapons states could ask India, Pakistan, and Israel to join the de-alerting process more convincingly if they were ready to take such action themselves.

>
>The danger today is at least as acute as it was in 1991; in some respects it is clearly greater. The need is to get nuclear weapons off hair trigger alert. De-targeting meant that US and Russian weapons are not targeted at each other. The next logical step is to de-alert all of them, eliminate the risk of accident nuclear war and greatly reduce the risk of war by miscalculation.

>
>Recommendation:
>
>All states possessing nuclear weapons commence de-alerting nuclear weapons immediately and complete at least one effective de-alerting measure on all nuclear weapons as soon as technically feasible.

>

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Date: Tue, 29 Sep 1998 16:08:02 +0100 (BST)
From: acronym@gn.apc.org (Rebecca Johnson)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: latest disarmament diplomacy
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Authentication-Warning: mail.gn.apc.org: Host aa244.du.pipex.com [193.130.240.244] claimed to be acronym
X-Sender: acronym@pop.gn.apc.org (Unverified)

Dear friends,

Just to inform you that the latest Disarmament Diplomacy is now on our website, with my round-up of the CD for 1998, a very useful update on CTBT implementation (for its two year anniversary), extracts from the Chinese Defence White Paper, and excellent articles from Harald Mueller (on the death of arms control) and Shaun Gregory on French defence planning.

Rebecca Johnson

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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 30 Sep 1998 01:34:54 -0400
From: "Ross Wilcock" <rwilcock@pgs.ca>
Importance: Normal
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Nelson Mandela's UN speech (fw.Eric Fawcett)
To: "Abolition-Caucus-L" <abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

Address by President Mandela at the 53rd United Nations General Assembly
New York, 21 September 1998

Mr. President;
Mr. Secretary General, the Hon. Kofi Annan;
Your Excellencies;
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Mr. President, may I take this opportunity as President of the Republic of South Africa and as Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement to extend to you our sincere congratulations on your election to the high post of President of the General Assembly.

You will be presiding over this august Assembly of the nations of the world at a time when its deliberations and decisions will be of the greatest consequence to the continuous striving of humanity at last to achieve global peace and prosperity.

The Non-Aligned Movement, as well as my own country which is a proud member of that Movement, invest great trust in this organisation that it will discharge its responsibilities to all nations especially at this critical period of its existence.

Quite appropriately, this 53rd General Assembly will be remembered through the ages as the moment at which we marked and celebrated the 50th Anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Born in the aftermath of the defeat of the Nazi and fascist crime against humanity, this Declaration held high the hope that all our societies would, in future, be built on the foundations of the glorious vision spelt out in each of its clauses.

For those who had to fight for their emancipation, such as ourselves who, with your help, had to free ourselves from the criminal apartheid system, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights served as the vindication of the justice of our cause.

At the same time, it constituted a challenge to us that our freedom, once achieved, should be dedicated to the implementation of the perspectives contained in the Declaration.

Today, we celebrate the fact that this historic document has survived a turbulent five decades, which have seen some of the most extraordinary developments in the evolution of human society.

These include the collapse of the colonial system, the passing of a bipolar world, breath-taking advances in science and technology and the entrenchment of the complex process of globalisation.

And yet, at the end of it all, the human beings who are the subject of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights continue to be afflicted by wars and violent conflicts.

They have, as yet, not attained their freedom from fear of death that would be brought about by the use of weapons of mass destruction as well as conventional arms.

Many are still unable to exercise the fundamental and inalienable democratic rights that would enable them to participate in the determination of the destiny of their countries, nations, families and children and to protect themselves from tyranny and dictatorship.

The very right to be human is denied everyday to hundreds of millions of people as a result of poverty, the unavailability of basic necessities such as food, jobs, water and shelter, education, health care and a healthy environment.

The failure to achieve the vision contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights finds dramatic expression in the contrast between wealth and poverty which characterises the divide between the countries of the North and the countries of the South and within individual countries in all hemispheres.

It is made especially poignant and challenging by the fact that this coexistence of wealth and poverty, the perpetuation of the practice of the resolution of inter and intra-state conflicts by war and the denial of the democratic right of many across the world, all result from the acts of commission and omission particularly by those who occupy positions of leadership in politics, in the economy and in other spheres of human activity.

What I am trying to say is that all these social ills which constitute an offence against the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are not a pre-ordained result of the forces of nature or the product of a curse of the deities.

They are the consequence of decisions which men and women take or refuse to take, all of whom will not hesitate to pledge their devoted support for the vision conveyed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

This Declaration was proclaimed as Universal precisely because the founders of this Organisation and the nations of the world who joined hands to fight the scourge of fascism, including many who still had to achieve their own emancipation, understood this clearly that our human world was an interdependent whole.

Necessarily, the values of happiness, justice, human dignity, peace and prosperity have a universal application because each people and every individual is entitled to them.

Similarly, no people can truly say it is blessed with happiness, peace and prosperity where others, as human as itself, continue to be afflicted with misery, armed conflict and terrorism and deprivation.

Thus can we say that the challenge posed by the next 50 years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, by the next century whose character it must help to fashion, consists in whether humanity, and especially those who will occupy positions of leadership, will have the courage to ensure that, at last, we build a human world consistent with the provisions of that historic Declaration and other human rights instruments that have been adopted since 1948.

Immediately, a whole range of areas of conflict confronts us, in Africa, Europe and Asia.

All of us are familiar with these, which range from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola and Sudan on my own continent, to the Balkans in Europe and Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Sri Lanka in Asia.

Clearly, this Organisation and especially the Security Council, acting

together with people of goodwill in the countries and areas concerned, has a responsibility to act decisively to contribute to the termination of these destructive conflicts.

Continuously, we have to fight to defeat the primitive tendency towards the glorification of arms, the adulation of force, born of the illusion that injustice can be perpetuated by the capacity to kill, or that disputes are necessarily best resolved by resort to violent means.

As Africans, we are grateful to the Secretary General for the contribution he has made to help us find the way towards ending violent strife on our Continent. We have taken heed of his report, which will reinforce our efforts to banish war from our shores.

The very first resolution of the General Assembly, adopted in January 1946, sought to address the challenge of "the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction".

We must face the fact that after countless initiatives and resolutions, we still do not have concrete and generally accepted proposals supported by a clear commitment by the nuclear-weapons States to the speedy, final and total elimination of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons capabilities.

We take this opportunity to salute our sister Republic of Brazil for its decision to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and urge all others that have not done so to follow this excellent example.

In an honest attempt to contribute to the definition of the systematic and progressive steps required to eliminate these weapons and the threat of annihilation which they pose, South Africa together with Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia and Sweden will be submitting a draft resolution to the First Committee for consideration by this Assembly.

This is appropriately titled: "Towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World: The Need for a New Agenda".

I call on all members of the United Nations seriously to consider this important resolution and to give it their support.

We must ask the question, which might sound naive to those who have elaborated sophisticated arguments to justify their refusal to eliminate these terrible and terrifying weapons of mass destruction - why do they need them anyway!

In reality, no rational answer can be advanced to explain in a satisfactory manner what, in the end, is the consequence of Cold War inertia and an attachment to the use of the threat of brute force, to assert the primacy of some States over others.

Urgent steps are also required to arrive at a just and permanent peace in the Middle East, on the basis of the realisation of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Palestine and respect for the independence and security of all the States of this important region.

We also look forward to the resolution of the outstanding issues of Western Sahara and East Timor, convinced that it is possible to take these matters off the world agenda on the basis of settlements that meet the interests of all the peoples concerned.

Similarly, we would like to salute the bold steps taken by the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, this supremely important country of Africa, to enable it to return to democratic rule and a system of governance directed at serving the interests of all its people.

Together, we are also faced with the scourges of drug abuse and the illicit traffic in narcotics, organised transnational crime and international terrorism.

We strongly support the measures adopted or being discussed by the United Nations to deal with these challenges and commit our country and Government to cooperate fully in all regional and international initiatives to ensure that the peoples of the world, including our own, are spared the destructive impact of these crimes.

The world is gripped by an economic crisis which, as President Clinton said in this city only a week ago, has plunged "millions into sudden poverty and disrupt(ed) and disorient(ed) the lives of ordinary people " and brought "deep, personal disappointments (to) tens of millions of people around the world ".

"Recent press reports", President Clinton went on, "have described an entire generation working its way into the middle class over 25 years, then being plummeted into poverty within a matter of months. The stories are heartbreaking - doctors and nurses forced to live in the lobby of a closed hospital; middle class families who owned their own homes, sent their children to college, traveled abroad, now living by selling their possessions".

He said "fast-moving currents (in the world economy) have brought or aggravated problems in Russia and Asia. They threaten emerging economies from Latin America to South Africa " and he spoke of "sacrifice(ing) lives in the name of economic theory "

President Clinton further recognized that, in his words, "with a quarter of the world's population in declining growth we (the United States) cannot forever be an oasis of prosperity. Growth at home (in the US) depends upon growth abroad".

I have quoted the President of the United States at this length both because he is correct and because he is the leader of the most powerful country in the world.

Accordingly, we would like to believe that with the problem facing all humanity, and especially the poor, having thus been recognised, courage will not desert the powerful when it comes to determining the correct course to be taken and following this course, to address the challenge that has been identified.

The tragedy President Clinton describes goes far beyond the sudden impoverishment of the middle class to which he correctly refers. Poverty has been and is the condition of the daily existence of even larger numbers of ordinary working people.

Paradoxically, the challenge of poverty across the globe has been brought into sharp focus by the fact of the destructive "fast movements of currents" of wealth from one part of the world to the other.

Put starkly, we have a situation in which the further accumulation of wealth, rather than contributing to the improvement of the quality of life of all humanity, is generating poverty at a frighteningly accelerated pace. The imperative to act on this urgent, life and death matter can no longer be ignored. The central challenge to ensure that the countries of the South gain access to the productive resources that have accumulated within the world economy should not be avoided by seeking to apportion as much blame as possible to the poor.

Clearly, all relevant matters will have to be addressed, including such issues as greater inflows of long-term capital; terms of trade; debt cancellation; technology transfers; human resource development; emancipation of women and development of the youth; the elimination of poverty; the HIV/AIDS epidemic; environmental protection and the strengthening of financial and other institutions relevant to sustained economic growth and

development.

Fortunately, the matter is no longer in dispute that serious work will also have to be done to restructure the multilateral financial and economic institutions so that they address the problems of the modern world economy and become responsive to the urgent needs of the poor of the world. Similarly, this very Organisation, including its important Security Council, must itself go through its own process of reformation so that it serves the interests of the peoples of the world, in keeping with the purposes for which it was established.

Mr. President; Your Excellencies:

The issues we have mentioned were discussed in a comprehensive manner at the Twelfth Summit Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement held in the city of Durban, South Africa, earlier this month.

I am privileged to commend the decisions of this important meeting to the General Assembly and the United Nations as a whole, including the Durban Declaration, which the Summit adopted unanimously.

I am certain that the decisions adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement will greatly assist this Organisation in its work and further enhance the contribution of the countries of the South to the solution of the problems that face the nations of the world, both rich and poor.

This is probably the last time I will have the honour to stand at this podium to address the General Assembly.

Born as the First World War came to a close and departing from public life as the world marks half-a-century of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, I have reached that part of the long walk when the opportunity is granted, as it should be to all men and women, to retire to some rest and tranquility in the village of my birth.

As I sit in Qunu and grow as ancient as its hills, I will continue to entertain the hope that there has emerged a cadre of leaders in my own country and region, on my Continent and in the world, which will not allow that any should be denied their freedom as we were; that any should be turned into refugees as we were; that any should be condemned to go hungry as we were; that any should be stripped of their human dignity as we were. I will continue to hope that Africa's Renaissance will strike deep roots and blossom forever, without regard to the changing seasons.

Were all these hopes to translate into a realisable dream and not a nightmare to torment the soul of the aged, then will I, indeed, have peace and tranquility.

Then would history and the billions throughout the world proclaim that it was right that we dreamt and that we toiled to give life to a workable dream.

Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>
Date: Thu, 01 Oct 1998 15:37:27 -0400
From: disarmament@igc.org
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org
Subject: Pentagon Agency
To: "undisclosed-recipients:;"

Apn 10/01 1133 Pentagon-Nuclear
By LAURA MYERS

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) -- The Pentagon launched a new agency today to deal with modern-day threats of weapons of mass destruction by consolidating Cold War-era agencies that focused mostly on keeping Moscow in line.

"Today's harsh reality is too powerful to ignore -- at least 25 countries have, or are in the process of developing, nuclear, biological or chemical weapons and the means to deliver them," Defense Secretary William Cohen said in a statement. "We must confront these threats in places like Baghdad before they come to our shores."

Creation of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency with the start of the new fiscal year is part of Cohen's plan to streamline the Defense Department by reducing duplication and trimming its 130,000 work force by one-fifth in five years.

In this case, however, no jobs will be lost by combining the Defense Special Weapons Agency, the On-Site Inspection Agency and the Defense Technology Security Administration. The new agency will have more than 2,000 employees and a budget for fiscal year 1999 of \$1.9 billion -- about the same as the current organizations.

Instead, the new agency is expected to expand, said Deputy Defense Secretary John Hamre, as both countries and terrorist organizations gain weapons. The Pentagon plans to seek a big budget increase next year of hundreds of millions of dollars, he said.

"This is likely to be -- and I'm sorry to say it -- a growth industry in the Department of Defense," Hamre said at a news conference. "... This is an area where we want to become better and we want to become stronger."

The reorganization will combine agencies that had been doing related work on nuclear and high-technology matters and concentrate more on development of weapons of mass destruction in nations outside the former Soviet Union, which dissolved in 1991.

Jay Davis, a nuclear physicist, will serve as director of the new agency. He said he plans to work closely with U.S. intelligence agencies.

Davis said efforts by small groups of terrorists, with more varied motivations, "presents a threat that may be obvious to us only after they act."

Iraq, Iran and North Korea head the list of U.S. concerns about secretive programs to develop so-called doomsday weapons that can kill many people at the same time. But Davis said he is even more concerned about independent terrorists.

John Pike, a security analyst for the Federation of American Scientists, applauded the Pentagon's move to have one agency deal with weapons threats at a time when many countries are thought to be

developing weapons programs.

"This is a high-priority threat," Pike said.

Pike said, however, that the United States isn't addressing what he called "the most broken part" of U.S. attempts to track and respond to weapons development -- intelligence abilities to sift through information from many sources. The CIA, Defense Intelligence Agency and others don't work closely enough, he said.

The On-Site Inspection Agency was created to verify the breakthrough 1987 U.S.-Soviet treaty that eliminated an entire class of weapon -- land-based missiles with ranges between 310 miles and 3,410 miles. The organization also enforces the START I treaty signed in 1991 in which the two countries slashed nuclear arsenals by one-third to about 7,000 warheads each.

To: ctb-followers

X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.05 [en] (Win95; I)

The Defense Special Weapons Agency is responsible for keeping track of the nation's nuclear weapons and calculating the effects of enemy atomic bombs. Before President Clinton signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in 1996, the organization -- formerly the Defense Nuclear Agency -- was responsible for atomic testing.

The Defense Technology Security Administration's analysts are probably best known for recommending whether to allow export of sensitive technology to other countries, such as satellite sales to China and to Russia.

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X-Sender: dkimball@[204.245.159.2]
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: dkimball@clw.org (Daryl Kimball)
Subject: Coalition Issue Brief #20 - India, Pakistan & CTBT

October 1, 1998

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: Coalition Issue Brief on India/Pakistan UNGA statements and CTBT

Attached below, for your information, is the latest Coalition Issue Brief which addresses the importance of U.S. leadership on the CTBT in light of India and Pakistan's pledges to "adhere" to the CTBT by September 1999.

It is also available on our web site at:

<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/brief20.htm>

DK

COALITION TO REDUCE NUCLEAR DANGERS -- ISSUE BRIEF, VOL. 2, NO. 20

September 30, 1998

"India & Pakistan Commit to Join CTBT by 1999:
But Will U.S. Ratify the Test Ban Treaty?"

FOUR MONTHS AFTER undermining the international norm against nuclear test explosions, the Prime Ministers of both Pakistan and India have publicly committed to join to the Comprehensive Test Ban (CTBT) by September 1999. Their clearly positive statements improve the likelihood that the CTBT can enter into force by the end of 1999 -- if the United States and other key nations lead by example.

On September 23, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif told the United Nations General Assembly that "Pakistan is ... prepared to adhere to the CTBT" before the special conference of CTBT states parties that may be held as early as September 1999. Noting that Pakistan has consistently supported the conclusion of a CTBT, Sharif said, "In a nuclearized South Asia, the CTBT would have relevance if Pakistan and India are both parties to the Treaty." Further tests by India and/or Pakistan would allow refinement of nuclear warhead designs, including miniaturization and reliability improvements, which would escalate tensions and increase the risk of a nuclear conflict. Alluding to the ongoing sanctions levied against Pakistan as a result of his nation's nuclear tests, Sharif also said "Pakistan's adherence to the Treaty will take place only in conditions free from coercion or pressure."

On September 24, two years to the day that the CTBT was opened for signature despite the active opposition of India, Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee told the General Assembly that India is "... prepared to bring discussions to a successful conclusion so that the entry into force of the [CTB] treaty is not delayed beyond September 1999." The Indian and Pakistani Prime Ministers' invocation of the September 1999 date reflects their desire to be present at a special CTBT conference provided for in the 1996 treaty and to escape the substantial political and economic pressure applied on their nations following their May nuclear weapons test blasts.

CTBT Decision Deadline: September 1999

India and Pakistan's public commitments on the CTBT underscore the importance of United States ratification by early next year so that we can be part of the solution to nuclear testing and nuclear proliferation -- not the problem. Article XIV of the CTBT specifies that the agreement will enter into force when ratified by a group of 44 nuclear-capable states, including the five original nuclear weapon states, plus India and Pakistan among others. The treaty also stipulates that if all 44 states have not ratified by September 24, 1999, the states that have ratified may convene a special conference to determine measures, consistent with international law, that would accelerate the ratification process and bring the treaty into force.

To date, a total of 150 nations have signed and 20 have ratified the CTBT, including 10 of the 44 nuclear-capable states needed for entry-into-force. There is increasing momentum behind the special conference in late 1999. The CTBT negotiating record clearly shows that the purpose of the special conference is to examine measures to expedite the treaty's entry-into-force. However, notwithstanding Article XIV of the CTBT, treaty signatories at the conference may choose to pursue "provisional entry into force." Nations that do not ratify by the time of the special conference will become nuclear non-proliferation "deadbeats" with severely diminished influence on the future of the CTBT and other global nuclear non-proliferation efforts.

While India and Pakistan must still back up their words with concrete action, the statements by Prime Ministers Sharif and Vajpayee create a tremendous opportunity to bring the CTBT into force and achieve other measures to reduce nuclear dangers and enhance security in South Asia. Strong presidential and congressional leadership is now vital to exploit on this opening.

Final approval of legislation passed in the Senate on July 15 ("The India-Pakistan Relief Act") would help provide the executive branch with the necessary flexibility to reinforce Indian and Pakistani commitments to the CTBT and other security-enhancing measures. It would grant the president the authority to waive, for a period of up to one year, a variety of the economic (but not the military and "dual-use") sanctions that were imposed automatically according to the 1994 "Glenn amendment."

No Excuses for Further Senate Inaction on the CTBT

Meanwhile, if the United States seeks to stop further nuclear blasts in India and Pakistan, the United States Senate must approve the CTBT, which

has been awaiting Senate action for over one year. U.S. leadership on the CTBT is needed to secure ratification by other key nations, including Russia, China, Israel, as well as India and Pakistan. Many non-nuclear weapon state signatories are no doubt waiting for the United States, Russia, and China to act on the treaty. (Britain and France ratified in April.) The record of the Chemical Weapons Convention illustrates the influence of U.S. leadership: after U.S. ratification in April 1997, other key nations, including China, Pakistan and Russia, followed suit.

However, the small handful of Senators who oppose the CTBT refused to hold hearings in the Foreign Relations Committee or permit a floor vote on treaty ratification. Instead they have tried to use the South Asian tests as an excuse for inaction and have blocked Senate consideration for over a year. As Denver's Rocky Mountain News said in its May 18 editorial, "Because of its Helms- inspired lolly-gagging, the United States has sacrificed moral authority as well as leadership on the issue."

But now, Indian and Pakistani accession to the CTBT is clearly within reach. Consequently, the CTBT critic's argument of last resort -- that the Senate should not waste time on the CTBT because the treaty will not enter into force for several years -- has been turned on its head. Senate failure to promptly consider and approve United States' ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty would only give aid and comfort to nuclear adventurism in South Asia and allow the arms race in the region to spiral out of control.

Leadership or Lolly-Gagging?

On September 24, the 35th anniversary of Senate approval of the Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT), President Clinton again urged "the Senate to give its advice and consent as early as possible next year." Presidents and congressional leaders can act on major legislation and treaties in a considered and expeditious manner -- when they choose to do so. The LTBT was approved by the Senate by a margin of 80 to 14 just three weeks after it was delivered to the Senate for its approval. As Senator Joseph Biden (D-DE) said when making his case for prompt Senate consideration and approval of the CTBT last week, "Treaty opponents have it within their power to stifle America's role in the world and diminish our ability to lead. They also have it within their power, however, to help foster continued American leadership in the coming year and the coming century."

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For more information, visit the Coalition's web site <<http://www.crnd.org>> The Coalition is a non-partisan alliance of 17 of the nation's leading arms control and non-proliferation organizations working for a practical, step-by-step program to reduce nuclear dangers. *The views and analysis expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect those of every member of the Coalition.

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website: <<http://www.crnd.org>>

OR <<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition>>

Return-Path: <owner-pov-l@wccx.wcc-coe.org>
Date: Fri, 02 Oct 1998 13:18:37 +0100
From: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>
To: pov-l@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Subject: pov-l: September bulletin from Durban, South Africa
Sender: owner-pov-l@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Reply-To: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>

----- Start of message from list: pov-l ---->

Durban Peace to the City Campaign
September 1998 Bulletin

COMMUNITY ALLIANCE FOR SAFE SCHOOLS (C.A.S.S.)

C.A.S.S. is an independent alliance of government departments and government, non-government, community-based, and voluntary organisations that are working together to help provide programmes for school safety.

The idea first emerged from a research briefing and workshop held at the offices of the Independent Projects Trust on November 18, 1997, at which the IPT Head of Research presented a paper based on research into violence in Durban schools.

Following the startling presentation, the assembled body, representing some forty different organisations, agreed that a community-based response to the crisis was required.

Numerous workshops were conducted over the next few months culminating in the emergence of C.A.S.S. Membership continues to grow at the rate of about ten new members per meeting.

The Mission Statement of C.A.S.S. has emerged from a set of democratic and transparent agreements among voluntary, non-government, community-based and government organisations concerned with unacceptably high levels of crime in and around schools.

The Community Alliance for Safe Schools is committed to the primary objective of pooling our human and organisational resources to effect three goals:

1. To build partnerships that instill a sense of community ownership of school.
2. To mobilise communities to protect school children
3. To equip school governing bodies with the training and information needed to create safe environments for both learners and educators.

The main activities are:

- The provision of public information regarding school safety
- The training of school governing bodies in techniques and methods for

providing security

- Mobilising community resources through workshops, communication, partnerships and ongoing research.

We are organised around the principle of serving those in greatest need and therefore target schools most vulnerable to crime.

DELIVERING SKILLS

C.A.S.S. works directly with School Governing Bodies by providing training and information, and facilitating services on these subjects:

Building partnerships

Community ownership

Discipline in schools

Improving police service delivery

Safety drills
Conflict management skills

Peer mediation

School watches

Safety needs assessments

School security measures (e.g. weapon checks, fencing etc.)

Statistics on school violence

ORGANISATION

Internally, C.A.S.S. is divided into four key task groups (finance, research, training and mobilisation/communications). Each sub-committee chairperson is represented in the core committee along with ex-officio members representing City Police, the COLTS campaign, the SAPS and Business Against Crime. Externally, C.A.S.S. has representation in the COLTS campaign's Anti-Crime in Schools Advisory Committee and the Police Priority Committee for Safe Schools, an SAPS body that supports C.A.S.S. and helps deal with crime in affected schools. For more information, contact a sub-committee chairperson:

I.P.T. COORDINATOR

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RESEARCH

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MOBILISATION & COMMUNICATION

Paddy Meskin (031) 296572

TRAINING

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ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN C.A.S.S.

Anglican Church

Association of Professional Educators of KZN
British Council
British Consulate
Business Against Crime
City Police
Council of KZN Jewry Human Rights Forum
Culture of Learning, Teaching & Service Campaign (COLTS)
Department of Social Work, University of Natal Violence Prevention
Diakonia Council of Churches
Durban Youth Radio
IDASA Independent Projects Trust
Isphamandla Society
KZN Department of Education and Culture
KZN Department of Welfare
KZN Human Rights Forum
KZN Youth Council
Mayor*s Office (Metropolitan Council)
Media (various)
Media in Education Trust
Ministers of Parliament and Ministers of Provincial Parliament
Ntuzuma College
Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Education
Phoenix Child Welfare
Rotary Against Crime
SANCA Alcohol and Drug Centres
School Governance Training Unit
School Governing Bodies (various)
Security Consultants (various)
South African Democratic Teachers Union
South African Police Services
Southern Natal Childrens* Rights Committee
Southern Life Foundation
Street Law
Survivors of Violence
Youth Against Crime

Peace to the City! - Durban
Visit our Website:
<http://www.durbanpeace.org.za>

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X-Sender: napf@silcom.com
Date: Fri, 02 Oct 1998 17:03:21 -0700
To: sunflower-napf@lists.xmission.com
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <wagingpeace@napf.org>
Subject: (sunflower-napf) ABOLITION 2000 GRASSROOTS NEWS, Suppl. to The Sunflower, No. 17, October 1998
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ABOLITION 2000 GRASSROOTS NEWS
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SUPPLEMENT TO
THE SUNFLOWER
ISSUE NO. 17, October 1998
NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION
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The Sunflower is a free monthly electronic newsletter providing educational information on nuclear weapons abolition and other issues relating to peace in the Nuclear Age.

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IN THIS ISSUE
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European Union Urges to Reduce Nuclear Stockpiles
Mandela Demands Nuclear Weapons Abolition in UN Speech
Senator Roche and Michael Douglas Advance Abolition 2000 Goals
Progress on Landmines
Belgian Poll
Pakistan Peace Coalition
Orange County News
Municipalities
Petitions
Organizations Joining the Abolition 2000 Network in September
Campus Resolution

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ABOLITION 2000 GRASSROOTS NEWS
=====

European Union Urges to Reduce Nuclear Stockpiles

The European Union (EU) circulated a memorandum at the 53rd annual session of the UN General Assembly in New York urging nuclear weapons states to reduce their stockpiles. The EU also says Russia should ratify the START II nuclear arms accord with the U.S. (RFE 980928)

Mandela Demands Nuclear Weapons Abolition in UN Speech

President Mandela, in an impassioned speech to the United Nations General Assembly on September 21st, called on the Nuclear Weapons States to make a firm commitment to eliminating nuclear weapons and on the global community to eradicate poverty. Mandela received two standing ovations from the full assembly hall. This was echoed from Abolition 2000 members all over the world, but the US press hardly mentioned it. For his speech, see:
<http://www.wagingpeace.org/news/mandela.html>

Senator Roche and Michael Douglas Advance Abolition 2000 Goals

On September 22 Doug Roche was sworn in as an Independent member of the Canadian Senate. Senator Roche leads the "Middle Powers Initiative" (MPI), an attempt to convince like-minded middle powers to work toward a nuclear weapons convention. A former Canadian ambassador for disarmament, Roche was joined by Hollywood actor Michael Douglas in his attempt to convince Canada to apply its land-mine diplomatic formula to the world's approximately 35,000 nuclear warheads. (EJ 980920, OC 980926) For more on Roche/Douglas, see <http://www.ottawacitizen.com/entertainment/980926/1637464.html>

Progress on Landmines

The global movement to eradicate antipersonnel landmines reached a major milestone when Burkina Faso became the fortieth nation to ratify the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty on September 19th. The treaty will now enter into force -- become binding international law - on 1 March 1999 after a six month waiting period. The U.S. still not signed the treaty.

Belgian Poll

A recent opinion poll shows that a large majority of Belgians are clearly in favor of Belgium taking the lead to negotiate a Treaty banning Nuclear Weapons. The results of a poll of a representative group of 1015 people were 72% in favor, 10% against and 18% without an opinion. This conflicts with Belgian foreign policy. Belgium is a NATO member.

Pakistan Peace Coalition

A central coordinating committee of the recently set up Pakistan Peace Coalition was formed to act as liaison between the various organizations working for peace in different Pakistani cities. The meeting was attended by delegates from the Joint Action Committee, Lahore, Action Committee Against Arms Race, Karachi, and the Citizens Peace Committee, Rawalpindi - Islamabad. It nominated B.M. Kuttu of the ACAAR as coordinator and convener for the next three months. Abolition 2000 hopes to welcome them as new partners soon.

Orange County News

Concerned Citizens for Peace of Orange County have joined with Peace Action in calling for a halt to the Livermore program and subcritical testing in the Nevada desert. We commend their work to spread the word in their newsletters and hope they'll inspire others to do the same.

Municipalities

Derbyshire County Council, UK, is the latest municipality to pledge its support for Abolition 2000. Our total is now 199! One more will make it look better, so please try your own local authority. The Municipal Resolution can be downloaded from <http://www.wagingpeace.org/ab2000city.html>

Petitions

- * 1617 signatures arrived this month on Abolition 2000 petitions from WILPF in Santa Cruz - they table every Saturday and are to be congratulated on their commitment. Thank you Ruth Hunter for sending them in and all the wonderful volunteers who make this happen. If we had this sort of commitment all over the country, politicians would have to sit up and take notice.
- * Rick Springer, intrepid activist riding around the world on his bicycle, has recently sent us 66 signatures from Scotland - to add to many more from other parts of the world.
- * Women for Peace in Berkeley have sent in 70 signatures - always good to have those email addresses on the petition forms as we can respond with an email acknowledgement and sign them up for The Sunflower.
- * Chad Johnson has sent in 660 from the Amherst-Northampton area. This is a wonderful response - and Chad is also photocopying the petition forms and sending them on to Senators Kerrey and Kennedy. He says that the Senators "have not responded to our letters of July 10, June 16 and July 9."

* Costa Rica sent us 18 signatures - and a wonderful letter came from Mitzi Stark of the Disarmament Group of Costa Rica WILPF. It is good to hear from this peace-loving country which has no army and no nuclear weapons. They are an example to the world and we hope they will gain a louder voice on nuclear issues.

Organizations Joining the Abolition 2000 Network in September

- * Physicians for Global Security - Czech Section of IPPNW
- * Slovak Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
- * Civic Initiative for a Charter of European Security
- * Latvian Human Rights Committee, Riga Latvia
- * "Women for the Future" Ternopil, Ukraine
- * Serbian Physicians for Peace in Bgrade, Yugoslavia
- * LA Catholic Worker
- * A World of Difference Inc. from Victoria, Australia
- * World Day of Actions for Abolition of Nuclear Weapons, Japan

Campus Resolution

The first Australian campus body to sign the A2000 Resolution is the University of South Australia Student Association. The resolution was signed by the President, on 10 September 1998. The final part of the Resolution reads:

Now therefore, be it resolved that the Campus Organization of the University of South Australia Students Association * Declares itself a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone and supports the further development of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones throughout the world; * Calls for all nuclear weapons to be taken off alert status, for all nuclear warheads to be separated from their delivery vehicles and for the nuclear weapons states to agree to unconditional no first use of these weapons; * Calls upon the governments of all nuclear weapons states to begin negotiations immediately on a Nuclear Weapons Convention to prohibit and eliminate all nuclear weapons early in the next century and to complete these negotiations by the year 2000. * Calls for copies of this Resolution to be distributed among the student body, staff and administration, as well as State and Federal Members of Parliament and the Prime Minister.

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THE SUNFLOWER
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ISSUE NO. 17, October 1998
NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION
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The Sunflower is a free monthly electronic newsletter providing educational information on nuclear weapons abolition and other issues relating to peace in the Nuclear Age. http://www.wagingpeace.org/the_sunflower.html

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IN THIS ISSUE
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NEWS

* PROLIFERATION

U.S. Conducts Subcritical Test "Bagpipe"
India and Pakistan Nuclear Potential Huge
U.S. and Japan Planning Missile Defense
U.S. Pays Russian Nuclear Workers
Bill Would Allow Production of Tritium
Turkish Police Arrest Uranium Smugglers

* WASTE AND HEALTH

Largest Individual Amounts Ever Awarded in Radiation Exposure Trial
Citizen Group Pressures EPA For Radiation Tests
Scientist Apologizes For Delay in Releasing Radiation Study
Hanford Exterminates Radioactive Ants
Many People May Be Suffering From Radiation Related Illnesses

* PREPARING FOR NUCLEAR WAR

Tulsa, Florida Prepares for NBC Attacks
Bunker Owner Markets Nuke-proof Computer Storage

* HISTORICAL NOTES

U.S. Planned to Drop the Bomb on China in 1964
Twenty Minutes From Nuclear War?

* OTHER

Anti-nuclear Activists Urge Israel to Free Vanunu

ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE

DATES TO REMEMBER

EVENTS

RESOURCES

=====
PROLIFERATION
=====

U.S. Conducts Subcritical Test "Bagpipe"

Saturday, Sept. 26, 1998 at 3:07 PM, the US Department of Energy conducted a subcritical nuclear test, code-named "Bagpipe," 962 feet below ground in the Nevada desert, 85 miles northwest of Las Vegas. The mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on Sunday condemned the U.S. test to gauge the reliability of its nuclear stockpile, saying the experiment will impede nuclear disarmament. (NYT 980927)

India and Pakistan Nuclear Potential Huge

According to Jane's Intelligence Review, India has enough plutonium to make 455 atomic bombs if it managed to make weapons from reactor-grade plutonium as well as weapons-grade. This estimate contrasts sharply with the majority view that India can produce from 25 to, at most, 65 nuclear weapons. New data suggests Pakistan is capable of producing more than 100 atom bombs, "four times the number previously estimated," Jane's said. Some countries, notably Britain, have successfully made nuclear weapons from reactor plutonium, according to previous Jane's articles. (R 980923)

U.S. and Japan Planning Missile Defense

Concerned about North Korea's ballistic missile development, the United States and Japan agreed to conduct joint research on a missile defense system that could protect Japan from attack. The agreement comes after North Korea launched a rocket over Japan on Aug. 31 in a failed attempt to send a satellite into orbit. (AP 980920)

U.S. Pays Russian Nuclear Workers

The U.S. Congress approved \$20 million for the "Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention" or the "nuclear-cities" program as it is also called. The program is a U.S. attempt to prevent nuclear scientists from moving to countries such as Iran, Iraq, and North Korea when Russia cuts 45,000 jobs in its massive nuclear-weapons complex. Roughly 1.5 million employees work in facilities in 10 specially constructed "closed cities" and 25 other sites across the country. The secret cities were unlisted on maps until the end of the Cold War. Another project approved by the U.S. Congress is aimed at removing radioactive cesium-137, found in fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear accident, from cow's milk. (ST 980921)

Bill Would Allow Production of Tritium

A House-Senate conference committee dropped a House bill that would prohibit producing Tritium in a commercial nuclear reactor. Tritium, a hydrogen isotope, is a key component to increase the yield of nuclear bombs, and has not been produced in the U.S. since the government shut down its last weapons reactor at the Savannah River Site in South Carolina in 1988. Producing Tritium at a commercial reactor, like the Tennessee Valley Authority's unfinished Bellefonte plant in north Alabama, is cheaper (\$2.3 billion over the next 40 years) but increases the likelihood of proliferation. The safer option, to build a linear accelerator at the Savannah River Site, is more expensive (\$6 billion over the next 40 years). It now appears that the Dept. of Energy may be allowed to pick between Alabama and South Carolina as the site for producing Tritium. (AP 980918)

Turkish Police Arrest Uranium Smugglers

Turkish police have arrested eight men attempting to sell 4.5 kg (10 lbs) of mainly unrefined uranium smuggled out of Russia. Istanbul police, posing as buyers, detained four Turks, three Kazakhs and an Azerbaijani in a joint operation with Turkish intelligence agents. Highly enriched uranium can be used to make nuclear weapons.

***NOTE: On September 18, 1998, Brazil joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear weapons state, bringing the number of parties to the Treaty to 187.

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WASTE AND HEALTH

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Largest Individual Amounts Ever Awarded in Radiation Exposure Trial

A federal jury has ordered the former owners of the demolished Armstrong County uranium processing plant to pay at least \$36.5 million in damages for eight cancer cases in Apollo, PA. More than 100 cases are still pending against the plant's owners. The former owners are the Atlantic Richfield Co., the former Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corp., and the Babcock and Wilcox Co. The largest total amount received in a radiation exposure case is the \$78 million settlement in a class action case involving 14,000 people who lived near a uranium processing plant in Fernald, Ohio. Expert witnesses in the trial said the overall cancer rate in Apollo from 1990-94 was six times the rate in nearby boroughs and townships, with the breast cancer rate eight times as high. In Apollo, 351 of 1,895 people had some type of cancer. Just a few miles away, in Bell Township, 28 out of 2,353 people had some type of cancer. (AP 980917/18)

Citizen Group Pressures EPA For Radiation Tests

When the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) came up with a clean water sample of the Uniontown toxic waste dump in 1994, Chris Borello and the Concerned Citizens of Lake Township claimed that the samples had been filtered to remove particulates before being tested for radioactivity. Citizen groups including many credible specialists became suspicious, because two early rounds of tests with high radiation levels were thrown out by the EPA because of what it called laboratory errors. Later, however, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry said the radiation was naturally occurring and not expected to harm humans. Radiation was also at the center of two cancer lawsuits both of which were settled privately and the terms sealed. These cases further raised suspicions among residents, some of whom have reported seeing trucks with radioactive symbols arriving at the landfill at night in 1969-1970. The waste might have come from the U.S. Army or the Ohio National Guard or rubber companies with uranium-based research. Nevertheless the EPA plans to move ahead with a \$32 million cleanup of a toxic waste dump without running an additional radiation test. (BJ/A 980920) For further details, contact Chris Borello at 330-499-5277.

Scientist Apologizes For Delay in Releasing Radiation Study

Bruce Wachholz, the scientist who oversaw a health study of radiation fallout from Cold War bomb tests apologized for years of delay in making the findings public. The study, which was released last October by the National Cancer Institute (NCI), concluded that bomb testing in Nevada between 1951 and 1962 exposed millions of American children to radioactive iodine-131. The report estimated there would be 11,300 to 212,000 additional cases of thyroid cancer as a result of the exposure, particularly in the Farm Belt where children often drank fallout-contaminated milk. The study was released nearly 15 years after Congress ordered it. Since the basic results were known as early as 1989 and a final draft report was completed in 1992, some lawmakers have suggested the release was delayed out of concern about public reaction. (AP 980916)

Hanford Exterminates Radioactive Ants

In order to prevent contaminated ants from escaping the Hanford nuclear reservation, spreading radioactivity across the land, officials have been killing the red harvester ants, which burrow down to 20 feet where underground radioactive waste pipes are leaking at Hanford. Contaminated ants were first found at the site and poisoned in 1986. The process has to be repeated every few years. (OL 980929)

Many People May Be Suffering From Radiation Related Illnesses

The Tennessean reported that hundreds of people living near or working at federal nuclear weapons plants and research facilities in 11 states, including Ohio, are suffering from unexplained illnesses. The newspaper interviewed 410 people whose ailments include tremors, memory loss, fatigue and a variety of breathing, muscular and reproductive problems. Peter N. Brush, the Dept. of Energy's acting assistant secretary for environment, safety and health, argued that it is up to ill people to make their plight known: "They need to take care of themselves medically and get (toxic release) information on the sites to take to their own doctors. Having done that, they need to bring it to our attention." He further argued, that the DOE is prohibited by Congress from taking action on health problems unless there is a "plausible connection" between DOE activities and the illnesses. DOE officials do acknowledge the sites are contaminated, but, they say, there's no evidence workers or residents were exposed to the contaminants in amounts high enough to harm them. Full story at: <http://www.tennessean.com/sii/98/09/29/frankcol29.shtml>

PREPARING FOR NUCLEAR WAR

Tulsa, Florida Prepares for NBC Attacks

Tulsa, Florida will receive a \$300,000 grant to arrange preparations for nuclear, biological and chemical weapons (NBC) attacks. Tulsa is one of 120 cities nationwide selected by the U.S. Department of Defense to receive the grant. Prompted in part by the Oklahoma City bombing and increased likelihood of international terrorism, U.S. authorities in 1997 launched a "Domestic Preparedness" program that aims at teaching personnel in 120 cities over the next three years how to respond to NBC attacks. To learn more about the program, see:

<http://www.cbdcom.apgea.army.mil/Missions/dp/> and <http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/domestic/>

Pentagon Launches 'Doomsday' Agency

The Pentagon created a new agency. The Defense Threat Reduction Agency, which started its work on October 1st, combines three offices that had focused on the Cold War-era superpower arms race. The new agency will deal with modern-day threats of NBC weapons from "rogue" nations and terrorists. Planned as an effort to trim the Pentagon's work force of 130,000 by 20% in five years, the agency is expected to expand as both countries and terrorists gain access to NBC weapons and the means to deliver them. (AP/WP 981001)

Bunker Owner Markets Nuke-proof Computer Storage

A.L. Digital is offering to store important corporate data on secure servers 300 feet underground. The London based company recently purchased a former military communications facility. The bunker was built to withstand the electronic magnetic pulse of a nuclear attack. Pricing starts at \$20,000-25,000 per server. (Wired 980916)

HISTORICAL NOTE

U.S. Planned to Drop the Bomb on China in 1964

Quoting from declassified documents found in the U.S. State Department, the Los Angeles Times wrote that the U.S. was on the verge of launching a nuclear attack against China in 1964 to stop it from manufacturing atomic weapons. After consultation, the former Soviet Union showed little interest. After drawing up the plans and even plotting covert action by the CIA, aides to then-President Lyndon Johnson concluded that the problem was not worth a military attack. China eventually carried out its first nuclear experiments in 1964. China's foreign ministry had the following reaction: "As everyone knows, this Cold War thinking and containment policy ended in utter bankruptcy." The foreign ministry urged both American and Chinese people to "use history as a mirror and prevent the Cold War mentality from coming back from the dead to obstruct the improvement and development of bilateral relations." (LAT 980927, R 980929)

Twenty Minutes From Nuclear War?

On September 26, 1983, a Soviet Oko satellite signaled the launch of a U.S. Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile. The Soviet Union was a mere 20 minutes away from a nuclear strike against the U.S., reported the respected Russian magazine Kommersant Vlast. The officer in charge of the early warning system, had less than 10 minutes to analyze the information before reporting to the Soviet leadership. The officer, who has been identified as Lieutenant-Colonel Stanislav Petrov, decided it was a false alarm and Dmitri Ustinov, the defence minister, did not inform the Politburo. A subsequently launched investigating commission was reportedly horrified by the unreliability of the Oko satellites. Colonel Petrov was taken to the hospital for stress and later discharged from the military. (AT 980924)

OTHER

Anti-nuclear activists urge Israel to free Vanunu

A Norwegian anti-nuclear group said it had submitted a petition with one million signatures to Prime Benjamin Netanyahu's office on Wednesday demanding the release of Israeli nuclear whistle-blower Mordechai Vanunu. (R 980923)

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ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE
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1) SUPPORT ALEXANDR NIKITIN: Send a Fax to Boris Yeltsin BY OCTOBER 20! The trial date for Russia's environmental dissident has been set for October 20. Demand that Nikitin not be prosecuted for releasing information to the public on radioactive waste hazards. Boris Yeltsin can be reached at: President of the Russian Federation, Rossiyskaya Federatsiya, g. Moskva, Kreml, Prezidentu Rossiyskoy Federatsii, Yeltsinu B.N., Russia. Fax: +7-095-205-4219 OR the Embassy of the Russian Federation, 2650 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007, Fax: (202) 298-5749. For more see: <http://www.wagingpeace.org/aa/0998.html>

2) ==> JOIN OUR ACTION ALERT NETWORK: ACT NOW!
To subscribe to "ACT NOW!" send a message leaving the Subject line empty
To: majordomo@lists.xmission.com
Body: subscribe act-now-napf
--> For past action alerts, see: <http://www.wagingpeace.org/action.html>

3) ==> SIGN THE ABOLITION 2000 INTERNATIONAL PETITION
<http://www.wagingpeace.org/intlpetition.html>

4) ==> FORWARD THIS NEWSLETTER TO A FRIEND

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DATES TO REMEMBER
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- 2 October 1869: Mahatma (Mohandas Karamchand) Gandhi born in Porbandar, India.
- 3 October 1952: Great Britain conducts its first nuclear weapon test.
- 4 October 1957: The Soviet Union launches Sputnik I, the world's first artificial satellite.
- 10 October 1963: Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water (Partial Test Ban Treaty) enters into force.
- 18 October 1945: First session of International Military Tribunal to try former Nazi leaders is held in Berlin.
- 25 October 1955: Sadako Sasaki (1943-1955), Japanese student, a victim of Hiroshima bombing, dies of leukemia. She folds 646 cranes, before she dies. Her fellow students complete her project of folding 1000 cranes to fulfill Sadako's wish of achieving world peace.
- 29 October 1962: Cuban Missile Crisis ends.
- 31 October 1959: U.S. deploys first operational intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), the Atlas D.

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EVENTS
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Sept 20 - Nov 7: Linus Pauling and the Twentieth Century, Exhibition at SGI-USA Culture Center, San Francisco; info: [Patty Duggan](mailto:PattyDuggan) <mailto:paduggan@sprynet.com>

Oct 1: International Nuclear Weapons Abolition Day, world-wide Non-violent Citizen Inspection Team
mailto:reinard@shundahai.org

Oct 1: Nuclear Weapons Working Group (weekly strategy meeting for approx. 10 Washington-based NGOs),
Washington DC

Oct 2-3: Sonoma County Center for Peace and Justice lectures and workshop with Father Peter Dougherty and Dr.
Helen Caldicott

Oct 2-4: "50 Years is Enough" conference (economic justice), Washington DC

Oct 4-5: "Belonging to Mother Earth" (global indigenous people's gathering), Virginia Beach, Virginia

Oct 9-12: Healing Global Wounds Fall Gathering: The seventh annual "Call to the Desert" at the Nevada Test Site.
mailto:hgw@scruznet.com

Oct 9: Abolition 2000 USA Meeting in Chicago. mailto:a2000@silcom.com

Oct 10: Bottling the Nuclear Genie Conference, Illinois Peace Action

Oct 10: WFA New England meeting, Boston

Oct 16-18: War Resisters League 75th anniversary conference, Annapolis, Maryland

Oct 16-19: War Resisters League Annual Conference Washington DC

Oct 17: National Board meeting of Women's Action for New Directions
(WAND), Boston

Oct 17: "A Day Without the Pentagon" Rhode Island (march, rally and concerts), Providence, RI

Oct 19: "A Day Without the Pentagon" national demonstration, Washington DC mailto:wrl@igc.apc.org

Oct 23: Third Vigil for the United Nations, New York and nationwide events

Oct 24: United Nations Day

Oct 24: Women Against Gun Violence 4th Annual Dinner, Santa Barbara

Oct 24-30: Disarmament Week, UN, New York

Nov 5-8: Democracy Teach-In (national student event), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

Nov 6: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation Global Citizenship Award to Ted Turner. mailto:wagingpeace@napf.org

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R E S O U R C E S
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***NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND THE WORLD COURT, by Ved Nanda and David Krieger. (Ardsley, NY:
Transnational, 1998:) 379pp ISBN 1-57105-051-5 \$95.00/hardcover. An authoritative analysis of the World Court's
seminal decision on the illegality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons. The book can be ordered from Transnational
Publishers, 410 Saw Mill River Road, Ardsley, NY 10502. See also <http://www.transnationalpubs.com/catalog.htm>

***HARRY TRUMAN AND THE HUMAN FAMILY, by Frank Kelly (Santa Barbara: Capra Press, 1998). Among

other things, the book contains an interview given by President Truman to Mr. Kelly, explaining why he made the anguished decision to use atomic bombs against Japan in 1945. The book can be ordered from Capra Press, P.O. Box 2068, Santa Barbara, 93120, or from the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. A portion of the proceeds from the book will be donated to the Foundation.

***PROTECTING WAR: Militarism and The Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI), by Steven Staples (Vancouver, BC: End the Arms Race, 1998). The Executive Summary can be found at:
<http://www.peacewire.org/protect.html>

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F E E D B A C K
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*** SUNFLOWER: Thanks for the great e-mail sunflower update. I think it is a definite success; I love it. Info is short and precise, and caters nicely to those of us with short attention spans (which, nowadays is most of us because of TV -- which I believe encourages lapses in thought and concentration by being 'stimulus' oriented). Ranjan Umapathy <umapathy@humanitas.ucsb.edu>

--> PLEASE SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS
--> <mailto:wagingpeace@napf.org>

=====
E D I T O R S
=====

David Krieger, J.D., Ph.D., Christoph Hanterman, Ph.D.,
Susan Broidy, Lori Beckwith

=====
S P O N S O R
=====

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To: Majordomo@lists.xmission.com
Body: subscribe sunflower-napf

NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION

International contact for Abolition 2000
a Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

1187 Coast Village Road, Box 123
Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2794
Phone (805) 965-3443 * Fax (805) 568-0466
e- <mailto:wagingpeace@napf.org>
URL <http://www.wagingpeace.org>
URL <http://www.napf.org/abolition2000/>

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Return-Path: <syoun@basicint.org>
Date: Tue, 06 Oct 1998 13:46:44 -0400
From: Stephen Young <syoun@basicint.org>
Organization: BASIC
To: Stephen Young <syoun@basicint.org>
Subject: New Nuclear Resource the Web

BASIC is pleased to announce the release of a new web-based resource:

"Taking the Pulse of the US Nuclear Arsenal"

This site includes a wealth of information on the current status of US nuclear systems, warheads, the weapons complex, and nuclear planning.

This is designed to provide a detailed glimpse of the current plans of the arsenal, including warhead testing programs, nuclear exercises, and related materials.

Please visit: <http://www.basicint.org>

If you have any questions or comments, please contact me (by reply email) or Hans Kristensen, primary author, on: hkristensen@msn.com

Yours,

Stephen Young
Senior Analyst
BASIC

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Thu, 15 Oct 1998 21:22:14 +0100 (BST)
From: Janet Bloomfield <jbloomfield@gn.apc.org>
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de
cc: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Subject: (abolition-usa) Re: NPT/Hague Appeal strategy ideas (fwd)
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

----- Forwarded message -----

Date: Thu, 15 Oct 1998 11:32:20 -0600
From: Delongs <delong@nucleus.com>
Reply-To: abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
To: abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca, abolition@igc.apc.org
Subject: Re: NPT/Hague Appeal strategy ideas

Dear Friends,

I have had this on my computer for some time now wishing to respond carefully. I have had the pleasure of working within the Landmines Campaign and have noted the care with which the International Campaign to Ban Landmines manages press opportunities and their strategy generally.

The ICBL did several things very well:

1. they created their own group of media stars - survivors, deminers, former military - and provide the media with a list of these people and a very interesting description of each person and what type of personal testimony that person can give. They create not just one but a variety of interesting stories for the media by making available people to them. The list includes the contact information for that person (whatever hotel they are in during their stay) and information on their language capability. I wonder if A2000 might be able to considerably increase its appeal to the media by following a similar strategy?

Who would you have available in NY or Geneva to speak on the legal, economic, health, physical effects, social effects of nuclear weapons reliance? Build a person-based and value-based story upon which the media can work.

2. They created their own experts who responded to the anticipated stumbling-blocks. (Our would be dealing with questions such as "what about terrorists"?) Rae McGrath from the Mines Advisory Group almost single-handedly took on the world media and US/UK militaries on the utility of "smart" mines. He was able to disprove their "intelligence" and convince both the media and the diplomats at the treaty drafting conference that they would not be an acceptable alternative.

3. Rae also taught the whole landmines campaign how to respond to the stumbling blocks. Put serious thought to the A2000 educational campaign - all your campaigners need to be briefed. You may wish to distribute to them the new and excellent MPI briefing book. The

campaigners around the world need to be able to respond to a call for faxes to diplomats during key negotiating meetings.

3. You need to find out in advance who is going to be attending the meeting on behalf of the key international news sources, where they are staying, and provide them with an interesting media kit. Try to organize a meeting with someone from A2000 who is well respected internationally to engage the media person in a conversation about the importance of the issue. It will be the one-on-one contacts that will build a network of interested media. DON'T WHINE about lack of coverage - just remain positive and sincere about the need for coverage of such a critical issue.

4. The media kit should have easily read backgrounders along with the list of media commentators. The same old factual info on landmines was pumped out over and over - but it was picked up by the media because the backgrounders included stories of how the mines affected individuals or communities.

Are you already doing this type of thing?

This suggestion also reflects the advice we received from a group of national-level media people who attended the last meeting of the Canadian Network to Abolish Nuclear Weapons.

5. It is extremely important in an age of TV and glossy print that we develop visuals/graphics to easily persuade people about the merits of the cause. Just a few ideas to inspire you:

** How many children on crutches did you see during the landmines campaign? That campaign had at least 4 professional photographers working with them. At each conference, they put up photo displays in areas where the diplomats passed by.

** The ICBL organized children's art contests (creating posters) and asked diplomats and others to judge them. The best 100 were displayed in the hallway through which the diplomats passed for meetings.

** There were posters and T-shirts created in almost every country to advertise the campaign. (It proved an amazing exhibit during the Treaty Signing Conference!)

** They organized the huge pile of single shoes or boots from all over Europe to symbolize the unneeded extra shoe or boot. (Shoe piles are still being organized in 12 French cities to stress the need for French legislation.)

** The ICBL had children parade through the conference hall in Vienna with a single shoe or boot. These were very smart Gandhian tools - something everyone, however poor, could likely participate in to show their support for the campaign.

**They also at the start of the People's Treaty Signing event poured 26,000 pieces of metal shot into a metal garbage can to remind us of the

number of victims yearly.

** A 3 legged chair of about 8 feet in height was positioned outside the UN to be removed only on the Treaty (being signed? or Entry into Force?)

3. Strategically, they moved the discussion from one of military strategy to one of humanitarian issues. The ICBL was greatly assisted in this by the hosting by the International Committee of the Red Cross of a meeting to consider the military utility of landmines. I would suggest you consider working closely with the Red Cross and take a similar tack. The Red Cross produced extremely professional educational booklets with critical information that was widely quoted. They were considered probably the most reliable source of information. We need them on board. The ICRC also is very skilled in humanitarian law diplomacy and their skills would be useful here as well.

These are my personal views only. I give my group affiliations only for identification purposes.

I wish you all great creativity, energy and persistence in the journey ahead.

Bev DeLong
Co-Chairperson, Canadian Network to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
National President, Lawyers for Social Responsibility

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For information on digests or retrieving files and old messages send "help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com, abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de, abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca, delong@nucleus.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: media ideas
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

At 09:22 PM 10/15/98 +0100, Janet Bloomfield wrote:

>
>
>----- Forwarded message -----
>Date: Thu, 15 Oct 1998 11:32:20 -0600
>From: Delongs <delong@nucleus.com>
>Reply-To: abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
>To: abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca, abolition@igc.apc.org
>Subject: Re: NPT/Hague Appeal strategy ideas

>
>Dear Friends,
>I have had this on my computer for some time now wishing to respond
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.....
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>26,000 pieces of metal shot into a metal garbage can to remind us of the
>number of victims yearly.....

>Bev Delong
>Co-Chairperson, Canadian Network to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
>National President, Lawyers for Social Responsibility

Dear Colleagues:

Bev DeLong's description of metal shot poured into a metal garbage can recalls for me a technique used in the 1980s by PeaceLinks and others in the United States. They used one bee-bee (a small metal shot) to represent the explosive power of the A-bomb dropped on Hiroshima and dropped it into the metal can. Then they used more bee-bees to represent the explosive power of the world's nuclear arsenal and dropped them into the metal can. I don't recall how long it took to drop all the bee-bees, but it seem to go on quite a while, certainly long enough to make the point. Since then thousands of tactical nuclear weapons have been taken out of service, but many are still in reserve. Even so, it would take many, many bee-bees to express today's explosive power compared to the Hiroshima bomb.

Shalom,
Howard

To: "Marie Rietmann" <ctbt@2020vision>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: CTBT petition
Cc: joe@fcn.org, kathy@fcn.org, lintnerj@ucc.org, disarmament@igc.org, dkimball@clw.org
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Marie:

On my second day back from my trip to Italy I'm beginning to re-focus on matters such as the CTBT and de-alerting. I appreciate your draft of a petition on the CTBT which can be circulated in churches and at religious gatherings in January 1999.

I wonder whether the petition might be more precisely directed to what we want the senators to do. With that in mind I have drafted an alternative, as follows:

"To: Senator _____ [fill in with names of U.S. senators in your state]
Senator _____

"The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), an international treaty to ban all nuclear test explosions, has been awaiting ratification by the U.S. Senate since September 24, 1997. As people of faith, we ask you to give your support to public hearings on the treaty and a vote by the Senate in the early months of 1999. We ask you to vote in favor of ratification."

Like your draft, this one is open to suggestions for revisions. I hope that we might have some consensus among those to which the two drafts have been circulated before our meeting on October 20.

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Thu, 15 Oct 1998 18:33:36 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: a2000@mail.silcom.com (Unverified)
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Sue Broidy <a2000@silcom.com>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Grassroots News from Abolition 2000
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Grassroots News from Abolition 2000

Report on Meeting in Chicago, October 9th 1998

Chicago last weekend was full of excitement and energy, with thousands of enthusiastic and committed people everywhere, eager to push themselves to the limit for causes and ideals they believe in. I'm talking about the Marathon, of course, which took place on the Sunday in brilliant sunshine with the city skyline and blue lake as a superb backdrop.

Although on a much smaller scale, a similar energy and commitment was apparent at the De Paul University where abolition activists from around the country were hosted by Illinois Peace Action for two days of deliberation.

Thank you Illinois Peace Action! It was great to be with you and great to be in the heartland of the US.

The result is that we now have a US Campaign Interim Coordinating Committee - which we will call ICC-USA, not to be confused with the International Criminal Court or the Interim Coordinating Committee for Abolition 2000 International. This has been set up to plan the next steps for a US campaign to abolish nuclear weapons, with another meeting suggested for Santa Barbara in January or early February. More details will be available soon.

Between now and then, important early steps can be taken to build a strong US Abolition 2000 network. For example, I will start by personally contacting an A2000 organizer in each state - and it will be faster if we could hear from volunteers. At the same time, each organization should identify one person in their group - with email - who will be the A2000 contact. This will make communication more efficient and lay an important foundation for future campaign activity.

I would like to remind everyone to check that their organization is listed on the website and that you are on the abolition-usa listserv. Details below!

Help us to turn Abolition 2000 from an activists' policy forum into a real people's movement in the US. The clock is ticking and time is running out - there are only 808 days until the end of the year 2000.

Recap of Grassroots News from the October Sunflower

Municipalities

Derbyshire County Council, UK is the latest municipality to pledge its support for Abolition 2000. Our total is now 211!

The Municipal Resolution can be downloaded from <http://www.wagingpeace.org.ab2000city.html>. Or email a2000@silcom.com and I'll mail you a hard copy.

Petitions

* 1617 signatures arrived this month on petitions from WILPF in Santa Cruz - they table every Saturday and are to be congratulated on their commitment. Thank you Ruth Hunter for sending them in and all the wonderful volunteers who make this happen. If we had this sort of commitment all over the country, politicians would really have to sit up and take notice.

* Rick Springer, our intrepid activist riding around the world on his bicycle, has recently sent us 66 signatures from Scotland, adding to many more he has sent from other parts of the world.

* Women for Peace in Berkeley have sent in 70 signatures - always good to have those email addresses on the petition forms as we can respond with an email acknowledgement and sign them up for The Sunflower.

* Chad Johnson has sent in 660 from the Amherst-Northampton area. This is a wonderful response. Chad also photocopies the petition forms and sends them on to Senators Kerrey and Kennedy. This is an effective way to use the petitions and all organizations could do the same with their congressional representatives as well.

* Costa Rica sent us 18 signatures, with a wonderful letter from Mitzi Stark of the Disarmament Group of Costa Rica WILPF. It is good to hear from this peace-loving country which has no army and no nuclear weapons. They are an example to the world and we hope they will gain a louder voice on nuclear issues.

Send in your Petition Totals please!

We are on the process of trying to establish where the petitions are and how many signatures we have to date, so that we may keep a running total up on our website. The latest edition of the IPPNW newsletter from New Zealand gives their total to date as 52,000. Great work!

We have just received 205 names signed up on the electronic petition form on the website run by Ross Wilcock. If anyone else has electronic totals to send on, please let me know. We have approximately 16,000 from the US so far. I promise an exact number in the next Sunflower!

Organizations who have joined the Network in September

* Physicians for Global Security - Czech Section of IPPNW

* Slovak Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

- * Civic Initiative for a Charter of European Security
- * Latvian Human Rights Committee, Riga Latvia
- * "Women for the Future" Ternopil, Ukraine
- * Serbian Physicians for Peace in Bgrade, Yugoslavia
- * LA Catholic Worker
- * A World of Difference.Inc from Victoria, Australia
- * World Day of Actions for Abolition of Nuclear Weapons, Japan

Campus Resolution

The first Australian campus body to sign the A2000 Resolution is the University of South Australia Student Association. The resolution was signed by the President, on 10 September 1998.

October Events:

- October 16-19 War Resisters League Annual Conference Washington DC
- October 19 A Day Without the Pentagon wrl@igc.apc.org
- October 24 United Nations Day

Looking Ahead

Sunday, November 22 2 - 4:30pm
John F. Kennedy Library, Boston, MA

"Abolishing Nuclear Weapons"

Speakers: General Lee Butler (retired) James Carroll, author/columnist
and others to be announced

Cosponsored by the Massachusetts Chapter,
Lawyers Alliance for World Security.

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Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>
Date: Thu, 01 Oct 1998 15:12:00 -0400
From: disarmament@igc.org
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org
Subject: EU at the UN on Nuclear Disarmament
To: "undisclosed-recipients:;"

RADIO FREE EUROPE

Sept. 28, 1998

To: ctb-followers

X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.05 [en] (Win95; I)

World: EU Wants Nuclear Arms Cuts Intensified

By Frank T. Csongos

New York, 28 September 1998 (RFE/RL) -- The European Union says nations that possess nuclear weapons should make an effort to reduce their stockpiles. The EU also says Russia should ratify an existing nuclear arms accord with the United States.

The pleas are part of an EU memorandum under circulation at the 53rd annual session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The U.N. debate entered its second week today.

The EU said it believes that "the systematic and progressive efforts by nuclear-weapons states to reduce nuclear weapons need to be intensified and pursued with determination."

There are two EU members that possess nuclear weapons - Britain and France. However, their nuclear arsenal is relatively small, compared with those stockpiled by the U.S. and Russia.

The Russian State Duma lower house of parliament has postponed a ratification vote on the START-Two treaty with the U.S. until this fall. The 1993 treaty would cut U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear arsenals nearly in half from the current 6,000 warheads each. A proposed START-Three treaty would reduce nuclear arms to 80 percent of Cold War levels.

The EU said it "reiterates its urgent call on the Russian Federation to ratify the START-Two Treaty without delay so as to enable its rapid entry into force."

The communist-dominated Duma has been reluctant to take up the arms reduction treaty, saying the formidable Russian nuclear arsenal would safeguard the country against what some lawmakers perceive as external military threats.

The EU memorandum also expresses hope that once the Duma ratifies the accord, START-Three will follow.

The EU condemns the nuclear tests carried out by India and Pakistan earlier this year. The memorandum expresses deep concern about the "grave threat to international peace and security posed by these tests which seriously damage global efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to bring about nuclear disarmament."

The EU has called on both India and Pakistan to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and to refrain from developing and deploying nuclear weapons and missiles.

Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee pledged late last week before the U.N. General Assembly his country's willingness to sign a nuclear test ban treaty. The promise followed a similar pledge by Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

Vajpayee said India wants the treaty to go into force no later than September, 1999.

Sharif said his country's signing depends on whether rival India resumes its tests. For several years, India has sought an agreement by the declared nuclear powers to set a deadline to destroy their arsenals. The five - The United States, Britain, France, China and Russia - have refused.

States that sign on to the CTBT are obliged to refrain from testing nuclear devices.

28-09-98

FROM: 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.org>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Fri, 2 Oct 1998 18:38:17 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: wslf@pop.igc.org
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Jackie Cabasso <wslf@igc.apc.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Chicago and beyond: Food for Thought
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Greetings, USA Abolitionists,

This message is from me, personally, not speaking on behalf of the planning committee. Thanks to Joseph Gerson for reminding us of the enormously difficult political hurdles we face as we attempt to build a powerful US movement for nuclear abolition. I am inspired to re-post Betty Burkes' incredible speech from our Oakland, CA Abolition 2000 conference in Feb. 1997 (below, following this message).

On the subject of the year 2000, speaking only for myself, as one of the principle drafters of the Abolition 2000 Statement I always viewed the year 2000 as a goal or aspiration for the completion of negotiations on a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons within a timebound framework, rather than as a "realistic" date. What Abolition 2000 conveys to me is a sense of urgency about the need for the nuclear weapon states to "start talking" NOW!! If anything, the urgency has increased since 1995. I strongly agree with Joseph about the need to plan a long term campaign strategy, but I urge us not to get hung up on the use of the year 2000 as a "marker." (I'm not ruling out a name change at some point -- how about, "Abolition NOW!") Perhaps it would be useful to think of the remaining time before 2000 as a lead up to the beginning of a "countdown" to abolition in the new millenium. After all, after 2000 there are scheduled to be 999 more years beginning with 2_ _ _ (if we make it). Looking at it that way, I'm sure we'd all agree that our goal is Abolition 2000 rather than Abolition 3000! -- Jackie Cabasso

=====
WHAT CAN ONE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT
LEARN FROM ANOTHER?

COMPARING ABOLITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
WITH ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

Text of speech delivered by Betty Burkes, 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.

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.

To reach Betty Burkes, please contact WILPF, 1213 Race St., Philadelphia,
PA, 19107 USA

Tel: +1 (215) 563-7110; Fax: +1 (215) 563- 5527; E-mail: wilpfnatl@igc.org

WESTERN STATES LEGAL FOUNDATION

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Oakland, CA USA 94612

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Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Fri, 2 Oct 1998 18:38:23 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: wslf@pop.igc.org
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Jackie Cabasso <wslf@igc.apc.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Chicago: a few odds and ends for the mix
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Pamela Meidell has offered to synthesize the ideas and proposals posted on the US abolition list-serve for presentation at the Chicago meeting. Here are a few odds and ends for the mix:

1) City resolutions -- A number of US cities (and many more in other countries) have already passed resolutions supporting nuclear abolition. (Check out the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's Abolition 2000 website for a list of cities, as well as a model resolution: www.wagingpeace.org/abolition2000) While I wouldn't make pursuit of city resolutions a high priority in isolation, it is an activity that can easily be built into other local organizing efforts, in conjunction with town meetings, etc. For example, in northern California, groups in different cities host the quarterly gatherings of our regional Abolition 2000 network. The local host group tries to get their city to pass an Abolition resolution around the time of our meeting. So far we have succeeded in getting Oakland, Santa Rosa and Davis, CA to pass abolition resolutions. In some cases (though not necessarily in our experience), the process of convincing a city to pass such a resolution can provide an organizing and media opportunity in and of itself.

A related idea is to revitalize the Nuclear Free Zone (NFZ) movement by going back to cities that passed NFZ ordinances in the 1980's and getting them to reaffirm and update their positions by passing abolition resolutions. In addition, abolition resolutions might be "piggybacked" onto new NFZ laws, which tend to focus on nuclear waste and transportation issues. Note that over the last few years, a large number of Native American nations have declared themselves NFZs as part of their effort to resist nuclear waste dumping on their lands. Chuck Johnson, the former director of Nuclear Free America has recently established the Nuclear Free Zone Project, a clearinghouse for NFZ information, in Salem Oregon. His e-mail address is: nukefree@juno.com/phone: (503)365-1354

2) Someone at our September northern CA Abolition 2000 meeting suggested that we organize our US abolition campaign by Congressional District. This idea really captured my imagination, not only as a vehicle for supporting specific candidates or legislation (although that could certainly be useful), but more because of its potentially transformative nature. What I mean is that, over time, by identifying or establishing a viable and visible local abolition group in every Congressional District, we could invade every "cell" of the body politic. I think I'm getting a little carried away with my rhetoric, but I'm sure you get the idea....

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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Fri, 02 Oct 1998 23:28:48 -0400
From: Norm Cohen <norco@bellatlantic.net>
Organization: Coalition for Peace and Justice
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Subject: Re: (abolition-usa) Chicago: a few odds and ends for the mix
References: <2.2.16.19981002183139.6f570f4a@pop.igc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Hey, maybe I'm missing something here. We've got Peace Action organized already in, what is it, 27 states; there's WRL, there's the other active groups. Peace Action is doing Peace Voter '98 work & will do PV 2000 work in many cd's and certainly abolition is a major theme. So isn't this a framework already in place?

Norm Cohen
Coalition for Peace & Justice
NJ CD2

Jackie Cabasso wrote:

> Pamela Meidell has offered to synthesize the ideas and proposals posted on
> the US abolition list-serve for presentation at the Chicago meeting. Here
> are a few odds and ends for the mix:
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> my rhetoric, but I'm sure you get the idea....

> *****

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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Mon, 05 Oct 1998 15:57:23 -0400
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Subject: (abolition-usa) Comments in preparation for Chicago meeting
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Comments about Next Steps in the Abolition Campaign

by Bob Musil and Bob Tiller
Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR)
October 1998

I. PSR WILL SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING:

Undertaking a major campaign for the abolition of nuclear weapons which emphasizes additive efforts, not duplicative efforts. The campaign should include sharing of information, coordination of the initiatives of various groups, a speakers bureau of prominent spokespersons, public service announcements, possibly a nationwide toll-free telephone number, and many other campaign activities. The political objectives should be clear but not rigid.

Setting up a campaign structure, not a new organization. We now have many organizations doing solid work on abolition. Linking us together in a campaign would increase effectiveness and move us closer to the goal. We do not need to set up a new board, seek new grants, hire new staff, find office space, and so forth.

Setting up a campaign coordinating committee, not a management committee. In keeping with our judgment that we need a campaign, not an organization, we believe that any ongoing committee should have coordinating responsibility only. Each major national organization with grassroots activities should be represented on the coordinating committee.

Obtaining a coordinator, not a director nor a staff. This coordinator would coordinate the efforts of a "virtual staff," comprised of those already working on abolition and would not hire additional staff. This coordinator would work with the coordinating committee, relying primarily on telephone and e-mail communication. This is based on the model of the environmental "Green Group" that has one person to coordinate the activities and initiatives of existing groups.

Respecting the efforts of every individual and organization striving for abolition of nuclear weapons. Organizations working on such steps as de-alerting, ending the Stockpile Stewardship program, and CTBT entry-into-force should be welcome in the campaign for nuclear abolition.

Setting up a Web site for abolition with links to all other Web sites

and pages dealing with abolition. The details of how this will work need to be developed.

II. PSR WILL UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING OVER THE NEXT 15 TO 18 MONTHS, WHICH WE OFFER AS OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAMPAIGN:

Abolition Brochure: The abolition movement needs easily-read-and-understood literature in order to build a broader base and more popular support. Presently there is a dearth of such popular brochures. Therefore, in early 1999 PSR will help to fill that void by developing and distributing a popular, multi-color brochure about abolition, covering the basic concepts and answering key questions, including: why abolition is a reasonable and appropriate policy, how it can be achieved, and so forth. This brochure will be designed primarily to educate the public on nuclear abolition and recruit people to join the broad citizen effort.

Abolition Slide Show: In October 1998 PSR will complete production of a slide show on abolition, which will be suitable for general audiences as well as physicians. It will include sections on the medical effects of a nuclear attack, CTBT, de-alerting, and Stockpile Stewardship, drop-in modules for special audiences, and concrete action suggestions for every audience. It will be available for purchase by anyone.

Activist/Organizing Packet: In order to facilitate the broad range of abolition activities by physicians and other activists, PSR will produce and distribute an activist/organizing packet on nuclear weapons.

Field Organizer: If adequate funding is obtained, PSR will hire a new staff person to work with PSR activists, chapters and other groups on building grassroots support for abolition. This new staff person would (a) build relationships with physicians who have a mild interest in nuclear weapons but have not so far become activists in grassroots abolition work, and (b) perform additional recruitment and mobilization with new constituencies and new individuals.

Physicians Statement: We will circulate an international physicians statement on abolition of nuclear weapons, first seeking sign-ons in the U.S., then working with International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War to obtain sign-ons from doctors in other countries. It will be presented to the President of the U.S. and the leaders of the other nuclear powers in some type of formal way. We will also place it as an advertisement in certain publications.

Medical Society Resolutions: Building on steps already taken in 1997-98, PSR will continue facilitating the adoption by state medical societies across the country of a resolution calling for nuclear abolition.

Videos: PSR will use two new videos as grassroots education-and-organizing tools: one is the stirring speech on abolition given by Gen. (Ret.) George Lee Butler to 300 participants at the 1998 PSR national conference. The other is a Lifetime cable program about the risks and dangers of nuclear weapons, featuring PSR's Executive

Director, Robert K. Musil.

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From: JGG786@aol.com
Date: Mon, 5 Oct 1998 22:45:22 EDT
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Subject: Re: (abolition-usa) MEETING PROCESS SUGGESTIONS
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

there are at least two processes: one, the general and in depth critique of the international nuclear industry, weapons complexes, ideology of dominance through fear, and failure to change the paradigm of security from reliance on military might while diminishing the importance of meeting human needs through international cooperation to serving global real human security based on environmental and social responsibility; and two, creating a simple politically focused issue for the US political process that can function as a challenge and litmus test for every candidate.

the second is imperative at this point. it should be the moral test for every office. nuclear abolition, yes or no. with or against. then, when and how follows with much greater ease. the right did this with abortion. it is their litmus test for moral legitimacy. they have been effective because they used this simple test knowing that they could later tack on their entire agenda around it. but only after clarification on this one simple issue.

are we willing as a movement to put nuclear abolition as a moral imperative and put aside the important nuanced aspects of our message in order to create the kind of mass movement coalitions we require to be effective?

we must place this issue before the rotary clubs, library associations, labor unions, university professors in a simple morally compelling fashion.

keep

it

simple

sunflowers

jonathan granoff

-

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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Wed, 07 Oct 1998 15:09:22 -0500
From: Mark Mebane <mmebane@fourthfreedom.org>
Organization: Fourth Freedom Forum
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igc7.igc.org id NAA00971

ATTENTION CHICAGO MEETING ATTENDEES AND ALL INTERESTED PARTIES!

The following memo was drafted by David Cortright proposing specific strategies for a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Campaign. Your suggestions and feedback are encouraged. Also included is the October 9 meeting agenda and directions to the NEW LOCATION for this meeting!!! Peace be yours.

Mark Mebane
Fourth Freedom Forum

STRATEGIES FOR NUCLEAR ABOLITION

A Listing of Possible Activities and Opportunities for Joint Action,
and A Time Line of Events

STRATEGIES & ACTIVITIES

The goal is to build a U.S. based organization for nuclear weapons abolition within the overall framework of the global Abolition 2000 network. The focus is bringing about a political change within the United States in favor of nuclear weapons abolition. The assumption is that eliminating nuclear weapons will not be possible without a major political change within the United States.

The function of the proposed campaign will be to build grassroots awareness and activism. The campaign will employ a bottom-up strategy that attempts to build an active political constituency for abolition at the grassroots level. The political initiative for abolition will not come from within the Beltway but will require a great wave of grassroots activism and concern. Without an active and informed citizen's movement for denuclearization, politicians will not act. The goal of the proposed campaign is to build the necessary level of citizen pressure to change U.S. nuclear policy.

POLITICAL OBJECTIVES

The goal of nuclear weapons abolition needs to be translated into concrete proposals that can take various political forms: legislative vehicles, platforms for presidential candidates, and propositions for ballot support and petitioning. The elements of the political plan include:

— requiring the United States to negotiate in good faith for a convention banning nuclear weapons,

— urging the United States to adopt immediate initiatives to reduce nuclear weapons to minimal levels and proceed with no first use, de-alerting, and other disarmament measures.

POSSIBLE CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

The following are suggestions for possible joint activities by grassroots groups around the country. The listing is not exhaustive.

1. Building an abolition congress of civic organizations. This concept is elaborated in a separate memo, based on ideas developed by Jonathan Schell, Pamela Meidell, and Celia Owens. The idea is to invite all manner of civic organizations to approve a simple resolution in favor of nuclear abolition and to designate representatives within the organization to participate in an ongoing abolition congress.

2. Public television documentary. Former CBS producer George Crile is preparing a powerful two hour television documentary entitled, Sleep Walking to Armageddon, which will be broadcast on Public Television sometime in 1999. The broadcast will feature expert commentary from General Lee Butler and Russian Defense Minister Igor Sergeev. The State of the World Forum is providing substantial support for the development of the documentary. Broadcast of Sleep Walking to Armageddon could be a significant moment of public engagement with the nuclear issue and might serve as an opportunity for widespread action and media commentary by grassroots groups.

The State of the World Forum is planning to produce a National Town Hall Meeting in conjunction with the documentary broadcast. This national event could serve as a catalyst for similar events and activities by local groups. Parallel efforts might be held in dozens of communities, with groups using the opportunity to gain news coverage and appearances on radio and television talk programs. Local teach-ins and town meetings might be organized and could be used as vehicles for promoting active involvement in the Abolition Campaign.

3. Outreach to colleges and universities. A special effort could be made to encourage debates, teach-ins, and conferences on college and university campuses, as a way of engaging students and faculty in the challenge of eliminating nuclear weapons. A number of "flagship" teach-ins could be organized at major universities, and a call could be issued for other campuses to sponsor similar events.

4. Outreach to the religious community. Several initiatives are already underway to build awareness and involvement within the religious community. More than one-hundred Catholic Bishops have signed a statement initiated by Pax Christi. A religious coalition in support of the Comprehensive Test-Ban has been active. Discussions have begun for a possible series of religious events in Washington at the National Cathedral and elsewhere. These efforts should be supported and strengthened.

5. Introducing the nuclear abolition issue in town meetings. In New England, the American Friends Service Committee will be introducing the

abolition question in town meetings. Abolition proposals have also been adopted by a number of city councils in New Jersey and elsewhere. These efforts could be broadened to other communities.

6. Raising abolition in the electoral debates. Discussions have begun about ways to elevate the visibility of the nuclear abolition issue in the year 2000 Presidential primary debates. Efforts are needed to link these activities together in a coordinated attempt to demonstrate the political viability of nuclear abolition. Special projects might be organized in Iowa and New Hampshire. A debate or special educational effort might also be launched in the South prior to the primaries there.

7. Abolition walks. The American Friends Service Committee in Vermont sponsored a successful walk for nuclear abolition in August 1998. Is this an activity that can or should be repeated in other states?

8. Nuclear abolition speaking tours. General Lee Butler, Admiral Stansfield Turner and other former government officials will make appearances in various cities in the coming years that could be coordinated with the activities of local abolition groups. In addition, the campaign might wish to sponsor other speakers as part of a coordinated national campaign of public outreach.

9. Petition drives. The campaign might sponsor a nationally coordinated petition drive, perhaps using existing Abolition 2000 declarations to demonstrate widespread support for elimination of nuclear weapons. These petition drives might be coordinated by congressional districts and states, and the delivery of petitions coordinated in such a way as to influence legislative proposals.

10. Producing educational materials and designated website. The campaign might encourage participating groups to produce specific educational pieces for use at the grassroots level or with particular constituencies. The production of different pieces could be coordinated among the participating organizations with copies distributed to all groups. In addition, one or more groups might work together to create a special website with links to other sites and sources of useful information.

TIME LINE OF EVENTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The following are events and dates that may serve as opportunities for coordinated abolition activity by the participating groups. The list is not exhaustive.

February, 1999: Town Hall meeting in New York's Cooper Union, sponsored by the Nation Institute. Jonathan Schell helping to organize. General Lee Butler speaking. Media coverage possible. Need to build large audience.

March 1999: Proposal to introduce nuclear abolition issue in New England town meetings.

April 1999: NPT PrepCom meeting, New York. Likely presence of

Abolition 2000 network. Support and publicize the eight nation new agenda appeal for nuclear abolition. Organize press conference and activities.

April 24-25 1999: NATO 50th anniversary summit, Washington D.C.. Plans developing for an alternative to NATO citizens event in Washington a few days before the official 50th anniversary summit. Opportunity to raise questions about NATO's continued reliance on nuclear weapons, especially its first use doctrine and nuclear sharing arrangements.

May 11-16 1999: Hague Appeal for Peace, the Hague, Netherlands. Ample opportunities to press for nuclear abolition and network with activists doing similar work in many other countries.

December 1999: Proposed presentation of petitions to UN General Assembly and Secretary General, hopefully coordinated with similar petitioning in other countries. The presentation might include a formal request that each parliament pass a resolution urging negotiations for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

March 2000: Proposal for additional efforts to introduce nuclear abolition propositions in New England town meetings.

April / May 2000: NPT review conference, possibly in Geneva or New York. Major international event with significant possibility for citizen involvement. Critical moment for reflection on the future of the nonproliferation regime and the need for disarmament.

September 2000: UN "Millennium Assembly," major public event being organized by the UN to commemorate the beginning of a new century and millennium. Discussions are underway with staff of Undersecretary General for Disarmament Affairs Jayantha Dhanapala for a special ceremony to recognize and celebrate those nations, such as South Africa, that have given up the nuclear option. A major opportunity for significant public activities to call for a nuclear weapons free future.

Draft Agenda
October 9 Organizing Meeting on a
U.S. Campaign for Nuclear Weapons Abolition

1. Opening remarks
(10:00-10:30)

Jackie Cabasso, Western States Legal Foundation
Jonathan Schell, author, The Gift of Time & Fate of the Earth

2. Update on process and discussions to date
(10:30-11:00)

Alice Slater, Global Resource Action Center
David Cortright, Fourth Freedom Forum, Inc.

3. Personal Introductions and reports on regional and local activities
(11:00-12:30)

* regional networks: (MI, FL, CA, CO, New England, Metro NY)

* religious communities (Pax Christi, AFSC, FOR)

* national affiliate organizations: (Peace Action, War

Resisters League, Physicians for Social Responsibility, 20/20
Vision)

LUNCH (12:30-1:30)**

** thoughts for discussion of philosophical assumptions over lunch with
Joe Gerson, Andy Lichterman and others.

4. Discussion of opportunities for joint strategies and activities &
Small Group Session
(1:30-4:00)

5. Questions of structure, accountability, and future communications and
meetings
(4:00-5:00)

ATTENTION: SITE CHANGE FOR MEETING!!!

DEPAUL UNIVERSITY'S MONSIGNOR JOHN J. EGAN URBAN CENTER, 243 S. WABASH
AVE. (CORNER OF WABASH & JACKSON, 1 BLOCK EAST OF THE ORIGINAL SITE)
9TH FLOOR, ROOM 9102

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Date: Wed, 7 Oct 1998 16:18:29 -0400

To: neicord.charity@access.net.in, hannak@post2.tele.dk, hwilli8975@AOL.com, hrezz@cc.gatech.edu, hgreene@daniels.com, jarreha4@wfu.edu, worldpeace@gn.apc.org, mupj@igc.org, idocampo@post.cis.smu.edu, ivor@idasa.org.za, jackie5262@AOL.com, john.hunt@sympatico.ca, fund4south@AOL.com, jcs1@cdc.gov, szimmer426@AOL.com, godzilla@inv.co.jp, truet@cr1.com, janice_odom@ncsu.edu, alex395@ms2.hinet.net, J.vanEeden@IFOR.CCMAIL.compuserve.com, jancr@flash.net, sembaut@data.net.mx, AllianceofBaptists@compuserve.com, stokesnet@AOL.com, jeanie@thewitness.org, yurke@AOL.com, reverendbubba@juno.com, gentry_jl@Acadmn.Mercer.EDU, jerusha.matsen@ptsem.edu, forbsp@igc.org, jhsehest@hamlet.uncg.edu, jim_forest@compuserve.com, jhodgson@laneta.apc.org, habsf@hooked.net, ppjn@AOL.com, Jim_Rice@convene.com, strickly@pop.mindspring.com, joanna@web.net, jtelbert@AOL.com, revbabe@midohio.net, joelsierra@infosel.net.mx, jfoster@bgsm.edu, haag@bgct.org, joe_leonard.parti@ecunet.org, JMarlow750@AOL.com, jrburkhol@AOL.com, johne@mtstravel.com, jhastings@juno.com, forlatam@igc.apc.org, 74247.3157@compuserve.com, jstackhouse@globeandmail.ca, jkstoner@postoffice.ptd.net, 102262.713@compuserve.com, 71153.1521@compuserve.com, 73041.1405@compuserve.com, josehumberto@bc.inter.edu, jhollyday@mindspring.com, krispito@bo.net, krispito@hotmail.com, coord@j2000usa.org, nsp@island.net, JHReiswig@AOL.com

From: ken@bpfna.org (Baptist Peace Fellowship)

The Baptist Peace Fellowship of North America has acquired its own domain name. We now have a new e-mail address:
bpfna@bpfna.org

You may also send e-mail to individuals in our office:

*Executive Director/Editor Ken Sehested: Ken@bpfna.org

*Managing Director LeDayne McLeese Polaski: LeDayne@bpfna.org

*Business Manager Steve Jacobsen: Steve@bpfna.org

Please change your records immediately. (Messages to our old address--bpfna@primeline.com-- should be automatically forwarded for a time. But you never know!)

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Date: Wed, 7 Oct 1998 14:21:55 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: paintl@pop.igc.org (Unverified)
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Tracy Moavero <paintl@igc.apc.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) for chicago meeting
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

A few words from the Peace Action International Office . . .

How will the US network relate to the international one? US progressive movements sometimes reflect US culture in that talk about being "world citizens" doesn't translate into talking to, listening to and working with activists outside our borders. Let's not forget that what we're attempting to set up is a campaign for national action on issues that are inherently international.

Making coordination and regular information exchange a priority will help keep the US campaign from getting isolated or represented in fragments. I recommend the following:

1. One organization (preferably on the proposed coordinating committee) act as international liaison for the campaign. That liaison can send short monthly updates to the international listserver and/or regional and national coordinators. While some activists already monitor the US listserver and forward some postings to their national lists, I think an overview of our activities would create a fuller picture of a **coordinated** US campaign.

In turn, that liaison can monitor what is going on elsewhere and send updates to the US listserver or to the coordinating committee. I don't mean the kind of issue information already found on the listservers, but strategy and action plans. Also, the liaison could take questions from the committee directly to national/regional coordinators so that the US campaign can benefit from the expertise of those campaigns. Example: The discussion for the Chicago meeting about a coordinating committee and about network vs. organization already happened internationally three years ago. Looking at the structures of the international and national campaigns could be useful.

Another example is the recent work around Jabiluka and Faslane, which have brought a level of attention to our issues not seen in Australia and the UK in a long time. While every country has a unique political culture, the US discussions would surely benefit from the lessons of both international and national campaigns (and vice versa).

2. I would also encourage the Chicago meeting (I am unable to be there) to think about coordination with international work such as action days, inspections, the May 1999 Hague-Brussels walk. Lets include these major actions on our calendar, even if it's in italics to signify an overseas event. Some international coordination has already happened, such as days of actions at "sites of the crime", so we would just be building on that.

A few personal comments:

I'd like to make a pitch for Plain and Simple language. I love the PSR proposal for an easy-to-read brochure. We're talking about activating the "mile wide, inch deep" public support. To get a letter written or petition signed, people don't need a lot of detail. I've sometimes been faced with petitions or requests for letters on environmental or health care issues that go beyond my knowledge, and that's frustrating. Even words we think of as common, like "convention", can be unfamiliar to the people we wish to reach.

Also, I agree wholeheartedly with Jonathan Granoff's comparison to the abortion issue. Neither side of that debate has moved the public with detailed analysis of laws or procedures (with a few notable exceptions). What motivates people in that debate is moral belief. Telling people that the US is in violation of the NonProliferation Treaty or CTBT will not motivate them to action. Hitting them with the insanity of the continued reliance on nuclear weapons (and the money it is costing) will.

Lastly, didn't the Indigo Girls do an anti-Mobile Chernobyl tour? I remember reading about it. They hooked up with Winona LaDuke and local activists in the towns they played in. During the French nuclear tests rock musicians including U2 (who have worked with Irish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament), George Michael, Jon Bon Jovi and others make protests during the MTV Europe music awards in Paris. While the biggest names are hard to get, we should think about potential allies. Once we're rolling as a national campaign, we'll be more attractive to big names.

Though much as I like the Indigo Girls, it wouldn't hurt to work with musicians who aren't white folkies, since that wouldn't do much to break any peace movement stereotypes or help us diversify. As a younger activist, I sometimes feel like I've taken a trip backwards in time at peace movement events. Often what older activists hold near and dear doesn't speak to me. (For some people, "no nukes" is stuck between pet rocks and bell bottoms.) If we're serious about motivating younger people to act, and about diversity for that matter, we need to be in tune with differences in culture. We'll never create a strong abolition movement if we are seen as quaint and out of touch.

Good luck in Chicago.

Tracy Moavero

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Peace Action is a member of the International Peace Bureau and Abolition 2000: A Global Network for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, and has endorsed the Hague Appeal for Peace

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From: "Sally Light" <sallight@earthlink.net>
To: <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Tri-Valley CAREs' Goals/Suggestions re: Chicago Conference
Date: Wed, 7 Oct 1998 21:00:33 +0100
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by swan.prod.itd.earthlink.net id UAA25646
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Tri-Valley CAREs Goals/Suggestions
Chicago Conference on USA Abolition Campaign
October 9, 1998

Tri-Valley CAREs (Communities Against a Radioactive Environment), a founding organization of Abolition 2000, makes the following general points about the goals and specific campaign issues to be addressed at the Chicago conference:

Campaign Goals

During discussions, we should keep in mind that both abolition and the methods of achieving abolition are equally important. To that end, specific, practical suggestions are preferable, especially since the conference is only one day long. Further, we should state that the new organization/network's mission is very similar to that of Abolition 2000. In order to overcome the gap in public awareness and in media coverage concerning abolition, public education/outreach and a media campaign will be relevant to all we undertake.

Specific Campaign Issues

Tri-Valley CAREs suggests that the following three areas should be the primary foci of the new organization/network's campaigns:

Stop the Department of Energy's "Stockpile Stewardship Program" (SSP). Here, we can focus on HR 307, the Markey resolution which calls for SSP to be altered so that it oversees a shrinking US nuclear arsenal while the US actively pursues nuclear disarmament. Also, we can develop strategies to accomplish deep cuts in SSP's enormous budget. Another goal would be to organize against SSP in our communities and on campuses.

De-Alerting.

In this area, we should aim to achieve something concrete and meaningful by 2000, especially because of the risk of the computer screens going blank when the year 2000 kicks in.

In addition to defining what we mean by "de-alerting," we need to come up with successive de-alerting steps to be taken, e.g., what kind of notice should be given.

In our discussions, we should keep in mind that removing warheads from submarines may be the most politically difficult to accomplish because subs

would be in port simultaneously and therefore vulnerable.

Abolition.

We need specific initiatives in this area. Focusing on HR 479, the Woolsey resolution (which mirrors the goals of Abolition 2000), is one idea.

Tri-Valley CAREs also suggests the following: recruiting celebrities, city campaign, mayors' campaign, bringing in more groups, a "million man" style march in Wash. D.C., and any other ideas we can develop.

Will Abolition 2000 Grassroots Groups "be left behind" by USA Campaign?

Tri-Valley CAREs is concerned that groups, especially grassroots groups, which cannot afford to send delegates to the Chicago conference or to follow-up meetings, may be left out of the process, or become "outsiders" in the future USA Campaign. Therefore, in addition to making sure that USA Campaign's goals are "in sync" with those of Abolition 2000 as well as having a close working relationship with Abolition 2000, USA Campaign participants should also work to see that an "insider" – "outsider" split does not occur.

In peace ...

Marylia Kelley
Executive Director

Sally Light
Nuclear Program Analyst

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Date: Thu, 08 Oct 1998 08:58:56 -0400
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Proposition One Committee <prop1@prop1.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Please Address This Proposal in Chicago?
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

PROPOSAL TO BUILD A GRASSROOTS MOVEMENT TO PRESSURE THE U.S. POLITICAL SYSTEM FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS ABOLITION

October, 1998

We appreciate the opportunity to help build a strong U.S. abolition campaign. Regrettably, no one from our organization is able to attend the October 9th meeting in Chicago. However, we hope you will consider this proposal as you evaluate and develop specific strategies and activities for the creation of a broadly inclusive campaign that will inject denuclearization and the elimination of nuclear weapons into the political mainstream.

FACTS: The United States (1) was first to research, produce, test, and deploy nuclear weapons, and first to use them against human targets, (2) has led the world in the development and production of innovative nuclear weapons and delivery systems throughout the nuclear age, and (3) notwithstanding the NPT and CTB, continues to test, develop, and produce new weapons systems. No wonder the U.N. resolutions for a nuclear weapons abolition convention are getting nowhere fast.

We believe that as long as the nuclear weapons policy of the United States remains unchanged, it is highly unlikely that anyone is going to take suggestions for international abolition seriously. Much of the world is snickering at the blatant NPT/CTB/Subcritical hypocrisy of the United States, a major obstacle to using the NPT or CTB as tools for securing an international convention on nuclear weapons.

If we are to be practical, we must accept the fact that actions ... not simply resolutions ... will be necessary to turn this problem around. Zia Mian alluded to this fact in his address to the NPT Preparatory Committee at the U.N.: "We believe it is time for these opinions to be acted upon. Words are cheap. It is the responsibility of all the states who have supported these resolutions in the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament to force negotiations upon those who will not negotiate. Otherwise they are doing no more than standing on the sidelines wringing their hands, they are providing cover for those countries who have no intention of negotiating."

PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR MAJOR POLITICAL CHANGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

Any meaningful strategy must necessarily go beyond educating, outreaching, conferencing and mere talk in general. A successful strategy must be based on promoting some tangible, workable vehicle that is actually capable of carrying an abolition movement to its desired culmination.

A strong foundation for exerting decisive political pressure on the United States to abolish nuclear weapons was laid by U.S. Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton in 1994, when she introduced the Nuclear Disarmament and Economic Conversion Act to the U.S. House of Representatives. In essence, the bill would mandate that the U.S. government to eliminate its' nuclear weapons if all other countries do, and to redirect the nuclear weapons budget towards converting the nuclear weapons industries and restoring the environment.

An official government version of the 1997-98 version of the bill, H.R. 827, can be accessed online at <http://thomas.loc.gov/home/thomas2.html> -- type "H.R. 827" into the box, and click "Search." The text and a great deal more information is available online at <http://prop1.org/prop1/hr827ab.htm>. The text of H.R. 827 appears at the end of this proposal.

Obviously, if Mrs. Norton's bill becomes law it will send an unmistakably clear message to the world that the United States is actually sincere about trying to reverse the nuclear weapons program it's been pursuing, and the strategic objective for achieving major political change within the United States would be accomplished. Unfortunately, although Mrs. Norton has introduced the Nuclear Disarmament and Economic Conversion Act three separate times (H.R. 3750 in 1994, HR. 1647 in 1995, and H.R. 827 in 1997), thus far it has failed to gain enough political support to make its way out of committee. However, as the focus of a broad based grassroots movement HR 827 could easily gain the widespread political support.

PROPOSED TACTICS TO ACHIEVE THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

The following are suggestions for possible joint activities by grassroots groups around the country. The listing is not exhaustive.

1. Due to the existence of Mrs. Norton's Nuclear Disarmament and Economic Conversion bill, the most obvious opportunity for grassroots joint activity is banding together in support of this existing legislation. The only thing standing between Norton's bill becoming "the law of the land" is lack of legislative support. The only thing lacking for legislative support is U.S. voter pressure upon congressional representatives.

2. Building voter initiative movements, similar to the Freeze initiatives of the early 80's, in states where Representatives won't support the bill would impress upon the politicians that there is popular support for the idea.

3. The inclusion of abolition initiatives on ballots around the country would guarantee that the subject would be center stage in the electoral debates.

4. Petition drives. Although simple petitions do not usually carry great weight with politicians in office, petitions that qualify voter initiatives for the ballot have significant weight unto themselves.

5. Producing educational materials and designated website would be essential to any political movement.

6. Public television documentary could feature commentary from experts like General Lee Butler and Russian Defense Minister Igor Sergeyev, as well as economic authorities, who would explain how much the United States has spent on its nuclear arsenal, and offer alternatives as to how that money could have been spent. A documentary of this nature could be a significant moment of public engagement with the nuclear issue and would serve as method of mobilizing public support for lobby and/or voter initiative participation.

7. Speaking tours by people like General Lee Butler, Admiral Stansfield Turner, other former government officials, and nuclear, religious, or economic authorities, building public exposure on issues of Nuclear Disarmament and Economic Conversion.

8. Outreach to colleges and universities. A special effort could be made to encourage debates, teach-ins, and conferences on college and university campuses, as a way of engaging students and faculty in the challenge of eliminating nuclear weapons, and enlisting them into practical lobbying and electoral projects. See, for example, the "Campus Outreach Project" and questionnaire at <http://prop1.org/prop1/outreach.htm>.

9. Outreach to the religious community would be a natural. After all, even most fundamentalist Christians agree Jesus wouldn't build a nuclear weapon, and most fundamentalist Moslems agree that nukes aren't acceptable for use in a jihad.

10. Introducing the idea of abolishing nuclear weapons by outlawing them in town meetings, is another way of stimulating participation in the movement. Abolition proposals have already been adopted by a number of city councils, providing a legislative vehicle to transform these proposals into law would enlarge these efforts to have a practical effect.

11. Abolition walks. Long distance walks offer an activity that brings people together, and almost assure media exposure. Whether this is an activity that can or should be repeated as a political tactic might be considered in light of past successes and failures.

House Bill HR-827
[Presented February, 1997, by Congresswoman Norton]

105th CONGRESS, 1st Session
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
A BILL
H.R. 827

To provide for nuclear disarmament and economic conversion in accordance with District of Columbia Initiative Measure Number 37 of 1993.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the "Nuclear Disarmament and Economic Conversion Act".

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT AND ECONOMIC CONVERSION.

The United States Government--

1. shall disable and dismantle all its nuclear weapons and refrain from replacing them at any time with any weapons of mass destruction;
2. shall undertake vigorous good faith efforts to eliminate war, armed conflict, and all military operations;
3. shall actively promote policies to induce all other countries to join in these commitments for peace on earth; and
4. shall redirect resources that are currently being used for nuclear weapons programs to use--
 - (A) in converting all nuclear weapons industry employees, processes, plants, and programs smoothly to constructive, ecologically beneficial peacetime activities during the 3 years following the effective date of this Act, and
 - (B) in addressing human needs such as housing, health care, education, agriculture, and environmental restoration.

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect when the President certifies to the Congress that all foreign countries possessing nuclear weapons have established legal requirements comparable to those set forth in section 2 and those requirements have taken effect.

We would appreciate hearing your thoughts about this proposal.

Sincerely,

Thomas
Proposition One Committee
PO Box 27217, Washington DC 20038 USA
202-462-0757 (fax 202-265-5389)
prop1@prop1.org -- <http://prop1.org>

* Peace Through Reason - <http://prop1.org> - Convert the War Machines! *

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Date: Thu, 8 Oct 1998 19:10:14 EDT

To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Subject: (abolition-usa) Re:

Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

" A moral and political commitment to abolish the threat posed by nuclear weapons demonstrated by:

- a. commencement of negotiations leading to a nuclear weapons convention
- b. a no first use pledge
- c. de-alerting of existing weapons"

The commencement could be demanded by the year 2000 so that we do not lose any momentum of the name Abolition 2000. The above would keep us in line with the NAC and other nations pushing forward. It is moreover: realistic, since we claim no time frame to complete the process and practical, since the steps suggested in and of themselves make the world safer immediately.

I cannot get to Chicago yet it makes me think of Crosby, Stills and Nash's wonderful song. David Courtright's outline is very useful in my opinion. Of particular interest is the idea of enlisting numerous organizations in civil society to take a moral position on the issue and send delegations. This could place the issue before labor unions, city councils, bar associations, university student councils, etc. Very very good idea.

Also, we can already, in my opinion, be reflecting on more media attractive events. If we can gain a foothold in getting the issue clarified in the political arena, especially if we can make it a moral imperative transcending partisan and even national politics, I feel certain we will galvanize public personalities to step forward with, as the call it, "buzz". This means it is emotionally attractive to be personally associated with the issue.

Oh yes, there is a new coalition in Philadelphia called the Philadelphia Coalition for Nuclear Disarmament. It is growing. It includes WILPF, Peace Action, Friends, PSR, LAWS, ETC. and we will be having a town meeting. We are essentially doing what David has suggested. So, that is a useful report. Of course our city council has declared Philadelphia a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone, unanimously on Oct. 17, 1997, and our mayor, Ed Rendell, was the first to sign the State of the World Forum initiated Statement of Mayors with a call for elimination. However, we have not been able to translate this clear public sentiment into a commitment by any of our congressional delegations, despite lobbying efforts, of Cong. Woolsey's resolutions. There is just so much pressure by the military establishment. There is so little cost in not moving forward. If numerous civic organizations had this on their plate then it would not be viewed as an interest group issue but as a moral issue. Then we win.

May God's love guide the process of building peace in the world and peace in our hearts. Thank you for meeting and working with the good faith of compassion.

Jonathan Granoff

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X-Sender: dkimball@[204.245.159.2]
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: dkimball@clw.org (Daryl Kimball)
Subject: news: WP on non-treaty n-arsenal cuts

October 12, 1998

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: Washington Post on need for n-arms cuts through "unilateral reciprocal" initiatives

Attached below is a timely article on the need for new efforts to reduce U.S. and Russian arsenals through unilateral reciprocal initiatives similar to those undertaken by Presidents Bush and Gorbachev in 1991. A similar set of arguments were advanced in the July 23 letter to President Clinton from 16 NGOs (See <<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/ltr0798.htm>>)

The article points out that Russia cannot afford to maintain high numbers of n-weapons -- but it does not make the point that the U.S. can ill afford them either. According to a March 1998 Congressional Budget Office estimate, the United States could save \$700m if we decided reduce out strategic nuclear arsenal to 3,500 strategic weapons by 2003 or \$1.5 billion if we reduced strategic nuclear forces to 2,500.

Given that the Joint Chiefs are looking for more \$ to improve overall DoD readiness, this could be a very good time to urge them to give the green light on nuclear force reductions and try to convince Congress to lift the existing legislative restriction on reducing U.S. nuclear force levels below those required under START I (i.e. 6,000 strategic deployed weapons).

For further information on the CBO numbers see
<<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/libnuke.htm#remarks>>

Please keep in mind that Coalition member groups and friends will discuss strategies by which we might pursue these opportunities at the the next Deep Cuts Working Group meeting on October 22 at 3-5pm at 1616 P St. NW, 7th fl. conf. room.

DK

Re-Read His Lips: Reduce Arms Now

By Walter Pincus

Sunday, October 11, 1998; Page C01

Seven years ago, President George Bush announced what many experts consider the single most profound reduction of nuclear weapons in arms control history and one that some believe has yet to earn him the credit he deserves.

With the Soviet Union collapsing, the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) then bogged down in the Soviet parliament and President Mikhail Gorbachev struggling to hold on to power, Bush ordered elimination of thousands of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons, deactivation of 450 land-based ICBMs and a halt to Pentagon development of mobile single and multiwarhead strategic missiles as well as an air-launched, short-range ballistic missile. In Sept. 27, 1991, Bush made his move without prior notification to Congress and with only a last-minute request to Gorbachev to match it. In Cold-War vernacular, he undertook unilateral arms reductions.

Comparable arms reduction pledges from Gorbachev followed nine days later, in what some described as an "arms race in reverse" that unquestionably reduced the potential for accidental nuclear confrontation and helped Gorbachev withdraw tactical nuclear weapons from parts of the Soviet Union, which was beginning to break apart. His action also laid the groundwork for the next arms treaty, START II.

The situation today cries out for a Bush-like action. Russia is in turmoil. Boris Yeltsin's hold on the government is unsteady. Moscow's control over what remains of that country's nuclear weapons and stockpile of fissionable material has to be bolstered by, of all people, the United States, but its overall security remains questionable.

While START I is in force, START II is stalled in the Duma even as the Russian strategic air and naval forces scrounge for funds to maintain their land-based silo and mobile ICBMs or their strategic

nuclear submarines.

At a time when the Clinton administration is trying to convince the Indian and Pakistani governments--as well as other countries--that they should not build nuclear weapons, the United States still maintains thousands of warheads and strategic delivery systems, many of which remain at a 15-minute-or-less alert with almost no targets for them to aim at.

Like Bush, Clinton as commander-in-chief could order deactivation of the 50 MX ICBMs now on alert, each with 10 warheads; begin retiring half the 18 Trident ballistic missile submarines that each have 28 sea-launched ICBMs; and open the safety switches of the 500 Minuteman III missiles, with three warheads each, so that they would be temporarily immobilized.

It would be a stunning move that would greatly strengthen our arguments against nuclear proliferation and encourage the signing of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty by nuclear nations, such as India and Pakistan, which last month expressed receptiveness toward the agreement.

Political What's to stop President Clinton from doing what Bush did? realists would argue the obvious: that with impeachment hanging in the air, the president was taking a dramatic step to divert attention. But Clinton's opponents and many in the media will say that about everything the president does, whether it's air strikes in Kosovo, a new step toward Middle East peace, even taking a long-planned overseas trip.

Then there are the Republicans who not only dislike Clinton but also firmly oppose taking any further arms control steps with the Russians until they ratify START II. They have pushed Congress to put language in the past few Pentagon authorization bills, and the fiscal 1999 measure that would prohibit the spending of any funds to dismantle U.S. strategic weapons

under the treaty until the Duma acts on it. In the new bill, those Republicans also want a report on whether Gorbachev's promises to Bush have in fact been carried out.

Several experts, including former senator Sam Nunn and Brookings Institution arms control specialist Bruce G. Blair, have suggested publicly that Clinton unilaterally reduce the number of U.S. strategic land- and sea-based ICBMs and remove hair-trigger alerts from the remaining U.S. strategic missiles.

There is other support for unilateral action. Former Defense secretary Robert S. McNamara, just back from a non-governmental conference on disarmament in Russia with that country's nuclear scientists, said a unilateral U.S. reduction of strategic weapons is "exactly what I think should be done." He said the Russians have turned to a first-use of nuclear weapons strategy because their armed forces have collapsed and they fear a U.S. first strike. "They would respond," McNamara said of the Russians, "because they know nuclear weapons are not the answer to their problems."

McNamara said that he and others could put together a package that would be acceptable to the Pentagon and to Congress and which would elicit a favorable response from the Russians.

Today, because of their financial troubles, the Russians cannot sustain the 9,000 warheads on their strategic silo-based and mobile ICBMs, nor the 2,000 more in missiles on submarines. Gen. Vladimir Yakovlev, chief of the Russian strategic rocket forces, said recently that 62 percent of Russia's ICBMs are beyond guaranteed service life. Only two of their new mobile ICBMs have been deployed and those were three years behind schedule. Only 25 of 100 planned Blackjack strategic bombers have been completed in the past nine years and the largest number of

them are rusting
away in Ukraine. When that country offered them for sale
to Russia
recently, the Russians turned them down because they did
not have the
funds required.

According to Blair, only two of Russia's 26 ballistic
missile submarines are
on patrol and only one of three planned new subs is
actually under
construction. Of six Typhoon ICBM-equipped subs built in
the last
decade, only three are still operational. Blair estimates
that usable Russian
nuclear warheads could drop below 1,000 in less than 10 years.

Congress has recognized Russia's severe nuclear weapons
problems. In
the new Pentagon authorization bill, the legislators have
provided funds to
assist the Russians in the dismantling of their missiles
and bombers as
contemplated by the treaty, but not ours.

Bush's action came from a position of strength. It grew
out of his
determination to do something bold as a followup to the
victory in Desert
Storm and to keep his momentum heading into the 1992
presidential
election. While vacationing at Walker Point, the
president's vacation home
in Maine, Bush and his national security advisor, Brent
Scowcroft, talked
about taking "sweeping initiatives" in disarmament in the
face of the
breakup of the Soviet Union, according to their newly
published book, "A
World Transformed."

In language that President Clinton could employ, Bush
announced the
reductions by declaring that "If we and the Soviet leaders
take the right
steps--some on our own, some together--we can dramatically
shrink the
arsenal of the world's nuclear weapons America
must lead again, as it
always has."

Senior Clinton national security and foreign policy
officials are looking for
initiatives that could bring the president to center stage

here and abroad on
substantive issues. It could be a fitting challenge to
Clinton's persuasive
powers, first within his administration and then with the
Congress.

A major, unilateral reduction of strategic warheads by the
world's strongest
nuclear power, while a big gamble for the president, would
set an example
worldwide.

Walter Pincus is a reporter on The Post's National staff.

Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Ave. NE #201
Washington DC 20002
p: (202)546-0795; fax: (202)546-5142
website: <<http://www.crnd.org>>
OR <<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition>>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>

Date: Mon, 12 Oct 1998 17:03:09 EDT

From: LCNP@aol.com

Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org

Subject: Draft UN Resolution on the World Court Opinion and Nuclear Weapons Convention

To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

Dear Friends,

Below is a draft of the resolution Malaysia will introduce on the World Court opinion on nuclear weapons and the nuclear weapons convention. Consultations are continuing on certain parts of the text. I will post the final version when it is available. The best way to use this if you are trying to persuade your government to cosponsor, support or at least not oppose the resolution is to say that you have seen it on the internet, but not to give a copy of the resolution to government officials. It is better that they get it from Malaysia.

Please let me know any feedback etc you have in meetings with government officials etc...

Alyn Ware

Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on
the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/75 K of 15 December 1994, 51/45 M of 10 December 1996, and 52/38 O of 9 December 1997,

Convinced that the continuing existence of nuclear weapons poses a threat to all humanity and that their use would have catastrophic consequences for all life on Earth, and recognizing that the only defence against a nuclear catastrophe is the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the certainty that they will never be produced again,

Mindful of the solemn obligations of States parties, undertaken in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, particularly 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,

Recalling the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties

to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and in particular the objective of determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons,

Recalling also the adoption of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in its resolution 50/245 of 10 September 1996,

Recognizing with satisfaction that the Antarctic Treaty and the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba are gradually freeing the entire southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those treaties from nuclear weapons,

Noting the efforts by the States possessing the largest inventories of nuclear weapons to reduce their stockpiles of such weapons through bilateral and unilateral agreements or arrangements, and calling for the intensification of such efforts to accelerate the significant reduction of nuclear-weapon arsenals,

Recognizing the need for a multilaterally negotiated and legally binding instrument to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons,

Option 1

Reaffirming the central role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum and noting the slow pace of progress in disarmament negotiations, particularly nuclear disarmament, in the Conference of Disarmament during its 1998 session in spite of the decision to establish the ad hoc Committees on Fissile Materials Cut-off and Negative Security Assurances,

Option 2

Reaffirming the central role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, and welcoming the decision to establish the ad hoc Committees on fissile material cut-off and negative security assurances

Regretting the slow pace of progress in disarmament negotiations, particularly nuclear disarmament, in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1998 session,

Emphasizing the need for the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a realistic/ within a practicable/ wherever possible within a framework of time,

Desiring to achieve the objective of a legally binding prohibition of the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, threat or use of nuclear weapons and their destruction under effective international control,

Expressing concern at the continued horizontal and vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons including the testing of nuclear weapons and modernisation of nuclear arsenals and calling all states to refrain from all forms of nuclear tests,

Welcoming the New Agenda Coalition's Joint Ministerial Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament of 9 June 1998 and affirming the need for a new international agenda to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, issued on 8 July 1996,

1. Underlines once again the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control;
2. Calls once again upon all States immediately to fulfil that obligation by commencing multilateral negotiations on various aspects of nuclear disarmament in 1999 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;
3. Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General and expressing appreciation to those countries that have submitted their report on the efforts and measures that they have taken on the implementation of resolution 52/38 O;
4. Requests all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they have taken on the implementation of the present resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requests the Secretary-General to apprise the General Assembly of that information at its fifty-fourth session;
5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons".

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 12 Oct 1998 17:03:15 EDT
From: LCNP@aol.com
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Malaysia UN speech on disarmament
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

Dear Friends,

Below is the speech given today by Malaysia at the opening of the First (Disarmament) Committee of the United Nations. Of special note is their reference to the resolution they will introduce on the World Court opinion and the nuclear weapons convention. In order to attract more support from Western countries than last year's resolution gained, Malaysia has emphasised that their resolution is compatible with the step-by-step approach to nuclear disarmament which most Western countries favour.

UNGA 53/98/GA/11 (IC-1)

STATEMENT BY
H.E. AMBASSADOR HASMY AGAM
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
AT THE GENERAL DEBATE OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE OF
THE 53RD SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
NEW YORK
MONDAY, 12 OCTOBER 1998

(Please check against delivery)

Mr. Chairman,

My delegation is pleased to see you preside over the First Committee during this, 53rd Session of the General Assembly. We are confident that given your well-known skills and expertise, you will be able to steer the work of the Committee to a fruitful conclusion. My delegation extends our fullest support and cooperation towards that end. We thank the Secretary-General for the important and focussed remarks he made to the Committee, this morning.

2. The situation on the disarmament front in the past year has been a rather dismal one. This was noted by the Durban Non-Aligned Summit in its Final Document, which my delegation fully subscribes to and support. Except for an important breakthrough in the area of conventional disarmament, in the form of the successful and laudable signing of the Convention on Land mines, there has been no discernible progress in the area of nuclear disarmament. The nuclear

powers continue to take the attitude that the issue of nuclear disarmament should best be left to themselves to negotiate. Yet, to date, there has been no real progress on that front. The START II process continues to be in limbo, awaiting ratification by the Russian Duma. Until that happens there will be no further movement in the direction of START III.

3. In the meantime, there has been a further setback, following the series of nuclear tests that were carried out in South Asia. These tests are a matter of serious regional and global concern as they carry with them the dangerous prospects of nuclear proliferation thereby undermining the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). These tests should serve as a wake-up call for the international community, especially the nuclear power states, to exert every effort to ensure that proliferation of nuclear weapons will be stopped at all cost and immediately. A constructive approach on their part would be for them to cease all activities pertaining to the vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons, a loophole which they negotiated for themselves in the CTBT. They cannot hope to fully convince the non nuclear weapon states that their security is best served by forswearing nuclear weapons when they, the nuclear weapon states

- 2 -

themselves, not only continue to keep them in large numbers but continue to "improve" the destructive power of these weapons of mass destruction.

4. It is an undeniable fact that whether we like it or not, there are, today, seven declared nuclear states. There is at least one undeclared nuclear weapon state and, perhaps, a few others which aspire to join the club, for reasons of national security, if not prestige. It is, therefore, imperative for the tests in South Asia to be seen not purely in terms of a regional dynamic and rationalized as such, but in the overall context of global nuclear disarmament which should be addressed globally. The nuclear weapon states have a particular responsibility to respond appropriately to this development. They must demonstrate in a convincing way their strong and continued commitment to the goals of nuclear disarmament, as embodied in the NPT, by embarking on serious negotiations towards the reduction of their nuclear arsenals leading to their ultimate elimination. Their clear obligations in this respect, particularly under Article VI of NPT, have been clearly asserted by the ICJ in its advisory opinion on the legality of the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons. Unless there is a clear perception, especially by states aspiring for nuclear capability, that the nuclear weapon states are serious in their intention to achieve the goals of nuclear disarmament, the world will, willy-nilly, slide down the path of nuclear proliferation.

5. My delegation would therefore urge the nuclear weapon states to take a more constructive attitude towards meeting their obligations and responsibilities under both the NPT and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and demonstrate, unambiguously, their commitment to achieve all the goals of nuclear disarmament. It would be helpful if they begin by evincing a more cooperative approach to nuclear disarmament initiatives taken by the non nuclear weapon states, rather than dismissing them, as they are wont to do up to now, as unrealistic and naive

efforts on the part of the nuclear haves not.

- 3 -

6. Efforts should therefore be made to forge a cooperative rather than an adversarial approach in nuclear disarmament. Such an approach would, at least, ensure a more productive outcome at the next NPT prepcom, which the last one was regrettably not, thereby paving the way for a successful review process of the NPT in the year 2000. This is essential in an effort to arrest further erosion of confidence in the Treaty, which is already beginning to appear in some quarters. The NPT Review process should address in serious fashion the quantitative and qualitative aspects of nuclear disarmament, lack of real progress in nuclear disarmament and accountability of the nuclear weapon states in respect of both the review process and full implementation of the NPT. In the wake of recent developments, efforts must be made to further strengthen this important non-proliferation regime. The alternative is fraught with unacceptable risks.

7. At the same time, greater efforts should be made to ensure early ratification of the CTBT so as to pave the way for its entry into force by the target date. My delegation welcomes the ratification of the Treaty by the United Kingdom and France. It welcomes, in particular, the willingness of both India and Pakistan to sign the Treaty within a year and hopes that this undertaking will be fulfilled. My delegation urges the other parties concerned to ratify the Treaty without delay. This is imperative if it is to be an effective instrument in banning nuclear tests for all time. On its part, Malaysia has signed the Treaty in July this year as a reaffirmation of its consistent support for nuclear disarmament measures and steps are being taken for its ratification, in spite its unhappiness with certain aspects of the Treaty. As part of the international monitoring system of the Treaty, Malaysia will be hosting a radionuclide monitoring station, with the Malaysian Institute of Nuclear Technology Research (MINT) acting as the national agency for overseeing the implementation requirements of the Treaty. As in the case of the NPT, every effort should also be made towards securing universal adherence to the CTBT.

- 4 -

Mr. Chairman,

8. In contributing to the nuclear disarmament process, my delegation, through the resolution it has initiated in the past years, and will again initiate at this session of the general Assembly, pertaining to the ICJ advisory opinion on the legality of the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons, has called for the commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament that will eventually lead to the conclusion of a Nuclear Weapons Convention. In the wake of the criminalization of all activities relating to chemical and biological weapons through specific conventions, it is only logical and appropriate that a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, the most catastrophic weapons of mass destruction imaginable, should be aimed at in the long term, in the interest of ensuring the continued survival of the human species on this planet. While a model draft convention, prepared by leading international nuclear disarmament experts, is already in circulation as a basis of

discussion, my delegation is not, however, suggesting the immediate negotiations on such a convention at this stage. We believe the road towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons will be a long and arduous one and would be best travelled through a series of well-defined stages, accompanied by proper verification and control mechanisms. Such an approach is, therefore, not incompatible with the step-by-step, incremental approaches already mooted by others, including by the Non-Aligned Movement, and should, therefore, be looked at in a positive and constructive attitude by the nuclear weapon states. My delegation will have more to say on this when it initiates its draft resolution on the ICJ Advisory Opinion on the legality of the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons in this Committee.

9. Towards that ultimate goal, Mr. Chairman, there should be stepped-up negotiations on the various aspects of nuclear disarmament at the Conference on Disarmament. Regrettably, the CD has remained stalemated on the issue of establishing an ad-hoc committee on nuclear disarmament. We welcome, however, its

- 5 -

recent decision to establish two ad-hoc committees, one dealing with fissile material cutoff and the other pertaining to negative security assurances. We earnestly hope that the two ad-hoc committees will be reestablished every year almost as a matter of automaticity and that all the parties concerned will negotiate in good faith in the coming months and years so as to enable early agreement to be arrived at on these two important aspects of nuclear disarmament. Malaysia is keen to play an active and constructive role in these negotiations and looks forward to its early admission as a full member of the CD.

10. My delegation is particularly concerned about the inherent danger of a thermonuclear war triggered by accident or through terrorism. This should provide a further incentive for the international community to work towards the rapid reduction and early elimination of nuclear weapons. In the meantime, efforts should be made to avoid or eliminate such risks. In this regard my delegation welcomes the proposal made by the Canberra Commission, and supported by the recent eight-nation initiative, here in the United Nations, to de-alert all nuclear forces. We welcome, in particular, what amounts to a de-alerting measure or posture taken by the United Kingdom in respect of its submarine-based nuclear forces. It should be lauded as a positive contribution, especially in the context of reducing the possibility of nuclear war by accident. At the same time we call on countries possessing nuclear weapons to enhance the security of their nuclear facilities through more stringent national physical and technical means and/or international cooperation.

Mr. Chairman,

11. While the main disarmament focus should remain on nuclear disarmament, the proliferation of small arms, which has grown out of proportion in recent years, is a matter of serious concern to my delegation, and is one of the most challenging issues

which the international community will have to come to grips with. While they have a role in legitimate national defence, their proliferation destabilizes societies and spawns terrorism. The international community should intensify cooperation in controlling the flow of these weapons through increased efforts at transparency, such as through the UN Register of Conventional Arms, which is participated by more than ninety countries, including my own. My delegation supports efforts at promoting the universal use of the Register. We also support the proposal to increase public awareness on the problem of small arms through the convening of an international conference.

12. Malaysia welcomes the impending entry into force of the Ottawa Treaty banning antipersonnel land mines with the deposition of the 40th instrument of ratification at the UN recently. We hail the promptness with which the Treaty will come into force, less than a year after it was opened for signature, which is indeed a remarkable achievement, reflecting overwhelming universal support for the Treaty. Malaysia, which was among the initial signatories of the Treaty, is effecting steps towards its early ratification.

13. In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, my delegation would like to pay tribute to the Department of Disarmament Affairs, under the leadership of Under-Secretary-General Jayantha Dhanapala. Under his able and dynamic stewardship the Department has successfully refocused the attention of the Organization on the important issue of disarmament in a way it has not been able to do so in recent years. We believe the newly revamped and upgraded Department will make an important contribution to the Secretary General's efforts to inculcate a new culture of global peace which he has so eloquently articulated and in which process the United Nations will play a pivotal role. We wish the Department every success and extend our fullest support and cooperation in its various activities.

14. These, Mr. Chairman, are some of my delegation's comments on several aspects of the issues before us. It is not comprehensive in its coverage as we intend to make additional specific comments on other aspects the disarmament issue in the course of our debate.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 14 Oct 1998 16:44:42 +0200
From: "Pol D'Huyvetter" <pol@motherearth.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: FME/VMA CHANGE OF S-MAIL, PHONE & FAX
To: fme@motherearth.org, abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, induran@motherearth.org,
a-days@motherearth.org, abolition-2000@agoranet.be, gec@agoranet.be
X-Sender: pold@pop.xs4all.be

The Belgian office of For Mother Earth/Voor Moeder Aarde has moved!!

Please send all snail mail for

OLD For Mother Earth/Voor Moeder Aarde, Gewad 15, 9000 Gent, Belgium

to FME international office :

NEW For Mother Earth, Lange Steenstraat 16/d, 9000 Gent, Belgium

Also phone and fax # are changing

OLD Phone +32-9-233 49 24
Fax +32-9-233 73 02

are being both being redirected to

NEW Phone/Fax +32-9-233 84 39

There are no changes in E-mail

We might have new address changes in the near future, as there are positive developments to open an Ecological Center in Gent. FME initiated this pioneering project on energy savings and renewables, and plans to have new offices in the Ecological Center. We'll keep you updated.

May 16 - 30 1999 2000Walk4Abolition
UN ICJ The Hague to NATO hq Brussels

Abolish Nuclear Weapons Now !!

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* For Mother Earth International office *  
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* Lange Steenstraat 16/D, 9000 Gent, Belgium *  
* Phone/fax +32-9-233 84 39 *  
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* For Mother Earth is member of Abolition 2000 - the global *
network to eliminate nuclear weapons, the International Peace
* Bureau (IPB), World Information Service on Energy (WISE), *
* International Network on Sustainable Energy and Eurosolar *

* For Mother Earth has offices in Belgium, Bulgaria, *
* Romania, Slovakia, Sri Lanka and USA, aswell as *
* contacts/groups in Belarus, Czech Republic, France, *
* Finland, Germany, Netherlands and United Kingdom *

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

Return-Path: <owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org>
Date: Thu, 15 Oct 1998 11:08:49 +0100
From: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>
To: pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Subject: pov-1: October Bulletin from Kingston, Jamaica
Sender: owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Reply-To: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>

----- Start of message from list: pov-1 ---->

Kingston Peace to the City Campaign
October 1998 Bulletin

In this issue:

1. Of Political Economy, Dons and Policing in the Inner-City of Kingston & St. Andrew
2. Spotlight on Marlene Campbell, S-Corner Staff Officer
3. Bloody Hell: An Encounter with the Demon of Gun Violence
4. Grassroots College and Community Clinic

1. Of Political Economy, Dons and Policing in the Inner-City of Kingston & St. Andrew

It was a month which had its share of mayhem and madness; on Wednesday September 24, the police arrested an area leader or Don called Zeeks from Matthews or Matches Lane, an area associated politically with the People's National Party. There were spontaneous protests in several inner city areas, notwithstanding political affiliation. The resulting standoff between police and army officers and gun toting citizens spoke to the mistrust which currently characterises relationships between the representatives of the law and the citizens who have no faith in the capacity of the security forces to represent their interests. Many analysts saw this tradition of mutual mistrust and reports of disrespect as the fundamental reasons underlying the spontaneous outbursts of frustration and anger and the harsh containment measures which were authorised by the hierarchy of the law enforcement authorities and executed with precision by the rank and file.

The incident was sparked by the arrest of "Zeeks" Phillips, allegedly on suspicion of murder among other crimes. The police miscalculated the level of outrage which the public were prepared to invest in a demonstration as well as the unconstitutionality of yielding to the pressure of rumors that the prisoner had been harmed by the police. In an effort to quell the angry mob they allowed him to appear on the balcony of the police station to verify his sound health. This action nullified the validity of a subsequent identification parade.

Arguments in the debate which followed the three days of fever pitch excitement which unveiled some of the most primordial of social responses, ranged from one dimension of a host of possibilities to another. One observation suggested that the swift release of Zeeks

was in tandem with the notion of a conspiracy to derail the tenuous peace which was recently brokered between Tivoli Gardens and Arnett Gardens, antagonistic opposing strongholds associated with the Jamaica Labour Party and the People's National Party respectively. Other arguments identified the stagnant Jamaican economy as being the root cause of the discontent; if people had work, aesthetically pleasing surroundings in which to live and the infrastructural as well as social support services inalienable to any definition of well being, there would be a reduction in their vulnerability to dysfunctional behaviours. In the final analysis, it appeared that disillusion with national leadership coincides with the capacity of area dons to inspire confidence to the extent that party boundary lines could be nullified in the surge of protest against the action of the security forces. It could also be a combination of factors that led to the removal of the mask covering a seething discontent in the inner city, a discontent which, if not de-fused, could erupt, to the detriment of all who are directly or indirectly linked with the inner-city areas where one million of the two and a half million inhabitants of the island state reside.

2. Spotlight on Marlene Campbell, S-Corner Staff Officer

Speaking to Community Programme Officer of the S-Corner Project, Marlene Campbell, I received an acute insight into the intricate complexities which are involved in growing up in an inner city community, suffering the grief of losing a son to gun violence and continuing to work in the service of motivating young people to avoid pursuing a career involving crime. Marlene said that as a child and young woman, growing up in the community, she was most strongly motivated by the support which people gave to each other to enable survival, against the odds. She referred to the violence as being the strongest deterrent to communal living. Most serious she said, was the toll which the cyclical violence took on her own family.

"There was a war going on between Tivoli Gardens and Rema" she recalled, "and each side would just go around and kill anybody who came from the opposite areas, in reprisal for an earlier death. It did not matter how innocent the person was in any of the activities concerned. What mattered most was that someone was killed from the opposite address, and in turn, someone had to pay for that loss with his life.

"My son was a victim of that situation. One night, he was standing at the telephone booth and a group of men from the opposite side came up to him and killed him right there. And since then a lot of youths have died. And a lot of mothers grieve. It is very hard." Marlene was speaking to me on "Groundings at the Grassroots" the morning programme which I host on Roots 96.1 FM, dubbed "the voice of the innercity" which is a project of the Mustard Seed Communities, in association with the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural organisation (UNESCO). I agreed with her that it is a hard road to travel indeed.

We also spoke about her role as a social worker at the S-Corner facility; she mentioned that she is motivated to walk through the lanes, in an effort to assess the everyday survival nuances of community people, while trying to promote the services that the project offers, as a means of involving more people in the community development initiatives.

"It is also hard to deal with people in the community" Ms. Campbell said, "because here too, there is so much war and fighting amongst the one area and those from nearby areas like Delacree Park and Rose Town. We have the monthly meeting with the Community Development Council and this month we are really hoping that we can make a difference by bringing the various parties together."

She acknowledged that it was a strain trying to maintain happiness in her family when she has lost a son to the demon of violence and at the same time, motivate unemployed and destitute people in the community of her employment. Her own pain centred around the death of her son by a gunman's bullet; she said she suffered under the strain that characterises recollections of someone whose life was snuffed out, way before he had enjoyed all that life had to offer. She remembers bitterly the comments she sometimes hears from her two living sons who vow revenge for the murder of their dearly loved brother.

"I often think of revenge too," Marlene admits, "but I can't let my sons know that. Sometimes I just pray and ask the Lord to give me the strength to go through this."

Unfortunately, Marlene's story is echoed in multiplicity and with monotonous regularity, when one traverses the various inner city communities of Kingston and St. Andrew. Peace is a prayed-for scarce commodity but the impetus towards a cessation of traditional hostilities is growing and is expected to hold if the leaders can find common grounds for collaboration. Football matches and competitions are definite ways in which the bonding is being effected. Encounters attended by national figures including the Prime Minister, P.J. Patterson, Leader of the Opposition, Edward Seaga, Members of Parliament for the connecting and disconnected communities, Omar Davies and Portia Simpson-Miller, were spotlighted for the promise they held out for sustained efforts to reconstruct areas that have been systematically destroyed by deadly feuds.

3. Bloody Hell: An Encounter with the Demon of Gun Violence

First there was peace; then there was sudden disruption. For the past month we have been enjoying the calm that has resulted from the coming together of formerly warring factions in the community as through the symbolic medium of football, they played for peace. The football competition was organised in collaboration with Fathers Incorporated as a strategy to build the dialogue among youths from the different neighborhoods located in the inner-city of Kingston and St. Andrew.

This competition kicked off early in September and resulted in the display of camaraderie across borderlines, which was unprecedented in recent history. As reported in last month's bulletin, the S-Corner project has sponsored two teams to lend support to this initiative. The two teams comprise members of the former warring gangs, giving expression to the sincerity of the peace process. In the third week of the competition, both teams have played three matches; one team was successful in one match while the other won two. Needless to say, we are inspired by this

enthusiastic display of a restoration of community spirit. This mood has regenerated itself positively in other areas of community life; for example, people feel free to walk in areas formerly recognised as enemy territory.

With the euphoria of success buoying our spirits and our steps as we continued to engage in community dialogue, we were rudely awakened by the sound of gunshots on the morning of Tuesday, October 13. The all too familiar but not too recently heard staccato sounds of death rang a knell that was like a dash of cold water on the peace process. After the usual screaming and running which invariably accompanies the sound of shots, the S-Corner staff reported that they could hear the sound of someone crying in pain. It was a young boy saying "Help me, help me. Them shoot me, them shoot me."

Angela Stultz-Crawlle, said, "we ran in the street to meet him but upon seeing him clutching his bloody stomach and whimpering in agony, I could not bear the sight of impending death. I turned and ran in the opposite direction. Luckily for me, because I have a staff which includes experienced community health workers who live in the community and are familiar with the sight of bloody victims of violence, they were able react appropriately to the emergency.*

Within seconds of my flight, the keys of a car parked conveniently at the clinic entrance were identified and given to me. I prayed for strength to drive the injured youth to the hospital.

"I did not hesitate," recounted the lionhearted community development worker. "I just prayed for strength and guidance for the task immediately ahead. Three staff members including Marlene Campbell (mentioned above), lifted the ailing youth into the car; a growing patch of life giving red soon spread around him. I switched on the headlights, hazard emergency lamps and pressed down on the horn as I broke all speed limits to get to the Kingston Public Hospital downtown."

As she chanted and prayed on the high speed journey to keep her own spirits up and to preserve the life threatening to ooze from the body of the young man in the back seat, Marlene held the ominously cold hand of the youth and simultaneously remembered the traditional injunction taught to her by her grandmother that in order to thwart impending death, one has to prevent the big finger from falling into the palm. She resolutely kept the thumb upward, all the while praying herself. Meanwhile, the youth kept saying, "I feel cold, I feel cramped Marlene. I am going to die." The combined exercise of faith from the sources of Rastafari spirituality, Christianity and African Jamaican traditional knowledge reinforced the truism that good deservedly, triumphs over evil.

"Miraculously we arrived at the hospital without crashing into anything or anyone" Stultz-Crawlle recalled. "And I must commend," she added, "the doctors, nurses and associated staff at the emergency unit of the KPH; they were prompt, efficient and just really well trained. There was nothing mechanical about their movements but at the same you could see practised professionalism in their every move. Within minutes of us reaching there, he was on a bed, receiving oxygen and concentrated medical attention. Meanwhile, I simply dissolved in tears in the parking lot,

giving thanks for the guidance for safe passage through the traffic and the preservation of the youth's life."

A reconstruction of the events leading up to the incident, suggests that this flare up was a non sequitur; there was no provocative episode that warranted this reaction. It appears that some of the youths involved in the fire on which we have been reporting, attempted to eliminate a witness. They were foiled in this attempt and seemingly at random, they then decided to shoot the youth who everyone in the community agrees, was not even remotely associated with anything criminal. This illogical action is an indictment on the possibilities of planning for peace in the inner-city, a dream, the achievement of which remains a mammoth task. the outlaws, a minority, are nevertheless a disruptive and dangerous force to reckon with.

4. Grassroots College and Community Clinic

The Grassroots College sent out an appeal a month ago for students for the new semester; the response was overwhelming. The quota of forty has been satisfied. The staff reported that they were satisfied with the high level of enthusiasm and regretted that they had no recourse but to turn away the late arrivals. The school year ends next year July and the participants are guaranteed placement in vocational institutions afterwards, providing they satisfy the academic criteria.

Similarly, the Clinic component of the project is enjoying success in terms of the number of people seen and their levels of satisfaction with the service provided. The S-Corner Director extended appreciation to Mutabaruka of Irie FM and Imani Tafari-Ama of Roots 96.1 FM, for their supportive coverage which helped to boost the support of both the educational and health components of the project which assisted in the attendance boost.

Imani Tafari is an Action Researcher and Journalist, facilitating people-centred development through participatory methods of research and action, in grassroots communities in Jamaica.

Angela Stultz-Crawlle is Director of the S-Corner Community Development Organisation and facilitating partner in the peace to the city campaign in Kingston, Jamaica. She can also now be considered as a certified Ambulance driver.

Local Coordinator for the Kingston Peace to the City Campaign:

Ms. Angela Stultz-Crawlle
S-Corner Clinic and Community Development
18 St. Joseph Road
Kingston 13
Jamaica
Tel./Fax: +1-876-923-0672
Email: jolee@cwjamaica.com

----- End of message from list: pov-1 ---->

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Thu, 15 Oct 1998 17:35:01 +0200
From: wilpf@iprolink.ch (wilpf)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Kofi at the 1st Committee & Exchange of Views
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: wilpf@iprolink.ch (Unverified)

12 October 1998

SECRETARY-GENERAL, IN OPENING STATEMENT TO FIRST COMMITTEE DEBATE, SAYS
GLOBAL NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT MUST REMAIN PRIORITY OF UN AGENDA

Kofi Annan Stresses Link between Disarmament And Development, Says 'Conflict
Is Worst Enemy of Development Everywhere'

Following is the statement by Secretary-General Kofi Annan to the opening
meeting of the General Assembly's First Committee (Disarmament and
International Security) at the current session, in New York today:

Mr. Chairman,

Let me begin by congratulating you on your election to chair this important
Committee.

The fact that it is the First Committee of the General Assembly reflects the
priority given to disarmament by the United Nations in its earliest days. I
believe that emphasis was right.

As you know, I decided last year to re-establish the Department for
Disarmament Affairs with an Under-Secretary-General as its head. I was very
pleased that the General Assembly supported that decision. I am glad also
that it acted on my recommendation to review the work of the Disarmament
Commission, and of this Committee. I know you plan to update, streamline and
revitalize your work, and I look forward eagerly to the results.

I am also delighted to have Jayantha Dhanapala as Under-Secretary-General.
He is ideally qualified for the post, and has made an excellent start.

Perhaps you are wondering why he is not here today. In a sense, Mr.
Chairman, I am representing him, while he is representing me.

He has gone at my request to the capital of your country [Belgium], to
attend a conference on the important theme of "sustainable disarmament for
sustainable development". It is good that the connection between these two
central themes of the United Nations agenda -- disarmament and development
-- is increasingly being understood and recognized.

Disarmament, Mr. Chairman, lies at the heart of this Organization's efforts
to maintain and strengthen international peace and security.

It is sometimes said that weapons do not kill: people do. And it is true
that in recent years some horrific acts of violence have been committed

without recourse to sophisticated weapons.

The Rwandan genocide is the example which haunts us all. But I could cite many others. Freshest in many of our minds, because of the horrific pictures we have seen, are the recent massacres in Kosovo.

Small arms are used to inflict death or injury on thousands upon thousands of civilians every year. Even more shockingly, the overwhelming majority of these are women and children.

So disarmament has to concern itself with small weapons, as well as large. I am glad that the international community is now coming to realize this.

Let me salute, in particular, the moratorium initiated by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on the trade and manufacture of small arms, and the recent entry into force of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of, and Trafficking in, Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials. (Perhaps what we need next is a Convention Limiting the Length of the Titles of International Agreements!)

I must also thank Michael Douglas -- a redoubtable handler of small arms on the cinema screen -- for his work as a Messenger of Peace, alerting public opinion to the terrible damage these weapons do cause in real life. I believe global civil society can be mobilized on this issue, as it has been so successfully on the issue of anti-personnel landmines.

We must be thankful that so many Member States have signed and ratified the Ottawa Convention -- a global ban on landmines -- which will enter into force next March; and we must now work hard to make this ban universal.

At the same time, we cannot afford to slacken our efforts to contain the proliferation of larger weapons, and especially of weapons of mass destruction. It would be the height of folly to take for granted that such weapons are too terrible ever to be used, and that States will keep them only as a deterrent.

We know that nuclear weapons were used in 1945, with devastating effects from which the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are still suffering more than half a century later.

We know, too, that chemical weapons have been used extensively, notably against Iran, and against civilians in northern Iraq in 1988.

There, too, the people of Halabja are still suffering the effects 10 years later, in the form of debilitating disease, deformed births and aborted pregnancies.

As for the menace of biological weapons, it is almost too horrible to imagine. Yet, we know that some States have developed such weapons, and are keeping them in their arsenals.

As long as States have such weapons at their disposal, there will always be the risk that sooner or later they resort to using them. And there is the

ever-present risk that they will escape from the control of States and fall into the hands of terrorists.

That is why we must intensify our efforts to expand the membership of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions, and to make observance of them more verifiable.

And that is why we must be concerned about the nuclear tests carried out by India and Pakistan this year.

Of course, I warmly welcome the declarations of intent to adhere to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), made here in the General Assembly by the Prime Ministers of those two States.

We must all work to ensure that that Treaty enters into force as soon as possible. But we must also work to finish the job of promoting universal adherence to all the key treaties on weapons of mass destruction, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). And we must bear in mind that the long-term sustainability of that Treaty depends on all parties working seriously to implement all its articles.

The United Nations has worked for over half a century to eliminate nuclear weapons everywhere and to oppose their acquisition anywhere. Given the potential devastation from the use of even one nuclear weapon, I believe global nuclear disarmament must remain at the top of our agenda. I look to this Committee to take the lead in working to rid the world of this menace, as well as that of chemical and biological weapons.

I said just now that disarmament and development are intimately connected. I believe they are so in two ways.

First, disarmament is essential to effective conflict prevention or post-conflict peace-building in many parts of the developing world, and conflict is the worst enemy of development everywhere.

Secondly, even when an arms race does not lead directly to conflict, it still constitutes a cruel diversion of skills and resources away from development.

While so many human needs remain unsatisfied, millions of people on this planet depend for their livelihood on producing, or distributing, or maintaining engines designed only to destroy -- engines of which the best one can hope is that they will not be used.

That is a terrible waste. More than that, it is a source of deep shame. As long as it continues, none of us can take much pride in our humanity. The world looks to the United Nations, and the United Nations looks to this Committee, to lead it in a different and more hopeful direction.

I wish you every success in your work. Be assured you will have all the support that we in the Secretariat can give you.

14 October 1998

'MUSHROOM CLOUDS IN SOUTH ASIA' MUST SHARPEN WORLD'S FOCUS ON NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION DANGERS, UNITED STATES TELLS FIRST COMMITTEE

India Cites Failures of Nuclear Disarmament, Non-Proliferation Regime; Nine Others Address Committee in Continuing Disarmament General Debate

The Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency of the United States, John Holum, told the First Committee (Disarmament and International Security) this morning that it was up to the disarmament community to "find a silver lining in those figurative mushroom clouds in South Asia and other ominous developments" by sharpening the world's focus on the dangers of nuclear proliferation.

Mr. Holum, speaking during the Committee's continuing general debate, said that it was "nonsense" to claim that inadequate nuclear disarmament progress had justified India and Pakistan's actions. For its part, the United States and the Russian Federation had deactivated or eliminated more than 18,000 strategic and tactical nuclear warheads. Further, to those who believed the nuclear tests had demonstrated the worthlessness of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the problem was not the Treaties -- it was that, unlike most of the rest of the world, India and Pakistan had not joined them.

The representative of India said, however, that the failure of the international community to come to grips with the threat of nuclear weapons was due to the drawbacks in the NPT. Rather than serve the objectives of non-proliferation, that Treaty might well have facilitated vertical proliferation of several magnitudes since its entry into force. It had reinforced the nuclear monopoly, accentuated security concerns and severely compromised the evolution of a sustainable international security system.

Moreover, he said that the process of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START) -- between the United States and the Russian Federation -- seemed to be at a standstill, with the initial promise of deep, continuous and irreversible reductions in strategic nuclear forces fading. Even if that process was reinvigorated, the reductions planned under the extended timetables of START II and those envisaged under a future

START III would leave the remaining nuclear arsenals larger than at the time of the 1961 Cuban missile crisis.

The representative of the Russian Federation said, though, that both his country and the United States were determined to speed up the entry into

force of START II and begin negotiations in the framework of START III. His Government would press for the ratification of START II in the near future, and it was prepared to make far more drastic cuts within the framework of subsequent strategic arms agreements. At the same time, any attempts at "overly fast adoption of a strictly time-framed nuclear arms elimination programmes" would be counter-productive.

Statements were also made by the representatives of San Marino, Egypt, China, Kazakhstan, United Republic of Tanzania, Mongolia, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates. The representatives of the Republic of Korea, Iran and the United Arab Emirates spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

The Committee will meet again at 10 a.m. Thursday, 15 October, to continue its general debate.

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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Thu, 15 Oct 1998 17:35:10 +0200
From: wilpf@iprolink.ch (wilpf)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: First Committee Work Programme
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: wilpf@iprolink.ch (Unverified)

Committee Work Programme

The First Committee (Disarmament and International Security) met this morning to continue its general exchange of views on a wide range of disarmament initiatives and a number of international disarmament agreements.

Those agreements include the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention), which entered into force on 29 April 1997, triggering a complex verification mechanism that will be implemented by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

The Committee will also consider the verification measures of another treaty governing weapons of mass destruction -- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (Biological Weapons Convention). Efforts have intensified to forge a consensus behind a protocol that would establish effective verification and compliance.

The effectiveness of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), which opened for signature in 1996, will also be considered. It was hoped the Treaty would motivate the implementation of the principles and objectives of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament that were adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). The underground nuclear tests conducted last spring by India and Pakistan, however, raised serious concerns about the future of those two treaties. The CTBT requires ratification by 44 States listed in its annex, including India, Israel and Pakistan.

The Committee is also expected to focus on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones. The zones already in existence are governed by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga), the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Bangkok) and the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba). Committee drafts are anticipated for the establishment of such zones in the Middle East, Central Europe and South Asia.

It is also likely to consider bilateral agreements, including the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START I)

negotiated by the United States and the Russian Federation. While reductions of nuclear weapons were proceeding under START I, the entry into force of START II has been delayed pending ratification by the Russian Federation. The Committee is also expected to review agreements between those two countries on the demarcation between strategic and non-strategic anti-ballistic missile systems, which sought to strengthen the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty and provide new opportunities to work together to reduce their nuclear-weapon stockpiles.

Discussion will also continue on the subject of landmines, in the context of the two instruments to ban or limit their use. The first was Protocol II of the Convention on the Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed To Be Excessively Injurious or To Have Indiscriminate Effects (Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons), a partial ban negotiated in the Conference on Disarmament. The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention), a total ban, was agreed to in Oslo as part of the so-called "Ottawa process" and will enter into force on 1 March 1999.

Other matters to be discussed include the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, as well as regional transparency and confidence-building measures, such as the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. The role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will be discussed in the context of the international non-proliferation regime.

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To: "Marie Rietmann" <ctbt@2020vision.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: CTBT Petition
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Marie:

On my second day back from my trip to Italy I'm beginning to re-focus on matters such as the CTBT and de-alerting. I appreciate your draft of a petition on the CTBT which can be circulated in churches and at religious gatherings in January 1999.

I wonder whether the petition might be more precisely directed to what we want the senators to do. With that in mind I have drafted an alternative, as follows:

"To: Senator _____ [fill in with names of U.S. senators in your state]
Senator _____

"The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), an international treaty to ban all nuclear test explosions, has been awaiting ratification by the U.S. Senate since September 24, 1997. As people of faith, we ask you to give your support to public hearings on the treaty and a vote by the Senate in the early months of 1999. We ask you to vote in favor of ratification."

Like your draft, this one is open to suggestions for revisions. I hope that we might have some consensus among those to which the two drafts have been circulated before our meeting on October 20.

Shalom,
Howard

PS: In my first transmission I had a typo in your address. Copies went to Joe Volk, Kathy Guthrie, Jay Lintner, Kathy Crandall, and Darrell Kimbal. I hope they pick up the error when they send the reply. If not, I'll share their comments with you.

Return-Path: <kate@chch.planet.org.nz>
X-Sender: kate@mail.chch.planet.org.nz
Date: Fri, 02 Oct 1998 11:36:41 -0500
To: mupj@igc.org
From: Kate Dewes <kate@chch.planet.org.nz>
Subject: Letter from Marin-Bosch

Dear Howard,

On 28 January this year you posted an email entitled NPT PRepcom on the abolition caucus. In it you referred to a letter which you had received from Ambassador Marin Bosch about the 28 countries which represent the biggest obstacle to nuclear disarmament. I am in the middle of completing my PhD thesis on the World Court Project and would like to have more details of the letter - when it was sent etc. If it is possible and not too long, could you consider faxing it to me in New Zealand (preferably during our daylight hours as the fax wakes me!) at 64 3 348 1353.

Many thanks and best wishes for your important and inspiring work,

Kate Dewes

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*****  
* Kate Dewes *  
* Disarmament and Security Centre *  
* P O Box 8390 *  
* Christchurch *  
* Aotearoa/New Zealand *  
* Ph/Fax +64 3 348 1353 *  
* kate@chch.planet.org.nz *  
*****
```

To: Kate Dewes <kate@chch.planet.org.nz>, mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: Letter from Marin-Bosch
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

At 11:36 AM 10/2/98 -0500, Kate Dewes wrote:

>Dear Howard,
>On 28 January this year you posted an email entitled NPT PRepcom on the
>abolition caucus. In it you referred to a letter which you had received
>from Ambassador Marin Bosch about the 28 countries which represent the
>biggest obstacle to nuclear disarmament. I am in the middle of completing my
>PhD thesis on the World Court Project and would like to have more details
>of the letter - when it was sent etc. If it is possible and not too long,
>could you consider faxing it to me in New Zealand (preferably during our
>daylight hours as the fax wakes me!) at
>64 3 348 1353.
>
>Many thanks and best wishes for your important and inspiring work,
>
>Kate Dewes

Dear Kate:

In January 1998 George Farebrother posted a speech entitled "Weapons of Mass Destruction", delivered by Miguel Marin-Bosch at the Pugwash Conference in August 1997. In this speech he stated that 28 governments represented the biggest obstacles to nuclear disarmament. I wrote him and asked him to identify those governments. This is his reply, which came by fax.

20 January 1998

Dear Mr. Hallman,

Here is the list of countries you requested.

Strong opposition to UN General Assembly resolutions calling for nuclear disarmament measures has come from ten nations: Albania, Bulgaria, Latvia and Slovenia; Andorra, Canada, Iceland and Norway; and Denmark and Finland. Solid opposition (against all resolutions) has come from eighteen NATO members, aspirants or sympathizers: three NWS (France, UK and USA) and Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Turkey, as well as the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic and Monaco. And it is up to the citizens of these twenty-eight countries to pressure their respective governments and to insist on a moral compass in their approach to nuclear weapons.

Best regards,
Miguel Marin-Bosch

Consulado General de Mexico
Av. Diagonal 626-4
Barcelona, Espana 008021

I hope this is what you need.

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <disarmament@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 16 Oct 1998 14:26:18 -0400
From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.org>
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
To: dculp@igc.org, mupj@igc.apc.org,
Nuclear Weapons Working Group <nwwg@igc.org>
Subject: RESPONSE REQUESTED - CTBT EVALUATION

To: CTBT Advocates in Washington DC

Folks: I only have 2 CTBT Evaluation forms back as of 2:20 today - a mere 3 hours away from the deadline. . . NEW DEADLINE:
Please make an effort to complete your form by Wed. (Oct. 21) of next week. If you'd prefer a printed copy let me know. If you know of others that don't have this form, let me know. (It was faxed on the 28th to the director & staffs of membership organizations working on the CTBT and passed out at Monday Lobby.)

Thanks for taking time to do this - it will help to ensure that our meeting on November 3 is efficient and useful, in addition to helping our overall planning.

To: Directors of Organizations and Staff Actively Engaged in the
CTBT Ratification Campaign in 1997-98

From: Kathy Crandall, Disarmament Clearinghouse Coordinator

Date: September 28, 1998

RE: CTBT Public Advocacy Evaluation and Strategy

--via FAX 2 pages-

CTBT Public Advocacy Campaign

Please help us evaluate 1997- 1998 and build on our foundation for a successful
CTBT ratification campaign in 1999.

Step 1: Please complete an evaluation and planning report - see guideline form enclosed.

Please return your organization's report to the Disarmament Clearinghouse by
Friday, October 16.

Step 2: On Tuesday, November 3, (election day) 10am-12pm at FCNL join us at a

special strategy meeting, where we can look at the compiled reports and have
structured discussion of lessons learned from the past year

and begin planning our public advocacy work for 1999. (Meeting chaired by Howard Hallman, Methodists United for Peace with Justice and Bob Tiller, Physicians for Social Responsibility)

Step 3: In early December (Tentatively scheduled for December 2) the CTBT

Working Group of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers will convene a meeting to discuss strategy with the input from key Administration Officials (including Robert Bell, NSC) and Hill Staff. We (Marie Rietmann, 20/20 Vision and Kathy Crandall) will report information and plans from the evaluations and the November 3rd meeting. Contact Daryl Kimball, CRND (202) 546-0795 ext. 136 or Tom Collina, Chair of CTBT Working Group, (at UCS) (202) 332-0900 for more information.

For more information, please contact:

Kathy Crandall, Disarmament Clearinghouse 1101 14th Street NW #700
Washington, DC 20005
TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232 FAX: 202 898 0172 E-Mail: disarmament@igc.org

CTBT Public Advocacy Evaluation and Strategy Report

This form is meant as a guideline for evaluating the past year's CTBT work and developing strategy for our work in 1999. Please include any information that you think will be helpful in planning a successful CTBT ratification campaign 1999. Take as much space as you want.

Please provide a brief (1-2 page) report that can be compiled for our meeting on November 3.

Report Deadline: Friday, October 16, 1998

Evaluation & Strategy Meeting on Public Advocacy Work : Tuesday November 3, 1998 10-12 at FCNL, Contact Bob Tiller, PSR (202) 898 0150 ext. 222, or Howard Hallman, Methodists United for Peace with Justice (301) 896 0013, for further questions about this meeting.

1. Name _____

2. Organization _____

I. 1997-1998 CTBT Related Projects

-Our Organization took on these major independent projects on the CTBT in 1997-1998. (For example:
conference calls, post cards to members etc.)

-Our organization participated in these coalition/joint projects.

-Lessons we have learned from those activities. (What was especially successful and why. What did not work well and why.)

II. Future CTBT Related Projects

- We have already planned to take on these projects in 1999. (If you know when these projects will take place, please include those dates)

-We would like to work jointly with other organizations on these activities in 1999. (If you have suggestions about when these projects should take place, please include those dates)

III. Other comments and suggestions.

Return your Report to (or for more information, please contact):

Kathy Crandall, Disarmament Clearinghouse

TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232 FAX: 202 898 0172 E-Mail: disarmament@igc.org

--

DISARMAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE

Kathy Crandall, Coordinator

1101 14th Street NW #700, Washington DC 20005

Tel: (202) 898-0150 ext. 232

Fax: (202) 898-0172

E-Mail: disarmament@igc.org

Web: <http://www.psr.org/Disarmhouse.htm>

For What You Can Do for a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty NOW:

<http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>

The Disarmament Clearinghouse is a Project of:

Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility and

Women's Action for New Directions

Return-Path: <bmorgan@igc.apc.org>

Date: Fri, 16 Oct 1998 13:08:24 -0700 (PDT)

X-Sender: bmorgan@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

To: btiller@psr.org, bmorgan@igc.org, panukes@igc.org, cdavis@clw.org, cpaine@nrdc.org, 73744.3675@compuserve.com, dkimball@clw.org, dculp@igc.org, paprog@igc.org, paexec@igc.org, mupj@igc.org, jsmith@clw.org, disarmament@igc.org, kathy@fcnl.org, wandwill@clark.net, ledwidge@psr.org, ctbt@2020vision.org, armsintern@ucsusa.org, stevenraikin@delphi.com, anitas@ieer.org, syoung@basicint.org, tperry@ucsusa.org, tcollina@ucsusa.org, vfp@igc.org

From: Brad Morse <bmorgan@igc.apc.org>

Subject: NWWG SURVEY

Most of you have this on paper by being at the meeting or in faxed form, but here it is by e-mail as well. We have asked that you get this back to me (by e-mail or fax as noted below) by Oct. 23 so that we can have this to help Coolfont planning.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,

Brad

Survey of the Nuclear Weapons Working Group Priorities for 1999

Each year the Nuclear Weapons Working Group tries to narrow its focus by more clearly defining what issues we, as a group, are going to work on. Each group has its own set of priorities. This survey will be used to try to develop a picture of where those priorities overlap and how we can be most effective working together. As always, there will be events and issues that arise which are not expected and many of us will shift our priorities to reflect this over the course of the year. This survey is not meant to constrain our flexibility but to help us to focus.

Please rate the following issue areas according to your organization's priorities. A three (3) denotes highest priority, a zero (0) is the lowest. You may assign as many "3"s or "0"s as appropriate.

The ranking should be loosely interpreted as follows:

- 3 Lots of work, a top priority for our organization
- 2 Moderate amounts of work
- 1 A little work, such as some sign-ons
- 0 No work whatsoever

If there are issues that are not on this list that you believe should be, please write them in the space provided and provide a ranking (3-0). Please also indicate the ways in which your organization does its work

(lobbying, grassroots organizing, research, etc.) by checking all boxes that apply.

If your organization has more than one staff person that works on these issues, please coordinate your response and send in only one response per organization.

ISSUES -Please rank 3 to 0.

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Ratification	3	2	1	0
Stockpile Stewardship/Subcritical Testing	3	2	1	0
Deep Cuts in Nuclear Arsenals/START	3	2	1	0
Health Effects	3	2	1	0
De-Alerting	3	2	1	0
Use Policy (First Use, Chem & Bio)	3	2	1	0
Fissile Material Cut-off	3	2	1	0
Tritium Production	3	2	1	0
Reprocessing/PU separation	3	2	1	0
NATO Expansion/Nukes in Europe	3	2	1	0
MOX Fuel/PU Disposition	3	2	1	0
Weapons Complex Cleanup	3	2	1	0
Nuclear Waste/Waste Policy	3	2	1	0
Abolition	3	2	1	0
Nunn-Lugar	3	2	1	0
Missile Defense	3	2	1	0
Nuclear Weapons Convention/Woolsey Resolution	3	2	1	0
Non-Proliferation Treaty Prep. Com.	3	2	1	0

Other (please list separately)

WHAT KIND OF WORK DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION DO? (Please check all that apply)

Lobbying/Meeting with Congress (Direct)

Lobbying/Meeting with Administration (Direct)

Research

Media Work

- Ed board
- story placement
- tv/video production
- radio spots
- media training
- grassroots media
- letters to the editor
- Op/Eds
- radio call-ins

Legal Work (Lawsuits, etc.)

Conferences, seminars, workshops, summits

Resource/Materials production

- reports
- brochures
- Web Site
- Fact sheets
- Newsletters
- action kits
- Other

Grassroots Organizing/Mobilizing

- action alerts
- email networks
- phone banks
- speakers tours
- local press conferences
- membership recruitment
- letter/postcard campaigns

Grassroots lobbying (indirect)

- other (please list)

Are you a membership organization?

If Yes: How many members do you have (approximately)? _____

How would you rate the ease of getting your members to take action (write a letter, make a call, etc.)? (circle one)

Easy - We just ask!

Moderately Easy - It takes some prodding but they usually take action.

Difficult - They are very busy and must be convinced it is very important.

Very Difficult - Our members rarely take action, we don't really operate that way.

Do you have Chapters and/or local leadership? ___

If Yes: Compared to your general membership, are your chapters/leaders:

More active The same Less active

How do you communicate with your chapters/members?

email meetings
 regular mailings phone calls
 faxes
 conference calls

Which chapters are the strongest? Strongest?

Is your organization a sponsor/member of any joint projects/coalitions/networks that address nuclear weapons-related issues?

Abolition 2000
 Alliance for Nuclear Accountability
 Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
 Committee on Nuclear Policy
 Disarmament Clearinghouse
 Other

LOOKING BACK

Please answer the following, in order that we can more effectively meet our goals each year. (Feel free to expand on the back page)

--What do you think were the most positive aspects of NWWG this past year?

--What do you think were NWWG's top three specific accomplishments this past year?

--What do you think were the biggest problems with NWWG this past year?

--What suggestions do you have for improving NWWG? (meeting time and place, agenda formulation, issue selection, meeting style, etc.)

--Are you willing to serve as co-chair for two months?

Please include your organizations name

Thanks for participating! Please return to Brad Morse via email, fax, or in person by October 23, 1998.

Email: bmorse@igc.org fax: 202-234-9536.

Brad Morse
Program Assistant
Alliance for Nuclear Accountability
1801 18th St., NW
Suite 9-2
Washington, DC 20009
ph:(202) 833-4668 fax:(202) 234-9536

Return-Path: <lintnerj@ucc.org>
Date: Fri, 16 Oct 98 12:15:19 -0500
From: "JAY LINTNER" <lintnerj@ucc.org>
To: <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: CTBT petition

Thanks for copy, Howard. I have not seen Marie's draft yet, and am anxious to see it.

I sent Marie a copy of my cover letter, which I will have at the meeting, and she is drafting a fact sheet.

Feedback on your statement.: I'd get the last sentence more toward the front, and maybe add one theological or religious sentence for support, broad enough not to cause controversy, but a step further in identifying this as from the faith community. I did like your "people of faith" statement.

Reply Separator

Subject: CTBT petition
Author: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org> at internet-mail
Date: 10/16/98 5:55 AM

Dear Marie:

On my second day back from my trip to Italy I'm beginning to re-focus on matters such as the CTBT and de-alerting. I appreciate your draft of a petition on the CTBT which can be circulated in churches and at religious gatherings in January 1999.

I wonder whether the petition might be more precisely directed to what we want the senators to do. With that in mind I have drafted an alternative, as follows:

"To: Senator _____ [fill in with names of U.S. senators in your state]
Senator _____

"The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), an international treaty to ban all nuclear test explosions, has been awaiting ratification by the U.S. Senate since September 24, 1997. As people of faith, we ask you to give your support to public hearings on the treaty and a vote by the Senate in the early months of 1999. We ask you to vote in favor of ratification."

Like your draft, this one is open to suggestions for revisions. I hope that we might have some consensus among those to which the two drafts have been circulated before our meeting on October 20.

Shalom,
Howard

To: "JAY LINTNER" <lintnerj@ucc.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: CTBT petition
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

At 12:15 PM 10/16/98 -0500, JAY LINTNER wrote:

>
>
> Thanks for copy, Howard. I have not seen Marie's draft yet, and am
> anxious to see it.

>
Dear Jay:

Marie's draft is attached.

Howard

###

October 5, 1998

TO: Howard Hallman, Joe Volk/Kathy Guthrie, Jay Lintner, Daryl Kimball,
Kathy Crandall
FROM: Marie Rietmann
RE: CTBT petition

At the religious leaders' breakfast September 16 for advancing the cause of the CTBT, Jay Lintner of the United Church of Christ presented the idea of a national petition drive among people of faith. Petitions would be signed by individuals in churches and other faith communities, gathered within each state or region within a state, and then hand-delivered to Senators' field offices by delegations of signers.

Jay asked me to draft what we decided should be a three-sentence statement as the text of the petition. Here is an initial draft; I welcome your comments. I would like to finalize this statement by October 20, the next meeting of interfaith groups working on the CTBT. Thank you.

Adapted from May 1998 religious leaders statement:

As people of faith, we join this appeal for U.S. Senate action on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), an international treaty to ban all nuclear test explosions. We believe that ratification of the CTBT is the most effective tool available now to contribute significantly toward reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons. As a means of responding to profound questions those weapons raise about the sacredness of God's creation, our moral responsibilities, and human destiny, we urge the Senate to ratify the CTBT in 1999.

Marie Rietmann
CTBT Coordinator
20/20 Vision and 20/20 Vision Education Fund
'20 Minutes a Month to Help Save the Earth.'
1828 Jefferson Place, NW * Washington, D.C. 20036
202.833.2020 * fx 202.833.5307
<http://www.2020vision.org>

Return-Path: <meganhap99@igc.org>

X-Sender: meganhap99@pop.igc.org

Date: Fri, 16 Oct 1998 17:05:40 -0500

To: ana@fenix.ifisicacu.unam.mx, gstassen@fuller.edu, ictur@gn.apc.org, crc@sover.net, wworld@igc.org, a.karam@int-idea.se, kclement@gmu.edu, awalker@aol.com, root@kprc.bishkek.su, mupj@igc.org, ngumbonz@africaonlineco.2w, npc@gn.apc.org, csucc@ncs.com.gh, yadc@ns1.bangla.net, blup@altavista.net, amistad@cti.nai.net, kkillleb150@aol.com, omaz@omaz.almaty.kz, untv@untv.escom.glas.apc.org, root@kprc.bishkek.su, jean@giasbma.vsnl.net.in, mccoym@bdonline.com, chin@zamnet.zm, riapre@hotmail.com, apcjp@igc.apc.org, thais@laneta.apc.org, christina@wassholm@pg.sfn.se, hizkias@users.africaonline.co.ke, hlbttimm@citecho.net, foc11@columbia.edu, pbidwai@pb.unv.ernet.in, iascass@public.bta.net.cn, ruiz@icu.ac.jp, system@cfws.ac.un, britna@citechco.net, sroshan105@aol.com, cesta@es.com.sv, mccoym@bdonline.com, kkelly@igc.apc.org, epank@peacenet.org, aiwusa@earthlink.net, info@oneday.net, p4peace@aol.com, wpeace2000@aol.com, congress@igc.org, denoff@aol.com, hrec@igc.org, psaoke@ken.healthnet.org, rpchurch@gwu.edu, appel100@worldnet.fr, coc@igc.apc.org, bihr@bangla.net, intrac@imfiko.bishkek.su, ihrla@fascom.com, earlwal@itis.com, overby@bobcat.ent.ohiou.edu, peace@colgate.edu, jmisrack@igc.apc.org, conflict.peace@dartnet.co.uk, pdd@clark.net

From: Megan Burke <meganhap99@igc.org>

Subject: Agenda For The Root Causes of War/Culture of Peace

X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igce.igc.org id OAA02083

Dear Friends,

As a program coordinator for The Hague Appeal for Peace, I would like to share the draft Adgenda for the Root Causes of War/Culture of Peace and Nonviolence Program Area of the Hague Appeal for Peace campaign and conference. The Hague Appeal for Peace is a coalition of NGO's who are organizing a major, end-of-the century peace conference that will coincide with the 100 year anniversary of the first peace conference that was held in the Hague.

This draft Agenda is designed to outline the issue areas that will be discussed at the Conference next May in this "strand" (one of four that constitute the campaign). Leading up to the conference, as the issue areas or "problems" are finalized, proposals and strategies will be shared so that the most important initiatives which solve these problems will emerge from the conference. A document summarizing these proposals will be presented at major intergovernmental and non-govermental conferences following ours.

I would appreciate receiving input from your group regarding the contents of this draft. In addition, I would appreciate if you could circulate this to whomever might be interested in these issues.

In particular:

- are these issue areas the most relevant given the goal of delegitimizing war and developing a culture of peace in the next century?
- what issues or subissues have been overlooked?

-have some issues been grouped together inappropriately?

Finally, even though the issue areas have not been finalized, do you know of any exciting programs or ideas that address these issues in new and innovative ways? If so, please send me information about these programs so that they can be highlighted at the conference. This will allow NGO's working on similar projects to link their efforts and will also provide NGO's with a platform from which to launch their projects giving them more exposure.

Thanks so much for disseminating this document as widely as possible.

Yours,
Megan Burke

AGENDA FOR THE ROOT CAUSES OF WAR/A CULTURE OF PEACE

Introduction: Developing A Culture of Peace and Nonviolence

Over the last century, while the causes and conduct of armed conflict have changed, the propensity to use violence to resolve disputes has, if anything, increased. This campaign seeks to change this by stigmatizing armed conflict as a means of conflict resolution. It will build on the momentum created by the United Nations designation of the Year 2000 as "The International Year for A Culture of Peace and Nonviolence". It will promote an international peace and governance curriculum, the right to peace and the protection of all human rights for all people.

1) Peace, Globalization and Economic Justice

Market globalization is a fact of life, but it has not fulfilled the promise of its advocates. The gap between rich and poor, both within and among nations, is increasing. Consumerism is rampant; research and development to fulfill genuine human needs are on the decline. Both socialism and free market economics have failed to implement the right of everyone to "a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services . ." (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 25). Economic injustice, instability in the world's financial markets and the overwhelming burden of debt in the developing world destabilize society. This campaign will address the legitimization of economic and social rights as intended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including labor rights, the reform of international financial institutions, and solutions to the problems of third world debt, and of a global market economy that fails to met the needs of a vast percentage of the world's population.

2) Peace and Governance

The United Nations and other international organizations have an enormous, largely unfulfilled potential for promoting world peace. This campaign will seek to help these institutions attain their potential by advocating proposals for reform and democratization while educating people about their role. Effective regional security arrangements can also promote peace through adherence to international laws and institutions. Also, evidence

suggests that democracies do not go to war with one another.

3) Peace, Ethnicity and Religion

While pride in one's ethnic, cultural and religious roots can be a force for progress, feelings of superiority over other groups cannot. Territorial irredentism, internal ethnic and religious oppression and discrimination of all kinds are among the principle sources of armed conflict in our time. Witness Afghanistan, Bosnia, Kosovo, Northern Ireland, Rwanda/Burundi and the Sudan. Too frequently, power-hungry politicians fan small sparks of ethnic hostility into huge conflagrations. This campaign will promote tolerance while curtailing hate crimes and examine whether it is possible to curtail hate speech without infringing on freedom of speech.

4) Peace and the Environment

Environmental degradation does not heed national boundaries. Wars may be fought over access to clean air and water and arable land. This campaign will address the problems of over consumption while looking at alternative approaches to sustainable development. In addition, it will seek to strengthen the force of international environmental law.

5) Peace, Colonialism and Neocolonialism

The perception that colonialism is a thing of the past is inaccurate. While many colonies have achieved independence - some real, some nominal - in the course of this century, significant pockets of colonialism remain. Armed conflict in the past has been one of the main tools of the colonial liberation struggle. The people still under colonial rule deserve our sympathy and support. This campaign will strive to implement the universally recognized principle of self-determination in the world's remaining colonies and will assist people still under colonial domination in their peaceful struggle for recognition and justice.

6) Peace and Gender Issues

It has been widely recognized that sustainable peace requires the development of a culture based on diversity, tolerance and dialogue. In addition, women and children are often particularly targeted during violent conflicts. Despite the successful United Nations Conference on Women in Beijing, discrimination and gender persecution persists. Women must take an equal part in all policy-making decisions including those that pertain to war-making. The conference will recognize the role of women as peacemakers and will strive to strengthen international institutions that protect women in situations of violent conflict.

7) Peace and The Idea of National Security

"National Security" is a relatively new concept which came to full flower during the cold war and still dominates the thinking of most world leaders. In its current, pernicious, form it means "the nation über alles", i.e. over law, morality and principle. Its echoes can be heard in politicians' phrases like "by any means necessary" or "we reserve all our options", which are meant to be understood to include the use of any force, even if illegal. This conference will seek to redefine "national security" to mean not the security of the state, but the security of citizens from fear, hunger and ill health. In addition, it will attempt to make democratic control over war-making a universal principle.

Megan Burke
The Hague Appeal for Peace 1999 - New York Office
c/o WFM
777 U.N. Plaza
New York, NY 10017
Tel: (212) 687-2623
Fax: (212) 599-1332

<http://www.haguepeace.org>

Return-Path: <dkimball@clw.org>
Date: Fri, 16 Oct 1998 18:52:06 -0400 (EDT)
X-Sender: dkimball@[204.245.159.2]
To: syoung@basicint.org
From: dkimball@clw.org (Daryl Kimball)
Subject: current draft ltr. on "New Ag. Coal.", replies due 10/28

October 16, 1998

TO: Coalition members and allies
FR: Daryl Kimball, Executive Director

RE: current draft of sign-on letter in support of "New Agenda Coalition"
resolution at UNGA;
deadline for replies October 28

Attached below is the current draft and current list of supporters of the
letter supporting the eight-nation New Agenda Coalition initiative, which
will soon be introduced as a resolution at the United Nations General Assembly.

On the basis of discussions with Coalition member groups, it is clear to me
that not all of the Coalition's member organizations support the letter at
this time. In the absence of consensus, it is being re-circulated for the
purpose of giving the members of the Coalition -- as well as other NGOs --
a final opportunity to sign-on to the letter, which will be sent under the
names of the signers (and not on the Coalition's letterhead).

If your organization wishes to add the name of its director/president to the
letter, please direct your replies and comments NO LATER THAN OCTOBER 28th to:

Stephen Young of BASIC (202-785-1266 or <syoung@basicint.org>)

OR

Jonathan Dean of UCS (202-332-0900)

If you wish to refer to the June 9 "Towards a New Agenda Coalition"
statement, you can find it at
<<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/eigh0609.htm>>

If you have questions about the text of the UNGA resolution, please contact
Stephen Young.

DRAFT SIGN-ON LETTER -- REPLY NO LATER THAN OCTOBER 28th

October XX, 1998

Dear Ambassador [of each UNGA delegation],

The Indian and Pakistani nuclear weapons tests of May 1998 increased the dangers from the continuing confrontation between these two countries, weakened the authority of the non-proliferation regime, and drew new attention to the ongoing dangers from the arsenals of the five declared nuclear weapon states. Decisive action must be taken soon to cope with all three dangers. In their Joint Ministerial Declaration of June 9, 1998 and their associated UNGA resolution, the governments of Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia, South Africa and Sweden have shown the way to such action.

The undersigned NGO's, all interested in reducing the dangers of nuclear arms, urge your government to actively support the agenda for action described in the UNGA resolution [insert name of resolution] and agree to pursue it through the Conference on Disarmament and/or other appropriate fora.

As the resolution suggests, each of the five nuclear weapon states and the three nuclear weapons-capable states should agree to start work immediately on the practical steps required to eradicate and prohibit nuclear weapons. The resolution describes several essential elements which can and should be pursued in parallel to achieve nuclear weapons risk reduction and elimination.

In order to build consensus among the nuclear and the non-nuclear states on a road map toward a nuclear weapon free world, we believe it is now time to initiate discussions at the CD on the framework and political conditions needed for the phased reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons. The resolution provides an excellent basis for such discussions.

Given that the process of reaching agreement and implementing the practical dismantlement and destruction of nuclear armaments will take time, the [name] resolution proposes other, important ways of simultaneously and rapidly reducing the whole range of nuclear dangers to which the Indian and Pakistani tests have drawn attention. In particular, we recommend that your attention and support be directed to the nuclear risk reduction measure known as "de-alerting" and suggest the U.S. and Russia should take the lead in proposing that all five declared nuclear weapon states - the U.S., Russia, Britain, France and China - join in a program of de-alerting and de-activation of their nuclear weapons. India, Israel and Pakistan should be asked to join in de-alerting by committing not to deploy any warheads that they may have assembled and withdrawing from deployment any warheads that they may have deployed.

We urge your government to suggest this approach to the governments of all eight states and to discuss their reactions at the CD with the objective of putting this de-alerting approach and the other action proposals contained in the Eight Country Initiative as quickly as possible so the entire world can move forward into the new century on a safer basis.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Dean, Union of Concerned Scientists
Gordon Clark, Peace Action
Robin Caiola, 20/20 Vision
Frank von Hippel, Federation of American Scientists

Dan Plesch, British American Security Information Council
Morton Halperin, former U.S. Department of Defense and National Security
Council official
Bob Tiller, Physicians for Social Responsibility
Paul Walker, Veterans for Peace
Maurice Paprin, Co-Chair, Fund for New Priorities in America
Arjun Makhijani, Institute for Energy and Environmental Research

Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Ave. NE #201
Washington DC 20002
p: (202)546-0795; fax: (202)546-5142
website: <<http://www.crnd.org>>
OR <<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition>>

Return-Path: <kate@chch.planet.org.nz>
X-Sender: kate@mail.chch.planet.org.nz
Date: Sat, 17 Oct 1998 07:23:45 -0500
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
From: Kate Dewes <kate@chch.planet.org.nz>
Subject: Re: Letter from Marin-Bosch

Dear Howard,
Many thanks, This is most helpful.
Best wishes,
kate

At 10:57 16/10/98 -0700, you wrote:

>At 11:36 AM 10/2/98 -0500, Kate Dewes wrote:

>>Dear Howard,

>>On 28 January this year you posted an email entitled NPT PRepcom on the
>>abolition caucus. In it you referred to a letter which you had received
>>from Ambassador Marin Bosch about the 28 countries which represent the
>>biggest obstacle to nuclear disarmament. I am in the middle of completing my
>>PhD thesis on the World Court Project and would like to have more details
>>of the letter - when it was sent etc. If it is possible and not too long,
>>could you consider faxing it to me in New Zealand (preferably during our
>>daylight hours as the fax wakes me!) at
>>64 3 348 1353.

>>
>>Many thanks and best wishes for your important and inspiring work,

>>
>>Kate Dewes

>
>
>Dear Kate:

>
>In January 1998 George Farebrother posted a speech entitled "Weapons of Mass
>Destruction", delivered by Miguel Marin-Bosch at the Pugwash Conference in
>August 1997. In this speech he stated that 28 governments represented the
>biggest obstacles to nuclear disarmament. I wrote him and asked him to
>identify those governments. This is his reply, which came by fax.

>
>20 January 1998

>
>Dear Mr. Hallman,

>
>Here is the list of countries you requested.

>
>Strong opposition to UN General Assembly resolutions calling for nuclear
>disarmament measures has come from ten nations: Albania, Bulgaria, Latvia
>and Slovenia; Andorra, Canada, Iceland and Norway; and Denmark and Finland.
>Solid opposition (against all resolutions) has come from eighteen NATO
>members, aspirants or sympathizers: three NWS (France, UK and USA) and
>Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain
>and Turkey, as well as the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovak
>Republic and Monaco. And it is up to the citizens of these twenty-eight

>countries to pressure their respective governments and to insist on a moral
>compass in their approach to nuclear weapons.

>

>Best regards,

>Miguel Marin-Bosch

>

>Consulado General de Mexico

>Av. Diagonal 626-4

>Barcelona, Espana 008021

>

>I hope this is what you need.

>

>Shalom,

>Howard

>

>

* Kate Dewes *
* Disarmament and Security Centre *
* P O Box 8390 *
* Christchurch *
* Aotearoa/New Zealand *
* Ph/Fax +64 3 348 1353 *
* kate@chch.planet.org.nz *

To: "Marie Rietmann" <ctbt@2020vision.org>, lintnerj@ucc.org, joe@fcnl.org, kathy@fcnl.org, "Kathy Crandall" <disarmament@igc.org>, dkimball@clw.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: CTBT petition
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Colleagues:

In response to comments by Jay Lintner on my draft petition on the CTBT, here is a revision for your consideration. It is slightly longer than the previous draft.

To: Senator _____ [fill in with names of U.S. senators from your state]

As people of faith, we support Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) because in banning all nuclear test explosions the treaty will help to preserve God's creation. The treaty has been awaiting action by Senate since September 24, 1997. It is time for action. Therefore, we ask you to give your support to public hearings on the treaty and a vote by the Senate in the early months of 1999. We ask you to vote in favor of ratification.

Please share your comments via e-mail with me and the recipients of this communication.

Shalom,
Howard

To: relctbt
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: October 20 meeting
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Colleagues:

This is to remind you of the meeting of the interfaith group on the CTBT on Tuesday, October 30 from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m. at the FCNL conference room, 245 2nd Street, NE, Washington, DC.

The agenda will include discussion of a grassroots campaign on de-alerting the nuclear arsenal. As background, I am attaching a recent article by Walter Pincus which appeared in the Washington Post on October 10.

On Monday I hope to send you a draft petition on CTBT ratification for use in churches in January.

As I wrote on September 25, we would like to have a brief written report on your CTBT activities since the summer of 1997. This will serve as background for an evaluation meeting schedule for November 3 from 10:00 a.m. to 12 noon at FCNL, to which you are invited.

Shalom,
Howard

###

Re-Read His Lips: Reduce Arms Now

By Walter Pincus

Sunday, October 11, 1998; Page C01

Seven years ago, President George Bush announced what many experts consider the single most profound reduction of nuclear weapons in arms control history and one that some believe has yet to earn him the credit he deserves.

With the Soviet Union collapsing, the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) then bogged down in the Soviet parliament and President Mikhail Gorbachev struggling to hold on to power, Bush ordered elimination of thousands of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons, deactivation of 450 land-based ICBMs and a halt to Pentagon development of mobile single and multiwarhead strategic missiles as well as an air-launched, short-range ballistic missile. In Sept. 27, 1991, Bush made his move without prior notification to Congress and with only a last-minute request to Gorbachev to match it. In Cold-War vernacular, he undertook unilateral arms reductions.

Comparable arms reduction pledges from Gorbachev followed nine days later, in what some described as an "arms race in reverse" that unquestionably reduced the potential for accidental nuclear confrontation and helped Gorbachev withdraw tactical nuclear weapons from parts of the Soviet Union, which was beginning to break apart. His action also laid the groundwork for the next arms treaty, START II.

The situation today cries out for a Bush-like action. Russia is in turmoil. Boris Yeltsin's hold on the government is unsteady. Moscow's control over what remains of that country's nuclear weapons and stockpile of fissionable material has to be bolstered by, of all people, the United States, but its overall security remains questionable.

While START I is in force, START II is stalled in the Duma even as the Russian strategic air and naval forces scrounge

for funds to maintain their land-based silo and mobile ICBMs or their strategic nuclear submarines.

At a time when the Clinton administration is trying to convince the Indian and Pakistani governments--as well as other countries--that they should not build nuclear weapons, the United States still maintains thousands of warheads and strategic delivery systems, many of which remain at a 15-minute-or-less alert with almost no targets for them to aim at.

Like Bush, Clinton as commander-in-chief could order deactivation of the 50 MX ICBMs now on alert, each with 10 warheads; begin retiring half the 18 Trident ballistic missile submarines that each have 28 sea-launched ICBMs; and open the safety switches of the 500 Minuteman III missiles, with three warheads each, so that they would be temporarily immobilized.

It would be a stunning move that would greatly strengthen our arguments against nuclear proliferation and encourage the signing of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty by nuclear nations, such as India and Pakistan, which last month expressed receptiveness toward the agreement.

What's to stop President Clinton from doing what Bush did? Political realists would argue the obvious: that with impeachment hanging in the air, the president was taking a dramatic step to divert attention. But Clinton's opponents and many in the media will say that about everything the president does, whether it's air strikes in Kosovo, a new step toward Middle East peace, even taking a long-planned overseas trip.

Then there are the Republicans who not only dislike Clinton but also firmly oppose taking any further arms control steps with the Russians until they ratify START II. They have pushed Congress to put language in the past few Pentagon authorization bills, and the fiscal 1999 measure that would prohibit the spending of any funds to dismantle U.S. strategic weapons under the treaty until the Duma acts on it. In the new bill, those Republicans also want a report on whether Gorbachev's promises to Bush have in fact been carried out.

Several experts, including former senator Sam Nunn and Brookings Institution arms control specialist Bruce G. Blair, have suggested publicly that Clinton unilaterally reduce the number of U.S. strategic land- and sea-based ICBMs and remove hair-trigger alerts from the remaining U.S. strategic missiles.

There is other support for unilateral action. Former Defense secretary Robert S. McNamara, just back from a non-governmental conference on disarmament in Russia with that country's nuclear scientists, said a unilateral U.S. reduction of strategic weapons is "exactly what I think should be done." He said the Russians have turned to a first-use of nuclear weapons strategy because their armed forces have collapsed and they fear a U.S. first strike. "They would respond," McNamara said of the Russians, "because they know nuclear weapons are not the answer to their problems."

McNamara said that he and others could put together a package that would be acceptable to the Pentagon and to Congress and which would elicit a favorable response from the Russians.

Today, because of their financial troubles, the Russians cannot sustain the 9,000 warheads on their strategic silo-based and mobile ICBMs, nor the 2,000 more in missiles on submarines. Gen. Vladimir Yakovlev, chief of the Russian strategic rocket forces, said recently that 62 percent of Russia's ICBMs are beyond guaranteed service life. Only two of their new mobile ICBMs have been deployed and those were three years behind schedule. Only 25 of 100 planned Blackjack strategic bombers have been completed in the past nine years and the largest number of them are rusting away in Ukraine. When that country offered them for sale to Russia recently, the Russians turned them down because they did not have the funds required.

According to Blair, only two of Russia's 26 ballistic missile submarines are on patrol and only one of three planned new subs is actually under construction. Of six Typhoon ICBM-equipped subs built in the last decade, only three are still operational. Blair estimates that usable Russian

nuclear warheads could drop below 1,000 in less than 10 years.

Congress has recognized Russia's severe nuclear weapons problems. In the new Pentagon authorization bill, the legislators have provided funds to assist the Russians in the dismantling of their missiles and bombers as contemplated by the treaty, but not ours.

Bush's action came from a position of strength. It grew out of his determination to do something bold as a followup to the victory in Desert Storm and to keep his momentum heading into the 1992 presidential election. While vacationing at Walker Point, the president's vacation home in Maine, Bush and his national security advisor, Brent Scowcroft, talked about taking "sweeping initiatives" in disarmament in the face of the breakup of the Soviet Union, according to their newly published book, "A World Transformed."

In language that President Clinton could employ, Bush announced the reductions by declaring that "If we and the Soviet leaders take the right steps--some on our own, some together--we can dramatically shrink the arsenal of the world's nuclear weapons America must lead again, as it always has."

Senior Clinton national security and foreign policy officials are looking for initiatives that could bring the president to center stage here and abroad on substantive issues. It could be a fitting challenge to Clinton's persuasive powers, first within his administration and then with the Congress.

A major, unilateral reduction of strategic warheads by the world's strongest nuclear power, while a big gamble for the president, would set an example worldwide.

Walter Pincus is a reporter on The Post's National staff.

Return-Path: <ledwidge@psr.org>
Date: Sat, 17 Oct 1998 12:55:56 -0400
From: Lisa Ledwidge <ledwidge@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: ledwidge@psr.org
Subject: PSR Security Activist Update, Oct. 15, 1998

The new issue of the PSR Security Activist Update is on-line.

Find it at <http://www.psr.org/newsS-fall98.htm>

Updates, news and actions on:

- ` De-alerting nuclear weapons - PRIORITY ACTION
- ` Test ban treaty
- ` Nov. 3 elections
- ` Health effects around nuclear plants
- ` PSR's new abolition slide show
- ` Subcritical nuclear experiments
- ` PSR network news

... and more. Check it out!

.....
. Lisa Ledwidge .
. Physicians for Social Responsibility .
. 1101 14th Street NW, Suite 700 .
. Washington, DC 20005 USA .
. tel. 202-898-0150 ext. 222 .
. fax 202-898-0172 .
. <http://www.psr.org> .
.....

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Sun, 18 Oct 1998 18:09:30 +0100
From: Ak Malten <akmalten@cornnet.nl>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Change of internet addresses of Ak Malten and the Global
Anti-Nuclear Alliance
To: a-days@motherearth.org, fme@motherearth.org, abolition-caucus@igc.org,
abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de
X-Sender: akmalten@cornnet.nl

Change of internet addresses of Ak Malten and
the Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance

Dear Friends,

The internet addresses of Ak Malten and
the Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance have been changed;
the snail-mail addresses, telephone- and faxnumber
will stay the same as before.

The New E-mail address of Ak Malten en
de Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance is from now on:

akmalten@cornnet.nl

The New Website address of Ak Malten en
de Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance is from now on:

<http://www.cornnet.nl/~akmalten/>

Please, do not use the old addresses any more.

For those, who had published the old addresses somewhere.
The old Website will direct visitors to the new address.
I will check the old E-mail address till 1 Jan 1999
once a week, after that once every month.

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

2565TP The Hague Fax:+31.70.3608905
The Netherlands E-Mail: akmalten@cornnet.nl

GANAs website:

<http://www.cornnet.nl/~akmalten/welcome.html>

The ICJ Advisory Opinion on Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons,
including ALL the Separate Opinions of ALL the Judges,
the Canberra Report, the CTBT Text and Protocol,
the NPT text and the 1925 Gas Protocol,
the Nuremberg Principles and
the MODEL Nuclear Weapons Convention can be found at:

<http://www.cornnet.nl/~akmalten/docs.html>

=====

To: a-usa
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Article on De-alerting
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Colleagues:

I would like to share with you an article on de-alerting which appears in the latest issue of our newsletter, Peace Leaf. We see de-alerting as a major step toward the goal of nuclear abolition. We are now working with other organizations to build grassroots support for de-alerting.

Shalom,
Howard W. Hallman

###

Zero Alert by the End of 1999
The Next Step toward Nuclear Abolition

by Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace with Justice

How long? This question is posed persistently throughout the Bible. In the wilderness the Lord queries Moses, "How long will this people despise me? And how long will they not believe in me?" Psalm 4 asks the people, "How long will you love vain words, and seek after lies?" Jeremiah inquires of Jerusalem, "How long shall your sick thoughts lodge within you?"

Psalm 13 turns the question around and inquires of God, "How long, O Lord? Wilt thou forget me for ever? How long wilt thou hide thy face from me?" Psalm 35 records many adversaries and asks, "How long, O Lord, wilt thou look on? Rescue me from their ravages." Habakkuk cries out, "O Lord, how long shall I cry for help and thou wilt not hear?"

One of the Proverbs takes a more practical approach and asks, "How long will you lie there, O sluggard? When will you arise from your sleep?"

When we think about nuclear weapons, a paramount evil of our day, we can ask ourselves the same question. How long will we accept the sick thoughts of the nuclear priesthood that claim these instruments of mass destruction have legitimacy? How long will we vainly believe that nuclear weapons provide security? How long will we be blinded to the fact that the possessors are most insecure because of their mutual threats against one another? How long will we not trust God for our true security? How long until we sluggards arise from our sleepy doldrums and insist that our earthly rulers renounce these evil weapons and abolish them for ever?

Voices of Religion

Numerous voices of religion have spoken of the inherent evil of nuclear weapons. The Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches in 1983 stated: "We believe that the time has come when the churches must unequivocally declare that the production and deployment as well as the use of nuclear weapons are a crime against humanity and that such activities must be condemned on ethical and theological grounds."

The United Methodist Council of Bishops in 1986 carried this a step further by declaring "we say a clear and unconditional No to nuclear war and to any use of nuclear weapons. We conclude that nuclear deterrence is a position that cannot receive the church's blessing." The quadrennial General Conference of the United Methodist Church has thrice endorsed this conclusion.

In 1997 a spokesman for the Holy See at the United Nations stated, "Nuclear weapons are incompatible with the peace we seek for the 21st century. They cannot be justified. They deserve condemnation."

Concurrence of Military Experts

A sizable number of generals, admirals, and civilian national security leaders agree with this conclusion. In 1995

the government of Australia brought 17 of them together in a study body known as the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. Members included General George Lee Butler, formerly head of U.S. Strategic Command, and Robert MacNamara, secretary of defense under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. In 1996 the Commission reported its conclusions:

The Canberra Commission is persuaded that immediate and determined efforts need to be made to rid the world of nuclear weapons and the threat they pose to it. The destructiveness of nuclear weapons is immense. Any use would be catastrophic. The proposition that nuclear weapons can be retained in perpetuity and never used -- accidentally or by decision -- defies credibility. The only complete defence is the elimination of nuclear weapons and assurance that they will never be produced.

A growing chorus of reports from military leaders and civilian experts echo this call for the elimination of nuclear weapons. They include the Steering Committee of a Stimson Center Project on Eliminating Weapons of Mass Destruction, chaired by General Andrew J. Goodpaster (1995), a statement of 60 generals and admirals leaders from around the globe (1996), the National Academy of Sciences in the United States (1997), a statement of 117 civilian leaders, including 47 past and present heads of states and prime ministers (1998), and the New Agenda Declaration adopted by the foreign ministers of Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia, South Africa, and Sweden (1998).

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When so many generals, admirals, civilian leaders with national security experience, scientists, bishops, other church leaders, citizen organizations, and non-aligned states agree that nuclear weapons must be eliminated, what are we waiting for? How long must we wait for the political leaders who control national policy to respond to the moral and practical imperative of nuclear abolition? How long until we citizens become a massive and effective political force to insist on the elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the globe?

De-alerting: An Immediate Step

The distinguished commissions and study groups have worked out coherent sets of ideas to chart the course toward nuclear abolition. Although they differ in details, they concur that nuclear abolition is an achievable objective. Among them there is a remarkable consensus that an immediate step should be to take the world's nuclear arsenal off hair-trigger alert. This would prevent accidental or unauthorized nuclear attack. It would offer time for reflection and negotiation in the event of a grave crisis among the nuclear powers. It would set stage for the phased dismantlement of the nuclear arsenal.

Many people in the United States and elsewhere believe that because the Cold War is over, there is no longer a risk of nuclear attack. They are wrong. Russia has 10,240 operational warheads in service, the United States has 8,425, France 450, China 400, Great Britain 260. Israel, India, and Pakistan have an undisclosed number. More than 5,000 of the Russian warheads are on land- and submarine-based missiles that are on hair-trigger alert and could be launched at US targets on a moments' notice. The United States has similar deployment of more than 5,000 warheads likewise on hair-trigger alert that could attack Russia.

This means that a huge portion of the U.S. population resides in cities and near military bases that are the targets for Russian missiles that can arrive within 30 minutes of launching, or within 15 minutes for a submarine-launched missile. A large portion of the Russian population is similarly vulnerable. Although in 1994 President Clinton and President Yeltsin agreed to de-target their missiles by not aiming them at one another's country, re-targeting can occur within a few seconds. Moreover, Russian missiles re-target automatically when launched. Because both sides follow a launch-on-warning doctrine, accidental or unauthorized launch of a single missile could provoke a retaliatory barrage of nuclear missiles.

This is no idle fear. In January 1995 Russian radar technicians feared that a scientific rocket launched in Norway was a nuclear missile headed for Russia. Military authorities alerted President Yeltsin, who activated the electronic case that could authorize fire of nuclear missiles in response. Fortunately, a few moments before Yeltsin had to decide, senior military officers determined that the rocket was headed out to sea. As it turned out, Norwegian officials had notified Russian authorities of the planned launch several weeks earlier, but the word never reach top command.

The danger of misinterpretation remains. With the breakup of the Soviet Union, Russia no longer has use of early warning radar once based in Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and other former Soviet republics. Some of the remaining radar is in disrepair. Systems built to control nuclear weapons are crumbling. Furthermore, mid-night of December 31, 1999 is rapidly approaching when massive computer failure may occur in radar systems, at missile sites, and in other military

installations. This adds to the risks arising from malfunctioning and misinterpretation.

Thus, it is strongly in the self-interest of the United States for the Russian nuclear arsenal to be taken off hair-trigger alert. In exchange, the United States could greatly ease Russian fears by taking similar action. In this case self-interest and idealism coincide.

How to Proceed

The surest and most far-reaching way to de-alert the nuclear arsenal would be to separate warheads from delivery vehicles and store them in other locations. Submarines would return to port, their missiles removed, and warheads separated. Likewise warheads would be removed from land-based missiles.

A less drastic approach would be to remove vital components of missiles, such as the guidance system, and store them elsewhere so as to make the missiles inoperable. Launching systems could be temporarily de-mobilized, such as by covering silos with mounds of dirt and by disabling mobile launchers. Depending upon which method is used, it would then take hours, days, or weeks to rearm missiles and restore launchers. Mutual or international observation would prevent reinstallation from occurring surreptitiously.

De-alerting can occur quickly through reciprocal executive initiative without prolonged negotiations and a treaty that requires legislative ratification. That's what occurred in the fall of 1991 when President Bush ordered a stand-down of strategic bombers with their nuclear bombs placed in storage, and he terminated the alert status of silo- and submarine-based missiles scheduled for elimination under the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I). Soviet President Gorbachev reciprocated by ordering deactivation of land-based missiles and strategic submarines and promising to put rail-based missiles in garrison and keep strategic bombers on low level of readiness. Subsequently the two nations withdrew thousands of shorter-range tactical nuclear warheads from deployment outside their homeland.

In a similar manner President Clinton and President Yeltsin could commence a similar reciprocal process to de-alert the entire US and Russian nuclear arsenals. China, Great Britain, and France should join the process. So should Israel, India, and Pakistan.

How long would it take to de-alert the entire global nuclear arsenal? Experts who have studied the options for de-alerting say that it is technically feasible to accomplish in twelve months. Therefore, recently 68 citizen organizations from around the globe proposed to Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin that de-alerting start immediately and be completed no later than the end of 1999. This can occur if there is sufficient political will. That will happen only if there is strong citizen demand that de-alerting take place.

What You Can Do

Because the most immediate way to achieve de-alerting is through executive action, US citizens who want to pursue this cause should focus their attention on President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore. Write to them at The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20500 or by e-mail at president@whitehouse.gov or vice-president@whitehouse.gov. Urge them to take leadership to de-alert the US nuclear arsenal and ask them to work out reciprocal de-alerting with Russia and the other nuclear powers. You can draw on the case made for de-alerting found in this article.

Although executive action is the quickest way to achieve de-alerting, members of Congress are potent political actors, and some of them may oppose de-alerting. Therefore, write to them and register your support for de-alerting. Ask them to come out in favor of this approach. If the president acts and your senator or representative speaks out against it, contact him or her and express your disappointment over his or her opposition.

Encourage others to write to the president, vice-president, and members of Congress. Circulate a petition in favor of de-alerting.

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De-alerting is a very significant first step along the road toward nuclear abolition. In and of itself, it doesn't eliminate nuclear weapons, but it sets the stage for meaningful reductions. As nuclear powers remove their arsenals from hair-trigger alert, they will better understand that they have no acceptable use for these terrible weapons of mass destruction. They can then take steps to dismantle them. Dismantlement might occur through successive treaties that

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For Further Reading

Bruce G. Blair, Harold A. Feiveson, and Frank N. von Hippel, "Taking Nuclear Weapons off Hair-Trigger Alert" *Scientific American*, November 1997. Available at <http://www.sciam.com/1197issue/1197vonhippel.html>

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Tim Zimmerman, "Take Nuclear Arsenals Off Hair-Trigger Alert" *U.S. News*, December 29, 1997. Available at <http://www.usnews.com/usnews/issue/971229/29nuke.html>

To: relctbt
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Article on de-alerting
Cc:
Bcc: mupj@igc.org
X-Attachments:

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Shalom,
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Tim Zimmerman, "Take Nuclear Arsenals Off Hair-Trigger Alert" *U.S. News*, December 29, 1997. Available at <http://www.usnews.com/usnews/issue/971229/29nuke.html>

To: relctbt
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: October 20 meeting
Cc: ctbt
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Colleagues:

I goofed! In the text of my Saturday, October 17 communication on our next meeting, I erroneously gave the date as Tuesday, October 30. The correct date is tomorrow, Tuesday October 20 from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m. at FCNL. I hope to see you then.

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 19 Oct 1998 08:35:36 -0400
From: David Robinson <dave@paxchristiusa.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Vatican Message to UN 1st Committee
To: "'abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org'" <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-MDAemon-Deliver-To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc7.igc.org id LAA13026
X-Return-Path: dave@paxchristiusa.org

What follows is Archbishop Renato Martino's address today to the UN 1st Committee. Of note: support for the MPI; criticism of the modernization programs of the nuclear weapons states; a call for de-alerting; and an interesting call for an international conference on nuclear disarmament to join governments and civil society in the effort to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Dave Robinson-Pax Christi USA

Statement of His Excellency Archbishop Renato R. Martino
Apostolic Nuncio, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations
Before the First Committee of the 53rd Session
Of the United Nations General Assembly
General and Complete Disarmament
New York City
October 19, 1998

Mr. Chairman,

The international community has, in recent times, witnessed some positive-albeit modest-trends in disarmament. An anti-personnel landmines treaty has come into existence and all who worked to make this a reality, deserve congratulations. Unknown numbers of innocent civilians, particularly children, will be spared the cruel maiming and death caused by these evil instruments. The Holy See, which expeditiously ratified the treaty, calls on all nations to do the same.

The Holy See notes another recent gain in the new momentum given to the small arms issue. Small arms cause the violent death, injury and psychological trauma of hundreds of thousands of people each year. These simple and comparably inexpensive weapons of death find their way into areas of conflict and instability and, shockingly, even into the hands of children, who are locked into a culture of violence. Casualties often occur in the context of religious, ethnic, political and national conflicts. These conflicts are the cause for the existence of millions of refugees and internally displaced persons. The weaponization of society fuels cycles of violence, despair and ultimately state collapse. Thus, the establishment of the UN Group of Governmental Experts on Small Arms, alongside the work of the Vienna Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, are a positive step forward.

In the recent meeting, which took place in Oslo, government officials agreed that governments have primary responsibility to reduce the flow and accumulation of small arms. A study of the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace noted the anomaly by which certain States have stringent controls on the international transfer of heavy arms, but few if any regarding the sale of small arms and handguns. The supplying of small arms must be regulated at its source, at the same time as efforts are being made to lessen the demand and to choke off access to illicit supplies. In certain areas there is an urgent need to ensure a more effective control of stockpiles. Furthermore, the sale of excess supplies of small arms and light weapons, rendered redundant either through modernization or reduction in the size of military forces, can lead, in a cascading effect, to an ongoing flow of sophisticated arms from

developed to developing countries.

Civil society also has an important role to play, for the human cost of small arms casualties is a societal issue. Reducing arms expenditures and heightened health care costs could enable more resources to be directed to sustainable development programs. The strain on public health care facilities in affected areas would be relieved and the physical and mental health of individuals and families improved. The new efforts to bring together the communities of international arms control and disarmament, humanitarian law, peace and security, public health, gun control, international development and conflict resolution, are hopeful signs of a new global awareness.

The Holy See appeals, in particular, for increased measures to be taken to effectively identify those individuals and groups who traffic in small arms outside all bounds of legal control, and who, through their activity, unscrupulously contribute to violence and instability. More decisive international police and intelligence cooperation is required. A reliable system of marking small arms would make tracking more effective. All governments must ensure maximum transparency and absolute respect for their own norms and the norms of the international community concerning arms transfers, especially to conflict areas.

Turning to the nuclear weapons field, the worthy initiative by eight states from different areas of the world which have formed the New Agenda Coalition, is a welcome advance. They have called on the governments of the nuclear weapons states and the nuclear weapons-capable states to commit themselves unequivocally to the elimination of nuclear weapons and to agree to start work immediately on the practical steps and negotiations required for its achievement.

In this context, the development of the Middle Powers Initiative, a coalition of prominent international nongovernmental organizations, is also welcomed. It aims at encouraging the governments of the nuclear weapons states and the nuclear weapons-capable states to move rapidly to a nuclear-weapon-free world.

A measure of progress was made this year in the tentative agreement at the Conference on Disarmament to establish committee discussions on a Fissile Materials Cut-Off Treaty. This work would be enhanced by a general recognition that steps toward non-proliferation must go hand-in-hand with steps to disarmament.

The upgrading of the UN Department of Disarmament Affairs signals a higher priority that the UN itself will give to disarmament activities.

Mr. Chairman, the review of positive developments I have just given should fill us with encouragement for the future. A distinct mark of our time, however, is that the work of disarmament is proceeding slowly. But an offsetting trend of negative developments is slowing us down further. These negative trend lines must be identified in order for us to take action.

Foremost is the breakdown in the preparatory process for the 2000 Review of the NPT. During two sessions over two years, the NPT Preparatory Committee has struggled to find an acceptable format for deliberations on nuclear disarmament. The debates over terminology, subsidiary bodies and time schedules are but a surrogate for the real debate over a comprehensive program to eliminate nuclear weapons.

It is not just the NPT that is in trouble. The impasse in the ratification process of both START II and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty bespeak the lingering resistance to disarmament. Further progress is inhibited by the failure to consolidate hard-earned gains.

The testing of nuclear weapons by States which stand outside the NPT exacerbates the dangers caused by a weak nonproliferation regime. Nuclear testing by any nation is to be deplored. Criticism of those who test, however, does not deal adequately with the central problem. This is the determination of the nuclear weapons states to carry their nuclear weapons into the 21st Century, despite their obligation under the NPT to negotiate nuclear disarmament.

The continued existence of 30,000 nuclear weapons almost a decade after the end of the Cold War, poses a grave danger to humanity. This is further worsened by the fact that 5,000 of these weapons are on alert status, meaning they are capable of being fired on thirty minutes' notice. The danger of nuclear catastrophe through accident or terrorism is an unacceptable risk.

Mr. Chairman, nothing so reveals the negative trend lines in disarmament as the continued insistence that nuclear weapons are essential to national security. The exaggerated claim that nuclear weapons are an aid to peace can only provoke other states to do the same. At this point, I would like to recall the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice, that states have an obligation to conclude negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.

More over, what is deeply troubling is the prospect of a new nuclear arms race. The modernization programs of

those who already have nuclear weapons, combined with the acquiring of nuclear weapons by other states, and research now going on in still others, plunge the world into more danger than existed during the Cold War. The longer this situation continues, the more a growing number of states will falsely claim that nuclear weapons are legitimate.

The Holy See has stated before and states again: "Nuclear weapons are incompatible with the peace we seek for the 21st century. They cannot be justified. They deserve condemnation. The preservation of the Nonproliferation Treaty demands an unequivocal commitment to their abolition." (Statement of the Holy See before the First Committee of the 52nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly , New York, 15 October 1997.)

My delegation believes that the world must move more and more toward the abolition of nuclear weapons through a universal, non-discriminatory ban with intensive inspection by a universal authority. This process would begin by the nuclear weapons states committing themselves unequivocally to the elimination of their nuclear weapons and without delay to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations to this end. Practical steps to move this process forward should be taken immediately, such as de-alerting and de-activating nuclear weapons. A pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons should be made, as an interim step, by every State possessing nuclear weapons. Furthermore, it would be a constructive step to hold an international conference on nuclear disarmament in which both governments and civil society could unite their strengths to develop the political will to take the courageous steps necessary for abolition.

Mr. Chairman, the great task ahead for the Twenty-first Century is to move the world from a culture of violence and war to a culture of peace. UNESCO has already taken a lead in promoting a culture of peace. This consists in promoting values, attitudes and behaviors reflecting and inspiring social interaction and sharing, based on the principles of freedom, justice and democracy, human rights, tolerance and solidarity. Rather than intervening in violent conflicts after they have erupted and then engaging in post-conflict peace building, it is more human and more efficient to prevent such violence in the first place by addressing its roots.

Let it not be said that the promotion of a culture of peace, the rooting out of the causes of violence, the abolition of nuclear weapons, are unreachable goals. The world has rid itself of the evils of legalized slavery, legalized colonialism and legalized apartheid. These were eliminated as the result of rising global awareness and political determination. So, also, the growing momentum to de-legitimize and eliminate nuclear weapons must now be accompanied by political action by all States. Humanity deserves no less from us.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 14 LINES REFORMATTED BY POPPER AT igc.apc.org \$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Return-Path: <lintnerj@ucc.org>
Date: Mon, 19 Oct 98 10:19:07 -0500
From: "JAY LINTNER" <lintnerj@ucc.org>
To: <ctbt@2020vision.org>, <joe@fcnl.org>, <kathy@fcnl.org>,
<disarmament@igc.org>, <dkimball@clw.org>, <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: CTBT petition

Having now read Marie's version and two versions by Howard, I lean toward Marie's version. I don't think we need the call for hearings in the immediate text. Who knows, maybe they'll be scheduled half way through the campaign.

I've simplified Marie's text to minimize theological dispute:

As people of faith, we join this appeal for U.S. Senate action on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), an international treaty to ban all nuclear test explosions. We believe that ratification of the CTBT is the most effective tool available now to contribute significantly toward reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons. To care for God's creation and to best fulfill our moral responsibilities, we urge the Senate to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty as early as possible in 1999.

Reply Separator

Subject: CTBT petition
Author: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org> at internet-mail
Date: 10/17/98 7:10 AM

Dear Colleagues:

In response to comments by Jay Lintner on my draft petition on the CTBT, here is a revision for your consideration. It is slightly longer than the previous draft.

To: Senator _____ [fill in with names of U.S. senators from your state]

As people of faith, we support Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) because in banning all nuclear test explosions the treaty will help to preserve God's creation. The treaty has been awaiting action by Senate since September 24, 1997. It is time for action. Therefore, we ask you to give your support to public hearings on the treaty and a vote by the Senate in the early months of 1999. We ask you to vote in favor of ratification.

Please share your comments via e-mail with me and the recipients of this communication.

Shalom,

Howard

To: "JAY LINTNER" <lintnerj@ucc.org>, <ctbt@2020vision.org>, <joe@fcnl.org>, <kathy@fcnl.org>, <disarmament@igc.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: CTBT petition
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

At 10:19 AM 10/19/98 -0500, JAY LINTNER wrote:

>
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> is the most effective tool available now to contribute significantly
> toward reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons. To care for
> God's creation and to best fulfill our moral responsibilities, we urge
> the Senate to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty as early as
> possible in 1999.

>
>
Dear Jay:

I'm quite willing to accept your revision with one exception.

Some of us are now promoting de-alerting as a way to reduce the dangers posed by nuclear weapons now on hair-trigger alert. This may be even more effective in reducing nuclear dangers than the CTBT, which merely stops testing of new weapons. Rather than argue which is most effective, could the second sentence be abbreviated as follows:

"We believe that ratification of the CTBT will contribute significantly toward reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons."

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <ctbt@2020vision.org>
X-Sender: ctbt.2020vision.org@mail.2020vision.org
To: "JAY LINTNER" <lintnerj@ucc.org>
From: ctbt@2020vision.org (Marie Rietmann)
Subject: Re: CTBT petition
Cc: mupj@igc.apc.org, kathy@fcnl.cor, disarmament@igc.org
Date: Mon, 19 Oct 1998 15:34:32 -0400

Hi Jay,

You greatly improved what I sent. Thank you. And I like the way you have incorporated Howard's suggestions.

Marie

> Having now read Marie's version and two versions by Howard, I lean
> toward Marie's version. I don't think we need the call for hearings
> in the immediate text. Who knows, maybe they'll be scheduled half way
> through the campaign.

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> _____ Reply Separator
> _____

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>Date: 10/17/98 7:10 AM

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>here is a revision for your consideration. It is slightly longer than the
>previous draft.

>To: Senator _____ [fill in with names of U.S. senators from
>your state]

>As people of faith, we support Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test
>Ban Treaty (CTBT) because in banning all nuclear test explosions the treaty
>will help to preserve God's creation. The treaty has been awaiting action

>by Senate since September 24, 1997. It is time for action. Therefore, we
>ask you to give your support to public hearings on the treaty and a vote by
>the Senate in the early months of 1999. We ask you to vote in favor of
>ratification.

>
>Please share your comments via e-mail with me and the recipients of this
>communication.

>
>Shalom,
>Howard

>
>

Marie Rietmann
CTBT Coordinator
20/20 Vision and 20/20 Vision Education Fund
'20 Minutes a Month to Help Save the Earth.'
1828 Jefferson Place, NW * Washington, D.C. 20036
202.833.2020 * fx 202.833.5307
<http://www.2020vision.org>

To: <syoun@basicint.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Sign-on letter
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Steve,

Regarding the letter dealing with the New Agenda Coalition that Darell Kimball has circulated. I'll sign as chair,
Methodists United for Peace with Justice.

Howard W. Hallman

To: Megan Burke <meganhap99@igc.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: Agenda For The Root Causes of War/Culture of Peace
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

At 05:05 PM 10/16/98 -0500, Megan Burke wrote:

>Dear Friends,

>

>As a program coordinator for The Hague Appeal for Peace, I would like to
>share the draft Adgenda for the Root Causes of War/Culture of Peace and
>Nonviolence Program Area of the Hague Appeal for Peace campaign and
>conference....

Dear Megan:

I'm glad to see economic justice included on your agenda. Past communications I've received from the Hague Appeal for Peace haven't emphasized this nearly enough. Among other things the conference should consider what I believe is called "Jubilee 2000" on third world debt forgiveness.

On governance I suggest that attention be paid to development of local democratic practices -- in villages, towns, cities, metropolitan areas. Experience in a number of cultural settings shows that these arenas serve as schools for democracy that provide experience that is applicable in wider arenas.

What about development of a culture of non-violence? Is this covered elsewhere or should this be part of your agenda?

Shalom,
Howard Hallman

Return-Path: <lintnerj@ucc.org>
Date: Tue, 20 Oct 98 11:37:14 -0500
From: "JAY LINTNER" <lintnerj@ucc.org>
To: <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re[2]: CTBT petition

Hi, Howard. I can appreciate your concern. "the most effective tool" does create a priority contest. Your suggestion, however, might be strengthened. How about:

We believe that ratification of the CTBT is an essential step toward reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Essential gets it very high priority without starting contest about other essential steps.

To: "Sue Broidy" <a2000@silcom.com>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Abolition-usa list serve
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Sue:

Once again a message I sent to <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com> did not go through. That makes me 0 for 5. I lost the name of the contact to check up on it. Would you please provide me the name of the person to contact, phone number, and e-mail address.

Thanks,
Howard

To: relcibt
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Notes from meeting of October 20
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Colleagues:

I would like to summarize the discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Interfaith Group on the CTBT. Please note that the next meeting will take place from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, November 24 at the FCNL conference room, 245 2nd Street, NE, Washington, DC.

Petition

Much of the discussion focused on circulating a petition in favor of the CTBT in churches during the early months of 1999. This was an idea proposed by Jay Lintner at the September 16 breakfast with Senator Jeffords. Jay presented a draft petition, plus a cover letter and information sheet. He will revise it, based upon suggestions offered, and will circulate to participants in our group.

Participating organizations are asked to distribute the petition to their networks so that it can be circulated in local churches, synagogues, mosques, meetings, and other gatherings in January and February. Those circulating the petitions will be asked to present them personally to U.S. senators' offices in their home state. If possible, petitions will be bundled within denominations and across denominations to achieve maximum impact. Washington contacts will try to facilitate cross-denominational contacts within states.

If you are willing to participate in this effort, will you please let me know. We will finalize arrangements at the November 24 meeting. We will also reach out to other denominations and peace fellowships, especially those which signed the religious leaders' statement this spring and/or participated in the breakfast with Senator Jeffords.

De-alerting

Several peace organizations have instituted a grassroots campaign to promote the idea of de-alerting the nuclear arsenal by taking warheads off hair-trigger alert. For this purpose Kathy Crandall of the Disarmament Clearinghouse has developed a resource and action kit. She distributed copies at the meeting, and I'll send a copy to those who weren't present. I am urging religious organizations to get involved in this effort and undertake grassroots education during the next two months while the CTBT campaign is somewhat in abeyance. However, most of those present at this meeting felt they could not undertake a major grassroots effort on de-alerting because of their commitment to other issues, such as land mines, the arms trade code of conduct, and UN funding.

I mostly accept this reality, but I urge all of you to keep an eye on the de-alerting issue. De-alerting has the support of major study commissions, retired generals and admirals, various civilian national security experts, and a number of senators. The deterioration of the Russian arsenal has heightened the concern for nuclear safety, and mutual de-alerting the respective arsenals is an excellent response. De-alerting measures, especially separating warheads from delivery vehicles, can be an important step toward nuclear abolition.

Future of our "working group":

There was a consensus that our group working for CTBT ratification should stay primarily focused on this issue until the treaty is ratified rather than adding other nuclear disarmament issues to our agenda. After we celebrate treaty ratification we can decide whether to disband or to take on other issues. We agreed to refer to ourselves as the Interfaith Group on the CTBT. However, we won't have a letterhead. Any policy statements will be in the name of signers and not the Interfaith Group as a separate entity.

Contacting cabinet officers

David Culp proposed that small delegations from the faith community call upon three cabinet members -- Secretaries Albright, Cohen, and Richardson -- between now and the end of the year and urge them to make CTBT ratification a top priority of the Clinton administration in 1999. There was support for this proposal. Larry Egbert agreed to explore Unitarian contacts with Secretary Cohen. Mary Miller will talk with Tom Hart about Episcopal contacts with Secretary Albright. Jay Lintner will find out if Dr. Joan Brown Campbell might become involved. I will talk with Jerry Powers about Catholic involvement. It was agreed that if suitable arrangements can be made, delegations would be fairly small and not necessarily involve every organization participating in our working group. I'll keep you informed on how this develops.

Again, our next meeting will be on Tuesday, November 24 at 1:00 p.m. at FCNL.

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <meganhap99@igc.org>
X-Sender: meganhap99@pop.igc.org
Date: Tue, 20 Oct 1998 15:43:01 -0500
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
From: Megan Burke <meganhap99@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Agenda For The Root Causes of War/Culture of Peace

Dear Howard,

Thanks for your response. The development of a culture of nonviolence does fit within this strand's agenda, however, we see it as an overriding goal that can only be achieved by removing the root causes of war. Also, we do feel that active efforts must be focused in specific areas such as the development of a peace education curriculum or focusing on gender sensitivity as ways to build a culture of nonviolence. Perhaps the agenda must be clearer in regards to this overall goal and how each Agenda item works towards this end.

I will keep you informed as more developments occur in this strand of the Hague Appeal.

Yours,
Megan Burke

>At 05:05 PM 10/16/98 -0500, Megan Burke wrote:

>>Dear Friends,

>>

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>

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>elsewhere or should this be part of your agenda?

>

>Shalom,
>Howard Hallman

>

>

Megan Burke
The Hague Appeal for Peace 1999 - New York Office
c/o WFM
777 U.N. Plaza
New York, NY 10017
Tel: (212) 687-2623
Fax: (212) 599-1332

<http://www.haguepeace.org>

Return-Path: <skerr@clw.org>

X-Sender: skerr@[204.245.159.2]

Date: Tue, 20 Oct 1998 16:18:13 -0400

To: heeter@csbahome.com, jdi@clw.org, dculp@nrdc.org, chellman@cdi.org,
joe@fcnl.org, kathy@fcnl.org, bridget@fcnl.org, paexec@igc.org,
paprog@igc.org, btiller@psr.org, ledwidge@psr.org, vision@igc.org,
wandwill@clark.net, barbara_green@pcusa.org, skerr@clw.org,
AIMbasic@aol.com, pdd@clark.net, disarmament@igc.org, johnpike@fas.org,
73744.3675@compuserve.com, mupj@igc.org, meldredge@igc.org,
dculp@nrdc.org, pogodef@mnsinc.com, ralph@taxpayer.net,
tperry@ucsusa.org, tcollina@ucsusa.org, mccolloc@ucc.org,
davidhart@igc.org, jill@vi.org, wfa@igc.org, sraikin@aol.com

From: Suzy Kerr <skerr@clw.org>

Subject: Coolfont Registration

Sorry that our network was down and we could not hand this form out on Monday. Here is the Coolfont registration form for you to use in order to get your organization to send your registration fee in. Please be sure that the information is clear - who is coming and what night or nights and whether that person wants a single or a double room and whether there is a roommate request. Refunds are not available - only possibility of receiving one would be from another registrant who is late signing up if there is space available. Give me a call if you have questions. Suzy

Send back with check(s).

ubject: Coolfont 99 registration

Monday Lobby Retreat

Where: Coolfont Resort, Berkeley Springs, West Virginia

Depart: Tuesday, January 12, 1999

Return: Thursday, January 14, 1999

Cost: Double occupancy with meals, \$99.00 per night = \$198.00
Single occupancy with meals, \$109.00 per night = \$218.00

Check to: Council for a Livable World Education Fund, 110 Maryland Ave.,
N.E., Suite 201, Washington, D.C. 20002. Attention: Chris Davis

Deadline: Deposit due by November 24. No refunds after that date.

Organization:

Payment: \$

Name of staff person(s) attending

Single or Double

1* or 2 nights

Driving?
Y or N

Return-Path: <a2000@silcom.com>
Date: Tue, 20 Oct 1998 17:04:05 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: a2000@mail.silcom.com (Unverified)
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
From: Sue Broidy <a2000@silcom.com>
Subject: Re: Abolition-usa list serve

Dear Howard,

I'm sorry to hear you're having problems with the listserve - the person to call is Sue Ashdown at xmission phone (801) 539 0852.

>Dear Sue:

>

>Once again a message I sent to <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com> did not go
>through. That makes me 0 for 5. I lost the name of the contact to check up
>on it. Would you please provide me the name of the person to contact, phone
>number, and e-mail address.

>

>Thanks,

>Howard

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 21 Oct 1998 02:39:47 -0400
From: "Ross Wilcock" <rwilcock@pgs.ca>
Importance: Normal
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: FWB: Canadian Pugwash Statement
To: "Abolition-Caucus-L" <abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

Non-member submission from [Eric Fawcett <fawcett@physics.utoronto.ca>]

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

Date: Tue, 20 Oct 1998 15:39:05 -0400
From: Eric Fawcett <fawcett@physics.utoronto.ca>
X-Sender: fawcett@helios.physics
To: nAbolition Intl LISTMAILER <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Canadian Pugwash Statement

From: Senator Douglas Roche, Chair of Canadian Pugwash
e-mail <roched@sen.parl.gc.ca>; tel 613-943-9559

CANADIAN PUGWASH STATEMENT

October 1998

The Canadian Pugwash Group calls on the Government of Canada to join the growing worldwide movement for the elimination of nuclear weapons. In particular, the Group advocates two immediate and practical steps:

1. Give active support to the New Agenda Coalition (NAC), a new initiative of eight middle-power states now pressing the nuclear weapons states to commit themselves unequivocally to the elimination of nuclear weapons and to demonstrate that commitment by immediate practical steps and negotiations required for elimination.
2. Press within the NATO councils for NATO to remove its nuclear weapons from European countries and end reliance on nuclear weapons as essential to the Strategic Concept.

Canadian Pugwash, composed of physical and social scientists and educators across Canada, is the Canadian branch of the worldwide Pugwash movement, winner of the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize for its work on nuclear disarmament. At its Annual General Meeting, October 17, 1998, Canadian Pugwash chaired by Senator Douglas Roche, O. C., expressed its concern that the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is in jeopardy. The NPT is the central global instrument to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Yet its future has been called into question as a result of the refusal of the nuclear weapons states to commence multilateral negotiations leading to elimination of these nuclear weapons as required by the NPT. The testing of nuclear weapons by India and Pakistan has exposed the cracks in the non-proliferation regime. Also, preparations for the 2000 Review of the NPT have broken down. With 30,000 nuclear weapons still in existence, the dangers of a nuclear weapons accident have increased. Thus a new coalition of eight states drawn from every continent - Brazil,

Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia, South Africa and Sweden - has been formed. The purpose of this coalition of non-nuclear weapon states is to press the nuclear powers to accept their responsibilities under international law. Practical steps such as taking weapons off alert status and pledging a policy of no-first-use of nuclear weapons should be taken in the context of a commitment to negotiate elimination.

Canada should add its voice and its vote at the U.N. to this new effort.

The Government has all the more responsibility to work for the elimination of nuclear weapons as a result of Canada's election to the U. N. Security Council for 1999-2000.

Canada has, so far, been impeded from taking such action by its membership in NATO, which still considers nuclear weapons to be "essential". This military doctrine flies in the face of the International Court of Justice, which has called for the conclusion of negotiations leading to elimination.

Canadian Pugwash calls on Canada to use its position of influence within NATO to press, with like-minded states, for NATO to change its policy of retaining nuclear weapons. Such current policy stands opposed to a growing worldwide opinion of legislators, judges, military and civilian leaders who are calling for political progress on the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Canada has shown that it wants to express Canadian values of respect for international law and United Nations' strategies for global security. Yet NATO is blocking such a path, resulting in Canada's present ambiguities in nuclear weapons policies.

Canadian Pugwash calls for an end to Canadian ambiguity and clear-cut Canadian action to work for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Such action by the Government of Canada would be supported, as an Angus Reid poll showed, by 92 percent of the Canadian people.

Return-Path: <adelorey@erols.com>
Date: Wed, 21 Oct 1998 13:03:12 -0400
From: ann delorey <adelorey@erols.com>
Organization: cwu
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: Notes from meeting of October 20
References: <2.2.16.19981021113348.3cc75348@pop.igc.org>

Howard,

As always, thanks for your leadership on the CTBT. I wanted to let you know that CWU would like to participate in the petition drive for early next year. While it is hard for me to come to your meetings, I do appreciate being able to plug into your outreach efforts.

I will be out of the country between Nov. 20-- Dec. 12, but I look forward to hearing about the plans as they unfold.

Best wishes,

Ann Delorey
CWU

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 21 Oct 1998 22:20:56 +0200
From: "Pol D'Huyvetter" <pol@motherearth.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Sign-on !! Statement of purpose 2000walk4abolition
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, a-days@motherearth.org,
induran@motherearth.org, 2000walk4abolition@motherearth.org,
tp2000.grp.lst@gn.apc.org
X-Sender: pold@pop.xs4all.be

!!! RETURN FORM ATTACHED !!!

>From :
For Mother Earth International Office
Lange Steenstraat 16/d
9000 Gent
Belgium

Tel. +32-9-233 84 39
Fax +32-9-233 84 39
Homepage: <http://www.motherearth.org/>
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Gent, October 21 1998

Subject: Peace Walk The Hague -> Brussels, May 16 - 30 1999

Dear friends,

As you might be aware, following the Hague Appeal for Peace Conference, May 11-15 1999 <<http://www.haguepeace.org>>, For Mother Earth is convening a major End of Millenium Peace Walk from the UN International Court of Justice in The Hague to NATO headquarters in Brussels. The plan is for 2000 people from around the globe to walk 200km in a new effort to bring nuclear disarmament on the political aganda. <<http://www.motherearth.org/walk99.htm>>.

The walkers will demand full cooperation from the NATO member states to abolish nuclear weapons. UN Votes have taught us that NATO is the main obstacle in the way of starting negotiations to conclude a Treaty Banning all Nuclear Weapons. Furthermore NATO still maintains its nuclear deterrent on hair-trigger alert, and refuses to renounce its first use policy. NATO's 'Nuclear Planning Group' is an undemocratic body whose actions continue to violate international law.

Following the historic advisory opinion of the UN World Court (July 8 1996), and the Nuremberg Principles which apply to nuclear weapons, Citizens are obliged to take initiatives to expose NATO's planning and preparation of crimes against humanity. All nuclear weapon states must abide by their obligations under international law.

We demand that NATO, as a nuclear alliance:

- * declares a no first use policy
- * immediately promotes a European Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, starting in Central Europe
- * stops violating Art. I & Art. II of the NPT (nuclear sharing), and withdraws its US nuclear weapons from Belgium, Britain, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey
- * practices democracy by allowing NGO's to participate in its policy making

All nuclear weapons states should:

- * take their nuclear weapons off alert
- * separate warheads from their delivery vehicles
- * start negotiations at the latest by the year 2000 for a Convention Banning Nuclear Weapons

Today we wish to invite your organisation to become part of this project. Please fill in the attached form and return to For Mother Earth ASAP.

For Mother Earth will facilitate the international coordination (publicity, registrations, visa's, ...) and logistics (mobile kitchen, campsites and routes, support-vehicles). For Mother Earth has organised cross-continental peace walks in 1992 (USA) and 1995 (Europe).

Wishing you peace and happiness,

Pol D'Huyvetter Katri Silvonen

Return form - 2000walk4abolition

For Mother Earth International Office, Lange Steenstraat 16/d, 9000 Gent, Belgium

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E-mail international@motherearth.org Homepage: <http://www.motherearth.org/>

Name _____

Organisation _____

Street _____

Town _____

Phone _____ (work)
_____ (home)

Fax _____
E-mail _____
Homepage _____

0 we endorse the statement of purpose
0 we invite all members of our NGO to participate in this walk (through mailings, magazine, homepage, ...)

0 Please send us _____ posters _____ flyers _____ HTML-file for our homepage

0 we want to be a regional contact for the walk (organise promotion, registration and group transport)
0 we contribute a donation of _____ to For Mother Earth, Lange Steenstraat
16/d, 9000 Gent, Belgium
Acc. # 001-2055174-14 Bank ASLK, Belfortstraat 43, 9000 Gent, Belgium
Swift code : CGAKBEBB

end

May 16 - 30 1999 2000Walk4Abolition
UN ICJ The Hague to NATO hq Brussels

Abolish Nuclear Weapons Now !!

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* For Mother Earth is member of Abolition 2000 - the global *
network to eliminate nuclear weapons, the International Peace
* Bureau (IPB), World Information Service on Energy (WISE), *
* International Network on Sustainable Energy and Eurosolar *

* For Mother Earth has offices in Belgium, Bulgaria, *
* Romania, Slovakia, Sri Lanka and USA, aswell as *
* contacts/groups in Belarus, Czech Republic, France, *
* Finland, Germany, Netherlands and United Kingdom *

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

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 21 Oct 1998 12:29:03
From: amok@amok.antenna.nl
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Subject: opinion poll nuclear weapons Holland
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Link: WINDMAIL for LAN and standalone PC (amok.antenna.nl)

PRESS RELEASE

Working Group Eurobom (PENN-Netherlands)
NVMP (IPPNW-Netherlands)

21 October 1998

OPINION POLL RESULTS ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

DUTCH POPULATION REJECTS NATO NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Dutch sections of the IPPNW and the PENN network have today published the results of an opinion poll on NATO nuclear policy which they commissioned. The Dutch government has stated repeatedly that it will not distance itself from NATO nuclear policy. The results of the poll show that a majority of the Dutch population thinks differently. The poll was carried out by the NIPO, a reputed Dutch marketing research firm.

The poll shows that Dutch membership of NATO is not an issue - only 3% of the population is opposed to this - but that the Dutch do want a different NATO nuclear policy, aimed at creating a nuclear weapons-free Europe. About half of the population (46%) want NATO to remove nuclear weapons from its arsenal, while 43% wants Holland to get rid of its NATO nuclear mission (F-16 bombers training for nuclear strike missions from Volkel air base in the south of Holland). It is a striking fact that the worries and opinion of the Dutch public on nuclear weapons - in which there has been hardly any change since the eighties - have not resulted in any public and political debate on nuclear weapons. The Working Group Eurobomb and the NVMP want greater emphasis to be given to the abolition of nuclear weapons in Europe and the world in the debate about NATO expansion and on the new NATO strategy,

Worries about nuclear weapons

In 1995 90% of the Dutch population was opposed to the French nuclear tests, while now 62% are worried about India and Pakistan having nuclear weapons (only 11% were not worried), although in September only 57% knew about those tests. Hardly any differences were measured on this question between different age groups, sex, church affiliation or political preferences.

Nuclear weapons not needed militarily

Only 12 % thinks that nuclear weapons are "necessary for military security" and that "a world without nuclear weapons is therefore unthinkable", 62% rejects this proposition. In the eyes of public opinion the need for nuclear weapons has as good as disappeared. In 1982 43% regarded "military security without nuclear weapons" impossible; in 1988 this was 41% and in October 1990 34%. The fact that none of the Green Left voters regard nuclear weapons as necessary for military security is less surprising than that only 16% of the (right-wing liberals) VVD sees them this way, while 57% of these VVD voters thinks a world without nuclear weapons is possible.

A Nuclear Weapons-free Europe

To the question "do you think Europe or parts of it should be turned into a nuclear weapons free zone?" 65% replied yes, 16% no and 19% had no opinion either way. Amongst the voters of the governing coalition these yes voters were distributed as follows; 59% of the VVD (right-wing liberals), 73% Labour party and 74% D66 (centrist liberals). The supporters of the opposition Christian Democrats (CDA) were less certain: 30% had no opinion. 45% supports a nuclear weapons-free Europe. The great majority (79%) of those supporting a nuclear-weapons-free Europe want "all of Europe, including Russia" to be free of nuclear weapons, 21% thinks that one or more European nuclear weapons states can retain their nuclear weapons and that the rest of Europe should be nuclear weapons-free. A clear majority of public opinion therefore supports the creation of a nuclear weapons free zone in Europe. This has been given little attention in the debate about NATO expansion.

A nuclear weapons-free NATO and Holland

A step on the way to a nuclear weapons-free Europe would be to make Holland free of nuclear weapons. 46% of the population is for the removal of nuclear weapons from the NATO arsenal, 31% is opposed and 23% had no opinion. 43% wants Holland to get rid of its last nuclear mission, 30% oppose this and 27% have no opinion. In their response to these questions there is a split in public opinion similar to that of the eighties. In 1985, for example, 23% wanted Holland to get rid of the six nuclear missions it then had, 14% wanted to get rid of some of them, 33% wanted to open negotiations with the NATO about abolishing them and 23 % wanted to maintain them. The divisions amongst the voters regarding these questions again come to the fore: a majority of Labour Party and D66 support abolition, VVD oppose and a lot of uncertainty amongst the Christian Democrats.

NATO membership

Membership of NATO is not an issue, 81% of the Dutch want Holland to remain a member, only 3% is opposed. This opposition is less than in the past: in 1990 11% wanted Holland to get out. Of interest is that 80% of the people who want Holland to abolish its nuclear mission want Holland to remain a member of NATO.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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Subject: DRAFT New Agenda General Ass. Resolution
To: wilpf-news@igc.apc.org

Draft Resolution - 20 October, 1998

Towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World: The Need for a New Agenda

The General Assembly,

PP1 Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

PP2 Concerned at the prospect of the indefinite possession of nuclear weapons,

PP3 Concerned at the continued retention of the nuclear weapons option by those three States that are nuclear-weapons capable and that have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapon (NPT).

PP4 Believing that the proposition that nuclear weapons can be retained and never used - accidentally or by decision - defies credibility, and that the only complete defence is the elimination of nuclear weapons and the assurance that they will never be produced again.

PP5 Concerned that the Nuclear-Weapon States have not fulfilled speedily and totally their commitment to the elimination of their nuclear weapons.

PP 6 Concerned also that those three States that are nuclear-weapons capable and that have not acceded to the NPT have failed to renounce their nuclear-weapons option,

PP7 Bearing in mind that the overwhelming majority of States entered into legally-binding commitments not to receive, manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and that these undertakings have been made in the context of the corresponding legally-binding commitments by the nuclear weapons States to the pursuit of nuclear disarmament.

PP8 Recalling the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in its 1996 Advisory Opinion that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

PP 9 Stressing that the international community must not enter the third millennium with the prospect that the possession of nuclear weapons will be

considered legitimate for the indefinite future and convinced that the present juncture provides a unique opportunity to proceed and prohibit and eradicate them for all time,

PP 10 Recognizing that the total elimination of nuclear weapons will require measures to be taken firstly by those nuclear-weapon States that have the largest arsenals, and Stressing that these States must be joined in a seamless process by those nuclear-weapon States with lesser arsenals in the near future,

PP 11 Welcoming the achievements to date and the future promise of the START process and the possibility it offers for development as a plurilateral mechanism including all the nuclear-weapon States, for the practical dismantling and destruction of nuclear armaments undertaken in pursuit of the elimination of nuclear weapons,

PP 12 Believing that there are a number of practical steps that the nuclear-weapon States can and should take immediately before the actual elimination of nuclear arsenals and the development of requisite verification regimes take place, and in this connection noting certain recent unilateral and other steps,

PP 13 Welcoming the agreement recently reached in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) on the commencement of negotiations for an international treaty dealing with fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and considering that such a treaty must further underpin the process towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

PP 14 Emphasizing that for the elimination of nuclear weapons to be achieved, effective international cooperation to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons is vital and must be enhanced through, inter alia, the extension of international controls over all fissile material,

PP 15 Emphasizing the importance of existing Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone treaties and of the signature and ratification of the relevant protocols to these treaties,

PP 16 Noting the Joint Ministerial Declaration of 9 June 1998, and its call for a new international agenda to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world, through the pursuit, in parallel, of a series of mutually reinforcing measures at the bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral levels,

OP1 Calls upon the Nuclear Weapon States to demonstrate an unequivocal commitment to the speedy and total elimination of their respective nuclear weapons and without delay to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to the elimination of these weapons, thereby fulfilling their obligations under Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT):

OP 2 Calls upon the United States and the Russian Federation to bring START II into force without further delay and immediately thereafter to proceed with negotiations on START III with a view to its early conclusion:

OP 3 Calls upon the Nuclear-Weapon States to undertake the necessary steps towards the seamless integration of all five Nuclear-Weapon States into the process leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

OP 4 Calls upon the Nuclear-Weapon States to pursue vigorously the reduction of reliance on non-strategic nuclear weapons and negotiations on their elimination as an integral part of their overall nuclear disarmament activities;

OP 5 Calls upon the Nuclear-Weapon States, as an interim measure, to proceed to the dealerting of their nuclear weapons and in turn to the removal of nuclear warheads from delivery vehicles;

OP 6 Urges the Nuclear Weapons States to examine further interim measures including the exploration by them of an undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

OP 7 Calls upon those three States that are nuclear weapon-capable and that have not yet acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) to clearly and urgently reverse the pursuit of all nuclear weapons development or deployment and to refrain from any actions which could undermine regional and international peace and security and the efforts of the international community towards nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation;

OP 8 Calls upon those States that have not yet done so to adhere unconditionally and without delay to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and to take all the necessary measures which flow from adherence to this instrument;

OP 9 Calls upon those States that have not yet done so to conclude full-scope safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to conclude additional protocols to their safeguards agreements on the basis of the Model Protocol approved by the IAEA board of Governors on 15 May 1997;

OP 10 Calls upon those States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify, unconditionally and without delay, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and, pending the Treaty's entry into force, to observe a moratorium on nuclear tests;

OP 11 Calls upon those States that have not yet done so to adhere to the Convention of the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and to work towards its further strengthening;

OP 12 Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament (CD) to pursue its negotiations on the treaty dealing with fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices taking into consideration both nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament objectives, and to conclude these negotiations without delay, and pending the entry into force of the treaty, Urges all States to observe a moratorium on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive device;

OP 13 Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish an appropriate

subsidiary body to deal with nuclear disarmament and, to that end, to pursue as a matter of priority its intensive consultations on appropriate methods and approaches with a view to reaching such a decision without delay;

OP 14 Considers that an international conference on nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, which would be effectively complement efforts being undertaken in other settings, could facilitate the consolidation of a new agenda for a nuclear-weapon-free-world.

OP 15 Recalls the importance of the Decisions and Resolution adopted at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, and Underlines the importance of implementing fully the "Strengthening the Review Process for the Treaty" Decision;

OP 16 Affirms that the development of verification arrangements will be necessary for the maintenance of a world free from nuclear weapons and requests the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), together with any other international organizations and bodies, to explore the elements of such a system;

OP 17 Calls for the conclusion of an internationally legally-binding instrument to effectively assure non-nuclear weapons States Party to the Treaty on the non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

OP 18 Stresses that the pursuit, extension and establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at, especially in regions of tension, such as the Middle East and South Asia, represent a significant contribution to the goal of a nuclear-weapon-free-world.

OP 19 Affirms that a nuclear-weapon-free world will ultimately require the underpinnings of a universal and multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument or a framework encompassing a mutually reinforcing set of instruments;

OP 20 Requests the Secretary General, within existing resources, to compile a report on the implementation of this resolution;

OP 21 Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Towards a Nuclear Weapons Free- World: The Need for a New Agenda", and to review the implementation of this resolution.

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Date: Fri, 23 Oct 1998 11:11:21 +0200
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Subject: URGENT ACTION
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

***** URGENT ACTION from WIND - Women Insist on Nuclear Disarmament *****

Dear WILPF Sisters and Friends of WILPF, especially in Germany Norway,
Japan and Italy & Netherlands

Can you PLEASE take a leading role in building pressure in your own country
for nuclear disarmament?

I am calling on you to respond to this request for WINDy action in order to
support, and possibly save, the most hopeful event in Nuclear Disarmament
we have seen for a long time.

I am talking about the work of the New Agenda Coalition - you have heard
about the declaration made by Ireland, South Africa, Brazil, Egypt,
Slovakia, New Zealand, Sweden and Mexico on June 9, 1998, which I attach
again for your use.

As you know, the next step of the New Agenda Coalition is a resolution at
the General Assembly. The strategy of building a centre ground coalition
for nuclear disarmament should grow from this resolution.

BUT!...

The Nuclear Weapon States are sufficiently worried about the potential
power of such a international consensus on a plan for nuclear disarmament
that they are sending high level arm twisting delegations to countries like
Norway, Germany, Canada and Netherlands. This is definitely the most
contentious resolution at the First Committee (Disarmament Committee) and
the Nuclear Weapon States are very worried,

The resolution is designed to be very difficult for most NATO governments
to disagree with, but they need to be under pressure from their own public
opinion to explain why they are still opposing it. If the resolution
passes well, it will be used as a stepping stone to push further, and
further. Certainly it does not advocate nuclear disarmament next week and
shies away from openly naming or supporting a nuclear weapon convention,
but if it can break consensus in NATO it will become the thin end of a very
useful wedge.

This is one of those issues where there is only a 2-3 week window of
opportunity to affect the vote in the General Assembly in order to
counteract the heavy pressure from UK, US and France.

* Could you please write to your Foreign Affairs department again
supporting the New Agenda Coalition - demanding that your government votes
for the resolution?

* Could you please encourage other NGOs in your country to do the same?

* Could you please BE IMAGINATIVE in mobilising and communicating loud and clear that the New Agenda Coalition:

- comes at a time when the issue of nuclear disarmament is urgently relevant, considering recent testing in South Asia.

- Is a new alliance that has broken out of Cold war regional groupings

- have given a detailed and realistic description of steps that need to be taken to bring the process of nuclear disarmament.

- issues a call that it is time to take a stronger and more active stand on the issue of nuclear disarmament, and that (your country) should earn a place in the growing list of creative, forward looking countries working towards an end to the terror of the nuclear age.

- Therefore, the General Assembly resolution is a sane, legitimate and essential catalyst for the kind of step by step process towards elimination of nuclear weapons, the clearly communicated desire of the majority of (your country's) population.

Need more information ? Call me, fax me, email me and let us know what you do.

Knowing you will make a difference,

Felicity Hill
WIND Coordinator.

Joint Declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of:

Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia, South Africa and Sweden

1. We, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia, South Africa and Sweden have considered the continued threat to humanity represented by the perspective of the indefinite possession of nuclear weapons by the nuclear-weapon states, as well as by those three nuclear-weapons-capable states that threaten the use of nuclear weapons. The seriousness of this predicament has been further underscored by the recent nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan.

2. We fully share the conclusion expressed by the commissioners of the Canberra Commission in their Statement that "the proposition that nuclear weapons can be retained in perpetuity and never used - accidentally or by

decision - defies credibility. The only complete defence is the elimination of nuclear weapons and assurance that they will never be produced again."

3. We recall that the General Assembly of the United Nations already in January 1946 - in its very first resolution - unanimously called for a commission to make proposals for "the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction." While we can rejoice at the achievement of the international community in concluding total and global prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons by the Conventions of 1972 and 1993, we equally deplore the fact that the countless resolutions and initiatives which have been guided by similar objectives in respect of nuclear weapons in the past half century remain unfulfilled.

4. We can no longer remain complacent at the reluctance of the nuclear-weapon states and the three nuclear-weapons-capable states to take that fundamental and requisite step, namely a clear commitment to the speedy, final and total elimination of their nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons capability and we urge them to take that step now.

5. The vast majority of the membership of the United Nations has entered into legally-binding commitments not to receive, manufacture of otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. These undertakings have been made in the context of the corresponding legally binding commitments by the nuclear-weapon states to the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. We are deeply concerned at the persistent reluctance of the nuclear-weapon states to approach their Treaty obligation as an urgent commitment to the total elimination of their nuclear weapons.

6. In this connection we recall the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice in its 1996 Advisory Opinion that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.

7. The international community must not enter the third millennium with the prospect that the maintenance of these weapons will be considered legitimate for the indefinite future, when the present juncture provides a unique opportunity to eradicate and prohibit them for all time. We therefore call on the governments of each of the nuclear weapon states and the three nuclear-weapons-capable states to commit themselves unequivocally to the elimination of their respective nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons capability and to agree to start work immediately on the practical steps and negotiations required for its achievement.

8. We agree that the measures resulting from such undertakings leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons will begin with those states that have the a largest arsenals. But we also stress the importance that they be joined in seamless process by those with lesser arsenals at the appropriate juncture. The nuclear-weapons states should immediately begin to consider steps to be taken to this effect.

9. In this connection we welcome both the achievements to date and the

future promise of the START process as an appropriate bilateral, and subsequently plurilateral mechanism including all the nuclear-weapon states, for the practical dismantlement and destruction of nuclear armaments undertaken in pursuit of the elimination of nuclear weapons.

10. The actual elimination of nuclear arsenals, and the development of requisite verification regimes, will of necessity require time. But there are a number of practical steps that the nuclear-weapons states can, and should, take immediately. We call on them to abandon present hair-trigger postures by proceeding to de-alerting and de-activating their weapons. They should also remove - non-strategic nuclear weapons from deployed sites. Such measures will create beneficial conditions for continued disarmament efforts and help prevent inadvertent, accidental or unauthorized launches.

11. In order for the nuclear disarmament process to proceed, the three nuclear-weapons-capable states must clearly and urgently reverse the pursuit of their respective nuclear weapons development or deployment and refrain from any actions which could undermine the efforts of the international community towards nuclear disarmament. We call upon them, and all other states that have not yet done so, to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and take the necessary measures which flow from adherence to this instrument. We likewise call upon them to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty without delay and without conditions.

12. An international ban on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (Cut-off) would further underpin the process towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons. As agreed in 1995 by the States Parties to the NPT, negotiations on such a convention should commence immediately.

13. Disarmament measures alone will not bring about a world free from nuclear weapons. Effective international cooperation to prevent the proliferation of these weapons is vital and must be enhanced through, inter alia, the extension of controls over all fissile material and other relevant components of nuclear weapons. The emergence of any new nuclear-weapons state, as well as any non-state entity in a position to produce or otherwise acquire such weapons, seriously jeopardises the process of eliminating nuclear weapons.

14. Other measures must also be taken pending the total elimination of nuclear arsenals. Legally binding instruments should be developed with respect to a joint no-first-use undertaking between the nuclear-weapon states and as regards non-use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states, so called negative security assurances.

15. The conclusion of the Treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba, establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones as well as the Antarctic Treaty have steadily excluded nuclear weapons from entire regions of the world. The further pursuit, extension and establishment of such zones, especially in regions of tension, such as the Middle East and South Asia, represents a significant contribution to the goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world.

16. These measures all constitute essential elements which can and should be pursued in parallel: by the nuclear-weapon states among themselves; and by the nuclear-weapon states together with the non-nuclear-weapon states, thus providing a road map towards a nuclear-weapon-free world.

17. The maintenance of a world free of nuclear weapons will require the underpinnings of universal and multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument or a framework encompassing a mutually reinforcing set of instruments.

18. We, on our part, will spare no efforts to pursue the objectives outlined above. We are jointly resolved to achieve the goal of a world free from nuclear weapons. We firmly hold that the determined and rapid preparation for the post-nuclear era must start now.

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FUTURE PROSPECTS OF DISARMAMENT AND RESTRAINT By Achin Vanaik

What now will be India's role in the future pursuit of global disarmament and restraint? Certainly, we can expect to be repeatedly told by pro-nuclear nationalists of all stripes that India's going nuclear is the best way to promote future global restraint and disarmament. To start with, this claim should be discarded on the grounds of basic intelligence and commitment to simple honesty. This is what all nuclear weapons states (NWSs) have always said to justify retention of such weapons. The more significant point to initially note is that after the end of the Cold War, for the first time since the nuclear age began, we saw the emergence of a new and genuine momentum (howsoever hesitant and uneven) of actual disarmament reductions and real restraint instead of what took place for decades, namely efforts to manage the pace and character of an ongoing arms race. This was, and is, a precious gain indeed, even if still far from enough.

Its reality was reflected in numerous ways -- treaty related and non-treaty related reductions and elimination of whole classes of nuclear weapons including of tactical weapons, dramatic lowering of alert levels, renunciations of nuclear weapons status and capabilities by certain states, emergence of new nuclear weapons free zones, stronger efforts to press for a CTBT, international registry of plutonium stocks, production cutoffs and stock reductions of fissile materials, etc. What made India's decision to go nuclear particularly shocking to the overwhelming majority of the non-nuclear weapons states (NNWSs) was that it not only badly damaged this momentum but also showed utter disregard and contempt for its very existence. This is a major reason why Indian criticisms of the NNWSs for not similarly criticising other countries for being NWSs is so out of place. Not only did 34 years elapse before any new country joined the nuclear club but over the last decade there has been genuine progress on this front and justifiable reasons for believing that things could improve even more despite the hesitations and manipulations of the NWSs. India went nuclear because of particular perceptions of what its so-called national interest demanded, not because of any concern to promote restraint and disarmament. But true to the manner of all NWSs, it hypocritically seeks to claim that in so defending its national interest it is simultaneously making a positive contribution to worldwide disarmament efforts, hence the common trope of claiming that the best way to nuclearly disarm is to arm!

This is as silly as it sounds. It assumes that India can now or soon enough, frighten, awe or worry the USA into further disarming, when it can never do any of these things. In fact hawkish behaviour by India only strengthens hawks in other NWSs be they in Pakistan, China or USA. Nuclear arming expresses and reinforces hostilities that have prior political

foundations; it does not ease the hostility nor eliminate its political causes. Thus any attempt to claim that nuclear arming caused the Cold War to end, or its tensions to decline, is simply an inversion of logic. It is because Gorbachev was first determined to eliminate Cold War tensions that it became possible to have reductions in nuclear arms. But then nuclear deterrence thinking is inherently illogical and always gives rise by its advocates to outrageous and flawed claims because of the desperate need to defend its supposed value.

Let us look at the likely shape of things to come. India is a de facto member of the nuclear club. New Delhi wants recognition of this and at least informal 'acceptance.' But membership is graded according to the numbers and sophistication of respective nuclear weapons systems. There is first class status -- USA and Russia; and second class status -- the middle nuclear powers of U.K., France and China. In the second rank, the first two do not have adequate second strike capacities against Russia, and China does not have it against the USA. These variations and relative imbalances means that there are differences between the first and second ranks concerning issues of restraint and disarmament. India and Pakistan, incidentally, are third-class members of this club and will never be more than this.

Thus even after acceptance into the club there will be tensions between these different classes of members and within them. As long as actual reductions were not feasible e.g. during the Cold War era, the second rank said it would join disarmament negotiations if the superpowers reduced their arsenals by 50%. When after the end of the Cold War this became not only feasible but certain, they changed their position and said they would now join only when Russian and U.S. arsenals shrank by 95%. If the current momentum falters and if say, U.S. rightwing plans to build a paler version of Star Wars i.e. a Theatre High Altitude Area Defense succeeds, followed by similar Russian preparations, then prospects of the middle nuclear powers moving towards disarmament becomes very remote. If, however, the momentum of reductions continues, they will go along with certain restraint measures and may be persuaded to informally, if not formally, obey a "no increase" position i.e. accept an upper limit on their arsenals until such time as they might join disarmament negotiations. Currently, it is easier to get France and U.K. to consider this rather than China but the latter can, under appropriate conditions, be brought around over time. India (followed by Pakistan) however, will not behave in such a manner until it first goes through the prolonged process of actually expanding and increasing its operational arsenal. It is not difficult to see that this is bound to cause future problems and tensions with the two grades of nuclear powers above them. All the more so, because China will be watching carefully to see what India does and make its preparations accordingly. These in turn can complicate prospects for further reductions or restraining behaviour by some of the other NWSs.

In short, each of these countries in the club are determined to subordinate firmly all considerations of nuclear restraint and disarmament to their perceived 'national interests'. Insofar as these interests clash, or simply do not converge, their perspectives on disarmament and restraint will clash or differ significantly on specific issues. Thus, in regard to a fissile materials cut off treaty (FMCT), one should not be surprised that even if there is agreement among all the members of the nuclear club to negotiate this, the Indian government may want to delay the conclusion of negotiations as much as possible because it may not be certain how much of a stock it needs to build before going in for full production renunciation and

therefore how much time it may need. If it has to delay matters in this way it will of course, try and pose all this while as a government deeply and genuinely concerned about moving the world to total nuclear disarmament as quickly as possible and will rely on a bevy of its supporters to rationalise away its betrayal of this principle in practice. Thus each and every member of this club shares a common general attitude towards matters of restraint and disarmament -- they will all be cautious, deceptive, deceitful, uncertain, and unreliable, even periodically oppositional, in the pursuit of such measures.

But whatever the differences within the nuclear club, what unites them against outsiders -- the NNWSs which want as rapid and comprehensive disarmament as possible -- is more important than what divides them. Here the two most important rules of the game are a) the NNWSs must not be allowed to set the agenda of disarmament, neither its content nor its pace. Their efforts to do this must be resisted, outflanked or, at the last, diluted. Here there is some scope for differences in approach i.e. between how different NWSs will relate to NNWSs. So China has often posed as more amenable to NNWSs concerns but never unilaterally breaking ranks with the NWSs to accept a restraint or disarmament measure. b) Further membership of, or entrance to, the club must be prevented.

India will scrupulously follow these rules. On the FMCT it will have a united front with the other five NWSs to oppose all question of stocks reductions being brought in. But because the five NWSs already have more than enough stockpiles of weapons grade fuel and have voluntarily stopped further production, without bringing stocks in, or achieving some other concession in regard to multilateralising disarmament negotiations (e.g setting up an Ad Hoc Committee with, to begin with, a discussion mandate on global disarmament), the FMCT is meaningless. On the question of maintaining the non-proliferation regime, it will act 'responsibly' i.e. not encourage or endorse further entry by other nuclear capable states even though this 'unfair discrimination' is cited as one reason why India was 'driven' to demand its own entry. Any Indians nauseated by such forms of behaviour in regard to issues of nuclear disarmament must expect to be dismissed by our so-called strategic experts as politically naive and sentimentalising 'peaceniks' when they are not being described as anti-national.

[Published as "Disarmament and Restraint" in The Hindu on October 8, 1998]

Return-Path: <dculp@igc.org>
From: "David Culp" <dculp@igc.org>
To: "Hallman, Howard" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: FYI
Date: Fri, 23 Oct 1998 14:07:50 -0400
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Importance: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3155.0

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<http://www.ewtn.com/ewtn/news/getstory.asp?number=10601>

23-Oct-98 -- Vatican Information Service HOLY SEE ON NEED FOR GENERAL
AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT VATICAN CITY OCT 23 1998 VIS - Archbishop
Renato
Martino Holy See permanent observer to the United Nations spoke in New
York on October 19 before

* David Culp * Washington, D.C. * dculp@igc.org *

Return-Path: <lintnerj@ucc.org>

Date: Fri, 23 Oct 98 15:51:27 -0500

From: "JAY LINTNER" <lintnerj@ucc.org>

To: <ograbc@aol.com>, <denhartz@erols.com>, <washofc@aol.com>, <adelorey@erols.com>, <jmskipper@aol.com>, <epf@igc.org>, <cramey@igc.org>, <joe@fcnl.org>, <kathy@fcnl.org>, <mark.brown@ecunet.org>, <mccwjdb@erols.com>, <mknolldc@igc.org>, <lwright@igc.org>, <network@igc.org>, <dave@paxchristiusa.org>, <Walter_Owensby@pcusa.org>, <GaryP@ctr.pcusa.org>, <gdpayton@aol.com>, <uuawo@aol.com>, <Dringler@umc-gbcs.org>, <gpowers@nccbuscc.org>, <mupj@igc.apc.org>, <mccolloc@ucc.org>

Subject: Re: Notes from meeting of October 20

Thanks for the minutes, Howard.

Since you put together this ctbt email list, I thought I'd use it with my reply button!

The attached file is a memo I wrote yesterday to WISC colleagues on a somewhat random basis. We've been short of office help, so I'm not sure when this paper memo will get out.

With the attached memo, I also sent three items:

1. The sample cover letter to churches explaining how the drive will work (our "Action of the Month")
2. The petition
3. The Fact sheet on ctbt for organizing purposes

These are not in my computer, or I'd be tempted to attach.

If anyone wants copies, let me know, with address or fax number.

We are now building lists of UCC churches in the dozen or so target states, our top social action 25% of the churches, to recruit into this effort..

Attachment Converted: C:\INTERACT\data\download\810ctbtm.wpd

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Sat, 24 Oct 1998 17:50:06 +0100 (BST)
From: Janet Bloomfield <jbloomfield@gn.apc.org>
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de,
abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
cc: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Subject: (abolition-usa) Abolition 2000 Report Card 1998
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

ABOLITION 2000 PROGRESS REPORT CARD
UNITED NATIONS DAY: OCTOBER 24, 1998.

For the last two years, we have issued an Abolition 2000 report card in October, assessing progress toward a nuclear weapons free world. For the third year, we pause again to take stock of the state of the Nuclear World, and of efforts to abolish nuclear weapons. Looking at this year's events in the context of the Abolition 2000 Statement offers a simple way to make such an evaluation. This Report Card offers a brief assessment of progress in the past year in the implementation of the 11 points of the Abolition Statement. We offer it on United Nations Day, October 24, to recall the initial promise of the UN Charter: "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," keeping in mind our future descendants, knowing that the elimination of nuclear weapons will go far in fulfilling our promise to them.

1) Immediately initiate and conclude by the year 2000 negotiations on a nuclear weapons abolition convention that requires the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework, with provisions for effective verification and enforcement.

Report: In November 1997, Costa Rica submitted to the United Nations a draft Nuclear Weapons Convention (treaty) to abolish nuclear weapons, which was originally crafted by an Abolition 2000 working group of lawyers, scientists and activists. In February of this year, over 100 former or current heads of state, and civilian leaders from around the world, released a statement calling for de-alerting nuclear weapons and other measures aimed at nuclear abolition. In Dublin, on June 9, eight nations (Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia, South Africa and Sweden), calling themselves the "New Agenda Coalition," launched a joint declaration on nuclear disarmament. The eighteen points of the declaration "A Nuclear Weapons-Free World: The Need For A New Agenda," outline the need for action for the abolition of nuclear weapons, and concludes with the statement; "We, on our part, will spare no efforts to pursue the objectives outlined above. We are jointly resolved to achieve the goal of a world free from nuclear weapons. We firmly hold that the determined and rapid preparation for the post-nuclear era must start now." The Coalition will be presenting a resolution based on these ideas at the 1998 General Assembly of the United Nations.

Despite the welcome establishment of the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs last year, meaningful progress toward nuclear disarmament, let alone abolition, has virtually come to a halt. Noting this impasse, UN

Secretary General, Kofi Annan, has asked for reports from all UN member countries detailing their efforts toward nuclear abolition. These reports are due by the end of the year.

A growing, world-wide, consensus for abolition has failed to move the nuclear weapons states any closer to a nuclear weapons free world. With every blocking tactic used by these states, the rift between people and governments grows deeper.

Grade: 2 out of 10.

2) Immediately make an unconditional pledge not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons.

Report: China remains the only state with a public policy in place of no first use. NATO, led by the US, continues to hold to a policy of nuclear first use. Indeed Presidential Decision Directive 61, issued in December 1996, extends US nuclear policy to the use of nuclear weapons against chemical and biological threats (and thus to third world nations, by implication). The British Strategic Defence Review considered no-first use but it was rejected in the final document.

Grade: 2 out of 10.

3) Rapidly complete a truly Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) with a zero threshold and with the stated purpose of precluding nuclear weapons development by all states.

Report: India's and Pakistan's nuclear tests, conducted in May, underlined in dramatic fashion the failure of the current approach to nuclear proliferation. The response of the "declared" nuclear weapons states was to criticise and to impose sanctions. Although both countries have recently indicated they would sign both the CTBT (and the NPT), the US, Russia and China have yet to ratify the treaty. (So far, 21 countries have ratified the treaty; 44 are necessary before it enters into force.)

Grade: -2 out of 10.

4) Cease to produce and deploy new and additional nuclear weapons systems, and commence to withdraw and disable deployed nuclear weapons systems.

Report: The question of whether India and Pakistan will put nuclear warheads on missile delivery systems looms large. Israel and India are both reportedly considering deployment of nuclear submarines. The US continues with plans to replace the remaining C4 missiles with the D5 model on its fleet of 18 Trident submarines, for a total cost of \$23.9 billion. The new government in the UK has made much of its reduction in warheads but there are question marks over this. In September, Britain rolled out its fourth Trident submarine, the HMS Vengeance. However, the UK Trident's alert status has been reduced from minutes to three days.

The need for urgency in efforts toward abolition grows in light of the deteriorating situation in Russia. Russia's current economic problems are compounding the discontent already growing in its nuclear establishment. There have been staff walk outs in the closed nuclear cities of Arzamas-16 and Chelyabinsk-70 because of the non-payment of salaries. There are serious question marks over the continued safety of Russia's nuclear complex and the potential spread of its nuclear expertise around the world. In October, Communist Deputy Prime Minister, Yuri Maslyukov, said that Russia could only afford several hundred nuclear warheads at most and, with Soviet-era weaponry fast becoming obsolete, must press on with START-II, START-III and other arms limitation treaties with the United States to preserve the nuclear balance. Why not just move directly to abolishing them?

Grade: 2 out of 10.

5) Prohibit the military and commercial production and reprocessing of all weapons-usable radioactive materials.

Report: Talks on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty got off to a faltering start in Geneva this summer but look like they will take a very long time. The plutonium economy faces increasing opposition, exemplified by the massive protests at Gorleben in Germany earlier this year. France's La Hague facility was temporarily closed when it was revealed that its transport casks have been in violation of safety standards for years. The UK must decide this year whether to start up Mixed Oxide Fuel (MOX) production. Most experts agree that this could be used in a crude nuclear bomb. Despite a worldwide glut of uranium, the re-election of the Howard government in Australia has reopened the issue of uranium mining in that country. As a result, mining leases have been excised out of the world heritage site of Kakadu National Park at Jabiluka in Northern Australia, and the site is in grave danger (see also Moorea Declaration).

On the positive side the new coalition Social Democratic/Green government in Germany is committed to the end of nuclear power in that country and will cease sending nuclear material out of the country for reprocessing.

Grade: 4 out of 10.

6) Subject all weapons-usable radioactive materials and nuclear facilities in all states to international accounting, monitoring, and safeguards, and establish a public international weapons-usable radioactive materials.

Report: The UK made progress on transparency this year when it published, for the first time, details of its stocks of plutonium. It currently has 7.6 tonnes of plutonium and will cease to withdraw fissile material from safeguarded stocks for nuclear weapons. No other progress.

Grade: 2 out of 10.

7) Prohibit nuclear weapons research, design, development, and testing through laboratory experiments including but not limited to non-nuclear

hydrodynamic explosions and computer simulations, subject all nuclear weapons laboratories to international monitoring, and close all nuclear test sites.

Report: President Clinton responded to the news of Pakistan's nuclear tests on 28 May 1998 by stating: "I cannot believe that we are about to start the twenty-first century having the sub-continent repeat the worst mistakes of the twentieth, when we know it is not necessary to peace, to security, to prosperity, to national greatness or national fulfilment.." His statement may have carried more conviction if the US were not simultaneously conducting sub-critical nuclear tests. The latest, codenamed Bagpipe, took place at the Nevada Test Site on September 25. Far from being closed, test sites are still actively being used...

Meanwhile, at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, construction continues on the \$5 billion National Ignition Facility (NIF)-- the centerpiece of the US "Stockpile Stewardship" program. A new report from the Institute of Energy and Environmental Research cites the NIF (and its evil twin facility, the Laser Megajoule in Bordeaux, France) as illegal under the CTBT. (see also no. 3).

Grade: -3 out of 10.

8) Create additional nuclear weapons free zones such as those established by the treaties of Tlatelolco and Rarotonga.

Report: Very little progress in the area of the creation of nuclear weapon free zones. Prospects in South Asia have taken a negative course and the Central European zone concept is stalled because of NATO expansion.

Grade: 0 out of 10.

9) Recognize and declare the illegality of threat or use of nuclear weapons, publicly and before the World Court.

Report: In Rome this summer, intense negotiations took place on the International Criminal Court's jurisdiction over the threat and use of nuclear weapons, but produced no conclusions. Again NATO resisted any mention of nuclear weapons. But the historic International Court of Justice (ICJ) opinion of July, 1996 continued to inspire more and more imaginative non-violent civil obedience actions from citizen's groups around the world. Taking the ICJ decision directly to the world's nuclear weapons facilities, "Citizen Inspection Teams" attempted to or succeeded in inspecting NATO Headquarters in Belgium, Trident homeports in the US and UK, Livermore and Los Alamos National Laboratories in the US, Dimona in Israel, and sites in France and Germany. At the UK Trident base in Scotland this summer, over 100 people were arrested for upholding the law.

Grade: 3 out of 10.

10) Establish an international energy agency to promote and support the development of sustainable and environmentally safe energy sources.

Report: The Kyoto conference at the end of 1997 did very little to promote

renewable energy. We applaud, however, the fledging legal initiative to draft a model statute to create an international sustainable energy agency. The myth of nuclear power as the answer to global warming continues to be promoted by those with a vested interest in the nuclear industry. The serious implications of the Y2K computer crisis argues for the world wide shutdown of all nuclear power stations, and thus highlights the ever more urgent need for safe energy sources.

The potential for solar, wind and wave energy is growing with the price of photo-voltaic cells dropping rapidly, and with deregulation of the utility industry in the US and other northern countries.

Grade: 3 out of 10.

11) Create mechanisms to ensure the participation of citizens and NGOs in planning and monitoring the process of nuclear weapons abolition.

Report: Despite the fact that the Abolition 2000 network has grown to over 1000 groups in 70 plus countries, NGOs still do not have a seat at the table. At the NPT Preparatory Committee meetings held in Geneva this spring, under the guise of the "enhanced review process," the Non-Aligned Movement applauded the NGO presentations heard during a formal session of the meeting. However, citizen groups were barred from all but the opening and closing plenary sessions. So much for openness.

Despite these setbacks, NGOs are forging new efforts to ensure that the voices of the people are heard. In this respect, we welcome the launch of the Middle Powers Initiative, which has been acknowledged by the countries of the New Agenda Coalition, and will be pursuing similar and parallel goals. The international conference on nuclear disarmament put forward by the Non-Aligned Movement at their meeting in South Africa offers another opportunity for future work in this area. (see also no.9)

Grade: 2 out of 10

>From the Moorea Declaration: "The anger and tears of colonised peoples arise from the fact that there was no consultation, no consent, involvement in the decision when their lands, air and waters were taken for the nuclear build-up, from the very start of the nuclear era....Colonised and indigenous peoples have, in the large part, borne the brunt of this nuclear devastation.... We reaffirm... that indigenous and colonised peoples must be central... in decisions relating to the nuclear weapons cycle - and especially in the abolition of nuclear weapons in all aspects. The inalienable right to self-determination, sovereignty and independence is crucial in allowing all peoples of the world to join in the common struggle to rid the planet forever of nuclear weapons."

Report: Although French nuclear testing in the Pacific ended in 1996, the conflicting conclusions of two recent studies on their effects, released in the past year, show that the controversy will remain for the foreseeable future. Hiti Tau, the Maohi network of non-government organisations based in Tahiti, released one study (in conjunction with the World Council of Churches and Wageningen University, the Netherlands); the other was released by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, Austria. The Hiti Tau study documents the testimony of 737 workers at the French testing facilities since 1966, reveals the shocking

conditions employees were exposed to in their work, and calls for more extensive epidemiological studies to be conducted. Local church leader in Tahiti, Ralph Teinaore stressed: "This is only the first step of the work that awaits us, so that justice can be done for the people of Maohi Nui and the Pacific". The IAEA study, on the other hand, concludes that radiation exposure was within established safety limits, and continued study is not necessary.

The testing of the latest nuclear weapon in the US arsenal, the earth-penetrating B61-11 (the warhead being replaced with Depleted Uranium), on indigenous lands in Alaska this fall, took place over the protests of the local people, as well as 190 citizen groups around the world in solidarity with them.

In Australia, Energy Resources of Australia is currently attempting to construct a controversial new uranium mine at Jabiluka, on a mining lease carved out of the heart of Kakadu National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The region's traditional owners, the Mirrar People, are fighting the Jabiluka approvals process in the Federal Court, and environmental groups have mounted a strong campaign against the mine. As we go to press with this report, we await the outcome of high level inspection team from the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO on October 25 to determine whether it should be listed as 'World Heritage in Danger.' Both natural and cultural criteria determined its World Heritage status: 196 sacred art sites dating back to at least 10,000 BC are being adversely affected by the mining, which also makes the sites less accessible to the Mirrar People, who continue to practice their culture there.

Meanwhile, the Western Shoshone continue to assert their sovereignty despite the US subcritical tests at the Nevada Test Site, and the siting of a high level nuclear waste dump at Yucca Mountain, both within the boundaries of their traditional lands. They have appealed to the European Parliament to acknowledge their sovereignty.

Grade: 1 out of 10

Total grade: 16 out of 120

For comparison, the 1996 report card scored 31/110, the 1997 card, 27/110. This year's report has plummeted to a record low of 16/120. (The discrepancy in total points is due to the inclusion this year of the Moorea Declaration.)

Conclusions: President Nelson Mandela reminded the world in his recent speech that the very first resolution of the General Assembly, adopted in January 1946, sought to address the challenge of "the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction." He went on to say: "We must face the fact that after countless initiatives and resolutions, we still do not have concrete and generally accepted proposals supported by a clear commitment by the nuclear-weapons States to the speedy, final and total elimination of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons capabilities.... We must ask the question, which might sound naive to those who have elaborated sophisticated arguments to justify their refusal to eliminate

these terrible and terrifying weapons of mass destruction - why do they need them anyway! In reality, no rational answer can be advanced to explain in a satisfactory manner what, in the end, is the consequence of Cold War inertia and an attachment to the use of the threat of brute force, to assert the primacy of some States over others."

Mandela put his finger on the heart of the problem. The nuclear weapon states may be committed on paper to nuclear elimination but in reality they still find an advantage in possessing the means to destroy the world. Little wonder that other states want to join the club!

1998 was a bad year for nuclear abolition. Next year will be the last year of this century, and ten years since the Berlin Wall came tumbling down. Some historians claim that the 20th century really began in 1914 and ended in 1989...if that is the case, maybe the new century really started in May this year when the deserts in India and Pakistan were wrenched by nuclear explosions?

We conclude this year's report card with the words of Indian writer Arundhati Roy, from her recent essay "The End of Imagination." They are a challenge to us all.

"All I can say to every man, woman and sentient child in India, and over there, just a little way away in Pakistan, is: take it personally. Whoever you are - Hindu, Muslim, urban, agrarian - it doesn't matter. The only good thing about nuclear war is that it is the single most egalitarian idea that man has ever had. On the day of reckoning, you will not be asked to present your credentials. The devastation will be indiscriminate. The bomb isn't in your backyard. It's in your body. And mine. Nobody, no nation, no government, no man, no god has the right to put it there. We're radioactive already, and the war hasn't even begun. So stand up and say something. Never mind if it's been said before. Speak up on your own behalf. Take it very personally."

Janet Bloomfield and Pamela S. Meidell
October 24, 1998

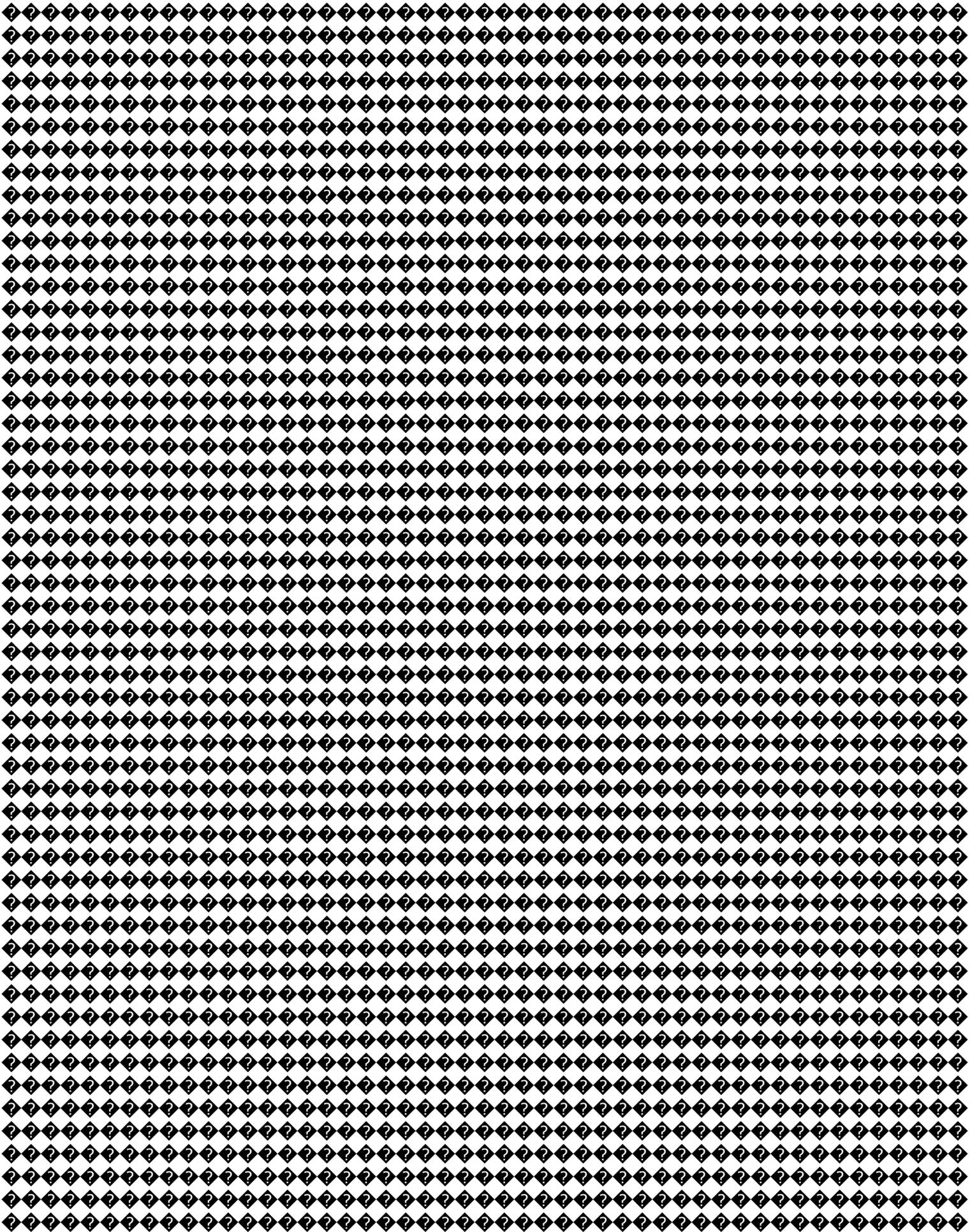
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Sender: owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Reply-To: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>
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Belfast Peace to the City Campaign
October 1998 Bulletin

Contents

1. An Update on the Northern Ireland Political Situation
2. An Article on Peace Building in Northern Ireland
3. A Story from Northern Ireland Interpreting Peacemaking
4. News on Conferences and Publications
5. Suggestions from our Readers

1. An Update on the Northern Ireland Political Situation

A. The award of the Nobel Peace prize to John Hume and David Trimble unleashed a mix of feelings here, not all of them 'noble'. On the one hand there was a sense of pride and satisfaction at the recognition. Hume and Trimble are the inevitable and real figureheads of much larger groups, but they have played their allotted roles well, all things considered, and in John Hume's case, the prize is widely seen as the international recognition of his own contribution to change over years of hard labour. On the other hand there was a sense of injustice among some, either that their candidate wasn't recognised or that somebody else's was. Among many of those involved in peace work over years, there was a certain resentment, particularly of David Trimble's inclusion. It is sometimes hard to keep up with the speed of political change, but the transformation of David Trimble from villain of the Garvaghy Road (or hero, if you are a Portadown Orangeman) to Nobel Peace laureate is fairly amazing. Sinn Fein supporters noted the absence of Gerry Adams, and felt variously aggrieved or resigned. The unspoken reality in Northern Ireland was that as things stand, Trimble and Adams could not have attended the same presentation ceremony in Oslo in December. It tends to put the whole thing in perspective. The degree of recognition for Northern Ireland abroad still seems remarkable. Unnoticed by most locals in all of this is the degree to which international attention comes at a price to us. If you build an international constituency, you rightly have to meet its expectations as well as those of your own voters, or take the consequences. Both Unionist and Nationalist now have to meet the expectations of the international community or pay the price. Unfortunately there is still an element of the Unionist group which has never cultivated international sympathy, and they may well now be gathering to make their next challenge to the whole Agreement process.

On which subject...

B. Weapons and law and order are the two Achilles heels of ethnically divided societies. They represent the two sides of the coin, differently experienced, of violence. They represent the very different experiences of what constitutes the defensive and the aggressive in such places. For Unionists, democracy means a monopoly of all of the means of violence under the law and in identified hands for purposes sanctioned by the state. For the IRA, weapons in Irish politics have been their source of independence from and defence against the 'violent' power of the state. The decommissioning of weapons leaves the only legal guns in the hands of the police (RUC) and British security forces, who see them, the IRA, as the enemy in a very particular sense. Many non-violent nationalists share this ambivalence about who is the violent party in Northern Ireland. The issue of the decommissioning of paramilitary weapons, brings this issue to a very sharp point. Crucially, both Trimble and Adams can rely on the assumption that 'no negotiation on this point' will be widely understood and even encouraged within their own constituencies. It is therefore very dangerous to the process as a whole. The Agreement and events subsequent to it are very ambiguous on this point, and it may indeed prove to be a fudge too far. The Agreement text treats the issue of decommissioning separately from the issue of membership of the NI executive. Nevertheless, at the very end of the talks, the Ulster Unionist delegation very nearly walked out of the process, and indeed crucial members of the party's team did so, because of concerns on this and other matters. David Trimble only signed the deal when the British Prime Minister wrote him a letter apparently promising to support him on the issue of ensuring some decommissioning before Sinn Fein could enter the cabinet, although without actually saying it. Furthermore, in a series of very precisely crafted appeals to the Unionist community during the referendum, Blair appeared to assure the Unionist community that their interpretation of events was correct. All of his statements allow him off the hook of an unequivocal commitment to 'decommissioning before entering the executive' promise. Sinn Fein, on the other hand, never accepted these changes and continued to point to the text of the Agreement with its two year timetable for decommissioning, while simultaneously trying to underline their own separateness from the IRA. The IRA has never accepted that it will ever decommission weapons. In the interim, no way through this threatened impasse has been found. The numbers in the Assembly make difficult reading for Agreement supporters. The narrowness of Trimble's majority among Unionists makes him extremely vulnerable to any rebellion on this question. A recent Belfast Telegraph survey of Unionist Assembly members suggested that Trimble might lose the support of a third of his party were he to hammer out a compromise with Sinn Fein, or move forward on a fudge. As of time of writing, this seems a very delicately balanced problem with every capacity to delay further progress. It should be remembered that the issue of 'permanence' held up movement in 1994, that the Mitchell Commission which sought to deal with this issue was a last-gasp remedy in 1995, that the British government's reaction to the Mitchell Principles was the excuse given for Canary Wharf and the absence of decommissioning was the main public objection of the Unionists who did not participate at the talks. There is still little progress apparently, although there is much more to lose. The

immediate deadline of a resolution to this crisis by 31 October looks extremely unlikely, although we've seen unlikely events before. The climate is also ripe for a rogue IRA bomb with property damage, just to make resolution harder and get everybody back to position-taking. I suspect we will return to this issue.

C. Finally, the Police commission, which is the other side to the security/terrorism question has gone out to meet people. This is the beginning of a round of public consultations which at last make the Commission visible. The different time scales of the Agreement's provisions - prisoners, decommissioning, policing and the institutions is now a bit messy. We are in slightly turbulent waters again, but not yet a full-blown storm.

Duncan Morrow
School of History, Philosophy and Politics
University of Ulster

2. An Article on Peace-Building in Northern Ireland Moving Beyond Sectarianism Project of the Irish School of Ecumenics

The Irish School of Ecumenics is an international academic institute, Christian in its inspiration and ethos, interdenominational in structure and personnel. It exists to promote through research, teaching and extra-mural activities the unity of Christians, dialogue between religions and work for peace and justice. One major research project is the Belfast based 'Moving Beyond Sectarianism' project.

The dual purposes of this project are 'to understand sectarianism and to transform it.' Because we are particularly concerned about the role of the Christian churches, it focuses on three questions.

- (a) 'How has religion contributed to conflict in Northern Ireland?'
- (b) 'What resources are necessary to transform sectarianism?'
- (c) 'What transforming resources are available within the Christian tradition common to all Irish churches?'

Toward these ends, we:

- (a) gather, evaluate, and synthesise previous literature on religion and conflict in Northern Ireland;
- (b) design and conduct appropriate forms of group work;
- (c) conduct interviews with a wide range of people in Northern Ireland;
- (d) hold conferences;
- (e) hold smaller, focused consultations; and
- (f) use a social science survey to test attitude change in group work participants.

One theme that has emerged as significant in interviews carried out as part of this project with people from many sections of Northern Ireland is the desire for a 'benign apartheid'. It emerges in many subtle comments such as that by a Methodist minister who regretfully observed that many of the most faithful, active members in his congregation couldn't be

bothered with any kind of cross-community activity. This was no mark of bigotry, he said, they simply found themselves fully and happily occupied with life in their own community, and their vision extended no further.

Another interview was with a devout, older Catholic man, troubled and bewildered by the violence of the last three decades, who had lived most of his life in a sharply divided border town. When asked what he hoped for, he wanted an end to violence, but in terms of social arrangements, he did not look forward to something new. Instead he looked backwards to a time when Protestant and Catholic communities largely left each other alone, people were generally polite when paths unavoidably crossed, and he and the rest of his community could get on with the satisfying business of being Catholics. Could such a state be restored, he would be content.

No one actually calls it benign apartheid, but many people representing diverse communities do not remember, imagine, or even desire more for Northern Ireland than separate development in the absence of violence.

One can readily sympathise. Communities in Northern Ireland are strong and stable, and if some people find them oppressive, many others will experience them as warm and secure. A life that hardly extends beyond community boundaries can be richly fulfilling. Besides, a benign apartheid would be vastly preferable to what the Troubles have brought, and we have little historical experience of anything better than benign apartheid. Commenting on those who recall a golden age of non-sectarian community relations, the historian K. Theodore Happen dismisses the evidence as 'molehill peaks of togetherness [that] stand out merely because of the flatness of the surrounding countryside'.

Understandable or not, the desire for benign apartheid raises at least two issues. One is a theological issue for Christians: can we legitimately lower our sights so far below the biblical vision of reconciliation? We think not. However one interprets the apostle Paul when he says that in Christ 'there is no longer Jew or Greek, slave or free, male and female', it can hardly be compatible with apartheid, whether benign or otherwise. >From this point of view, benign apartheid could not be accepted as anything more than a temporary arrangement 'limited and regrettable, but preferable to active antagonism'on the way to a more authentic peace.

Another issue is political: is benign apartheid a sustainable arrangement? Again, we think not. Supposed political realists often dismiss reconciliation as a harmless hobby to occupy nice people while others get on with the real business of politics. But the late Frank Wright, a political scientist who was one of the most insightful interpreters of conflict in Northern Ireland, saw things differently. Around the world, he observed, conflicts of the type experienced in Northern Ireland typically end, if they end at all, in victory or in mutual separation. In Northern Ireland, however, political circumstances and patchwork sectarian geography led Wright to judge that 'victories would not be final and the intensified separation would not dispel the antagonism.'

Thus the allure of benign apartheid, as of victory, is false and deceiving. Some political form of reconciliation -whether or not that term is used,

accompanied by a broader religious, cultural, and social reconciliation, offer us the only hope of sustainable peace, in fact our only alternative to more of the same or something worse. In Northern Ireland apartheid cannot ultimately be benign, and reconciliation is real politik.

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One of the ways in which the 'Moving Beyond Sectarianism' project is working to produce more than 'benign apartheid' and bring peace to the city in Belfast is through their identity-based group programme. These bring together Catholic and Protestants from neighbouring parishes or from different parts of the city to deepen their understanding of each other. One group from the Whitehouse/Greencastle area of Belfast involved three congregations: Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic. Whilst all the churches have suffered fire damage in the last twelve months, the area is relatively calm and the congregations would have had some links prior to this programme. Their ministers have a good working relationship. The group, 24 in number, was evenly balanced with 12 Catholics, 8 Presbyterians and 4 Methodists and no-one dropped out! Meetings alternated between the Catholic and the Presbyterian halls. >From the start both groups were open and willing to take risks. In hindsight, initial work in denominational groups perhaps needed to have been longer to give each group more time to deal with some of the differences among themselves before meeting the other community. This was more true for the Catholics than the Protestants, despite the fact that the Protestant group was a mixture of Methodists and Presbyterians. At inter-group level the group jelled very rapidly, helped by quick wit and the ability to laugh. The level of empathy achieved was high and was aided by the fact that, co-incidentally, the stories of sectarianism which the groups shared were mirror images of some members having been forced out of homes earlier in 'the Troubles.' Because there was a good level of openness and such bonding around similar experiences of sectarianism, the group moved fairly easily to discussing more contentious differences over history and the way society is structured. At one moment a session which began as a genuine attempt to help the other to hear and understand, degenerated into what one member described as 'a tit for tat' session. What had begun as an attempt to construct a shared view of history had developed into a fruitless exchange of hurts in which neither group was empathising with the other and raised the spectre of falling back into 'them' and 'us' camps. It was a sobering moment for people who had worked hard at and valued their growing friendship and it led to renewed efforts to empathise.

Contacts outside the group sessions began from an early stage. On the night of the first inter-group meeting there was a bomb found near the home of a Catholic group member. Some of the Protestant group telephoned her to ask if everyone was all right. After the sharing of

experiences of sectarianism some of the group began to meet to pray each week, alternating between Catholic and Presbyterian venues. It was initiated by a Presbyterian woman and is continuing. The end of the programme was clearly not going to be the end of the process for this group, who expressed a real and urgent desire to go on meeting. They felt that they had not yet tackled some of the differences and had not had time to discover more of what they shared in common. At a follow-up meeting, with their ministers, 3 weeks after the end of the programme, the group decided to meet monthly until Christmas to share their faith and to put that faith into action by organising a joint Carol service for the area.

A second group formed as a response to a request by a Presbyterian minister in North Belfast whose congregation is in a staunchly loyalist area and has no natural links with a Catholic parish, in his words: "we are totally land-locked by other Protestant churches." He asked to meet a Catholic group who were in a similar situation. A parish from a staunchly Republican, and Catholic 'land-locked' area of West Belfast responded. Finding people to participate in the process was always going to be difficult in areas where there is a deep suspicion of the 'other side'. It is a tribute to the dedication and commitment of the clergy that they managed to form their groups.

The discussions in the initial sessions of this group were quite guarded. But, by the final sessions had become more open. The Presbyterians asked for a tour of the Catholic church and were deeply impressed by the young Catholic priest who *spoke their language** and helped them to grasp things that they had not understood. One elder after the tour said: " he is very evangelical, does his bishop know about him?" They took his name and said that they would like to be able to phone him and talk if there were things they needed to understand. He readily agreed.

At the end of the set series of meetings the group decided that there were many things about which they had not spoken and that they really wanted to go on meeting. They recognised that they were only at the very preliminary stages of getting to know and trust one another and that they would have to face discussions of contentious issues. They agreed that they needed more time for understanding and learning about one another and suggested that for the first meeting in the Autumn the Presbyterian minister should give a full tour of the church and an explanation of Presbyterianism as extensive as the one given by the Catholic priest. In both sets of identity-based group meetings there are reasons to believe that it would be helpful to extend the initial process in congregational groups. Both groups seemed to have difficulty in coping with their differences when faced with an inter-group situation. There is a fear that allowing differences to emerge in any inter-group situation somehow weakens our side and therefore is not acceptable. The deep need to face and work through differences in our own denominational and political groupings is emerging as a major theme in our work in many different situations. In some senses it is easier to face the 'other side*' whom we expect to be different, than to learn to live creatively with difference in our own groups.

3. A Personal Story About Peacemaking in Northern Ireland

Alan McBride - visit to Durban

Alan McBride, a Youth and Community Work student at the University of Ulster, writes about one insight gained from his visit this summer to Durban South Africa, another of the cities involved in the WCC's Peace to the City Project.

The most difficult experience I had during my nine weeks in South Africa was the four days I spent in Umnini, a black province about twenty miles south of Durban. I say difficult because Hedley, (a fellow student) and I were driven in and left with a relative stranger with no means of contact with the outside world. However, it was also the most beneficial in terms of what I learned about myself and others.

Umnini is an area which has suffered much under the old Apartheid system, poor infrastructure, high unemployment and factional violence creating many hardships for local residents. It is not the sort of place one would choose to spend the summer holidays, at least that was the widely held view of those who lived in the suburbs of Durban. For weeks before we were due to go in we listened to many horror stories of things which had happened in Umnini, people being mugged or killed, cars being hijacked, homes being set on fire, etc. If we were looking for a reason not to go we would have had several.

This attitude is perhaps best summed up by an early morning encounter I had with an old man who just happened to be driving through. It was Tuesday morning, day two of my visit, I got up early and went outside to greet the day, I was sitting by the side of the road when a car pulled over. The driver, winding down the window, asked me if I wanted a lift, he was clearly surprised to see a white man sitting by the side of the road in Umnini, he was even more surprised when I informed him that I was actually staying in the area for a few days. He told me that it was a very dangerous area and that I was very foolish, then he sped off.

Now I don't want to sound ungrateful, after all he did stop, which given the fact he believed the area to be very dangerous was quite a noble act, however, his attitude does highlight the point I want to make. This man condemned this area even though he had never set foot in the place except to drive his car at high speed through it. This was also the case with all others who had advised us not to go. Their opinions of Umnini were formed by things they had read in the local tabloid or heard from friends who heard from someone else. Not one person that we met had ever been to the province, had they have done so they would not have seen the horror stories they were so keen to pass on.

Prejudice is sometimes based on half truth, while it is true that Umnini has seen much violence in its past, today the communities which make up Umnini are learning to work together. For sometime now they have realised the futility of violence, in its place they have sought dialogue with each other on projects which are mutually beneficial to all areas. Much of this work has been inspired by the Umnini Youth Development Forum with whom we had the privilege to work.

Mari Fitzduff, "Community Conflict Skills" 1988, defines prejudice as, "an

opinion held in advance about something, someone or some group without good reason or adequate knowledge or experience". This clearly is the experience I have just described, however before I condemn this attitude I must examine myself. There have been times when I have held opinions about communities in my own country of Northern Ireland, for example West Belfast. Prejudice can only be dismantled when we leave our comfort zones and make an effort to engage with others with whom previously we would have had no contact. When we do I believe our lives and our communities will be enriched by the diverse cultures we will experience.

4. News About Conferences and Publications

Conferences / Courses

TRANSFORMING CONFLICT TRAINING by the Mediation Network for NI 8 & 9 January, Fri 7.00pm - 9.30pm & Saturday 10.00am - 4.00pm; 5 & 6 February; 5 & 6 March (same times apply). Venue: Ulster Peoples College, 30 Adelaide Park, Belfast BT9
For further information contact: Peter O'Reilly

The Mediation Network
128a Great Victoria Street
Belfast BT2 7BG
phone: 01232-438614

ECONI (Evangelical Contribution on Northern Ireland) Conference '98 :
A Time To Heal: The Church as a Community of Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Saturday November 14th - 9:30 am - 4:30 pm at Stanmillis College, Belfast. Speaker: Dr Stanley Hauerwas, Professor of Theological Ethics, Duke Divinity School, North Caroline. Addressing the question: "Does Time Heal Wounds?" and exploring the place of penance and reconciliation in the process of healing. Cost 15. To register, contact: ECONI CONFERENCE, Freepost BE1061, 12 Wellington Place, Belfast BT1 6GE. Tel 01232-325258. Fax 01232-434156. E-mail: admin@econ.org

COPING WITH CHANGE

The Irish School of Ecumenics is offering two courses which consider the dynamics of change and how to deal with it creatively in interpersonal and communal relationships. Entitled "Faith for a Change", the course will be particularly relevant to those working in local communities or churches.

The course runs from 20 January to 24 February. The courses consist of weekly Wednesday sessions from 7.30 - 9.30 pm at the Irish School of Ecumenics premises, 48 Elmwood Avenue, Belfast. For a brochure outlining the programme content and details of course fees contact Cathy Higgins, ISE, tel:01232-382750.

Irish School of Ecumenics Certificate Course
The Irish School of Ecumenics also offers a part-time 2-year course leading to a Certificate in Reconciliation Studies awarded by the University of Ulster. The course, taught in Belfast and Derry, is modular based and explores key themes for a divided community. For further information contact the

Administrator, Irish School of Ecumenics, 48 Elmwood Avenue, Belfast BT9 6AZ, tel 01232-382750.

OPPRESSION AND LIBERATION - Autumn \Talks at the Columbanus Community, 683 Antrim Road, Belfast, BT15 4EG. Monday evenings, concluding November 30th. For details of weekly topics - phone: 01232-778009.

Counselling Course

The Institute for Counselling and Personal Development is again offering its Competent Helper course to assist community workers in counselling the survivors of violence. The course consists of one evening class per week for 20 weeks at any one of several locations throughout Northern Ireland. For further information contact Jennifer Betts, ICPD, Interpoint, 20-24 York Street, Belfast BT15 1AQ, tel:01232-330996.

Publications:

Cultural Diversity Directory, compiled by Joanne Murphy and Fiona Murray, published by CRC. Price 3.

A guide to the many organisations and funding bodies in Northern Ireland that have an interest in cultural diversity work, with details of useful resources produced by each.

Human Rights on Duty - Principles for better policing: International Lessons for Northern Ireland by Mary O'Rawe and Linda Moore, published by the Committee on the Administration of Justice. Price 6.

Half The battle: Understanding the impact of the Troubles on Children and Young People by Marie Smyth. Published by INCORE as part of the Cost of the Troubles Study. Price 5.

Do You See What I See? Young People's Experiences of the Troubles in Their Own Words and Photographs. Published by INCORE as part of the Cost of the Troubles Study. Price 10.

All available from the Community Relations Information Centre, 21 College Square East, Belfast BT1 6DE. Tel: 44-1232-311881. Fax 44-1232-244364. email: info@community-relations.org.uk

5. Suggestions From Our Readers

Women into Politics

Women make up 51% of the population yet in Northern Ireland we are virtually invisible in public life and politics; in the past, women have tended to be actively involved in community issues but have avoided major politics due to the unstable political environment. The Women Into Politics Project seeks to bring women together to talk about issues of political concern and create the necessary space to explore honestly our political differences and similarities. The programme has been successfully run in Belfast. It is not associated with any political party and it works at both a local community level and across communities. It is

hoped to start a programme in the Derry/Londonderry area this Autumn.
For more information contact Catherine Cooke at 01504-369206. or write
to her at the Peace and Reconciliation Group, 18-20 Bishop Street, Derry
BT48 6PW.

Belfast Peace to the City Campaign Local Coordinator:

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<http://www.mediation-network.org.uk/>

----- End of message from list: pov-1 ---->

Return-Path: <owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org>
Date: Mon, 26 Oct 1998 17:35:52 +0100
From: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>
To: pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Subject: pov-1: Bulletin from Boston, USA
Sender: owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Reply-To: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>

----- Start of message from list: pov-1 ---->

(The Boston Peace to the City Campaign is trying to catch up on their monthly bulletins!)

Boston Peace to the City Campaign
July Bulletin

This newsletter includes:

1. News Update Concerning July's Events
2. Personal Story From Matthew Gibson

1. The month of July began with a carnival/street fair outside of the Ella J. Baker House. There were balloons, clowns, food, music, demonstrations by a number of community centers i.e.: Boston Police Department youth Karate, Boston Police K-9 demonstrations, and lots of fun and games for 2,000 children in the Four Corners area.

Since the month of March NTLF members, working closely with the law enforcement community, visited 55 schools and spoke to over 4,000 children. The reason for this activity was to combat the growth of the Bloods and Crips in Boston. As mentioned in last month's newsletter, summer jobs and camps were offered as an alternative to gang activity.

We thank God that the city of Boston came through with jobs for every child who wanted one for the summer. In fact, as a result of the collaboration between NTLF and the city of Boston, close to 400 children received summer employment.

In addition to the summer job program, close to 300 children were enrolled in one of our 4 summer camps. The 4 camps being offered were Music, Job-Readiness, Sports, and Science.

II Walking up the paved, winding road leading to Regis College's main administration building, one is bathed in the emerald florescence of expansive, manicured lawns. Its suburban Massachusetts campus is small, with a smattering of classrooms and dorm rooms, just about one of everything else: one cafeteria, one chapel, one athletic center, one library; all a cozy, Catholic women's college needs. This summer, its founders, the sisters of St. Joseph, generously opened their doors to several; camps for teens. One of them, run by the Baker House based

Youth Entertainment Studios, YES, provided full scholarships for 42 at-risk young men and women. The purpose? To give talented, yet troubled youth, throughout the U.S., an opportunity to develop their musical abilities, learn the mechanics of the music industry, and reflect on their spiritual existence, capability, and responsibility.

Up until the music camp, I hadn't yet worked with at-risk youth on an overnight basis. Of course, as a youth worker, I've done court advocacy, tutoring, mentoring, even late night outreach: but nothing as emotionally taxing as the round-the-clock supervising of teenagers, let alone, ones drug and alcohol addicted, or recently released from juvenile detention centers and jails.

It takes a special kind of patience and self-denying commitment to do this; to not give up on kids primed by frustrated and often overwhelmed parents and teachers, to expect your disinterest, distrust and disgust with their mood swings, *inappropriate* behavior, slang, clothing, and feather-ruffling attitudes. Despite hitting some emotional barricades, barricades, designed by many kids to avoid being disappointed by adults that *don't like us,* most of the 15 to 18-year-old boys I met were gregarious, quick to tell a joke, and openly expressed their usually repressed doubts, aspirations and insights within the relative safety of small group discussions.

One young man, *Jose, began warming up to me at what seemed a bad time: during a time of personal crisis, in which he felt unable to complete the program. Playing an intentional peripheral role in his camp *record company*, he chose not to work too hard at polishing and marketing the talents of their in-house singers and rappers. This despite coming to the three-week session, primarily, as an enthusiastic response to camp literature, which shouted *How To Get Large In The Hip-Hop World*--*hip hop* being the music of choice for city-dwelling teens and hip, young suburbanites alike. The thrill of it all fading fast, he began exhibiting an intractable irritability with staff and his new friends, who, at turns, bristled at his profanity - laden tirades, and pitied his melancholy silences, which seemed symptomatic of a profoundly wounded spirit.

By his sad accounts, Jose had experienced soul-battering violence from parents and peers from an early age, and tasted the bitter fruits of his own self-destructive behavior; ending up in a starkly described* . . . jail for kids, for kids my age. Every kid in there was bad, even me. They used to throw us to the floor--make us drink pills; the windows had bars on them.*

His self-disclosure of horrific events and empty days in the economically depressed town of Lowell, Massachusetts was, to me, the tale of a beleaguered soul lost, for now. Within teary revelations, Jose referred apocalyptically to the end, *they say the world's going to end; everybody's gonna die. That makes me wanna try even less. Why even try if you're gonna die.* What is hopeful, paradoxically, to point out, is that Jose asked the question, *Why even try if you're gonna die.* Because this question signaled a searching for something other than the nihilistic and isolating acceptance of life as a cruel joke played at his expense--for a reason to believe that pulling his trust in himself and

others wouldn't, again, be a trust betrayed.

Seated perpendicular to his brown, faux leather couch on a no-frills armchair, I re-learned an important lesson in listening: sometimes the best motivational speech is none at all. With his every pause and break for breath, listened, actively, never trying to make his story into our conversation, and ultimately, my lecture; an all too familiar adult trick. This enabled him to do more than just emote; Jose started a process of sorting through the wreckage of his life, to uncover a worse-for-wear, but redeemable sense of own self-worth.

He didn't stay with us to see his record company mates proudly win trophies at our own version of the Grammy Awards. However, the day he left, struggling vainly not to cry, he allowed me to see the self he hid from most - a self worth showing. My pastor says *the problem didn't start yesterday and it won't be fixed tomorrow.* With that encouragement to persevere, I hope, knowing the following words by Jose indicate a growing, though still healing, self-confidence: *I'm smart, I know I'm smart; I'm just too lazy to be using it.*

Matthew Gibson is a member of the Azusa Christian Community and a member of NTLF.

* Jose is a fictitious name to protect the rights and privacy of a minor.

Local Peace to the City Campaign Coordinator:

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----- End of message from list: pov-1 ---->

Return-Path: <delong@nucleus.com>
Date: Mon, 26 Oct 1998 11:36:18 -0700
From: Delongs <delong@nucleus.com>
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Re: Nukes in audio?
References: <B0004229623@vop.nucleus.com>
X-Corel-MessageType: EMail

Dear Howard,

Our most recent brochure includes this statement:

"the over 30,000 nuclear weapons remaining in the world today
....contain the destructive power of more than 500,000 Hiroshima bombs."

How much does a bee-bee cost? 500,000 bee-bees would take some time to
drop I suspect...

Thanks for your note!

Bev DeLong

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Sat, 24 Oct 1998 12:45:52 -0400
From: ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Fwd: Canada's latest challenge...
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igcb.igc.org id JAA08088
X-Sender: slatera@204.141.205.3

X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igcb.igc.org id JAB08279

>Date: Sat, 24 Oct 1998 10:30:41 -0400
>Subject: Canada's latest challenge...
>Priority: non-urgent
>To: abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
>X-FC-Forwarded-From: brobinso@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
>From: abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca (abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca)
>
>Canadian Seeks Shift in NATO Nuclear Policy
>
>By Steven Pearlstein
>Washington Post Foreign Service
>Saturday, October 24, 1998; Page A26
>
>OTTAWA, Oct. 23—In its latest challenge to U.S. foreign policy, Canada
>is considering asking NATO to revamp its battlefield strategy and
>forswear
>the first use of nuclear weapons.
>
>Next week, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons is
>set to meet behind closed doors to consider the issue at the urging of
>Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy, a longtime opponent of nuclear
>weapons.
>
>Although Canada has always declined to build nuclear weapons of its own,
>it remains an active member of the NATO alliance, whose doctrines call
>for the use of tactical nuclear weapons as a last resort in the defense
>of
>Europe, even against a conventional military attack.
>
>Government sources said Axworthy would like to initiate a public
>discussion of the issue in hopes of prodding the alliance into adopting
>a "no
>first use" strategy at the NATO meeting scheduled for next April.
>
>Defense experts predicted this week that Axworthy is likely to get a
>friendly hearing from the new government in Germany, where the
>anti-nuclear Greens party is part of the new left-of-center coalition.
>
>But any change in policy is strongly opposed by the United States and
>NATO's top military planners, who argue that NATO's nuclear missiles
>remain a powerful and successful deterrent to attacks on Western Europe.
>

>In Washington, a State Department official said it is aware of the
>Canadian
>discussions, adding, "We don't feel it's time now to adjust NATO's
>nuclear
>policy. . . . We just don't want to open up that box right now."
>
>Axworthy, a former academic and a vocal critic of old-fashioned
>Realpolitik, has become something of a thorn in the side of U.S.
>policymakers. Last year, he successfully outmaneuvered the United States
>and, with the help of Nobel-prize winning activists, secured passage of
>a
>global treaty banning the use of land mines. Washington has refused to
>sign
>the treaty, largely out of concern that mines are still needed to
>protect
>South Korea from attack.
>
>And in recent months, Axworthy has led the way in pressing for creation
>of
>a strong new International Criminal Court with broad powers to punish
>those who commit war crimes. The United States opposes creation of the
>new tribunal because of fears that it could be used unfairly against
>U.S.
>soldiers sent abroad on peace-keeping missions.
>
>Axworthy's campaign also got a recent boost when Canada assumed one
>of the rotating seats on the U.N. Security Council. In campaigning for
>the
>position, he called for a new era of "soft power" in the world of
>diplomacy
>and security, one that "relies more on negotiation rather than coercion,
>powerful ideas rather than powerful weapons."
>
>William Graham, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said it is
>not
>clear yet whether the panel would embrace a "no first use" nuclear
>policy
>for NATO, despite its majority from Axworthy's Liberal Party. Members
>of the main opposition party, the conservative Reform Party, are said to
>oppose it, while the left-leaning New Democratic Party favors it.

>
>Staff writer Bradley Graham in Washington contributed to this report.

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>

To: "Pol D'Huyvetter" <pol@motherearth.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: Sign-on !! Statement of purpose 2000walk4abolition
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

At 10:20 PM 10/21/98 +0200, Pol D'Huyvetter wrote:
> !!! RETURN FORM ATTACHED !!!

>
>
>
>Dear friends,

>
>As you might be aware, following the Hague Appeal for Peace Conference, May
>11-15 1999 <<http://www.haguepeace.org>>, For Mother Earth is convening a
>major End of Millenium Peace Walk from the UN International Court of
>Justice in The Hague to NATO headquarters in Brussels....
>

Dear Pol:

The Peace Walk is an excellent idea. It adds a much needed action component to the Hague Conference. Although I won't be able to participate nor will any of our members, I'm willing to add our name to the endorsing organizations. Therefore, I have filled out and am returning your form.

Shalom,
Howard

>
>Name Howard W. Hallman
>Organisation Methodists United for Peace with Justice
>Street 1500 16th Street, NW.
>Town Washington, DC 20036, U.S.A.
>Phone 301 896-0013
>Fax 301 896-0013
>E-mail muph@igc.org
>Homepage none

Yes, we endorse the statement of purpose
Yes, we will publicize this walk through our newsletter.

To: abolition
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Article on de-alerting
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Colleagues:

I would like to share with you an article on de-alerting which appears in the latest issue of our newsletter, Peace Leaf. We see de-alerting as a major step toward the goal of nuclear abolition. We are now working with other organizations in the United States to build grassroots support for de-alerting.

Action ideas in the article deal mainly with the United States, so I tried initially to post it on the abolition-usa list serve. However, this list serve didn't accept my posting for some reason that the administrators cannot explain. Thus, I'm putting the article on the international list serve. My apologies to those elsewhere who may not be interested.

Shalom,
Howard W. Hallman

###

Zero Alert by the End of 1999
The Next Step toward Nuclear Abolition

by Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace with Justice

How long? This question is posed persistently throughout the Bible. In the wilderness the Lord que-ries Moses, "How long will this people de-spise me? And how long will they not believe in me?" Psalm 4 asks the people, "How long will you love vain words, and seek after lies?" Jeremiah inquires of Jeru-salem, "How long shall your sick thoughts lodge within you?"

Psalm 13 turns the question around and inquires of God, "How long, O Lord? Wilt thou forget me for-ever? How long wilt thou hide thy face from me?" Psalm 35 records many adversaries and asks, "How long, O Lord, wilt thou look on? Rescue me from their ravages." Habakkuk cries out, "O Lord, how long shall I cry for help and thou will not hear?"

One of the Proverbs takes a more practi-cal approach and asks, "How long will you lie there, O sluggard? When will you arise from your sleep?"

When we think about nuclear weapons, a para-mount evil of our day, we can ask our-selves the same ques-tion. How long will we accept the sick thoughts of the nuclear priesthood that claim these instruments of mass de-struction have legitimacy? How long will we vainly believe that nuclear weapons pro-vide security? How long will we be blinded to the fact that the pos-sessors are most inse-cure because of their mutual threats against one another? How long will we not trust God for our true security? How long until we slug-gards arise from our sleepy doldrums and insist that our earthly rulers renounce these evil weapons and abolish them for-ever?

Voices of Religion

Numerous voices of religion have spoken of the inherent evil of nuclear weapons. The Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches in 1983 stated: "We believe that the time has come when the churches must unequivocally declare that the production and deploy-ment as well as the use of nuclear weapons are a crime against humanity and that such activities must be con-demned on ethical and theologi-cal grounds."

The United Methodist Council of Bishops in 1986 carried this a step further by declaring "we say a clear and unconditional No to nuclear war and to any use of nuclear weapons. We conclude that nuclear deter-rence is a position that cannot receive the church's blessing." The quadrennial General Conference of the United Methodist Church has thrice endorsed this conclusion.

In 1997 a spokesman for the Holy See at the United Nations stated, "Nuclear weapons are incompatible with the peace we seek for the 21st century. They cannot be justified. They deserve condemnation."

Concurrence of Military Experts

A sizable number of generals, admirals, and civilian national security leaders agree with this conclusion. In 1995 the government of Australia brought 17 of them together in a study body known as the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. Members included General George Lee Butler, formerly head of U.S. Strategic Command, and Robert MacNamara, secretary of defense under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. In 1996 the Commission reported its conclusions:

The Canberra Commission is persuaded that immediate and determined efforts need to be made to rid the world of nuclear weapons and the threat they pose to it. The destructiveness of nuclear weapons is immense. Any use would be catastrophic. The proposition that nuclear weapons can be retained in perpetuity and never used -- accidentally or by decision -- defies credibility. The only complete defence is the elimination of nuclear weapons and assurance that they will never be produced.

A growing chorus of reports from military leaders and civilian experts echo this call for the elimination of nuclear weapons. They include the Steering Committee of a Stimson Center Project on Eliminating Weapons of Mass Destruction, chaired by General Andrew J. Goodpaster (1995), a statement of 60 general and admiral leaders from around the globe (1996), the National Academy of Sciences in the United States (1997), a statement of 117 civilian leaders, including 47 past and present heads of states and prime ministers (1998), and the New Agenda Declaration adopted by the foreign ministers of Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia, South Africa, and Sweden (1998).

Citizens throughout the world are in the forefront of the quest for nuclear abolition. More than 1,000 citizen organizations have joined together in a global network known as Abolition 2000. Governments of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), at one time referred to as "third world countries", add their testimony for the necessity of eliminating nuclear weapons.

When so many generals, admirals, civilian leaders with national security experience, scientists, bishops, other church leaders, citizen organizations, and non-aligned states agree that nuclear weapons must be eliminated, what are we waiting for? How long must we wait for the political leaders who control national policy to respond to the moral and practical imperative of nuclear abolition? How long until we citizens become a massive and effective political force to insist on the elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the globe?

De-alerting: An Immediate Step

The distinguished commissions and study groups have worked out coherent sets of ideas to chart the course toward nuclear abolition. Although they differ in details, they concur that nuclear abolition is an achievable objective. Among them there is a remarkable consensus that an immediate step should be to take the world's nuclear arsenal off hair-trigger alert. This would prevent accidental or unauthorized nuclear attack. It would offer time for reflection and negotiation in the event of a grave crisis among the nuclear powers. It would set stage for the phased dismantlement of the nuclear arsenal.

Many people in the United States and elsewhere believe that because the Cold War is over, there is no longer a risk of nuclear attack. They are wrong. Russia has 10,240 operational warheads in service, the United States has 8,425, France 450, China 400, Great Britain 260. Israel, India, and Pakistan have an undisclosed number. More than 5,000 of the Russian warheads are on land- and submarine-based missiles that are on hair-trigger alert and could be launched at US targets on a moments' notice. The United States has similar deployment of more than 5,000 warheads likewise on hair-trigger alert that could attack Russia.

This means that a huge portion of the U.S. population resides in cities and near military bases that are the targets for Russian missiles that can arrive within 30 minutes of launching, or within 15 minutes for a submarine-launched missile. A large portion of the Russian population is similarly vulnerable. Although in 1994 President Clinton and President Yeltsin agreed to de-target their missiles by not aiming them at one another's country, re-targeting can occur within a few seconds. Moreover, Russian missiles re-target automatically when launched. Because both sides follow a launch-on-warning doctrine, accidental or unauthorized launch of a single missile could provoke a retaliatory barrage of nuclear missiles.

This is no idle fear. In January 1995 Russian radar technicians feared that a scientific rocket launched in Norway was a nuclear missile headed for Russia. Military authorities alerted President Yeltsin, who activated the electronic case that could authorize fire of nuclear missiles in response. Fortunately, a few moments before Yeltsin had to decide, senior military officers determined that the rocket was headed out to sea. As it turned out, Norwegian officials had notified Russian authorities of the planned launch several weeks earlier, but the word never reached top command.

The danger of misinterpretation remains. With the breakup of the Soviet Union, Russia no longer has use of early warning radar once based in Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and other former Soviet republics. Some of the remaining radar is in disrepair. Systems built to control nuclear weapons are crumbling. Furthermore, mid-night of December 31, 1999 is rapidly approaching when massive computer failure may occur in radar systems, at missile sites, and in other military installations. This adds to the risks arising from malfunctioning and misinterpretation.

Thus, it is strongly in the self-interest of the United States for the Russian nuclear arsenal to be taken off hair-trigger alert. In exchange, the United States could greatly ease Russian fears by taking similar action. In this case self-interest and idealism coincide.

How to Proceed

The surest and most far-reaching way to de-alert the nuclear arsenal would be to separate warheads from delivery vehicles and store them in other locations. Submarines would return to port, their missiles removed, and warheads separated. Likewise warheads would be removed from land-based missiles.

A less drastic approach would be to remove vital components of missiles, such as the guidance system, and store them elsewhere so as to make the missiles inoperable. Launching systems could be temporarily de-mobilized, such as by covering silos with mounds of dirt and by disabling mobile launchers. Depending upon which method is used, it would then take hours, days, or weeks to rearm missiles and restore launchers. Mutual or international observation would prevent reinstallation from occurring surreptitiously.

De-alerting can occur quickly through reciprocal executive initiative without prolonged negotiations and a treaty that requires legislative ratification. That's what occurred in the fall of 1991 when President Bush ordered a stand-down of strategic bombers with their nuclear bombs placed in storage, and he terminated the alert status of silo- and submarine-based missiles scheduled for elimination under the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I). Soviet President Gorbachev reciprocated by ordering deactivation of land-based missiles and strategic submarines and promising to put rail-based missiles in garrison and keep strategic bombers on low level of readiness. Subsequently the two nations withdrew thousands of shorter-range tactical nuclear warheads from deployment outside their homeland.

In a similar manner President Clinton and President Yeltsin could commence a similar reciprocal process to de-alert the entire US and Russian nuclear arsenals. China, Great Britain, and France should join the process. So should Israel, India, and Pakistan.

How long would it take to de-alert the entire global nuclear arsenal? Experts who have studied the options for de-alerting say that it is technically feasible to accomplish in twelve months. Therefore, recently 68 citizen organizations from around the globe proposed to Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin that de-alerting start immediately and be completed no later than the end of 1999. This can occur if there is sufficient political will. That will happen only if there is strong citizen demand that de-alerting take place.

What You Can Do

Because the most immediate way to achieve de-alerting is through executive action, US citizens who want to pursue this cause should focus their attention on President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore. Write to them at The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20500 or by e-mail at president@whitehouse.gov or vice-president@whitehouse.gov. Urge them to take leadership to de-alert the US nuclear arsenal and ask them to work out reciprocal de-alerting with Russia and the other nuclear powers. You can draw on the case made for de-alerting found in this article.

Although executive action is the quickest way to achieve de-alerting, members of Congress are potent political actors, and some of them may oppose de-alerting. Therefore, write to them and register your support for de-alerting. Ask them to come out in favor of this approach. If the president acts and your senator or representative speaks out against it, contact him or her and express your disappointment over his or her opposition.

Encourage others to write to the president, vice-president, and members of Congress. Circulate a petition in favor of de-alerting.

Form a study group on de-alerting or bring the subject before an existing group. In addition to the articles referenced below, we have available a citizen activists packet of information on de-alerting.

If you are member of a peace group or a church body that passes resolutions, offer one in support of de-alerting. Send it to the president.

Try to influence public opinion. Write letters to the editor. Call in to radio talk shows.

If enough of us undertake these activities to influence public opinion and executive decisions, we have a good chance of prevailing. How long will this take? It depends upon how hard we try and how effectively we mobilize other citizens to work with us.

Beyond De-alerting

De-alerting is a very significant first step along the road toward nuclear abolition. In and of itself, it doesn't eliminate nuclear weapons, but it sets the stage for meaningful reductions. As nuclear powers remove their arsenals from hair-trigger alert, they will better understand that they have no acceptable use for these terrible weapons of mass destruction. They can then take steps to dismantle them. Dismantlement might occur through successive treaties that bring about staged reduction. Or it could happen under a nuclear weapons convention that provides a comprehensive approach to the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Whatever the ultimate course, de-alerting can move us along the road to the goal of Earth freed from the curse of nuclear weapons. How long will that take? Once again it's up to us.

For Further Reading

Bruce G. Blair, Harold A. Feiveson, and Frank N. von Hippel, "Taking Nuclear Weapons off Hair-Trigger Alert" *Scientific American*, November 1997. Available at <http://www.sciam.com/1197issue/1197vonhippel.html>

Lachlan Forrow, M.D. and others, "Accidental Nuclear War -- A Post-Cold War Assessment" *The New England Journal of Medicine*, April 1998.

Arjun Makhijani, "De-Alerting: A First Step" *Science for Democratic Action*, August 1998.

Tim Zimmerman, "Take Nuclear Arsenals Off Hair-Trigger Alert" *U.S. News*, December 29, 1997. Available at <http://www.usnews.com/usnews/issue/971229/29nuke.html>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 26 Oct 1998 14:02:30 -0800
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <wagingpeace@napf.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: "Nuclear Weapons: The Global Dialogue"
To: INESnet@fy.chalmers.se, abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: napf@silcom.com

NUCLEAR WEAPONS: THE GLOBAL DIALOGUE by David Krieger*

Nuclear weapons, which might more appropriately be called "instruments of genocide," are the ultimate weapons of mass annihilation. Global dialogue, on the other hand, is an engaged series of communications that seeks a deeper understanding and reconciliation of differences as well as peaceful solutions to conflicts affecting the international community. Nuclear weapons necessitate global dialogue.

Throughout the Nuclear Age, most of the exchange on nuclear weapons within the nuclear weapons states has been insular, technical and restricted to an elite group of political, military, industrial and academic participants--hardly a dialogue. It has been restricted to what kind of nuclear weapons to create, how to deploy them, how they should be developed and tested, and how many are needed. This non-dialogue has taken place within national security establishments, generally behind closed doors, with little public involvement. The result has been the development of tens of thousands of nuclear weapons, reliance on untestable theories of deterrence, and security policies with the crudeness and finality of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD).

Even in democratic societies such as the U.S., Britain and France, the public has never been offered a significant role in decisions on nuclear policy. The public has managed to intrude itself in the discourse only in extreme circumstances. One such circumstance occurred from the mid-1950s through the early 1960s when the public, with leadership from men like Albert Einstein, Linus Pauling, Bertrand Russell, and Albert Schweitzer, became justifiably worried about the health effects of the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons. Public protests of atmospheric testing in the U.S. and elsewhere led to the signing of the Partial Test Ban Treaty, prohibiting the testing of nuclear weapons in the oceans, the atmosphere and outer space.

In the U.S., the public again entered the discourse on nuclear weapons issues in the early 1980s when Cold War rhetoric reached alarming levels. Ronald Reagan was referring to the Soviet Union as the "evil empire," and dialogue between the leaders of the U.S. and the Soviet Union had all but vanished. Large numbers of people became active in a campaign to freeze nuclear arsenals as a first step towards nuclear disarmament. Civic and religious organizations throughout the nation added their voices in support of the freeze. On June 12, 1982 some one million people gathered in New York in support of the nuclear freeze movement.

In the mid-1980s, when the nuclear freeze movement was active in the United States, Europeans were protesting the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles on their territories. People throughout Europe feared that with the emplacement of these nuclear-armed missiles on their soil, Europe would become the primary battleground for a nuclear war between the U.S. and Soviet Union.

Each of these periods of public involvement opened the door to dialogue between the U.S. and Soviet governments on arms control issues. Unfortunately, the governments chose to take only small steps rather than significant strides. They ceased atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons, but continued their testing underground. In doing so, they immediately reduced the environmental threat to humanity, but they failed to take the more important step of ending the nuclear arms race. The nuclear freeze movement led to a resumption of dialogue between the U.S. and the former Soviet Union. Mikhail Gorbachev, a leader with surprising vision, had become the head of the USSR. He and Ronald Reagan almost agreed to the elimination of their nuclear arsenals at a face to face meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland in 1986. For a few hours the two leaders, without their national security subordinates, actually engaged in a serious

dialogue on eliminating their nuclear weapons. In the end, they were unable to reach an accord due to President Reagan's commitment to building a missile defense system. A few years later, however, they began the process of strategic arms reductions. The U.S. and USSR were also able to agree to the elimination of all intermediate-range nuclear missiles, leading to the removal of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles from Europe.

Among governments in the international community, a dialogue on nuclear weapons began almost immediately after the use of nuclear weapons by the U.S. at the end of World War II. The very first resolution of the United Nations in January 1946 called for the creation of an Atomic Energy Commission with the task of eliminating nuclear weapons from national arsenals. Early efforts to achieve the international control of nuclear weapons at the United Nations failed, however, and the U.S. began atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons in the Pacific in mid-1946. Three years later the USSR began testing its own nuclear weapons.

In 1968 the international community reached agreement on a treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. This agreement defined two classes of states, those with nuclear weapons prior to January 1, 1967, and all other states. In effect, this treaty divided the world into nuclear "haves" (U.S., USSR, UK, France and China), and nuclear "have-nots" (all other countries). It effectively established a system of nuclear apartheid. In Article VI of this treaty, the nuclear weapons states promised the other states that they would proceed with good faith negotiations for nuclear disarmament. Today, 30 years later, many non-nuclear weapons states rightfully question the good faith of the nuclear weapons states.

In 1995 the dialogue on non-proliferation and disarmament continued when the parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) held a review and extension conference. At this conference, the nuclear weapons states sought an indefinite extension of the treaty, and brought much pressure to bear on non-nuclear weapons states to achieve this goal. A number of the non-nuclear weapons states argued for extensions for periods of time (such as 5 to 25 years) with renewals contingent upon progress by the nuclear weapons states in keeping their Article VI promises. In the end, the nuclear weapons states prevailed and the treaty was extended indefinitely.

Certain non-binding commitments, though, strongly advocated by the non-nuclear weapons states, were agreed to by the nuclear weapons states. These were: adoption of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996, undertaking negotiations for a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty, and the promise to engage in the "determined pursuit... of systematic and progressive efforts" to achieve nuclear disarmament. A CTBT was adopted in 1996, but negotiations have yet to begin on a fissile material cut-off. The "determined pursuit... of systematic and progressive" efforts by the nuclear weapons states to achieve nuclear disarmament is not apparent.

There are encouraging developments of more recent public involvement in the global dialogue on nuclear weapons. In the mid-1990s non-governmental organizations (NGOs) came to the NPT Review and Extension Conference and lobbied for a commitment to the elimination of nuclear arsenals. When their lobbying of the nuclear weapons states fell largely on deaf ears, these NGOs prepared and adopted the Abolition 2000 Statement, which calls for negotiating a treaty by the year 2000 for the phased elimination of nuclear weapons. The goal of these NGOs was to enter the 21st century with such a treaty in place. These NGOs and others formed themselves into a global network to eliminate nuclear weapons, which is called Abolition 2000. Organizations in the network have attempted to enter into a dialogue with states on the issue of abolishing nuclear arsenals.

Another major citizen activity that brought the public into the global dialogue on nuclear weapons was the World Court Project. This project sought a decision from the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons. Over 600 NGOs lobbied at the United Nations and around the world in support of taking this matter to the ICJ. They succeeded in getting both the World Health Organization and the UN General Assembly to ask the Court for an advisory opinion on the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

Oral hearings at the Court took place in October and November 1995. The nuclear weapons states and their NATO allies argued that the Court should not issue an opinion but, if it did, it should rule that the threat or use of nuclear weapons would be legal under certain circumstances. Nearly all of the other states that came before the Court argued that the threat or use of nuclear weapons would be illegal under international law under any circumstances.

On July 8, 1996 the Court issued its opinion. It found that the threat or use of nuclear weapons would be generally illegal. Based upon the facts before it and the current state of international law, however, the Court was unable to conclude whether or not the threat or use of nuclear weapons would be legal or illegal in an extreme circumstance of self-defense in which the very survival of a state would be at stake. The Court also said that any threat or use of nuclear weapons that violated international humanitarian law would be illegal. Thus, even in an extreme circumstance of self-defense, when its very survival was at stake, a state would still have to use nuclear weapons in such a way as not to injure or kill civilians and not to cause unnecessary suffering to combatants. Because of the nature of nuclear weapons (instruments of genocide) this would not be possible.

The Court concluded its opinion by stating: "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." The nuclear weapons states have thus far largely ignored this obligation. The UN General Assembly has responded by referring to this obligation in annual resolutions calling upon "all States immediately to fulfill that obligation by commencing multilateral negotiations ... 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." These resolutions have been adopted by the UN general Assembly in 1996 and 1997.

Currently, many prominent voices are being heard in a decidedly one-sided attempt at global dialogue. These include distinguished international personalities--including U.S. General Lee Butler, former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, British Field Marshall Lord Carver, former French Prime Minister Michel Rocard, and Nobel Peace Laureate Joseph Rotblat--who were called together by the Australian government in the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. This commission made a strong plea for the elimination of nuclear arsenals in their 1996 report. They stated, "The proposition that nuclear weapons can be retained in perpetuity and never used--accidentally or by decision--defies credibility. The only complete defence is the elimination of nuclear weapons and assurance that they will never be produced again."

Some 60 former generals and admirals from throughout the world, also joined the call for the abolition of nuclear weapons in late 1996. The generals and admirals argued, "We believe... that business as usual is not an acceptable way for the world to proceed in nuclear matters. It is our deep conviction that the following is urgently needed and must be undertaken now:

"First, present and planned stockpiles of nuclear weapons are exceedingly large and should now be greatly cut back;

"Second, remaining nuclear weapons should be gradually and transparently taken off alert, and their readiness substantially reduced both in nuclear weapons states and in de facto nuclear weapons states;

"Third, long-term international nuclear policy must be based on the declared principle of continuous, complete and irrevocable elimination of nuclear weapons."

In early 1998 over 100 international civilian leaders, including some 50 current or past heads of state or heads of government, also joined in the call for eliminating nuclear arsenals. These civilian leaders argued that the following six steps should be taken immediately:

1. Remove nuclear weapons from alert status, separate them from their delivery vehicles, and place them in secure national storage.
2. Halt production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons.
3. End nuclear testing, pending entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
4. Launch immediate U.S./Russian negotiations toward further, deep reductions of their nuclear arsenals, irrespective of START II ratification.
5. Unequivocal commitment by the other declared and undeclared nuclear weapon states to join the reduction process on a proportional basis as the U.S. and Russia approach their arsenal levels, within an international system of inspection, verification, and safeguards.
6. Develop a plan for eventual implementation, achievement and enforcement of the distant but final goal of

elimination.

Nuclear tests by India and Pakistan in May 1998 impacted the global dialogue, underscoring the Indian position that they will live in a world with no nuclear weapons, but not in a world of nuclear apartheid. It reflects the failure of the global dialogue that states as poor as India and Pakistan would find it necessary to devote any of their resources to nuclear weapons when so many of their people are without adequate food, shelter, education, and health care.

Over the years, religious organizations have from time to time spoken out on nuclear weapons issues. Some 75 U.S. Catholic Bishops associated with Pax Christi USA issued an important statement in June 1998 in which they challenged the theory of deterrence. Their statement concluded, "[T]he time has come for concrete action for nuclear disarmament. On the eve of the Third Millennium may our world rid itself of these terrible weapons of mass destruction and the constant threat they pose. We cannot delay any longer. Nuclear deterrence as a national policy must be condemned as morally abhorrent because it is the excuse and justification for the continued possession and further development of these horrendous weapons. We urge all to join in taking up the challenge to begin the effort to eliminate nuclear weapons now, rather than relying on them indefinitely."

In June 1998, eight middle power nations, referring to themselves as the New Agenda Coalition (Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden), called for entering the new millennium with a commitment in place to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons. In important respects, the call of the New Agenda Coalition echoed that of Abolition 2000. "The international community must not enter the third millennium," the eight nation declaration asserted, "with the prospect that the maintenance of these weapons will be considered legitimate for the indefinite future, when the present juncture provides a unique opportunity to eradicate and prohibit them for all time. We therefore call on the Governments of each of the nuclear-weapons States and the three nuclear-weapons-capable States to commit themselves unequivocally to the elimination of their respective nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons capability and to agree to start work immediately on the practical steps and negotiations required for its achievement."

While the chorus of voices seeking to eliminate nuclear weapons is growing and includes many significant leaders, a real dialogue is not yet occurring. The nuclear weapons states are not taking seriously the calls for abolition, and they are not responding to these calls. For the most part, the acts of the nuclear weapons states constitute a continuation of the status quo. By the behavior of the nuclear weapons states, including their lack of dialogue, one would think that the Cold War had not ended nearly ten years ago.

We appear to be in a dialogue of the deaf. The people speak, but their voices are still weak. The political leaders and national security establishments of the nuclear weapons states do not respond. Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin have been practically moribund with regard to their own nuclear dialogue. By their work to extend the NPT indefinitely and to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, they have, arguably, only sought to perpetuate nuclear apartheid. They also pushed back the date for completing the START 2 nuclear arms reductions from January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2007.

Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin certainly have not moved decisively toward eliminating the nuclear threat to humanity or reducing their own arsenals. I believe that they will be judged harshly in the future for missing this historic opportunity. It is unfortunate that they are now being judged harshly for their respective addictions rather than for their abdication of responsibility on this issue of greatest importance to humanity's future.

Dialogue is a characteristic of a healthy society. People must speak and listen to each other. Without dialogue, democracy fails. Without dialogue, needs go unmet and preventable disasters occur. In a global society, with technologies as powerful as nuclear weapons, dialogue is essential if we are to prevent major catastrophes.

We can learn from the history of the Nuclear Age that when enough people speak with a strong and unified voice the political leaders will respond. However, if the people do not speak, their political leaders will be unlikely to alter the status quo by themselves. This is one of the great tragedies of our time. Our political leaders have led by following. This places additional responsibility on people everywhere. More and more people must again make their voices heard on nuclear disarmament. They must demand an end to secrecy and elitism with regard to decisions on nuclear armaments. But most of all, they must demand an end to the nuclear weapons era. They must demand negotiations on

the elimination of nuclear armaments, and the conclusion of a treaty to complete this process.

The future of humanity and much of life remains in jeopardy of annihilation by nuclear arsenals. The promises of the nuclear weapons states for good faith negotiations for nuclear disarmament remain to be fulfilled. The people of the world, and particularly the people of the nuclear weapons states, must demand that the promise of Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty for good faith negotiations to achieve nuclear disarmament, be kept.

There are hopeful signs. The growth of Abolition 2000 to over 1,100 organizations is a sign of hope. In Japan, in only three months, over 13 million people signed the Abolition 2000 International Petition calling for ending the nuclear threat, signing a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons, and reallocating resources to meet human needs. Abolition 2000's goal of achieving an international treaty on nuclear disarmament by the year 2000 has now been echoed by the eight nations of the New Agenda Coalition. It is a reasonable goal. It provides an immediate focus for a global dialogue on nuclear disarmament. The missing actors in this dialogue are the leaders of the nuclear weapons states. The people must now lead them to the negotiating table.

*David Krieger is the president of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. He can be contacted at the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, 1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 123, Santa Barbara, CA 93108, or by e-mail at dkrieger@napf.org. Other articles by Dr. Krieger are available on the worldwide web at www.wagingpeace.org.

NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION

International contact for Abolition 2000

a Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

1187 Coast Village Road, Box 123

Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2794

Phone (805) 965-3443 * Fax (805) 568-0466

e- <mailto:wagingpeace@napf.org>

URL <http://www.wagingpeace.org>

URL <http://www.napf.org/abolition2000/>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Tue, 27 Oct 1998 11:06:17 +0100
From: "Oliver Meier" <meier@maxess.ch>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: CTBTO Briefing
To: "Abolition 2000 Network" <abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal

The Geneva NGOs received a short briefing from Ravindra Wichkremasingh of the Public Information Department of the CTBTO yesterday. The whole thing was not terribly informative, but I quickly want to summarize some points:

He cited the missing ratifications as the biggest problem for the CTBT today and mentioned

India and Pakistan (remarking that they have not promised to sign but "not block entry into force") North Korea (stating that North Korea usually goes along with the international consensus when it sees itself isolated)

As another difficulty he mentioned that the coordinates of some of the monitoring stations would have to be redefined by the conference of states parties because they are impractical, suggesting that some countries are very sensitive about locations (and blaming this on the IAEA, which drew up the list of stations -- otherwise he described working relations with IAEA as good).

On the question of detection of India/Pakistan's tests he said that the CTBTO was testing its software on May 11, therefore could not detect the first tests. They have detected something on May 13 (second India test series) and May 28 (first Pakistani tests) but refused to say what. He did say that there are question marks behind the Pakistani claims of six tests.

According to him, the conference of States Parties will be held in September 1999 either in Geneva or New York, with NY being the more likely venue. Procedural issues will be decided during this November PrepCom meeting in Vienna, which he mentioned a couple of times as important for the future strategy.

He refused to go into scenarios on what could happen in September 99, stating that the participants could decide on a "provisional EIF" of the CTBT even if not all necessary ratifications were handed in (citing Article 79 of the Geneva convention on international law).

To get the verification regime "up and running" is according to him another precondition for EIF. The seismic detection network is the smallest problem because there already exist a number of stations. The other (three) detection measures are more complicated. What is missing is a) money (surprise!) b) the political will of countries. He cited countries in the Middle East and India (the latter would have some important monitoring facilities on its territory) as especially problematic.

Asked about problems of ratification in other countries he said that the US position would depend on the outcome of November 3 elections, and saying that the policies of Russia and China are also not quite clear.

He was quite unclear on what NGOs can contribute:

The CTBTO is planning a seminar possibly for March 99 in Geneva to get more NGOs involved.

He was rather skeptical about NNWS pushing NWS on the ratification issue, saying that it is rather difficult for many of them to do this.

He was not aware on any push on the EU level when asked, and said that he has been told that ratification procedures take a long time in some EU countries.

He said that some of the bigger countries could help pay for the expenses of the smaller countries to get involved in CTBTO but did not go into detail.

That was it more or less. Not so much new, but if you want to contact him (he obviously wants to improve working relations with NGOs and asked for information to be sent to him so that they can include in their newsletter):

Ravindra Wichkremasingh

E-Mail-Adresse(n):

info@ctbto.org

CTBTO

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Return-Path: <nde>
Date: Tue, 27 Oct 1998 04:29:14 -0800 (PST)
From: Nevada Desert Experience <nde@igc.apc.org>
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Re: Article on de-alerting

Dear Howard, Oct. 27, 1998
Could you put us on your "Peace Leaf" mailing list? Thanks.

David Buer, ofm/ Nevada Desert Experience/ P.O. Box 4487/ Las Vegas, NV
89106.

Return-Path: <bmc@NetHeaven.com>
Subject: HKH Foundation -- Peace Project
Date: Tue, 27 Oct 98 09:50:23 -0400
x-sender: bmc@mail.netheaven.com
From: bmc <bmc@NetHeaven.com>

To: <jmascolo@aol.com>, <JohnRandall@mail.execnet.com>, <jopax@juno.com>, <joshua@hawaii.edu>, <jowen@igc.org>, <justice@wco.com>, <kathy-s@k2nesoft.com>, <kilali@igc.apc.org>, <LANLaction@aol.com>, <lcnp@aol.com>, <lialliancepeace@hotmail.com>, <lightparty@aol.com>, <lucas@dayton.net>, <marioc@jaguarsystems.com>, <marylia@igc.apc.org>, <mayumioda@aol.com>, <mbwest@bigfoot.com>, <mdonham@igc.org>, <micropho@shaysnet.com>, <mruzzin@igc.org>, <mtp@cdh.net>, <mupj@igc.org>, <nde@igc.apc.org>, <nir@igc.apc.org>, <nonukes@waonline.com>, <norco@bellatlantic.net>, <npg@igc.org>, <nukemuse@igc.org>, <oakland@wesnet.com>, <orep@igc.org>, <pacdc@miis.edu>, <paintl@igc.apc.org>, <pam@nlis.net>, <Pam@wedo.org>, <panukes@igc.apc.org>, <paprog@igc.apc.org>, <pasacramento@igc.apc.org>, <pdd@clark.net>, <peacentr@sonic.net>, <peacetax@aol.com>, <pmeidell@igc.apc.org>, <propl@uujobs.com>, <psrnyc@igc.apc.org>, <psysrusa@interserv.com>, <rainforest@ran.org>, <Randy.Buhrman@mts.com>, <riegle@svsu.edu>, <rrawat@hsph.harvard.edu>, <rthaines@juno.com>

HKH Foundation (peace project)
c/o Blue Mountain Center
Blue Mountain Lake, NY 12812

October

26, 1998

Dear Development Director,

The HKH Foundation, in collaboration with several other small family foundations, is attempting to assemble an on-line directory of grass-roots groups working on a variety of peace/disarmament issues. We would appreciate it very much if you could do us three favors:

1. Fill in the following information with your organizations name, address, phone, fax, etc.. Under "Notes on organization" please explain your organizations mission and/or purpose for quick reference.
2. Since our list will attempt to include all groups which have a regular coordinator, an established base/constituency and a newsletter or similar means of consistent communication with that constituency, we would appreciate it if you would send us a copy of what you produce and any other information that would clarify the way in which you do your work.
3. Could you send word to your network about this list, including a sample of the information we are seeking so that we get a larger view of who is out there doing what. Please ask those to whom you send our information to return it to us directly.

MANY thanks for your assistance.

Sincerely,
Amy Johnson

Organization Name _____

Contact Name _____

Title _____

Address _____

City, State Zip _____

Phone _____

Fax _____

Email _____

Web Site _____

Organization Notes _____

Return-Path: <smirnowb@ix.netcom.com>
Date: Mon, 26 Oct 1998 23:40:51 -0600 (CST)
From: smirnowb@ix.netcom.com (Robert Smirnow)
Subject: Re: Article on de-alerting
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>

Dear Howard,

Thank you for this posting & certain specifics & ideas you discussed, particularly the fact that if there's a Russian launch, it will automatically re-target. I have forwarded your posting to a number of other organizations, individuals, & media outlets. Can you pass your information packet along to me? I'm at:

Bill Smirnow

168 Maple Hill Road

Huntington, NY 11743

Several paragraphs down you make reference to a spokesperson for the Pope at the UN stating "Nuclear weapons are incompatible with the Peace we seek for the 21st Century. They cannot be justified. They deserve condemnation." Has the Vatican elaborated more on this point, either prior to this statement and/or since? I see this as potentially **A HUGE POTENTIAL INTERNATIONAL OPENING FOR ABOLITION**. The Pope has such **VAST** influence that if the Vatican can be dialogued with re this point with the Pope coming out **STRONGLY** against nuclear weapons and continuing to do so, calling on all Catholics & all people of good faith to do likewise, **IMMENSE PRESSURE** will have been applied to rid the world of these monstrosities.

Has such an attempt been made to the best of your knowledge? If so, what has been the outcome? Weather such an approach to the Vatican has or has not been made, how reasonable do you feel it is to make such an attempt? Also, to try other **MAJOR** religious figures. What do you think of an attempt to get leaders of **ALL MAJOR WORLD RELIGIONS TOGETHER AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE** to discuss and then **PUBLICLY CONDEMN ALL WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND CALL FOR THEIR FOLLOWERS TO ALL CALL FOR ABOLITION**. **WOULD GOD WANT PEOPLE TO HAVE NUCLEAR WEAPONS?**

Warmest Regards,
Bill Smirnow

PS What do you think of in addition to such a proposal, a repeat of June 12, 1982 set up globally in conjunction with such religious

leaders DEMANDING ABOLITION NO MATTER WHAT?

>

>Dear Colleagues:

>

>I would like to share with you an article on de-alerting which appears in

>the latest issue of our newsletter, Peace Leaf. We see de-alerting as

>a

>major step toward the goal of nuclear abolition. We are now working with

>other organizations in the United States to build grassroots support for

>de-alerting.

>

>Action ideas in the article deal mainly with the United States, so I tried

>initially to post it on the abolition-usa list serve. However, this list

>serve didn't accept my posting for some reason that the administrators

>cannot explain. Thus, I'm putting the article on the international list

>serve. My apologies to those elsewhere who may not be interested.

>

>Shalom,

>Howard W. Hallman

>

>###

>

> Zero Alert by the End of 1999

> The Next Step toward Nuclear Abolition

>

> by Howard W. Hallman, Chair

> Methodists United for Peace with Justice

>

> How long? This question is posed persistently throughout the Bible. In

>the wilderness the Lord que-ries Moses, "How long will this people de-spise

>me? And how long will they not believe in me?" Psalm 4 asks the people,

>"How long will you love vain words, and seek after lies?" Jeremiah inquires

>of Jeru-salem, "How long shall your sick thoughts lodge within you?"

> Psalm 13 turns the question around and inquires of God, "How long, O Lord?

>Wilt thou forget me for-ever? How long wilt thou hide thy face from me?"

>Psalm 35 records many adversaries and asks, "How long, O Lord, wilt thou

>look on? Rescue me from their ravages." Habakkuk cries out, "O Lord, how

>long shall I cry for help and thou will not hear?"

> One of the Proverbs takes a more practical approach and asks, "How long will you lie there, O sluggard? When will you arise from your sleep?"

> When we think about nuclear weapons, a paramount evil of our day, we can ask ourselves the same question. How long will we accept the sick thoughts of the nuclear priesthood that claim these instruments of mass destruction have legitimacy? How long will we vainly believe that nuclear weapons provide security? How long will we be blinded to the fact that the possessors are most insecure because of their mutual threats against one another? How long will we not trust God for our true security? How long until we sluggards arise from our sleepy doldrums and insist that our earthly rulers renounce these evil weapons and abolish them forever?

>Voices of Religion

> Numerous voices of religion have spoken of the inherent evil of nuclear weapons. The Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches in 1983 stated: "We believe that the time has come when the churches must unequivocally declare that the production and deployment as well as the use of nuclear weapons are a crime against humanity and that such activities must be condemned on ethical and theological grounds."

> The United Methodist Council of Bishops in 1986 carried this a step further by declaring "we say a clear and unconditional No to nuclear war and to any use of nuclear weapons. We conclude that nuclear deterrence is a position that cannot receive the church's blessing." The quadrennial General Conference of the United Methodist Church has thrice endorsed this conclusion.

> In 1997 a spokesman for the Holy See at the United Nations stated, "Nuclear weapons are incompatible with the peace we seek for the 21st century. They cannot be justified. They deserve condemnation."

>Concurrence of Military Experts

> A sizable number of generals, admirals, and civilian national security leaders agree with this conclusion. In 1995 the government of Australia brought 17 of them together in a study body known as the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. Members included General George Lee Butler, formerly head of U.S. Strategic Command, and Robert MacNamara, secretary of defense under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

In

>1996 the Commission re-reported its conclusions:

> The Canberra Commission is persuaded that immediate and determined efforts

>need to be made to rid the world of nuclear weapons and the threat they

>pose to it. The destructiveness of nuclear weapons is immense. Any use

>would be catastrophic. The proposition that nuclear weapons can be retained

>in perpetuity and never used -- accidentally or by decision -- defies

>credibility. The only complete defence is the elimination of nuclear weapons and assurance that they will never be produced.

> A growing chorus of reports from military leaders and civilian experts echo

>this call for the elimination of nuclear weapons. They include the Steering

>Committee of a Stimson Center Project on Eliminating Weapons of Mass Destruction, chaired by General Andrew J. Goodpaster (1995), a

statement of

>60 generals and admirals leaders from around the globe (1996), the National

>Academy of Sciences in the United States (1997), a statement of 117 civilian

>leaders, including 47 past and present heads of states and prime ministers

>(1998), and the New Agenda Declaration adopted by the foreign ministers of

>Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia, South Africa, and

>Sweden (1998).

> Citizens throughout the world are in the forefront of the quest for nuclear

>abolition. More than 1,000 citizen organizations have joined together in a

>global network known as Abolition 2000. Governments of the Non-Aligned

>Movement (NAM), at one time referred to as "third world countries", add

>their testimony for the necessity of eliminating nuclear weapons.

> When so many generals, admirals, civilian leaders with national security

>experience, scientists, bishops, other church leaders, citizen

>organizations, and non-aligned states agree that nuclear weapons must be

>eliminated, what are we waiting for? How long must we wait for the political leaders who control national policy to respond to the moral

and

>practical imperative of nuclear abolition? How long until we citizens

>become a massive and effective political force to insist on the elimination

>of nuclear weapons throughout the globe?

>De-alerting: An Immediate Step

> The distinguished commissions and study groups have worked out coherent
>sets of ideas to chart the course toward nuclear abolition. Although they
>differ in details, they concur that nuclear abolition is an achievable
>objective. Among them there is a remarkable consensus that an immediate
>step should be to take the world's nuclear arsenal off hair-trigger alert.
>This would prevent accidental or unauthorized nuclear attack. It would
>offer time for reflection and negotiation in the event of a grave crisis
>among the nuclear powers. It would set stage for the phased dismantlement
>of the nuclear arsenal.

> Many people in the United States and elsewhere believe that because the
>Cold War is over, there is no longer a risk of nuclear attack. They are
>wrong. Russia has 10,240 operational warheads in service, the United States
>has 8,425, France 450, China 400, Great Britain 260. Israel, India, and
>Pakistan have an undisclosed number. More than 5,000 of the Russian
>warheads are on land- and submarine-based missiles that are on hair-trigger
>alert and could be launched at US targets on a moments' notice. The United
>States has similar deployment of more than 5,000 warheads likewise on
>hair-trigger alert that could attack Russia.

> This means that a huge portion of the U.S. population resides in cities and
>near military bases that are the targets for Russian missiles that can
>arrive within 30 minutes of launching, or within 15 minutes for a
>submarine-launched missile. A large portion of the Russian population is
>similarly vulnerable. Although in 1994 President Clinton and President
>Yeltsin agreed to de-target their missiles by not aiming them at one
>another's country, re-targeting can occur within a few seconds. Moreover,
>Russian missiles re-target automatically when launched. Because both sides
>follow a launch-on-warning doctrine, accidental or unauthorized launch of a
>single missile could provoke a retaliatory barrage of nuclear missiles.

> This is no idle fear. In January 1995 Russian radar technicians feared
>that a scientific rocket launched in Norway was a nuclear missile headed for
>Russia. Military authorities alerted President Yeltsin, who activated the

>electronic case that could authorize fire of nuclear missiles in response.

>Fortunately, a few moments before Yeltsin had to decide, senior military officers determined that the rocket was headed out to sea. As it turned out, Norwegian officials had notified Russian authorities of the planned launch several weeks earlier, but the word never reach top command.

> The danger of misinterpretation remains. With the breakup of the Soviet Union, Russia no longer has use of early warning radar once based in Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and other former Soviet republics. Some of the remaining radar is in disrepair. Systems built to control nuclear weapons are crumbling. Furthermore, mid-night of December 31, 1999 is rapidly approaching when massive computer failure may occur in radar systems, at missile sites, and in other military installations. This adds to the risks arising from malfunctioning and misinterpretation.

> Thus, it is strongly in the self-interest of the United States for the Russian nuclear arsenal to be taken off hair-trigger alert. In exchange, the United States could greatly ease Russian fears by taking similar action.

>In this case self-interest and idealism coincide.

>How to Proceed

> The surest and most far-reaching way to de-alert the nuclear arsenal would be to separate warheads from delivery vehicles and store them in other locations. Submarines would return to port, their missiles removed, and warheads separated. Likewise warheads would be removed from land-based missiles.

> A less drastic approach would be to remove vital components of missiles, such as the guidance system, and store them elsewhere so as to make the missiles inoperable. Launching systems could be temporarily de-mobilized, such as by covering silos with mounds of dirt and by disabling mobile launchers. Depending upon which method is used, it would then take hours, days, or weeks to rearm missiles and restore launchers. Mutual or international observation would prevent reinstallation from occurring surreptitiously.

> De-alerting can occur quickly through reciprocal executive initiative without prolonged negotiations and a treaty that requires legislative ratification. That's what occurred in the fall of 1991 when President

Bush

>ordered a stand-down of strategic bombers with their nuclear bombs placed

>in storage, and he terminated the alert status of silo- and submarine-based

>missiles scheduled for elimination under the first Strategic Arms Reduction

>Treaty (START I). Soviet President Gorbachev reciprocated by ordering

>deactivation of land-based missiles and strategic submarines and promising

>to put rail-based missiles in garrison and keep strategic bombers on low

>level of readiness. Subsequently the two nations withdrew thousands of

>shorter-range tactical nuclear warheads from deployment outside their homeland.

> In a similar manner President Clinton and President Yeltsin could commence

>a similar reciprocal process to de-alert the entire US and Russian nuclear

>arsenals. China, Great Britain, and France should join the process. So

>should Israel, India, and Pakistan.

> How long would it take to de-alert the entire global nuclear arsenal?

>Experts who have studied the options for de-alerting say that it is

>technically feasible to accomplish in twelve months. Therefore, recently 68

>citizen organizations from around the globe proposed to Presidents Clinton

>and Yeltsin that de-alerting start immediately and be completed no later

>than the end of 1999. This can occur if there is sufficient political will.

>That will happen only if there is strong citizen demand that de-alerting

>take place.

>What You Can Do

> Because the most immediate way to achieve de-alerting is through executive

>action, US citizens who want to pursue this cause should focus their

>attention on President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore. Write to

>them at The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20500

>or by e-mail at president@whitehouse.gov or vice-president@whitehouse.gov.

>Urge them to take leadership to de-alert the US nuclear arsenal and ask them

>to work out reciprocal de-alerting with Russia and the other nuclear powers.

>You can draw on the case made for de-alerting found in this article.

> Although executive action is the quickest way to achieve de-alerting,

>members of Congress are potent political actors, and some of them may
>oppose de-alerting. Therefore, write to them and register your
support for
>de-alerting. Ask them to come out in favor of this approach. If the
>president acts and your senator or representative speaks out against
it,
>contact him or her and express your disappointment over his or
opposition.
> Encourage others to write to the president, vice-president, and
members of
>Congress. Circulate a petition in favor of de-alerting.
> Form a study group on de-alerting or bring the subject before an
existing
>group. In addition to the articles referenced below, we have
available a
>citizen activists packet of information on de-alerting.
> If you are member of a peace group or a church body that passes
>resolutions, offer one in support of de-alerting. Send it to the
president.
> Try to influence public opinion. Write letters to the editor.
Call in to
>radio talk shows.
> If enough of us undertake these activities to influence public
opinion and
>executive decisions, we have a good chance of prevailing. How long
will
>this take? It depends upon how hard we try and how effectively we
mobilize
>other citizens to work with us.
>Beyond De-alerting
> De-alerting is a very significant first step along the road toward
nuclear
>abolition. In and of itself, it doesn't eliminate nuclear weapons,
but
>it sets the stage for meaningful reductions. As nuclear powers remove
their
>arsenals from hair-trigger alert, they will better understand that
they have
>no acceptable use for these terrible weapons of mass destruction.
They can
>then take steps to dismantle them. Dismantlement might occur through
>successive treaties that bring about staged reduction. Or it could
happen
>under a nuclear weapons convention that provides a comprehensive
approach to
>the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Whatever the ultimate
course,
>de-alerting can move us along the road to the goal of Earth freed from
the
>curse of nuclear weapons. How long will that take? Once again it's
up to us.
>
>For Further Reading
> Bruce G. Blair, Harold A. Feiveson, and Frank N. von Hippel,

"Taking

>Nuclear Weapons off Hair-Trigger Alert"Scientific American,November
1997.

>Available at <http://www.sciam.com/1197issue/1197vonhippel.html>

> Lachlan Forrow, M.D. and others, "Accidental Nuclear War -- A
Post-Cold War

>Assessment" The New England Journal of Medicine, April 1998.

> Arjun Makhijani, "De-Alerting: A First Step" Science for Democratic
Action,

>August 1998.

> Tim Zimmerman, "Take Nuclear Arsenals Off Hair-Trigger Alert" U.S.
News,

>December 29, 1997. Avail-able at

<http://www.usnews.com/usnews/issue/971229/>

>29nuke.html

>

>

>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: djroche@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca, mpi@igc.org, jwurst@cepny.org,
nei.til.atomvapen@sn.no, lars.g.lindskog@slmk.alinks.se,
JGG786@aol.com, petweiss@igc.org
Date: Tue, 27 Oct 1998 22:37:20 EST
From: LCNP@aol.com
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: UN debates "new agenda for disarmament" resolution
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

October 27, 1998

The first day for the introduction of disarmament resolutions to the 1998 session of the United Nations General Assembly today was marked by a heated debate over a resolution introduced by Ireland on behalf of 30 countries calling for a "new agenda" for a nuclear weapon free world. In an exception to the usual practice of withholding comment until all resolutions are introduced, France and the UK immediately denounced the resolution thus stimulating strong statements in support from South Africa, Egypt, Brazil, Chile and Mexico.

The UK complained that the resolution ignored progress made on nuclear disarmament, and that it called for measures incompatible with the maintenance of a "credible deterrent." France criticized the "abolitionist" approach saying that only a gradual approach is realistic, and that there is already an agenda for disarmament in the Non-Proliferation Treaty Principles and Objectives.

Egypt replied that a new agenda for nuclear disarmament is required because the nuclear weapon states are making little progress on implementing their obligation to conclude negotiations on nuclear disarmament and the NPT regime is thus in danger of collapsing. Mexico noted that the new agenda was not intended to be compatible with nuclear deterrence, as the policy of deterrence is outmoded, inconsistent with NPT obligations for nuclear disarmament, and must go. South Africa invited the nuclear weapon states to engage with them on developing a realistic agenda for nuclear disarmament and on possibly modifying the resolution to reflect such cooperation.

The resolution will be further debated over the next two weeks and voted on in the second week of November.

Attached in a separate file is the draft resolution plus list of cosponsors. For more information contact lcnp@aol.com Phone (1) 212 818 1861.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: djroche@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca, mpi@igc.org, jwurst@cepnyc.org,
nei.til.atomvapen@sn.no, lars.g.lindskog@slmk.alinks.se,
JGG786@aol.com, petweiss@igc.org
Date: Tue, 27 Oct 1998 22:37:04 EST
From: LCNP@aol.com
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: New Agenda Coalition UN resolution and cosponsors
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

26 October 1998

TOWARDS A NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE WORLD:
THE NEED FOR A NEW AGENDA

Draft Resolution

Cosponsors

Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador,
Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Ireland, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali,
Mexico, New Zealand-Aotearoa, Nigeria, Peru, Samoa, Slovenia, Solomon Islands,
South Africa, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The General Assembly,

PP1 Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the
existence of nuclear weapons,

PP2 Concerned at the prospect of the indefinite possession of nuclear weapons,

PP3 Concerned at the continued retention of the nuclear-weapons option by
those three States that are nuclear-weapons capable and that have not acceded
to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT),

PP4 Believing that the proposition that nuclear weapons can be retained and
never used - accidentally or by decision - defies credibility, and that the
only complete defence is the elimination of nuclear weapons and the assurance
that they will never be produced again,

PP5 Concerned that the Nuclear-Weapon States have not fulfilled speedily and
totally their commitment to the elimination of their nuclear weapons,

PP6 Concerned also that those three States that are nuclear-weapons capable
and that have not acceded to the NPT have failed to renounce their nuclear-
weapons option,

PP7 Bearing in mind that the overwhelming majority of States entered into
legally-binding commitments not to receive, manufacture or otherwise acquire
nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and that these
undertakings have been made in the context of the corresponding legally-
binding commitments by the nuclear-weapons States to the pursuit of nuclear

disarmament,

PP8 Recalling the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in its 1996 Advisory Opinion that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

PP9 Stressing that the international community must not enter the third millennium with the prospect that the possession of nuclear weapons will be considered legitimate for the indefinite future and convinced that the present juncture provides a unique opportunity to proceed to prohibit and eradicate them for all time,

PP10 Recognizing that the total elimination of nuclear weapons will require measures to be taken firstly by those nuclear-weapon States that have the largest arsenals, and Stressing that these States must be joined in a seamless process by those nuclear-weapon States with lesser arsenals in the near future,

PP11 Welcoming the achievements to date and the future promise of the START process and the possibility it offers for development as a plurilateral mechanism including all the nuclear-weapon States, for the practical dismantling and destruction of nuclear armaments undertaken in pursuit of the elimination of nuclear weapons,

PP12 Believing that there are a number of practical steps that the nuclear-weapon States can and should take immediately before the actual elimination of nuclear arsenals and the development of requisite verification regimes take place, and in this connection noting certain recent unilateral and other steps,

PP13 Welcoming the agreement recently reached in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) on the establishment of an Ad hoc Committee under Item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", to negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and considering that such a treaty must further underpin the process towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

PP14 Emphasising that for the elimination of nuclear weapons to be achieved, effective international cooperation to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons is vital and must be enhanced through, inter alia, the extension of international controls over all fissile material,

PP15 Emphasising the importance of existing Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone treaties and of the signature and ratification of the relevant protocols to these treaties,

PP16 Noting the Joint Ministerial Declaration of 9 June 1998 and its call for a new international agenda to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world, through the pursuit, in parallel, of a series of mutually reinforcing measures at the

bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral levels,

OP1 Calls upon the Nuclear-Weapon States to demonstrate an unequivocal commitment to the speedy and total elimination of their respective nuclear weapons and without delay to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to the elimination of these weapons, thereby fulfilling their obligations under Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT);

OP2 Calls upon the United States and the Russian Federation to bring START II into force without further delay and immediately thereafter to proceed with negotiations on START III with a view to its early conclusion;

OP3 Calls upon the Nuclear-Weapon States to undertake the necessary steps towards the seamless integration of all five Nuclear-Weapon States into the process leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons;

OP4 Calls upon the Nuclear-Weapon States to pursue vigorously the reduction of reliance on non-strategic nuclear weapons and negotiations on their elimination as an integral part of their overall nuclear disarmament activities;

OP5 Calls upon the Nuclear-Weapon States, as an interim measure, to proceed to the de-alerting of their nuclear weapons and in turn to the removal of nuclear warheads from delivery vehicles;

OP6 Urges the Nuclear-Weapon States to examine further interim measures, including the exploration by them of an undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

OP7 Calls upon those three States that are nuclear weapons-capable and that have not yet acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) to clearly and urgently reverse the pursuit of all nuclear weapons development or deployment and to refrain from any actions which could undermine regional and international peace and security and the efforts of the international community towards nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation;

OP8 Calls upon those States that have not yet done so to adhere unconditionally and without delay to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and to take all the necessary measures which flow from adherence to this instrument;

OP9 Calls upon those States that have not yet done so to conclude full-scope safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to conclude additional protocols to their safeguards agreements on the basis of the Model Protocol approved by the IAEA Board of Governors on 15 May 1997;

OP10 Calls upon those States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify, unconditionally and without delay, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and, pending the Treaty's entry into force, to observe a moratorium on nuclear tests;

OP11 Calls upon those States that have not yet done so to adhere to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and to work towards its further strengthening;

OP12 Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament (CD) to pursue its negotiations in the Ad hoc Committee established under Item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, taking into consideration both nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament objectives, and to conclude these negotiations without delay; and pending the entry into force of the treaty, Urges all States to observe a moratorium on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

OP13 Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish an appropriate subsidiary body to deal with nuclear disarmament and, to that end, to pursue as a matter of priority its intensive consultations on appropriate methods and approaches with a view to reaching such a decision without delay;

OP14 Considers that an international conference on nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, which would effectively complement efforts being undertaken in other settings, could facilitate the consolidation of a new agenda for a nuclear-weapon-free- world.

OP15 Recalls the importance of the Decisions and Resolution adopted at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, and Underlines the importance of implementing fully the "Strengthening the Review Process for the Treaty" Decision;

OP16 Affirms that the development of verification arrangements will be necessary for the maintenance of a world free from nuclear weapons and requests the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), together with any other relevant international organisations and bodies, to explore the elements of such a system;

OP17 Calls for the conclusion of an internationally legally-binding instrument to effectively assure non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

OP18 Stresses that the pursuit, extension and establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at, especially in regions of tension, such as the Middle East and South Asia, represent a significant contribution to the goal of a nuclear- weapon-free world;

OP19 Affirms that a nuclear-weapon-free world will ultimately require the underpinnings of a universal and multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument or a framework encompassing a mutually reinforcing set of instruments;

OP 20 Requests the Secretary General, within existing resources, to compile a report on the implementation of this resolution;

OP21 Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Towards a Nuclear Weapons Free-World: The Need for a New Agenda", and to review the implementation of this resolution.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 1998 07:17:46 -0800 (PST)
From: Tracy Moavero <paintl@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: UN debates "new agenda for disarmament" resolution
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: paintl@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

Re: UN debates "new agenda for disarmament" resolution

I was pleased to be able to help Alyn Ware with the report on yesterday's rather spirited (and often caustic) First Committee debate. A few additional points:

The UK criticized the New Agenda resolution as undermining non-proliferation work by casting the 1995 Principles and Objectives aside. France made a similar complaint. South Africa responded that it was ludicrous to accuse them of undermining their own work in shaping the Principles and Objectives. Both UK and France complained at length about how they aren't getting credit for the extensive disarmament work they've done, to which Mexico replied that the resolution is above all about future work, not past. Resolution supporters made it clear that if indeed the NWS were making reasonable progress, there wouldn't be a need for a New Agenda.

France insisted that now is not the time to address the issues raised by the resolution. SSOD4 in 2001 and the NPT 2000 Review would be more appropriate.

Pakistan complained about omissions in the resolution, namely no reference to deterrence doctrines, militarization of outer space/missile defense systems, control over existing fissile material stocks, and objected to the use of "nuclear weapons capable states" as being unclear. South Africa responded that the text clearly identifies nuclear weapons capable states which are outside the NPT, which should be easily understood (this was also addressed early on by Ireland).

To Pakistan's accusation that there are attempts to deflect attention from the "real issues" (large arsenals, continued high alert, etc.), South Africa responded that all the issues part of the same debate and can't be separated.

India took the floor only briefly at the end of the debate to say that the Indian delegation is not in agreement with the details or the approach of the resolution. More information will be presented later.

The resolution supporters repeatedly emphasized the need for cooperative work, consensus building, etc. A handful of them cited the ICJ opinion.

Tracy Moavero
Peace Action International

At 10:37 PM 10/27/98 EST, you wrote:

>October 27, 1998

>

>The first day for the introduction of disarmament resolutions to the 1998

>session of the United Nations General Assembly today was marked by a heated
>debate over a resolution introduced by Ireland on behalf of 30 countries
>calling for a "new agenda" for a nuclear weapon free world. In an exception to
>the usual practice of withholding comment until all resolutions are
>introduced, France and the UK immediately denounced the resolution thus
>stimulating strong statements in support from South Africa, Egypt, Brazil,
>Chile and Mexico.

>
>The UK complained that the resolution ignored progress made on nuclear
>disarmament, and that it called for measures incompatible with the maintenance
>of a "credible deterrent." France criticized the "abolitionist" approach
>saying that only a gradual approach is realistic, and that there is already an
>agenda for disarmament in the Non-Proliferation Treaty Principles and
>Objectives.

>
>Egypt replied that a new agenda for nuclear disarmament is required because
>the nuclear weapon states are making little progress on implementing their
>obligation to conclude negotiations on nuclear disarmament and the NPT regime
>is thus in danger of collapsing. Mexico noted that the new agenda was not
>intended to be compatible with nuclear deterrence, as the policy of deterrence
>is outmoded, inconsistent with NPT obligations for nuclear disarmament, and
>must go. South Africa invited the nuclear weapon states to engage with them on
>developing a realistic agenda for nuclear disarmament and on possibly
>modifying the resolution to reflect such cooperation.

>
>The resolution will be further debated over the next two weeks and voted on in
>the second week of November.

>
>Attached in a separate file is the draft resolution plus list of cosponsors.
>For more information contact lcnp@aol.com Phone (1) 212 818 1861.

>
>

Tracy Moavero
Peace Action International Office
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New York, NY 10017-1822
USA
Tel.: +1-212-750-5795
Fax: +1-212-750-5849
Email: paintl@igc.apc.org
Web: www.peace-action.org

Peace Action is a member of the International Peace Bureau and Abolition
2000: A Global Network for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, and has
endorsed the Hague Appeal for Peace

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 1998 13:52:13 -0500
From: ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: ACTION ALERT-UN RESOLUTION-NEW AGENDA COALITION
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de
X-Sender: slatera@204.141.205.3

Dear Friends,

The New Agenda Coalition submitted its resolution in the UN calling on the nuclear weapons states and nuclear capable states who have not signed the NPT (India, Pakistan and Israel), "to demonstrate an unequivocal commitment to the speedy and total elimination of their respective nuclear weapons and without delay to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to the elimination of these weapons, thereby fulfilling their obligations under Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)" The full text of the resolution and some of the debate were posted earlier today by Alyn Ware and Tracy Moavero of our Network.

IT IS CRITICAL THAT WE GAIN THE SUPPORT OF OUR GOVERNMENTS FOR THIS IMPORTANT INITIATIVE!! (The co-sponsors of the resolution are Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Ireland, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand-Aotearoa, Nigeria, Peru, Samoa, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela.)

IF YOUR GOVERNMENT IS NOT LISTED ABOVE, PLEASE ACTIVATE YOUR GRASSROOTS NETWORKS TO SEND LETTERS URGING YOUR GOVERNMENT TO VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE RESOLUTION AT THE UN'S FIRST COMMITTEE IN NY. (If they are on the list of sponsors, send them a thank you note for their efforts.)

TIME IS SHORT. VOTING ON ALL THE FIRST COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS BEGINS ON MONDAY NOVEMBER 2ND AND WILL CONTINUE FOR TWO WEEKS. WE DONT KNOW NOW EXACTLY WHEN THE NAC RESOLUTION WILL COME TO A VOTE.

SO PLEASE PUT THIS EFFORT AT THE TOP OF YOUR VERY LONG TO-DO LIST!!!

As you can see from the NAC call, Abolition 2000 has made enormous strides SINCE 1995 in our demand for negotiations to begin immediate on a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons. **NOW WE HAVE TO DELIVER THE VOTES TO MAKE OUR VISION REAL!!**

Many thanks for your help. Peace,
Alice Slater
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE)
15 East 26th Street, Room 915
New York, NY 10010
tel: (212) 726-9161
fax: (212) 726-9160
email: aslater@gracelinks.org

GRACE is a member of Abolition 2000, an international network working for a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 1998 13:47:42 -0500
From: "Ross Wilcock" <rwilcock@pgs.ca>
Importance: Normal
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: FW: Clinton wears sunflowers
To: "Abolition-Caucus-L" <abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

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

Non-member submission from [Martin Kalinowski <dh3m@hrzpub.tu-darmstadt.de>]
From: Martin Kalinowski <dh3m@hrzpub.tu-darmstadt.de>
Subject: Clinton wears sunflowers
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 1998 19:13:47 +0100 (CET)

Dear friendes,

Just imagine, Bill Clinton has a tie with sunflowers. I have a coloured picture on which you can see him talking to John Glenn and wearing a tie with sunflowers. Whoever presented this to him should rejoice upon this news. Perhaps we can use this picture at least for a joky way to tell people that Clinton is close to abolition 2000.

What if he wears this tie intentionally to show his sympathy?

Best regards,

Martin

P.S.: As you know, I am now working at the CTBTO PrepCom in Vienna. Nevertheless, you will continue to hear from me from time to time through my email at IANUS, Germany, where I remain to be an associate (in my leisure time)

--

Dr. Martin B. Kalinowski, Associate Scientist of IANUS
Hochschulstr. 10, 64289 Darmstadt, Germany
Tel.: +49-6151-163016 FAX: +49-6151-166039
Internet, private: KALINOWSKI@HRZPUB.TU-DARMSTADT.DE
Internet, group: IANUS@HRZPUB.TU-DARMSTADT.DE
<http://www.tu-darmstadt.de/ze/ianus/> and [.../ianus/inesap.html](http://www.tu-darmstadt.de/ze/ianus/inesap.html)

To: abolition-caucus
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: President Clinton and New Agenda resolution
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Colleagues:

The Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy reports that the New Agenda Coalition resolution on nuclear disarmament is now before the First Committee of the UN General Assembly. France and UK delegates immediately opposed it. The United States hasn't been heard from yet but in the past has opposed such resolutions.

I suggest that many persons and organizations immediately contact President Clinton and urge him to have the United States support the New Agenda resolution. In such a fax earlier this week I praised President Clinton for his leadership in moving along the Middle East peace process. I urged him to use similar leadership for nuclear disarmament. I reminded him that he has often spoken of the desire to eliminate nuclear weapons and that in his second inaugural address he described a land of new promise where "our children will sleep free from the threat of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons." I indicated that it is now time to match his soaring rhetoric with decisive action. One way would be to accept the ideas of the New Agenda Coalition, support their resolution, and work for its implementation.

You can put your ideas in your own words. I suggest you write to President Clinton, attention of Mr. Samuel R. Berger, national security advisor. Mailing address is The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20500. E-mail address is president@whitehouse.gov. Mr. Berger's fax number is 202 456-2883.

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Thu, 29 Oct 1998 15:57:10 +0800 (WST)
From: Graham Daniell <gdaniell@sage.wt.com.au>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: FW: Clinton wears sunflowers
To: Ross Wilcock <rwilcock@pgs.ca>
cc: Abolition-Caucus-L <abolition-caucus@igc.org>

Perhaps Clinton DOES have a leaning this way, and this is his way of saying it!

Is there a way we can help him to bring his leanings out into the opening? A non-threatening Abolition event of some kind (preferably involving lots of cute kids) which he could make an appearance at?

It may be that this is the chance we have been waiting for - lets not let it slip away!

Graham Daniell

On Wed, 28 Oct 1998, Ross Wilcock wrote:

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

> Just imagine, Bill Clinton has a tie with sunflowers. I have a coloured picture on which you can see him talking to John Glenn and wearing a tie with sunflowers. Whoever presented this to him should rejoice upon this

>
> What if he wears this tie intentionally to show his sympathy?

>
> Best regards,

>
> Martin

>
> P.S.: As you know, I am now working at the CTBTO PrepCom in Vienna. Nevertheless, you will continue to hear from me from time to time through my email at IANUS, Germany, where I remain to be an associate (in my leisure time)

> --
> *****

> Dr. Martin B. Kalinowski, Associate Scientist of IANUS
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> <http://www.tu-darmstadt.de/ze/ianus/> and [../ianus/inesap.html](http://www.tu-darmstadt.de/ze/ianus/inesap.html)

> *****
>

Return-Path: <owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org>
Date: Thu, 29 Oct 1998 09:39:20 +0100
From: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>
To: pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Subject: pov-1: October bulletin from Rio
Sender: owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Reply-To: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>

----- Start of message from list: pov-1 ---->

Rio de Janeiro Peace to the City Campaign
October 1998 Bulletin
In this issue:

New recycling projet brings environmental awareness and income to
Rio's poor communities

The Institute of Studies on Religion publishes the first survey of Rio's
youth at risk enrolled in the Civilian Volunteer Service, revealing strong
support for the church and school

1) New recycling project brings environmental awareness and income to
Rio's poor communities

In 1997, over three million products packaged in plastic bottles, (soft
drinks, mineral water, etc) were consumed in the State of Rio de Janeiro,
corresponding to roughly 17,000 tonnes per year. This rate is expected
to increase by 20% over the next five years, and is indicative of a
world-wide trend in the expansion of the use of products packaged in
plastic bottles.

Plastic bottles are convenient, lightweight and resistant. So resistant in
fact that it is virtually impossible to dispose of them in an efficient
manner. The unchecked utilization and inadequate disposal of plastic
containers has become an environmental menace in Rio de Janeiro. The
city's already fragile water drainage system is systematically clogged by
plastic bottles which obstruct the drainage pipes. This results in frequent
flooding, pollution and damage to the environment.

Although the polyster resin which plastic bottles are made from is totally
recycable, the lack of an appropriate and cost-efficient program for
reconverting these bottles has deterred many from seeking to recuperate
these containers. A major drawback is the inconvenience of
transporting bottles measuring 2.000 cubic centimeters and weighing
only 56 grams.

Taking into account the successful practice of recycling aluminum cans,
in which 75% of all material is currently reutilized, Viva Rio has
developed a new project to recycle plastic bottles. The recent invention
of a recycling device which can efficiently compress the resins into a

compact and easily transportable format is now ready for distribution on the market. This invention helps to eliminate the problems of transporting and stocking the plastic bottles for recycling. It has now become simple and profitable to recycle plastic bottles.

The initial goal of the project is to recycle 40% of the current stock of plastic bottles, totalling 10 million bottles and 566 tonnes of polyster resin per month. With a market value of roughly \$100 US per tonne of compressed polyster resin, and a volume of 500 tonnes per month, the project intends to generate revenues of roughly \$60,000 US per month in Rio de Janeiro for community organizations participating in the project.

The implementation of the project is simple: Viva Rio will distribute the newly invented recycling device patented by the CDP firm which can compact and compress the polyster resins, to accredited community organizations operating in Rio's poor neighborhoods. Twenty such organizations will be selected in the initial phase of the project taking into account their experience in dealing with environmental issues, in addition to their proximity to recycling centers.

The western region of Rio de Janeiro, in the sprawling Jacarepagua district will be one of the first to participate in the program. Jacarepagua suffers from frequent flooding during the rainy season and it is within this region that Viva Rio constructed the Rio das Flores and Rio Novo community habitation program. Both of these communities were rebuilt following heavy floods in 1996, which left hundreds homeless. The inhabitants of these communities have a strong awareness of their fragile environmental surroundings as well as experience in dealing with emergency flood situations. Implementing the recycling project in these two sectors will therefore directly benefit those who are already dealing with the issue and are ready and willing to make a positive change to their surroundings.

The second phase of the project intends to expand the total recycling capacity to 75% of all plastic bottles consumed, thereby attaining a parity with the current re-utilization of aluminum cans. With this goal, the project will be able to generate roughly \$140,000 per month in revenues.

The benefits are double: on the smaller scale, local communities involved in the project are able to increase their revenues on a systematic basis by selling the compressed resins. This extra revenue can be reinvested in other projects in the field of education, health services and human rights and used to benefit the local community as a whole.

Beyond the financial compensation of the project, the city of Rio de Janeiro will also benefit by having a cleaner environment.

2) The Institute of Studies on Religion publishes the first survey of Rio's youth at risk enrolled in the Civilian Volunteer Service, revealing strong support for the church and school

When Viva Rio launched the Civilian Volunteer Service* to provide basic education for youth at risk in Rio de Janeiro State, few surveys and

opinion polls concerning this group existed. There was little, if any, relevant information about the 18 year olds in the State, one of the most vibrant and rapidly growing sectors of the population. This new generation is facing a serious challenge for the future: finding a job in an increasingly competitive and restricted market with few skills, while fighting against discrimination and social exclusion.

Nearly 54% of the youth enrolled in the program live in shanty-towns or poor neighborhoods mostly in urban centers. Eighty percent are still living with their parents, while 23% of the 18 year old girl participants in the Civilian Volunteer Service already have children of their own. One of the first findings of the survey which interviewed 2,062 eighteen year olds of both sexes, was that despite the fact that the youth in the program had abandoned their studies in the formal educational system, the majority felt that going to school is essential in order to get ahead in life. Getting a good education and learning how to speak correctly were two qualifications seen as being fundamental towards attaining a successful professional life.

Another institution which is considered as being fundamental and worthy of trust for this group is the church, in the local context implying both the Catholic and the Evangelical church communities sprawling throughout Rio de Janeiro. Church and school are seen as pillars for the community and for the individual, according to the findings of the survey.

Political parties, the government and the police force on the other hand are institutions suffering from a total lack of credibility and support. Although the youth have little faith in the political system, the majority (74% of those interviewed) who will be voting for the first time this year in Brazil's presidential and legislative elections, are determined to exercise their rights and responsibilities as citizens. "The youth see the voting process as their passport towards social integration," says ISER researcher, Regina Novaes. "They may not believe in politicians and political parties, but they do believe that they have a right to voice their opinion as citizens", adds Regina.

Another item of interest revealed by the study was the evaluation by the youth of what they consider to be the most serious problems affecting Brazil today. At the top of the list was the political situation and corrupt politicians.

Social injustice and inequality, prejudice and poverty were also considered as being serious problems currently plaguing Brazilian society.

"The findings from the study seem to indicate that instead of simply pointing out the problems affecting Brazil, the youth wanted to single out what they consider to be the causes behind those problems, primarily politicians and the government", concludes Regina Novaes.

*The Civilian Volunteer Service is a government program coordinated in the field by civil society organizations which is providing underprivileged 18 year olds with the opportunity to complete their basic education while

performing community work in poor neighborhoods. Viva Rio is implementing the program in Rio de Janeiro State, in collaboration with 104 community organizations enrolling 3,000 youth.

Viva Rio
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Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
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vivario@ax.apc.org
<http://www.informe.com.br/vivario/rio>

----- End of message from list: pov-1 ---->

Return-Path: <owner-act-now-napf@lists.xmission.com>
X-Sender: napf@silcom.com
Date: Thu, 29 Oct 1998 10:19:26 -0800
To: act-now-napf@lists.xmission.com
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <wagingpeace@napf.org>
Subject: (act-now-napf) URGENT International Action Alert
Sender: owner-act-now-napf@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: act-now-napf@lists.xmission.com

Immediate World Wide Action Alert

ABOLITION 2000
October 28, 1998

YOUR SUPPORT IS NEEDED FOR TWO UN RESOLUTIONS

NEW AGENDA COALITION RESOLUTION and the MALAYSIAN RESOLUTION

The New Agenda Coalition (NAC) and Malaysia have submitted two resolutions in the United Nations General Assembly which will advance the goals of Abolition 2000. The NAC resolution, organized by the Eight Nation Initiative of Ireland, Sweden, South Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Egypt, New Zealand and Slovenia, calls on the nuclear weapons states to "demonstrate an unequivocal commitment to the speedy and total elimination of their respective nuclear weapons and without delay to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to the elimination of these weapons, thereby fulfilling their obligations under Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)"

The Malaysian government has called for the commencement of "multilateral negotiations in 1999 leading to an early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention". The two resolutions are complementary and both work to further the Abolition 2000 agenda.

IT IS CRITICAL THAT WE GAIN THE SUPPORT OF OUR GOVERNMENTS FOR THESE IMPORTANT INITIATIVES!!

The co-sponsors of the NAC resolution are Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Ireland, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand-Aotearoa, Nigeria, Peru, Samoa, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The co-sponsors of the Malaysian resolution are Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.

If your government is not listed on both of the resolutions above, please

activate your grassroots networks to send letters urging your government to vote in favor of the resolutions at the UN's first committee meeting in New York. (If they are on the list of sponsors, thank them for their efforts.)

TIME IS SHORT! Voting on all resolutions begins on Monday November 2nd and will continue for two weeks. We don't know exactly when these two resolutions will come to a vote.

The Malaysian Resolution and the new call from the NAC demonstrate that Abolition 2000 has made enormous progress since 1995. Our demand for negotiations to begin immediately on a treaty to abolish nuclear weapons has manifested as an idea whose time has come! **NOW WE HAVE TO DELIVER THE VOTES TO MAKE OUR VISION A REALITY!**

Many thanks for your help. Please send copies of your letters to:
Abolition 2000, 1187 Coast Village Road #123, Santa Barbara, CA 93108 USA or
FAX (805) 568 0466 or email a2000@silcom.com We need to hear from you and we need your participation in this urgent action.

Sincerely,

Sue Broidy
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Return-Path: <disarmament@igc.org>
Date: Thu, 29 Oct 1998 16:35:36 -0500
From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.org>
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
To: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>, Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>,
Marie Rietman <ctbt@2020vision.org>, Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: Evaluation/Strategy Reports

>From the reports that I have so far, here is a compiled list of "Lessons Learned", and a structured compilation of plans for 1999. Before Tuesday's meeting I will also put together a list of major activities that we have undertaken such as regional summits, hiring state organizers, Nat'l Day of Action etc. (Feel free to send me things that should go on the list). I thought this might be useful for our meeting tomorrow at 9:35. See you all then. Kathy
Lessons Learned Comments:

Working with New Constituencies

Religious Leaders letter worked well - we gave participants a specific project

- We need a Howard Hallman-equivalent for engaging the environmental, veterans and other communities

While the student outreach did produce letters and begin to build ties to student groups, I would not characterize it as a success. I felt we were vague on our goal. If we simply wanted students to write letters regarding the CTBT, then we did not succeed. I think larger goals of increasing student awareness and participation in nuclear issues requires more planning and resources. As a staff person at Student Pugwash noted, students need to be nurtured in their activism. There is no structure outside of SPAN (Student Peace Action Network) and PSR's student chapters to perform this role. (SPAN was essential to all of our accomplishments). If the nuclear community would like a college student element in upcoming campaigns, I believe it is important form permanent staff from interested organizations to devise a strategy that builds from, or at least is coordinated with, the work of SPAN.

Analysis of our own constituencies

Through 1998, PSR has strengthened its base of support for CTBT ratification across the country.

- Recruiting activists for conference calls: I do not believe any UCS members were involved in the Tennessee or Alaska conference calls, whereas 3 participated in the one in Mississippi. The difference is that I call the Mississippians. UCS activists are willing to get involved even from a cold call.

State Organizers/ Infrastructure

DC-created system of state organizers is not necessarily how local groups do their organizing - "state contacts" did not necessarily expand their outreach significantly

Our state contacts list and information system is very useful now, and could be made better

Senate/ Political Context

- The continuing pressure from grassroots is slowly expanding support for the treaty, as Senators begin telling their constituents that they expect to vote for ratification when it comes to the floor.

Specter Resolution seems to have paid off at least somewhat because our contacts on the Hill indicate that support for that resolution is growing, and it will pass by a substantial margin if it is actually voted on

- It is very difficult to overcome the joint opposition of the Chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Senate Majority Leader

Key question: what's to be done with this Administration?

Connecting with Other Issues

The NCI study was an important reminder that nuclear testing poses grave risks to unsuspecting civilians

- Indian and Pakistani tests provided opportunities for pointing out the risks and folly of nuclear testing.

Great mobilizing around Indian /Pakistani tests --created some much-needed urgency

We seem to be effective when connecting CTBT to other issues in public advocacy work - South Asia, health effects, ongoing weapons work, Helms, etc.

- For some grassroots activists, CTBT ratification is too narrow a focus, need a fuller disarmament vision

Media/Grassroots Polling and Op-Eds

Polling data useful, but not an indication of what people will act on (i.e. people can be overwhelmingly for or against something, but will not necessarily lift a finger to support that issue nor will it influence for whom they vote.)

- While placement of national op-eds was successful, we did not have much success placing the op-eds locally. Could this be because they were not focused enough to specific issues in the states? Have organizations been successful in the past at placing general op-eds on an issue?

1999 Plans

Calendar Events/Opportunities/ Plans

20/20 Vision: Late Feb. National Conference Call for Key States

Marie R. to Portland OR organizing mtg tentative in March

Richmond, Va Presbyterian Church seminar

Boise Id organizing meeting

20/20 staff participates in Campus Outreach Opportunity League Mtg Salt Lake City in March(500-1000 participants)

Spring 1999, Documentary Film "Sleepwalking to Armageddon"

Interfaith Legislative Conference April 25-28 Washington DC

ANA DC Days End of April

Peace Action August 1999 demos at Los Alamos National Labs

Plans/ Suggestions for Events

January - Kick-off 1999 CTBT campaign with focus on Adm. - Goal to make this Pres. Top foreign policy goal, prominent in the State of the Union
Address Post cards/Call-in days

CTBT-focused DC Days near to the same time as ANA (so that people who wanted to could attend both, but not overlapping so that people had to choose one or the other), or before or after the August Recess

Resources/ Activities Planned

(all groups responding plan to maintain contact with their own members, encouraging constituent visits etc.)

CTBT Action Site- Disarmament Clearinghouse - updated weekly when needed

20/20 Web Site with monthly update

PSR Web Site

Disarmament Clearinghouse: CTBT Action/ Resource Tool Kits for 1999
(Probably January and then later -summer/fall version)

Disarmament Clearinghouse: Buttons available,
and "Event Display Kit": 8 foot Vertical Banner, Table Display, "Senate Mail Box" for letters, and video

Disarmament Clearinghouse: Maintain / develop state contact list, field organizing updates for CRND CTBT Working Group (and others) Field Reports monthly, and calendar of upcoming CTBT Outreach events

Disarmament Clearinghouse: Maintain CTBT-Organize e-mail list

20/20 Write CTBT 101 articles for publications of other groups/constituencies

20/20 Media: Letters to the editor, op-eds, meetings with ed boards

20/20 (& Disarmament Clearinghouse): Gather and maintain Senators' responses to constituent letters and their public meetings & statements & Op-eds/ letters to the editors

20/20: Publicize info about Senator's schedulers for constituents to attend public meetings and make office appointments.

20/20: Generic Action Alert Post Card

20/20: Burrito Brothers Card type promotions/work with business community

20/20: Involve celebrities

Peace Action: call-in days

Peace Action: urge constituent visits especially during Spring recess

Peace Action: student actions as warranted

PSR: seize opportunities for special mobilization in key states as appropriate (e.g. ME, KS, IN)

PSR: Lisa to remain DC contact for CO, IN,

PSR: Physicians Task Force will publish a response to the NCI Study

FCNL: Resources for religious community

Suggestions for Resources, Coordinated Actions Needed

Coordinated Student Organizing Efforts

Sign-on letters such as religious letter for other communities - environmental, human rights, women etc.

Coalition post cards

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Thu, 29 Oct 1998 18:30:37 -0500
From: "NGO Comm. on Disarmament" <disarmtimes@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: UN 1st Cmte/US response to New Agenda res.
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: disarmtimes@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

October 29, 1998

United States Delegation to the 53rd UN General Assembly First Committee
Statement on Eight Nation Resolution

"Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda"

I take the floor today to comment on the resolution entitled, "Towards a Nuclear Free World: The Need for a New Agenda," tabled by a group of eight nations. The United States delegation listened carefully to the discussion of this resolution on Tuesday and would like to comment on both that discussion and the text itself.

In listening to the comments of its sponsors, we noted that while the resolution is one of the longest on this year's agenda, its supporters referred almost entirely to its first operational paragraph. They clearly consider that the heart of the resolution is its call for the nuclear weapon states to "demonstrate an unequivocal commitment to the speedy and total elimination of their respective nuclear weapons." I would have thought it unnecessary to demonstrate once again the commitment of the United States to nuclear disarmament, a commitment we undertook when we adhered to the NPT, but let me recall for others the steps we have taken and are taking in fulfillment of our Art. VI commitment. Some of the most important ones are described in resolution L.49 on bilateral nuclear arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament.

To review those specifics, let me just point out that since the height of the Cold War, the U.S. has almost completely eliminated its non-strategic nuclear weapons, going from 15 Systems in 1971 to two systems today. We have eliminated more than 10,000 nuclear warheads from our military arsenal, along with more than 1,700 missile launchers and bombers under the INF and START I treaties. We have not conducted a nuclear weapon test explosion since 1992. We ceased the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons many years ago and have removed more than 200 tons of fissile material from our military stockpile. Once we have completed the next step in strategic arms control, as agreed by the U.S. and Russia, we will have made reductions of 80 per cent from Cold War peaks of deployed weapons. If this doesn't demonstrate a commitment to nuclear disarmament--in deeds, not words--I don't know what does.

The logic of this paragraph also puzzles the United States. If the commitments we have already undertaken are sufficient, the world would gain nothing from their repetition. Alternatively, if the sponsors of the resolution do not consider those commitments trustworthy, why should we

think they find another one more reliable?

As I have noted, the sponsors of this resolution stress the first operative paragraph. But the U.S. takes seriously the entire resolution and urges this committee to consider all its provisions carefully. We have held our counsel while we waited to see what would emerge from the deliberations the eight held with other members of this body, but now that we see a more developed text we have decided to make our views known. The United States could support some of the ideas it expresses, but finds many more fundamentally misconceived or flawed in practice.

Let me elaborate:

--We reject the alarmist tone expressed in the first several preambular paragraphs. As ACDA Director and Under Secretary of State Holum said to this committee a few weeks ago, the U.S. "identifies with the yearning for more progress--and with disappointment that the progress can be difficult and slow." This does not cause us alarm, however, but rather gives us the determination to work harder at the task of making more progress. What is alarming, but paradoxically not addressed explicitly in this resolution, is nuclear testing by India and Pakistan.

--We have a similar reaction to the fourth preambular paragraph. The U.S. has had a long history of successfully controlling nuclear weapons and cannot accept the assertion that their mere existence leads to their use. There have, of course, been no instances in which nuclear weapons have been used for more than 50 years.

Let me turn now to the operative sections of the resolution.

It makes some useful points on the NPT, CTBT and related issues and we appreciate the revision of the paragraphs on cutoff to conform with the decision to start negotiations in the CD. On the other hand, we join others in pointing out that the call for the three non-members of the NPT to adhere to that agreement makes no mention of the recent tests by two of the states concerned.

I have already discussed OP1. Let me repeat: the U.S. has made a commitment to nuclear disarmament. If that is not sufficient, we fail to see what a repetition would add.

The resolution calls twice for the "seamless integration" of five-power negotiations into the current bilateral process. This sounds good, but what does it really mean? Have the sponsors considered the alternatives? Are we sure a five-power process would be most effective, or might there be parallel processes? The United States doesn't have answers to these questions now, and we suspect neither does anyone else, nor will they until the process has moved further along.

In one of the few concrete proposals it contains, the resolution calls on the nuclear weapons states to de-alert those weapons. The U.S. has considered carefully this issue and has agreed with Russia on pre-launch notification of strategic launch vehicles and space launchers. However, we believe the wholesale adoption of de-alerting measures leads to instability.

Because such measures are unverifiable, a situation could arise--similar to the August 1914 rush to mobilization--in which the potential that one country might quickly return to alert status could start a dangerous rush by all to do so, leading to greater instability. We have instead targeted our efforts at improving command and control systems--a more valuable approach than wholesale de-alerting.

The U.S. finds the call for the IAEA to explore verification of a nuclear free world premature and will certainly not abdicate that responsibility when we are dealing with the total elimination of nuclear weapons. We suspect other states will not accept that idea either.

The calls for the CD to create an Ad Hoc Committee on nuclear disarmament and for the convening of a nuclear disarmament conference--like much of this resolution--substitute more talk for concrete action. The U.S. has consistently described the problems with this proposal, especially the negative affect it would have on real nuclear disarmament reductions and talks with the Russian Federation. We believe there would be no purpose served by running the serious risk of slowing or even stopping this proven and productive disarmament process, and that position will not change. And in any case we already are fully engaged in nuclear disarmament discussions in multilateral fora. We discuss nuclear disarmament here, in the UNDC, in plenary sessions of the CD, in the NPT enhanced review process and potentially in an SSOD IV, should the international community agree to hold one.

Finally, the U.S. considers the affirmation that a nuclear free world would require "a universal and multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument..." completely premature. The U.S. believes it more important to concentrate on the practical measures needed before we reach that point, rather than considering now the legal form of an agreement.

Let me conclude with some general comments. Although frustrated by the pace of progress on nuclear disarmament, we--and we expect many others--do not see the need to replace the existing agenda with a new one. We all know what has to be done to move us further along the path of nuclear disarmament.

Those actions include:

- the continuation of the destruction of strategic offensive weapons as provided for under START I;
- the completion of ratification of the START II agreements and the beginning of START III negotiations;
- the entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty;
- the start of serious, good-faith negotiations on a treaty prohibiting the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
- the universalization of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

This is an ambitious agenda, but not an unrealizable one. Some seem to consider it already accomplished; we do not. It includes tasks for the United States and Russia, for the other nuclear weapon states, for NPT parties, for those countries that have not signed the NPT -- for the international community as a whole. If we could achieve it, we would have made decisive steps in the direction the eight nations call for.

But what does this resolution include that will advance us in that

direction? For the most part, it is an expression of concern that "something must be done." But apart from actions already under way and the call for an international conference on nuclear disarmament, what does it contain? And what will another international disarmament conference accomplish? In fact, it could well distract attention from the NPT review process and other established fora for negotiation and discussion of disarmament issues, while giving non-parties to the NPT another excuse for their failure to adhere to the Treaty.

The United States urges the sponsors and others inclined to support the eight-nation initiative to reconsider their approach, which offers little beyond the exhortation to do something. The U.S. can suggest no panaceas, no easy ways forward. The process of nuclear disarmament is deliberate and painstaking. It takes advantage of opportunities for progress, when they arise.

In our view, we don't need a new agenda, but a rededication to the agenda I have already outlined. It is a challenging agenda but an achievable one if we have the collective will to pursue it. It may not be a "new agenda" but it is a realistic one.

* * * * *

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Return-Path: <owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org>
Date: Fri, 30 Oct 1998 13:29:40 +0100
From: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>
To: pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Subject: pov-1: October bulletin from Durban, South Africa
Sender: owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Reply-To: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>

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Durban Peace to the City Campaign
October 1998 Bulletin

Violence in KwaZulu-Natal

The relative peace which prevailed during the 1994 national and provincial elections and the 1996 local government elections has given way to an upsurge in politically related violence in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN). One violence monitor estimates that over 280 people have been killed during June to August alone in simmering fights between the leading political parties as flashpoints of violence erupt. Scores of people have been killed and hundreds more have been forced to flee their homes.

According to various reports including an article in the Daily News (14 September 1998) the current flashpoints include Richmond (90 murders since January), Umbumbulu (25 killed since January), various areas in the South Coast, Dududu (34 murders since 28 March, 1000 people having fled), Lindelani (over 40 murders since January), Mapumulo, Gingindlovu, Umlazi (the Glebelands Hostel has seen 50 murders since Nov. 23, 1997). (See also op-ed piece by (PTC Member) Independent Projects Trust head of research Richard Griggs, Sunday Tribune, 20 September 1998.)

The South Coast has experienced the murders this year of several high profile African National Congress (ANC) and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leaders: James Zulu (IFP), Bhekani Gcaba (ANC), Kenneth Dladla (ANC), Bulelani Xolo (IFP), and S'goloza Xolo (IFP) (Cheryl Goodenough, "Where does it end?" Daily News, 14 September 1998). Both Goodenough and Griggs draw the conclusion that the violence is the result of a struggle for political power as parties vie for votes in the run-up to the next national and provincial elections scheduled for 1999.

During the 1994 elections 1,2 million votes were won by the ANC and 1,8 by the IFP, the ANC controlling generally urban areas with the IFP dominating in rural ones. A pattern which has developed in this hotly contested province is for political parties to develop no-go zones, intimidating the inhabitants into supporting one dominant political party by acts of violence and expelling the alleged "supporters" of the rival party. This appears to be the same pattern that was adopted in Richmond, a flashpoint of violence which was catapulted into the international news and drew in the intervention of Minister for Safety and Security Sidney

Mufamadi who declared a State of Emergency there.

Conflict between the ANC and IFP in the rural and peri-urban areas near Richmond reached alarming proportions in 1991. Increasing tensions within the ANC itself culminated in renewed violence spiraling out of control this year, featuring ex-ANC leader Sifiso Nkabinde. Nkabinde, expelled from the ANC in April 1997 on suspicion of spying for the police, has since defected to the United Democratic Front (UDM), a new political party led by ex-ANC member Gen. Bantu Holomisa and ex-NP member Mr. Roelf Meyer, and now holds the position of National General Secretary and KZN Chair of the organization. Suspicions of collusion between the UDM and IFP in order to break the ANC's hold over the Richmond area abound. After Nkabinde was acquitted earlier this year (due to a botched investigation) of 16 counts of murder and 2 counts of incitement to murder and released from jail, he was accompanied at the follow-up press conference by high-ranking IFP members Phillip Powell and David Ntombela.

The Richmond case illustrates that parties competing for votes could mean an increase in the run-up to the 1999 elections. Complicating the issue, it has also been alleged that a continuing "third force", possibly made up of disgruntled members of the police force with extremist white rightwing ties, is supporting efforts to incite violence and inhibit delivery of basic services which might undermine the credibility of the ANC and encourage people to vote for a change in government.

At another level, however, far removed from the low intensity conflict "on the ground", political leaders in the province talk of peace and even hint at a possible merger between the ANC and IFP. At the 23rd National Conference of the IFP held in Ulundi in July this year, IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi called for the two parties to come closer together. Indeed, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki was present at the conference. It was also reported that party hardliners such as Powell and Ntombela were sidelined and party moderates were brought to the fore and given the task of garnering votes for the IFP nationally. But the two parties still remain deeply divided on the role of traditional leaders (with ANC national President Jacob Zuma stressing that traditional leaders should not sully themselves in party politics), the devolution of power to the provinces, and an antagonistic stance towards the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) (though the ANC recently criticised the TRC's final report saying that it painted an unfair picture of the IFP as aligned to the apartheid government).

All the goodwill at the upper levels might not be enough, however, to smooth over differences which are bound to arise if the ill-preparedness of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) results in a low voter turnout for the 1999 elections. There are several factors which might contribute to a low voter turnout for the national and provincial elections, scheduled very tentatively for May next year. Officials agree that there are approximately 2,5 million South Africans who have some form of non-bar-coded identity document. A survey by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) dated 30 July 1998 estimated that an additional 2,5 million South Africans hold no identification at all. The Department of Home Affairs will be hard-pressed to deal with processing all the

applications necessary by the three days set aside for voter registration, 27 - 29 November. The requirement to register where one votes will also be difficult for migrant workers and students. Rural areas that are not accessible by car might also be neglected as no thought has yet been given to outreach in these areas. The tender for voter education has only just been awarded, three weeks before registration actually takes place and no public announcements have alerted the general public to the new regulations and dates and places for voter registration. And finally, there is a persistent apathy amongst the electorate, many of whom perceive a lack of substantial change in their lives since the last elections as a reason not to vote.

Given all of these difficulties, the potential for violence looms. Let us assume that voter turnout dips below 50%. This would give the losing party cause to dispute the results of the election on the grounds that it is not truly reflective of the will of the majority of the people in the province and is thus illegitimate. What is certain is that party-political violence will continue to be a problem in the run-up to the 1999 elections. The rhetoric in favour of peace of national and provincial party leaders must be implemented at the lowest levels for it to take a foothold. Political leaders must adhere to the national Code of Conduct, included in the Electoral Act recently signed by President Nelson Mandela. A provincial Code of Conduct, still being negotiated between the ANC and the IFP, must also be monitored. The criminal justice system must ensure that perpetrators of violence are brought to book and the security forces must ensure that investigations are handled properly. Citizens must feel free and safe to vote their conscience.

NGOs and churches in KwaZulu-Natal have started to prepare themselves and their constituencies for creating a peaceful climate for next year's elections. The KZN Election 1999 Forum met recently in Durban to hammer out how these civil society organisations can work together for peaceful elections.

Peace to the City! - Durban
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----- End of message from list: pov-1 ---->

Return-Path: <owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org>
Date: Fri, 30 Oct 1998 13:53:59 +0100
From: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>
To: pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Subject: pov-1: October bulletin from Colombo, Sri Lanka
Sender: owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Reply-To: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>

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Colombo Peace to the City Campaign
October 1998 Bulletin

Contents:

1. Human Rights and Peace Organisations Make Joint Demand over Mass Graves Issue
2. Association of Disabled Ex-service Personnel (Adep) Project Finalised
3. Joint Press Release by Human Rights and Peace Organisations
4. NPC Press Releases

1. HUMAN RIGHTS AND PEACE ORGANISATIONS MAKE JOINT DEMAND OVER MASS GRAVES ISSUE

At a court case in July a sensational allegation of mass graves was made by the First Accused in the Krishanthi Kumaraswamy case who was convicted of rape and murder and sentenced to death. So far no decisive action seems to have been taken by the government to investigate the alleged site in a systematic manner.

The disappearances of several hundred persons after allegedly being taken into military custody in Jaffna in 1996 have been consistently reported for the past two years. Now two Jaffna-based civic organisations, the Council of Non Governmental Organisations in the Jaffna District and the Guardian Association for Persons Arrested and Disappeared in the North have made representations to both local and foreign organisations regarding their concern at the delay in the investigation of the alleged mass grave at Chemmani.

The National Peace Council brought together a coalition of civic organisations in the south, who have issued a statement to the press and have sought an appointment with the chief of police to put pressure on the government to investigate the grave site. The four organisations spearheading the initiative are the National Peace Council, Home for Human Rights, the Movement for Inter Racial Justice and Equality (MIRJE) and the Social and Economic Development Centre (SEDEC).

In calling for the meeting they have written, "We are deeply concerned about the allegations of mass graves at Chemmani that were made at a criminal trial by a soldier convicted of rape and murder in Chemmani. As a group of concerned Human Rights and Peace organisations we would

like to see the government live up to its declared policy of transparency and to win the people's confidence by decisive action. Due to the delay in investigating the grave site, and the prison attack on the soldier who made the allegation, there is a growing belief in Jaffna especially, that the alleged grave site is being tampered with and evidence is being destroyed. We believe it is in the government's own interests to make it clear without further delay that such a cover-up is not taking place."

2. ASSOCIATION OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL (ADEP) PROJECT FINALISED

Since the outbreak of the war in 1983, about 16,000 members of the armed forces and police have been killed and about 30,000 severely wounded and discharged. The escalation in the human costs of the war can be gauged by noting that in the past four years alone 11,000 soldiers have died and 23,000 been injured. ADEP was formed in 1994, so that the victims of the war from among the non-officer corp of the armed forces and police, and their dependents, could collectively address the issues faced by them. In recent meetings with the National Peace Council, the governing body of ADEP has expressed its desire to increase its organisational capacity, so that it can better represent the interests of its members, as well as to become a force for a negotiated settlement to the war. As persons who have sacrificed a great deal in the war, they will be a credible force for peace. There are large numbers of disabled ex-service personnel in all districts of the country outside of the north-east who can be mobilised for this task.

At present ADEP has a registered membership of 3800. A further 8000 have indicated a willingness to join. The majority of members are disabled ex-service personnel while the rest of the membership is made up of widows and family members of missing service personnel. The membership is spread around 20 districts and each district has a small committee led by a district organiser.

While there are several other welfare organisations working along with disabled ex-service personnel, most of them are dominated by senior officers and none of them have taken on a peace mandate. The distinction between officers and enlisted personnel is important, because disabled officers are retained within the services, whereas the enlisted personnel are discharged.

The vast majority of disabled soldiers and police personnel come from extremely poverty stricken backgrounds. They need special help in their time of need. The issues faced by those disabled by war are economic, physical and psychological. Most of the war disabled are hidden away from society and are frustrated by and marginalised from society. The effect that disability brings to a person who until such time was leading a normal life and playing a productive role in society can be crippling. Its effect is not limited to the victim but spills over to his family and can result in social problems.

At present ADEP is composed entirely of volunteers. At its base, are the divisional bodies composed of working committees with three office

bearers (chairperson, secretary and treasurer) who are appointed by the district body. The district bodies are appointed by the national executive which is elected by the general membership. This project proposal envisages the setting up of a full-time and paid national secretariat to professionally implement the activities of the organisation.

As a result of the implementation of this project it is expected that

- 1) Systematic work will be done by ADEP in all aspects, as against the ad hoc work it has done up to now, by virtue of the setting up of a competent and full time secretariat
- 2) Rights-oriented activities of ADEP, which cater to the welfare of the disabled soldiers and their families, such as their rights to medical treatment, to dignified employment and to pensions, will take place with more vigour
- 3) The lobbying power the peace movement as a whole will be strengthened, making ADEP one of the most effective forces for peace, in view of the credibility that will attach to disabled veterans of the war who are making a call for its end.

3. JOINT PRESS RELEASE BY HUMAN RIGHTS AND PEACE ORGANISATIONS 8.10.98

Human Rights and Peace Organisations call for speedy Chemmani probe

Over nine months have passed since President Chandrika Kumaratunga pledged to appoint a Commission acceptable to the people of Jaffna to inquire into disappearances of persons in the peninsula. In addition, over three months have passed since the allegation of mass graves at Chemmani were made by a soldier convicted of rape and murder in Chemmani. However, the government has failed to set in motion the legal process to secure and to excavate the alleged site of the mass grave.

As a group of concerned Human Rights and Peace organisations we call on the government to live up to its declared policy of transparency and to win the people's confidence by decisive action. Due to the delay in investigating the grave site, and the prison attack on the soldier who made the allegation, there is a growing belief in Jaffna especially, that the alleged grave site is being tampered with and evidence is being destroyed. It is in the government's own interests to make it clear without further delay that such a cover-up is not taking place.

Jaffna-based civic organisations, such as the Guardian Association for Persons Arrested and Disappeared in North and the Council of Non Governmental Organisations of Jaffna District have made representations to both local and foreign bodies regarding their concern at the delay in the investigation of the alleged mass grave at Chemmani. Comparisons have been made with the government's prompt action to investigate the site of mass graves in the south, such as Suriyakanda.

We call on the government to permit officers of the Human Rights

Commission to permanently monitor the alleged grave site until investigations are completed. Investigations will have to be carried out in a professional manner to ensure that any available forensic evidence is not destroyed in the process. It is also necessary to permit independent journalists to periodically visit the site. There is a need for immediate governmental action that would reassure the people in general, and the relatives of the missing persons in particular, that justice will not be subverted.

Sgd.

Home for Human Rights
Movement for Inter Racial Justice and Equality (MIRJE)
National Peace Council
Social and Economic Development Centre (SEDEC)

4. NPC PRESS RELEASES

19.10.98 PRESS RELEASE

Give support to business initiative

Several business leaders have taken the initiative to convene an all party conference in response to the deteriorating situation in the country. The National Peace Council welcomes this move as well as their joint appeal to the government and opposition to rise above party politics in coming up with a viable solution to the ethnic conflict.

The inability of the political elites to deal constructively with party political rivalries and personality conflicts has been one of the main reason for the country's descent into massive violence. Our political elites have too often proved unable to join hands to resolve national issues. The recent PA boycott of the UNP's all party conference, and the current response of the UNP to meet with representatives of the private sector on a later date, underscores an unwillingness of both parties to come together to deal with important national issues, particularly the on-going armed conflict.

The NPC expresses its disappointment that the UNP has indicated it will not be attending the all party conference scheduled to be held later this week. We urge the UNP to live up to its responsibilities as the largest opposition party and to be supportive of this civil society initiative.

>From newspaper reports it appears that the main obstacle to the UNP attending this conference is the composition of the governmental delegation. As the funders of the two political parties, and the convenors of the all party conference, the business community should make a special effort to ensure that the larger interests of bipartisanship prevail over personality conflicts. The business community should persevere in their attempt drawing inspiration from their counterparts in South Africa, the Philippines and most recently Northern Ireland.

2.10.98 PRESS RELEASE

Military agenda must not displace democracy and civilian interests

The official death toll exceeding a thousand combatants on both sides in this week's pitched battles for Mankulam, Killinochchi and Paranthan, the funerals taking place at this time throughout the country, and the loss of a civilian passenger plane over Jaffna, have forced our attention once again to the shockingly high costs of the ongoing war.

Only a fortnight ago a supplementary budget allocating an extra Rs 12 billion to the already swollen defence budget was approved by Parliament with hardly any discussion or debate. This massive sum of money (which exceeds by far the entire budget on health or education) would have otherwise gone to boost the economy and livelihoods of millions.

The prosecution, and consequences, of the war have now reached a level of intensity where it threatens to push all other matters to the sidelines. The first ever implementation of a censorship by the military has been in force for the past six months. Even elections, which are the lifeblood of democracy, have been postponed on the grounds of the war. Every escalation of the war has been matched by a counter-escalation that strengthens the military power on both sides to the detriment of life, property and the values of democratic governance.

The National Peace Council appeals to the government to ensure that democratic values are not permanently lost in a cycle of blind military escalation that is clearly not taking the country in the direction of peace. We also appeal to the LTTE to address the conflict in a manner that makes it possible for a peaceful solution to be found in which the people of our country are spared the cruelties of war and the degradation of rule by the gun.

The NPC takes heart that the three main protagonists, the government, opposition and LTTE, have indicated their willingness to accept third party facilitation. The value of a third party is in enabling the conflicting parties to clearly recognise the realities of a situation instead of continuing to engage in a futile struggle in the hope that somehow their preferred outcome will emerge. The recent military engagements have shown beyond question that the country is moving fast down the road to self-destruction.

National Peace Council
291/50 Havelock Gardens
Colombo 6
Phone/Fax: +94-1-502522
Email: peace2@sri.lanka.net
<http://www.peace-srilanka.org/>

Colombo Peace to the City Campaign Local Coordinator:
Priyanka Mendis
Email: impress@slt.lk

----- End of message from list: pov-l ---->

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Fri, 30 Oct 1998 09:37:59 -0500 (EST)
X-Sender: hisham@pop.igc.org
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Hisham Zerriffi <hisham@ieer.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) IEER Disarmament Resource
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

=====
Disarmament/De-alerting Resource Available

The Institute for Energy and Environmental Research has just released a double issue of its newsletter, "Science for Democratic Action," which covers many aspects of nuclear disarmament and de-alerting.

This issue examines technical and other requirements for achieving enduring nuclear disarmament; the role of treaties; de-alerting measures that can be achieved before the end of 1999; and post-Cold War threats, such as accidental nuclear war, black markets in nuclear materials, and research that could lead to the development of pure fusion weapons. Also presented is an extensive plan for urgent, short-term, medium-term, and long-term disarmament measures.

Articles in this issue:

- Achieving Enduring Nuclear Disarmament
- De-Alerting: A First Step
- Treaties Are Not Enough
- Pure Fusion Weapons?
- The Nature of Post-Cold War Nuclear Dangers
- The South Asian Nuclear Crisis
- and more...

You will also find regular features of IEER's newsletter, such as "Dr. Egghead" (a guide to nuclear jargon), and the Atomic Puzzler (a chance for you to sharpen your technical skills and have some fun doing it).

The newsletter is free and is available from IEER. If you would like a copy, ether reply to this message (ieer@ieer.org), or call IEER at 301-270-5500. You can also request bulk copies. This newsletter will be posted on our website (www.ieer.org) in the next week or so.

* Hisham Zerriffi *
* Project Scientist Phone: (301) 270-5500 *
* Institute for Energy Fax: (301) 270-3029 *
* and Environmental Research E-mail: hisham@ieer.org *
* 6935 Laurel Ave. Suite 204 Web: www.ieer.org *
* Takoma Park, MD 20912 *

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To unsubscribe to abolition-usa, send an email to "majordomo@xmission.com"
with "unsubscribe abolition-usa" in the body of the message.
For information on digests or retrieving files and old messages send
"help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

Return-Path: <owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org>
Date: Fri, 30 Oct 1998 15:48:25 +0100
From: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>
To: pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Subject: pov-1: The WCC Assembly and "Peacelines"
Sender: owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Reply-To: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>

----- Start of message from list: pov-1 ---->

An invitation for action! Please share widely!

Dear friends,

World Council of Churches Eighth General Assembly
Harare, Zimbabwe 3-14 December 1998

1998 marks the WCC's 50th anniversary, and this Assembly will be a time for thanksgiving, celebration and recommitment to the ecumenical movement. The delegates at the Assembly will also examine the Council's activities over the past years and identify major emphases for its work in the period ahead.

This Eighth Assembly will be especially important for the Programme to Overcome Violence as it will be the culmination of the Peace to the City Campaign. The cities involved in the Campaign will be represented by their local campaign coordinators and other guests and will share their initiatives through exhibits, presentations and events, along with many other peace and justice organisations. We will also be officially launching the video series and book on the Peace to the City Campaign. Our web site will be updated daily from 6 December to 12 December with stories, activities, and news regarding the Peace to the City at the WCC Assembly.

Your church, religious organization, civil society group, family--can also have a presence at the Assembly and bring a strong message of hope and a call to overcome violence through "Peacelines"!

Symbolic Action to Celebrate the Peace to the City Campaign:
Peacelines

A striking visual display of banners with colorful symbols and images of peace from around the world will be exhibited at the Assembly. We invite you to join in this celebration of the end of the campaign and the growing ecumenical peace movement by preparing a banner and sharing this invitation with others.

"Peacelines" symbolize the hope and vision of a world of true peace with justice that brings communities together. Strung on clothesline at the Assembly, the banners will also be used at the Assembly to challenge and inspire the churches to continue to work for peace.

The specifics for the banner are simple. Each lightweight cloth banner should be:

1 meter high x 0.8 meter wide

Colourfast (it's the rainy season in Zimbabwe!)

Hemmed on all sides, with extra hemming at the top

3-5 holes at the top for hanging

Subject: *What is your understanding of peace?* (Drawn, stitched, quilted, glued, etc.)

Please include the name of the group/organization/individual contributing the banner, plus the city and/or country on the front or back.

Please share this invitation with your network through email, fax, and photocopies. Prepare a banner and encourage other churches, groups, families and individuals to design banners with symbols of their understanding of peace and bring them or send them to Harare. If you do not know someone who is going to Harare for the Assembly, contact the WCC POV office as soon as possible (contact details below). If they are being sent to Geneva, we will need to receive them by November 25.

The Peacelines will become a travelling exhibit to take to the Citizens' Peace Conference being held in The Hague, The Netherlands, in 1999, and then to the UN for the International Year for a Culture of Peace (2000).

Join the Peace to the City Campaign! Let's demonstrate our symbolic commitment and message to build a culture of peace.

In service and peace,

Salpy Eskidjian

Executive Secretary

International Affairs/Programme to Overcome Violence

World Council of Churches

P.O. Box 2100

1211 Geneva 2

Switzerland

Tel.: +41-22-791-6219

Fax: +41-22-791-6409

E-mail: ses@wcc-coe.org

Web: <http://www.wcc-coe.org/pov>

----- End of message from list: pov-l ---->

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 30 Oct 1998 10:38:54 -0500
From: Stephen Young <syoun@basicint.org>
Organization: BASIC
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Sign-on letter in support of NAC
To: Abolition Caucus <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>

Dear friends,

Below is a letter endorsing the New Agenda Coalition's resolution at the United Nations, UNGA Resolution A/C.1/53/L.48, Towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World: Time for a New Agenda.

I was in New York for the last two days, and the United States, the United Kingdom, and France are strongly opposing this resolution. Other NATO states in Europe are being lobbied to vote against it. They need to be aware of the strong international support for the resolution.

Official representatives of some of the New Agenda Coalition states have commented on the letter, so unfortunately further changes are not an option.

If you would like to sign on, please reply to me, Stephen Young, at syoun@basicint.org

Please reply by Tuesday, Nov 3rd, as the letter has to go out on Wednesday to have any chance of arriving before a vote is taken (which is not expected until the second week of voting).

Yours,

Stephen Young

Towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World:
Time for a New Agenda

October 27, 1998

Dear Ambassador,

The nuclear disarmament process is in danger. The bilateral disarmament process between Russia and the United States is stalled. The Indian and Pakistani nuclear weapons tests of May 1998 increased the dangers from the continuing confrontation between these two countries, weakened the authority of the non-proliferation regime, and drew new attention to the ongoing hazards from the arsenals of the five declared Nuclear Weapon States. Decisive action must be taken soon to cope with all these dangers. In their Joint Ministerial Declaration of June 9, 1998 and their associated UNGA resolution, the governments of Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia, South Africa and Sweden have shown the way to such action.

The undersigned NGO's, all interested in reducing the dangers of nuclear arms, urge your government to support actively the agenda for action described in the UNGA Resolution A/C.1/53/L.48, Towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World: Time for a New Agenda, and agree to pursue it through the Conference on Disarmament and/or other appropriate fora.

As the resolution suggests, each of the five Nuclear Weapon States and the three nuclear weapons-capable states that have not acceded to the NPT should agree to start work immediately on the practical steps required to eradicate and prohibit nuclear weapons. Resolution L.48 describes several essential elements which can and should be pursued in parallel to achieve nuclear weapons risk reduction and elimination.

In order to build consensus among the Nuclear Weapon States and the non-nuclear-weapon states on a road map toward a nuclear weapon free world, we believe it is now time to initiate intensive discussions at the Conference on Disarmament on the framework and political conditions needed for the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons. Resolution L.48 provides an excellent basis for such discussions.

Given that the process of reaching agreement and implementing the practical dismantlement and destruction of nuclear armaments will take time, Resolution L.48 proposes other, important ways of simultaneously and rapidly reducing the whole range of nuclear dangers. In particular, we recommend that your attention and support be directed to the nuclear risk reduction measure known as "de-alerting" and suggest the U.S. and Russia should take the lead in proposing that all five Nuclear Weapon States - the U.S., Russia, Britain, France and China - join in a program of de-alerting and de-activation of their nuclear weapons. India, Israel and Pakistan should be asked to join in de-alerting by committing not to deploy any warheads that they may have assembled and withdrawing from deployment any warheads that they may have deployed.

We urge your government to suggest this approach to the governments of the Nuclear Weapon States and the three nuclear-weapons capable states that have not acceded to the NPT and to discuss their reactions at the Conference on Disarmament with the objective of putting this de-alerting approach and the other action proposals contained in Resolution L.48 as quickly as possible so the entire world can move forward into the new century on a safer basis.

Sincerely,

Robin Caiola, Executive Director, 20/20 Vision

Gordon Clark, Executive Director, Peace Action and Peace Action Education Fund

Jonathan Dean, International Security Adviser, Union of Concerned Scientists

Howard W. Hallman, Chair, Methodists United for Peace with Justice

Morton Halperin, former U.S. Department of Defense and National Security Council official

Frank von Hippel, Federation of American Scientists
Maurice Paprin, Co-Chair, Fund for New Priorities in America

Daniel Plesch, Director, British American Security Information Council

Steven G. Raikin, President, Public Education Center

Sharon Riggle, Acting Director, Centre for European Security and Disarmament, Brussels

Bob Tiller, Director of Security Programs, Physicians for Social Responsibility

Aaron Tovish, Earth Action

Paul Walker, National President, Veterans for Peace

To: Stephen Young <syoun@basicint.org>, Abolition Caucus <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: Sign-on letter in support of NAC
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

At 10:38 AM 10/30/98 -0500, Stephen Young wrote:

>Dear friends,

>

>Below is a letter endorsing the New Agenda Coalition's resolution at the
>United Nations, UNGA Resolution A/C.1/53/L.48, Towards a Nuclear Weapon
>Free World: Time for a New Agenda....

Dear Steve:

I'll sign the letter as redrafted.

Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace with Justice

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 30 Oct 1998 11:21:40 -0500
From: ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: ACTION ALERT UPDATE!!
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de
X-Sender: slatera@204.141.205.3

Dear Friends,

I've just learned that the vote on the NAC resolution is most likely to take place on Friday the 13th of November. Let's hope that's an unlucky day for the nuclear weapons states! The US, UK, and France have been lobbying furiously in the capitols of the world to urge them to vote against the NAC resolution. If your country is not on the list posted earlier as a sponsor of the NAC resolution, **THIS IS THE TIME TO PUT ABOLITION 2000 ON THE WORLD'S AGENDA.** Please put out a call to your local networks to urge your government to withstand the unholy power of the nuclear weapons states and respond to the power of the people. **VOTE YES ON THE NAC RESOLUTION. IT'S TIME TO BAN THE BOMB!!**

Peace,

Alice Slater

Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE)

15 East 26th Street, Room 915

New York, NY 10010

tel: (212) 726-9161

fax: (212) 726-9160

email: aslater@gracelinks.org

GRACE is a member of Abolition 2000, a global network working for a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons.

To: disarmament@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Interfaith activities for the CTBT
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Kathy:

Looking ahead to 1999, Methodists United for Peace with Justice will continue working for ratification of the CBTB. We will work closely with other religious organizations and with peace and arms control organizations supporting ratification.

The Interfaith Group for the CTBT (as we are now calling ourselves) will meet monthly to mobilize and coordinate activities within the faith community. We will reach out to other religious organizations, building upon last spring's sign-on letter and the September breakfast with Senator Jeffords. We want to continue participation of persons from peace organizations in our meetings.

As a major activity, the Interfaith Group is developing a petition in support of the CTBT for circulation in churches, synagogues, meetings, and other religious gatherings. It will be addressed to individual senators, state by state, and will be presented to their state offices, where possible by interfaith delegations. Petition circulation will occur in January and February. Presentations will be completed no later than the Senate's spring recess.

There will be opportunities to lobby for the CTBT in connection with Washington gatherings of Interfaith Impact, the U.S. Catholic Conference, and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Although we haven't discussed other activities for 1999, I anticipate that religious organizations will send out timely alerts to have grassroots activists contact their senators as the CTBT comes up in committee and on the Senate floor. It is possible that a joint interfaith postcard will be developed with assistance from 20/20 Vision.

Religious organizations will participate in other activities of the broader CTBT coalition.

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Fri, 30 Oct 1998 16:27:57 -0800 (PST)
X-Sender: a2000@mail.silcom.com (Unverified)
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Sue Broidy <a2000@silcom.com>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter November Issue
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter November Issue

Presentation of 13 million Abolition 2000 Signatures to UN

On October 26, representatives of Soka Gokkai International presented the 13 million signatures on the Abolition 2000 petition to the United Nations. At a Press Conference to mark this important and historic moment, Vernon C. Nichols, President of the NGO Committee on Disarmament, said " I commend Soka Gakkai International and its youth for the dedication shown by its members in this magnificent work. This is the kind of activity which Abolition 2000 encourages."

Message to all Abolition 2000 activists

We are in the process of putting the Citizen Action Guide for Abolition 2000 on our website at <http://www.wagingpeace.org/abolition2000/citizens.html>. We are also preparing color posters in Pagemaker which we can email to you. A three fold flyer is also in preparation - again we want to make this easy for you to download or receive by email or floppy disc. Try our site - let us know if it all works for you! Above all - let's get this material out to the wider world!

New Organizations Joining in October

Coalition for Peace and Justice, Cape May NJ
People for Peace, Roosevelt, NJ
World Peace 2000, Roosevelt NJ
Czech Peace Society, Prague Czech Republic
Amherst Vigil for Peace and Justice, Amherst, MA
The Interfaith Campaign for a Nuclear Free World, Los Angeles, CA

Petitions

I am hoping for updates from Europe on petition numbers - we had 12,500 reported from Austria some time ago and up to October 6, Le Mouvement de la Paix in France had collected about 30,000 signatures. Please report in so we can keep a tally posted each month.

In the meantime, we congratulate Santa Cruz, California again! It is wonderful to receive another huge pile of signed petitions from Jan Harwood - 1200 this month. I would like to get 1000 signatures from every part of the US every month - please get the petitions out in your community and get

the numbers coming in to me so we can start to post some meaningful totals. Remember - the way to go is for every signature you get, offer a blank form. If the person seems really committed ask them to copy it ten times and keep it multiplying- a chain reaction!

More Representatives Sign Markey Resolution

We are very pleased to announce that Congresswoman Lois Capps, D Santa Barbara, and Congressman George Miller have recently signed on as sponsors of the Markey Resolution on Stockpile Stewardship. Capps and Miller join 12 other Representatives in supporting this resolution and when Congress resumes work next year we will be asking people to urge their representatives to sponsor this and the Woolsey Resolution (HR 479) again, calling on Clinton to negotiate a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Another Campus Resolution Signed

We are very pleased to announce our first High School to sign the Campus Resolution - the Student Body of the John Woolman School in Nevada City, CA.

News from the Tamilnadu UNA, in Madras, India

A recent signer to Abolition 2000, this organization has organized an Appeal for Completing the Nuclear Weapons Convention by the year 2000. Signed by children from a number of schools, the Appeal was sent to the Prime Minister of India and to the UN Undersecretary General. Congratulations on this initiative! They also sent in another package of signatures - 147 - to add to the India total of 250.

The Philadelphia Coalition for Nuclear Disarmament

This is a growing coalition and includes WILPF, Peace Action, Friends, PSR, and LAWS. Their city council declared Philadelphia a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone, unanimously on Oct. 17, 1997, and the mayor, Ed Rendell, was the first to sign the State of the World Forum Statement of Mayors with a call for elimination of nuclear weapons. However, they have not been able to translate this clear public sentiment into a commitment by any of our congressional delegations, despite lobbying efforts, of Congressional Rep. Woolsey's resolution.

They have hired Therese Joseph from Youngstown to be Peace Voter state coordinator and have worked out a strategy to make the most of their limited resources. They have printed 16,000 voter guides in the Voinovich-Boyle race and candidates will be asked about CTBT and related issues..

The Interfaith Campaign for a Nuclear Free World

Father Chris Ponnet, St Camillus Pastor/Pax Christi Southern California, is co-chairperson and sends word that the Interfaith Campaign "wishes to join your efforts. We support your statement. We are Jews, Muslims, Catholics, Protestants, Buddhists, Hindus and people of good will. We were the Center to Reverse the Arms Race during the 60-70-80s. Events being planned:

November 1st at 7pm an Interfaith Service at the Southern California Islamic Center on Vermont at 3rd Street in LA. And on November 2nd there will be a press conference at 11am with Father Jim Lawson and a children's choir from St Theresa Catholic School and the Islamic Center. They are also planning a Fall Conference with some major speakers.

Dutch Opinion Poll Rejects Nuclear Weapons

The Dutch sections of the IPPNW and the PENN network have recently published the results of an opinion poll on NATO nuclear policy which they commissioned. The Dutch government has stated repeatedly that it will not distance itself from NATO nuclear policy. The results of the poll show that a majority of the Dutch population thinks differently. The poll shows that Dutch membership of NATO is not an issue -only 3% of the population is opposed to this - but that the Dutch do want a different NATO nuclear policy, aimed at creating a nuclear weapons-free Europe. About half of the population (46%) want NATO to remove nuclear weapons from its arsenal, while 43% wants Holland to get rid of its NATO nuclear. It is a striking fact that the worries and opinion of the Dutch public on nuclear weapons - in which there has been hardly any change since the eighties - have not resulted in any public and political debate on nuclear weapons. The Working Group Eurobomb and the NVMP want greater emphasis to be given to the abolition of nuclear weapons in Europe and the world in the debate about NATO expansion and on the new NATO strategy.

Canadian Peace Assembly

This will take place in Winnipeg, Canada, November 6-8 , 1998 with the theme A World for Life, not War - An Agenda for Action. The Assembly is open to all peace supporters, community leaders, politicians and media. "Peace must be more than the absence of war. Our goal in the Canadian Peace Assembly is to find how to win a world free of conflict, and a peace which promotes the highest development of humanity - a culture of peace."

Canadian Pugwash Statement

We welcome the statement issued by Canadian Pugwash, October 1998 which reads in part:

The Canadian Pugwash Group calls on the Government of Canada to join the growing worldwide movement for the elimination of nuclear weapons. In particular, the Group advocates two immediate and practical steps:

1. Give active support to the New Agenda Coalition (NAC), a new initiative of eight middle-power states now pressing the nuclear weapons states to commit themselves unequivocally to the elimination of nuclear weapons and to demonstrate that commitment by immediate practical steps and negotiations required for elimination.
2. Press within the NATO councils for NATO to remove its nuclear weapons from European countries and end reliance on nuclear weapons as essential to the Strategic Concept.

Canadian Pugwash calls for an end to Canadian ambiguity and clear-cut Canadian action to work for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Such action by the Government of Canada would be supported, as an Angus Reid poll showed, by 92 percent of the Canadian people.

Call from WIND - Women Insist on Nuclear Disarmament

WIND is appealing for support especially in Germany, Norway, Japan and Italy and the Netherlands for building pressure in these countries for nuclear disarmament. The appeal is based on the work of the New Agenda Coalition - the declaration made by Ireland, South Africa, Brazil, Egypt, Slovakia, New Zealand, Sweden and Mexico on June 9, 1998. The next step of the New Agenda Coalition is a resolution at the General Assembly. WIND suggests a strategy of building a center ground coalition for nuclear disarmament should grow from this.

Books and Videos For Sale

"International Instruments of the United Nations" is a compilation of agreements, charters, conventions, declarations, principles, proclamations, protocols and treaties which have been adopted by the United Nations from 1945-95. Put together by Irving Sarnoff, founder of Friends of United Nations, this book is essential for any serious student of the UN. You may order it from Friends of the UN tel (310) 453 8489 fax (310) 453 8489 at a cost of \$30.

A 1 hour/40 minute video of the 22 Northern California Abolition 2000 Conference is now available. This highly successful conference, sponsored by over 40 groups, took place at Laney College, Oakland. The Northern Abolition 2000 Network has been gathering for quarterly meetings ever since. The video features powerful and inspiring keynote addresses by Pamela Meidell, then -Facilitator of the Global Network office of Abolition 2000; Dr. Michio Kaku, Professor of Physics, City University of New York; Mpendulo Kumalo, South African Consul, Los Angeles; Alan Cranston, former US Senator from California; Virginia Sanchez, Director Citizen Alert Native American Program and Betty Berkes, President, US Section of WILPF as well as the music of the Vukani Mawthu Choir, singing freedom songs from South Africa. A wonderful education and outreach tool, this video can be ordered from Western States Legal Foundation, 1440 Broadway, Suite 500, Oakland CA 94612, Tel:(510) 839 5877;fax:(512) 839 5397; e-mail:wslf@igc.org. Price:\$10 +\$2 for postage.

We have been looking for background information for students wishing to campaign against D of E and D of D funding for nuclear weapons research on our campuses. The best source of information is "Explosive Alliances" by McKinzie, Cochran and Paine, Published by the Natural Resources Defense Council Nuclear Program, 1200 New York Ave., NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005. Telephone 202- 289-6868. Price \$10.

International YouthPeace Week November 27 - December 4, 1998

For further information, contact Malkia M'Buzi Moore, YouthPeace Coordinator at the War Resisters League 339 Lafayette St., New York, NY 10012 or call 800-WRL-YOUTH or 212-228-0450 fax 212-228-6193 or e-mail

wrl@igc.org

Appeal to Abolition 2000 supporters

Please help us to build directories of the following, so we may post this information on the Website for all to use;

1. Speakers around the country - names, special interest, phone/email
2. Artists, writers and performers who support peace - names, special interest, phone/email
3. Videos on nuclear weapons and abolition - title, cost, availability.

Send details to Sue Broidy at a2000@silcom.com.

(And of course, we still want photos, pictures, graphics of sunflowers!)

Appeal for Volunteers for State contacts for Abolition 2000

I am starting to compile a list of Abolition 2000 contacts in every state and overseas country. This not to formalize coordinators' positions but simply to have a personal contact with someone on email who can be my first call when looking for grassroots news, sending out information, collecting petition numbers and helping to give a picture of "who is doing what, where, when and how."

So far I have California covered by Jackie Cabasso and myself, Rosalie Tyler Paul in Maine, Steven Starr in Missouri, and Bob Moore for New Jersey. I am putting out calls and emails but it would be helpful if you would volunteer.

Sincerely,

Sue Broidy
Coordinator, Abolition 2000
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
1187 Coast Village Road
Santa Barbara CA 93108

Phone (805) 965 3443 FAX(805)568 0466

Email: A2000@silcom.com
Website <http://www.waginpeace.org/abolition2000>

To join the abolition-usa listserve, send a message (no subject) to abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

To join the international abolition-caucus, send a message (no subject) to abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

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For information on digests or retrieving files and old messages send "help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Mon, 02 Nov 1998 11:23:51 -0500
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: disarmament@igc.org, ctbt@2020vision.org, mupj@igc.org, dkimball@clw.org
Subject: Tomorrow's meeting

I will bring donuts to tomorrow's meeting --- unless someone else has planned another food alternative. Do you think that two dozen will be sufficient, or should I go for more?

Did someone check with FCNL about providing coffee?

Shalom,
BT

To: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>, disarmament@igc.org, ctbt@2020vision.org, dkimball@clw.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: Tomorrow's meeting
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

At 11:23 AM 11/2/98 -0500, Bob Tiller wrote:

>I will bring donuts to tomorrow's meeting --- unless someone else has
>planned another food alternative. Do you think that two dozen will be
>sufficient, or should I go for more?

>

>Did someone check with FCNL about providing coffee?

>

>Shalom,

>BT

>

>

Dear Bob:

FCNL is providing coffee, newsprint, and markers. Rachel Phillips will write on newsprint.

Two dozen donuts is probably enough. Thanks for your offer.

Howard

Return-Path: <disarmament@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 02 Nov 1998 11:49:50 -0500
From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.org>
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
To: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
CC: ctbt@2020vision.org, mupj@igc.org, dkimball@clw.org
Subject: Re: Tomorrow's meeting
References: <363DDC97.1EA0@psr.org>

In addition to coffee, we need FCNL to provide markers and block paper - unless someone else is bringing that . . .

Bob Tiller wrote:

> I will bring donuts to tomorrow's meeting --- unless someone else has
> planned another food alternative. Do you think that two dozen will be
> sufficient, or should I go for more?
>
> Did someone check with FCNL about providing coffee?
>
> Shalom,
> BT

--

DISARMAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE
Nuclear Disarmament Information, Resources & Action Tools
Kathy Crandall, Coordinator
1101 14th Street NW #700, Washington DC 20005
TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232 FAX: 202 898 0150 ext. 232
E-MAIL: disarmament@igc.org
<http://www.psr.org/Disarmhouse.htm>
<http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>

A project of: Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility
and Women's Action for New Directions

Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Mon, 02 Nov 1998 11:20:04 -0500
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: btiller@psr.org
Subject: Special meeting on CTBT public advocacy

You are invited -- indeed, urged -- to participate in a special meeting to evaluate our recent public advocacy work for CTBT ratification, and to lay some plans for 1999 efforts.

The details:

Date: Tuesday, November 3, 1998
Time: 10:00 to 12:00
Place: FCNL, 245 Second Street N.E. (corner of C Street)

The dual purpose of this meeting is (a) to discuss what we have learned from our coalitional work on CTBT and (b) to agree on 4 or 5 key items that we will undertake the coming year.

Although this session was initiated by the Grassroots CTBT Working Group, its scope will be much larger than grassroots efforts. The planners want the discussion to include Hill work, Administration work, media work etc.

The agenda will be structured like this:

10:03 Introductions
10:05 Lessons learned from our 1998 efforts
10:45 Timeline of expected 1999 events
10:50 Proposals for 1999 activities
11:40 Coalition-building and campaign structure
12:00 Adjourn

The planners are urging that we talk about what was useful and effective, but not do a lot of horn tooting.

The planning committee for this event has been: Daryl Kimball, Howard Hallman, Kathy Crandall, Marie Rietmann and Bob Tiller.

I hope to see you tomorrow.

Shalom,
Bob Tiller

Return-Path: <disarmament@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 02 Nov 1998 12:13:26 -0500
From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.org>
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
To: jmatlack@erols.com, fagin@ix.netcom.com, smk@armscontrol.org,
basicus@basicint.org, John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>, cdavis@clw.org,
20/20 Vision <vision@igc.org>, Bob Musil <bmusil@psr.org>,
Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>, Brad Morse <bmorse@igc.org>,
Chris Paine <cpaine@nrdc.org>, Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>,
dculp@igc.org, Bruce Hall <panukes@igc.org>,
Fran Teplitz <paprog@igc.org>, Gordon Clark <paexec@igc.org>,
Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>, Jenny Smith <jsmith@clw.org>,
Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.org>, Kathy Guthrie <kathy@fcnl.org>,
Kimberly Robson <wandwill@clark.net>, Lisa Ledwidge <ledwidge@psr.org>,
Marie Rietman <ctbt@2020vision.org>,
Michael Pancook <armsintern@ucsusa.org>,
Stephen Young <syong@basicint.org>, Tom Collina <tcollina@ucsusa.org>,
c-gay@isis-online.org, mccwash@igc.org, vfp@igc.org,
bharner@ix.netcom.com, rac_uahc@csi.com, joe@fcnl.org,
kyourish@hotmail.com, mfonte@clw.org, stevenraikin@delpi.com
CC: Todd Perry <tperry@ucsusa.org>
Subject: CTBT Evaluation and Strategy
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igcb.igc.org id JAA03027

CTBT Advocates in DC:

In preparation for our meeting on Tues. Nov. 3 (CTBT Public Advocacy Evaluation and Strategy 10-12 at FCNL - You may obtain an agenda from Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org> 898 0150 ext. 220), enclosed is

- 1)A listing of many of the major CTBT activities that we have undertaken together in the past year, and
- 2)Comments on the "Lessons Learned" portion of the evaluation forms distributed in September
- 3) Plans and suggestions for activities in 1999 -again taken from the evaluation forms.

Evaluation forms were returned from the following groups: ANA,CRND, Disarmament Clearinghouse, Episcopal Peace Fellowship, FCNL, NETWORK, Peace Action, PSR, 20/20 Vision, UCS, Women Strike for Peace -

This is fairly long on e-mail. If you would also like a faxed copy that is a little clearer and easier to read let me know, and -of course- color coded copies will be available at the meeting, but you should at least glance over this before coming to the meeting please.

1997-1998 CTBT CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

(Focused on joint/ community-wide activities. This list was compiled from evaluation forms and with the input of Howard Hallman, Marie Rietmann, Daryl Kimball and Kathy Crandall). The 3 activity categories are 1)Grassroots 2) Advocacy in DC 3)Media.

Also to be considered are Coalition Building, and Campaign Structure

REVIEWING 1997-1998

1) GRASSROOTS

STATE ORGANIZING

Selection of state "tiers"

(We chose 3 different levels, according to importance of Senators and the likelihood of persuading them)

Use of state and DC contact structure

(We chose 1-2 contacts in each key state and paired them with a DC contact)

Hired State Organizers

(With added funding, in July and August FCNL, 20/20 Vision, Peace Action, PSR, WAND and the Disarmament Clearinghouse hired State coordinators in CO, KS, ME, OR, TN, WA, UT)

Phone Banking March and May - DC Orgs. called key states

CONFERENCES/ EVENTS

Regional Conferences

(3 Regional Summits/ Conferences were jointly carried-out November in Denver, January in Pittsburgh, Feb. In Bellevue, WA)

Additional Travel/Speaking Events Calendar was maintained in the Spring of '98

Conferences/Events in Washington

FCNL Conference Fall 1997

Peace Action Spring Cleaning March 1998

USSA Tabling March 1998

Interfaith Briefing April 1998

PSR Nat'l Conference April-May 1998

ANA DC Days May 1998

Student Democrats July 1998

CONFERENCE CALLS

20/20 Call National (key states) 9/97

20/20 Call Alaska 3/98

20/20 Call Foreign Relations Committee States 6/98

20/20 Call Mississippi 8/98

POSTCARDS

Coalition supported, produced by 20/20

Fall 1997

Interfaith - Early 1998

Spring 1998

DEMONSTRATIONS

National Day of Action - May 1998 -
(Peace Action/PSR and others Coordinated demonstrations outside Senate
home offices following India/Pakistan tests.)

Aug. 6/9
PSR Coordinated list of planned activities and provided CTBT Resources

CALL-IN DAYS

20/20 Radio Call-in March 24
July 16
(Peace Action Organized, with 20/20 Radio Call-in component)
Week of Sept. 24, 1998 ?
(Flyer available, not promoted given political context)

ENDORSEMENTS/ SIGN-ONS

Religious Leaders Sign-On
- State wide Religious leaders sign-ons
Coalition/ CLW Letter & List
UCS Scientists Sign-on
City Council Resolutions (Seattle, Pittsburgh)

REGULAR INFO./EDUCATION RESOURCES (in addition to resources of each individual organization)

CTBT-Organize (E-mail list serve)
Web Sites including CRND Site and CTBT Action Site, as well as
Organization sites
Disarmament Clearinghouse Action Kits (Fall and Spring)
Buttons
CRND Brochures

GRASSROOTS LOBBYING

Calls/ Letters
Constituent Meetings at Home -with Senate/Staff
Town Hall Meetings/ Demonstrations (such as National Day of Action)
Constituent Meetings in DC -with Senate/Staff
Constituent Meetings in DC as a part of ANA DC Days, Peace Action Spring
Cleaning, PSR Nat'l Conference, Interfaith Legislative Briefing

2)ADVOCACY IN DC - SENATE & ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATION

Administration Meetings with Bob Bell, John Holum & Bill Richardson,
CRND maintains regular contact with ACDA & NSC

Sign-on letters to Pres. May '97 and March '98

SENATE

Sign-on Letters to Senate
Sept. '97 and May '98

Hearings: CTBT & Stockpile Stewardship in Sen. Energy & Water

Appropriations and Sen. Gov. Affairs Committees

Direct Contact with Senators:

reps from several DC-based organizations met with staff of about 10 "swing" offices. Delegations were small (2-3) and they focused specifically on the CTBT. In addition, through the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers, regular contact was maintained with staff of pro-CTBT Senators (Biden, Bingaman, Levin, Daschle). Planning for these meetings was conducted primarily through ad hoc lobbying mtgs following CTBT Working Grp mtgs and through Interfaith meetings.

Specter-Biden Resolution:

resolution urging "expeditious" action on the CTBT was introduced in May; gained 35 co-sponsors; but not voted on. Some NGOs encouraged support through action alerts from May to August 1998

CTBTO funding:

NGOs mounted last minute effort to support Specter-Biden amendment to restore CTBTO funding (late-Aug.); measure passed by 49-44 margin

Interface with grassroots lobbying

reports on results of direct lobbying meetings in DC and local grassroots efforts were reported on sporadically at CTBT Working Grp. mtgs, NWWG mtgs., and Interfaith CTBT mtgs.

Direct Senate Lobbying Tracking: Daryl Kimball, David Culp, John Isaacs

3) MEDIA

Local Advertising (North Carolina & ME Signature Ads)

Marketing/Business Community

Working Assets

20/20 Burrito Bros

20/20 "Roots on the Radio" March and July

Op-Ed Campaign May-June 1998 with CRND Consultant

EDITORIALS

NSNS Ed. Board Campaigns Sept. 1997, May-June 1998

Editorial Board Meetings-

Lists of Editorials maintained by NSNS, CRND

Television: some experts appeared on t.v. in connection with India/Pakistan

local television coverage of National Day of Action Demonstrations

Letters to Editor (ongoing -best results connecting with India/Pakistan)

Polling news coverage - Radio Actualities & newspaper coverage of
Polling in July/Aug (CO, KS, NE, OH, OR, UT) and national polls

Press Events- Briefings and Conferences in Oct. 1997 & July 1998 in
Washington

Local coverage of National Day of Action in papers, & local radio & t.v.

COALITION BUILDING

Contact list:

the Disarmament Clearinghouse maintains a list of key
grassroots contacts and D.C. contacts
and the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers maintains a
database of NGOs supporting CTBT

Faith Community

Students

Other

CAMPAIGN STRUCTURE

CTBT Working Group of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers: meets
approximately once a month and is open to all groups actively supporting
a test ban

CTBT Grassroots Meetings - As needed meetings for Membership- Based
Organizations to develop grassroots strategy for campaign

Interfaith CTBT Coalition - Meeting monthly for interfaith community and
allies to formulate CTBT strategy

Nuclear Weapons Working Group (of the "Monday Lobby Group") meeting
weekly to discuss CTBT and other priority nuclear weapons -related
issues

2. LESSONS LEARNED COMMENTS

WORKING WITH NEW CONSTITUENCIES

Religious Leaders letter worked well - we gave participants a specific
project

- We need a Howard Hallman-equivalent for engaging the environmental,
veterans and other communities

While the student outreach did produce letters and begin to build ties
to student groups, I would not characterize it as a success. I felt we
were vague on our goal. If we simply wanted students to write letters
regarding the CTBT, then we did not succeed. I think larger goals of
increasing student awareness and participation in nuclear issues

requires more planning and resources. As a staff person at Student Pugwash noted, students need to be nurtured in their activism. There is no structure outside of SPAN (Student Peace Action Network) and PSR's student chapters to perform this role. (SPAN was essential to all of our accomplishments). If the nuclear community would like a college student element in upcoming campaigns, I believe it is important to have permanent staff from interested organizations to devise a strategy that builds from, or at least is coordinated with, the work of SPAN.

Through the state organizers project and the 20\20 Vision conference calls, many new activists in "new" states were mobilized. These efforts have vastly improved our reach in key states. This should be replicated and improved in 1999.

- Outreach to other constituencies has to be improved. In Washington, we failed to effectively engage any major environmental, civic, medical, or human rights organization into our work. The only area of success was with the religious community and that came late in the year. With a few notable exceptions, at the local level many activists neglected to reach out to "unlikely allies" until late in the year. Consequently, many failed to get meetings with their Senators. We need to dedicate more staff time to this

important component of the campaign and systematically push the CTBT at meetings and conferences of organizations who might support the CTBT.

WORKING WITH OUR (EXPANDING) CONSTITUENCIES

Through 1998, PSR has strengthened its base of support for CTBT ratification across the country.

- Recruiting activists for conference calls: I do not believe any UCS members were involved in the Tennessee or Alaska conference calls, whereas 3 participated in the one in Mississippi. The difference is that I call the Mississippians. UCS activists are willing to get involved even from a cold call.

Suggestions for grassroots action has to be simplified and regularized. In the beginning of the year, we overemphasized the need for local activists to get a meeting with their Senator, even before they succeeded in delivering enough letters and calls to make a meeting possible. In the summer months, our own messages about what to do with or about the Specter-Biden resolution conflicted with one another. The message to the grassroots cannot be changed or substantially altered every couple of weeks. The creation of the Dis. Clearinghouse CTBT action site is helpful and should be used to provide a cue to other grassroots oriented groups about what grassroots actions are most effective.

we need to concentrate on increasing the volume of communications to Senate offices on the CTBT. A 1-800 number and CTBT flyer/mailer would also help.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN DIFFERENT PARTS OF CAMPAIGN

Communications between CTBT workgroups can be improved. Mtg. minutes should be kept, circulated and reviewed at relevant meetings.

More efficient exchange of information from Direct DC Lobbying to grassroots lobbying is needed. Ex. Snowe statement was lost for a couple of months, and lack of close work with Specter/Biden in development of resolutions & a lack of unified strategy hindered effectiveness.

Better collaboration between Media groups here. NSNS Editorial Advisories should be complemented with grassroots Ed mtgs. Rabinowitz efforts on National Day of Action and Polling were a little disappointing. We should better utilize already established grassroots connections with local press.

STATE ORGANIZERS INFRASTRUCTURE

DC-created system of state organizers is not necessarily how local groups do their organizing - "state contacts" did not necessarily expand their outreach significantly

Our state contacts list and information system is very useful now, and could be made better

State contact system was inefficient. Having one DC contact for one person in each state means that if those individuals are busy, not well-connected, or not very competent, the entire effort in that state can fall down. In addition, in some cases DC contacts over-contacted those one or two state contacts to the exclusion of finding others. We should adjust our system by making sure that there is a "backup" contact in DC and in the state and each organization should identify which local person or chapter they have working on the CTBT in each state so that we know who might be able to pitch in.

POLITICAL CONTEXTS

- The continuing pressure from grassroots is slowly expanding support for the treaty, as Senators begin telling their constituents that they expect to vote for ratification when it comes to the floor.

Specter Resolution seems to have paid off at least somewhat because our contacts on the Hill indicate that support for that resolution is growing, and it will pass by a substantial margin if it is actually voted on

- It is very difficult to overcome the joint opposition of the Chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Senate Majority Leader

Key question: what's to be done with this Administration?

Need to focus more of our effort on getting several Republican moderates to express their support for the CTBT.

CONNECTING WITH OTHER ISSUES

The NCI study was an important reminder that nuclear testing poses grave risks to unsuspecting civilians

- Indian and Pakistani tests provided opportunities for pointing out the risks and folly of nuclear testing.

Great mobilizing around Indian /Pakistani tests --created some much-needed urgency

We seem to be effective when connecting CTBT to other issues in public advocacy work - South Asia, health effects, ongoing weapons work, Helms, etc.

- For some grassroots activists, CTBT ratification is too narrow a focus, need a fuller disarmament vision

MEDIA/GRASSROOTS POLLING & OP-EDs

Polling data useful, but not an indication of what people will act on (i.e. people can be overwhelmingly for or against something, but will not necessarily lift a finger to support that issue nor will it influence for whom they vote.)

- While placement of national op-eds was successful, we did not have much success placing the op-eds locally. Could this be because they were not focused enough to specific issues in the states? Have organizations been successful in the past at placing general op-eds on an issue?

We can get op-eds and letters to the editor on the CTBT placed in newspapers if they are timely and focused

Better collaboration between Media groups here. NSNS Editorial Advisories should be complemented with grassroots Ed mtgs. Rabinowitz efforts on National Day of Action and Polling were a little disappointing. We should better utilize already established grassroots connections with local press.

1999 PLANS

(In addition to on-going activities and each Organizations' commitment to keep their members informed and engaged)

CONFERENCES/EVENTS - IN DC

Interfaith Legislative Conference April 25-28 Washington DC

ANA DC Days End of April

Possible* 20/20 Conference Spring

Possible* Peace Action Spring Cleaning Days

PROPOSED: CTBT Days in July

PROPOSED: briefing on CTBT for women's groups through WIIS

PROPOSED: breakfast briefing on CTBT for environmental groups

PROPOSED: A compiled list of all known major Conferences in DC

CONFERENCES/ EVENTS - OUTSIDE DC

Campus Outreach Opportunity League Mtg Salt Lake City in March(500-1000 participants) (20/20 Attending)

Peace Action August 1999 National Congress & demos at Los Alamos

National Labs

Marie R. to Portland OR organizing mtg tentative in March
Richmond, Va Presbyterian Church seminar
Boise Id organizing meeting
SUGGESTED/PROPOSED: A compiled list of all known major regional conferences/events outside of DC that we could participate in

CONFERENCE CALLS:
Late Feb. 20/20 National Call

PROPOSED: A Conference Call of Key State Contacts in December/ January

INFORMATION/ACTION RESOURCES

CTBT Action Site- Disarmament Clearinghouse - updated weekly when needed, 20/20 Web Site with monthly update, PSR Web Site etc.

CTBT Action/ Resource Tool Kits for 1999 (Probably January and then later -summer/fall version) - Disarmament Clearinghouse

Maintain CTBT-Organize e-mail list -Disarmament Clearinghouse

Buttons available, Disarmament Clearinghouse

"Event Display Kit": 8 foot Vertical Banner, Table Display, "Senate Mail Box" for letters, Video of tests: Disarmament Clearinghouse

20/20 Write CTBT 101 articles for publications of other groups/constituencies

20/20: Generic Action Alert Post Card

CRND: publication of Coalition report on CTBT verification (Feb.?) And on EIF (April?)

PSR: Physicians Task Force will publish a response to the NCI Study

PROPOSED: A "graphically cool/appealing" coalition postcard

PROPOSED: development of professional flyer\mailer for mailing; tabling; meetings throughout the year. The flyer should also include a 1-800 CTBT hotline number for updates on the CTBT

PROPOSED: posters with CTBT info. 1-800 number and place for local contact

STATE ORGANIZING/ FIELD REPORTING

Disarmament Clearinghouse: Maintain / develop state contact list, field organizing updates for CRND CTBT Working Group (and others) Field Reports monthly, and calendar of upcoming CTBT Outreach events

20/20 (& Disarmament Clearinghouse): Gather and maintain Senators' responses to constituent letters and their public meetings & statements

& Op-eds/ letters to the editors

PROPOSED: Raise money to hire field organizers in several key states (up to 7) at a crucial time (Spring 1999?)

LOBBYING: GRASSROOTS/ WASHINGTON-BASED ADMINISTRATION & HILL
(All groups plan to encourage visits, calls and letters to Senators and staffs)

CRND (&David Culp?): Maintain Direct Lobby contacts, swing list

CRND: Coalition meeting with Berger to press for action

Interfaith Community: Meetings with Albright, Cohen to press for action

20/20: Publicize info about Senator's schedulers for constituents to attend public meetings and make office appointments.

Peace Action: call-in days

Peace Action: urge constituent visits especially during Spring recess

PROPOSED: VIRTUAL LOBBY DAYS over Spring Recess, send materials and response forms similar to DC Lobby Days

PROPOSED: DC Lobby Days in March/ July

MEDIA/MARKETING OUTREACH

20/20 Media/Disarmament Clearinghouse: Letters to the editor, op- eds, meetings with ed boards

20/20: Burrito Brothers Card type promotions/work with business community

20/20: Involve celebrities

CRND: op-ed project on CTBT (Jan.-Feb.)

CRND: press briefing on India-Pakistan and the CTBT w\Strobe Talbot (Dec. or Jan.)

CRND: press briefing on CTBT verification issues

CRND: briefing/outreach to wide range of groups by pushing White House CTBT briefing (Jan.

CRND: national bipartisan poll on CTBT near time of Senate debate on treaty

PROPOSED: A focused media month with coordination on editorial board meetings with NSNS and state organizers working more closely together

PROPOSED: Persuade Working Assets to schedule CTBT action alert

PROPOSED: A 1-800 number to promote activities on a regular basis -to be used on a series of flyers/posters

OUTREACH TO NEW CONSTITUENCIES

Peace Action: student actions as warranted

20/20 Write CTBT 101 articles for publications of other groups/constituencies

PROPOSED: Sign-on letters such as religious letter for other communities - environmental, human rights, women etc.

PROPOSED: hiring outreach coordinator to contact new constituencies thru meetings & events; DC lobby events organized by other groups (Also See Conferences)

PROPOSED: A Concentrated, Coordinated effort on Campus Outreach - Including SPAN

INTERFAITH COMMUNITY

Church/Religious Community Petitions being circulated to be hand delivered to Senator/ and or Senate staff around the time of Spring Recess

FCNL: Resources for religious community

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DISARMAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE

Nuclear Disarmament Information, Resources & Action Tools

Kathy Crandall, Coordinator

1101 14th Street NW #700, Washington DC 20005

TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232 FAX: 202 898 0150 ext. 232

E-MAIL: disarmament@igc.org

<http://www.psr.org/Disarmhouse.htm>

<http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>

A project of: Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility and Women's Action for New Directions

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 2 Nov 1998 18:11:57 +0200
From: wilpf@iprolink.ch (wilpf)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: New Agenda Conference
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igc7.igc.org id IAB15786

Dear Abolitions,

Please inform your contacts and networks about this International Conference.

Thanks,

Felicity Hill
WILPF

Nuclear Disarmament Put to the Test

New Developments demand a New Agenda

November 20-22 1998

Rosenbad Conference Centre, Drottninggatan 1, Stockholm, Sweden

Swedish Peace Council and Special NGO Committee on Disarmament

The Swedish Peace Council and the Special NGO Committee for Disarmament-Geneva will jointly sponsor an international conference which will take as its starting point the implications for nuclear disarmament of the recent Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests. What is the meaning of these tests for existing treaties? Are they a wake-up call for nuclear weapons states or a real threat to the future of non-proliferation? What does the new agenda proposed by Ireland, Brazil, South Africa and others really offer? What should the priorities be for nuclear disarmament campaigning in light of recent developments? Through presentations, workshops, reports from different regions, these and other issues related to the future of nuclear disarmament will be examined with an aim towards greater clarity on transnational nuclear disarmament campaigning strategies.

The conference will be the morning of 20 November (therefore arrivals on the 19th). This conference will be followed on Sunday morning the 22nd by the regular autumn meeting of the Special NGO Committee on Disarmament-Geneva. The Special NGO Committee for Disarmament successfully organized the strong NGO presence at the recent PrepCom II for the NPT Review conference in 2000 and encourages new organizations concerned with disarmament-related matters to join its work.

Programme

Friday Nov 20, 1998

8.30 Registration.

9.30 Music.

Welcome by the Swedish Peace Council

Opening remark by the President of the Special NGO Committee,
Serge Wourgaft.

10.00 Lena Hjelm-Wallén, Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs

10.15 Setting the Scene - what is at stake?

Edith Ballantyne, WILPF and Oliver Meier., BITS

11.00 Break

11.15 Challenges from South Asia and the Middle East.

Praful Bidwai, India, Zia Mian, Pakistan and
Gideon Spiro, Israel

12.30- Lunch

14.00 Challenging the nuclear weapons states.

Jaqueline Cabasso, US, David Knight, UK and Lysiane Alezard, France
Speakers from Russia and China to be confirmed.

16.00-18.00 Group discussions related to the speakers.

18.00 Dinner. Culture.

Saturday Nov 21, 1998

9.00 Swedish Peace Choir.

9.30 The anti-nuclear movement.

Ellen Diederich, Germany.

10.00 New Disarmament Initiatives

Sven Hellman, INESAP, Sweden
Merav Datan, IPPNW

10.30 Group discussions.

Topics set after suggestions from organisations.

12.00 Lunch

14.30 Building 'The new peace movement'.

Group reports, questions and discussions.

16.00- Closing speeches.

17.00 Summary, suggestions adoption of statement.

18.00 Dinner. Culture

Sunday Nov 22, 1998

All-day meeting

of the Special NGO Committee for Disarmament

All participants of the Conference are invited.

13.00 Lunch at the City Hall, Stockholm. Hosted by the mayor.

For our convenience, please, fill out and return this registration form for

the seminar no later than November 1st, 1998 (thus also ensuring that you receive other information about the seminar in advance).

The Swedish Peace Council can assist in finding

- Hotel
- Hostel
- Private room

Name
.....
.....

Address.....
.....

Area
code.....City.....
.....

Country.....
.....

Phone.....Fax.....
.....

E-mail.....
.....

Organisation.....
.....

Date of arrival.....Date of
Departure.....

Registration fee (for documentation), 20 US dollars.
Pay to Bank SEB, account no. 56 10-76 34.

Contact person: Majlis FridÈn, phone & fax: +46 8 777 60 25
e-mail: friden@swipnet.se

Return this registration form before Nov 1st
Swedish Peace Council, Fj”llgatan 23 A
116 28 , Sweden

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

International Secretariat
1, rue de Varembe
C.P. 28
1211 Geneva 20
Tel: +41 22 733 61 75
Fax: +41 22 740 10 63

Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Mon, 02 Nov 1998 13:09:05 -0500
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: dealerting-ana@igc.org, dallas41@hotmail.com,
allister@snakeriveralliance.org, sallight@earthlink.net,
cprcrogers@mindspring.com, ncourtney@bhsi.com
CC: anitas@ieer.org, dkimball@clw.org, disarmament@igc.org, rachel@fcn1.org
Subject: Projected de-alerting event cancelled

You will recall that I spoke about a proposed de-alerting event in D.C., which was at times called both a debate and a hearing. The idea was to put on a public event during November, featuring major public figures, and get C-SPAN to carry it, since Congress is not in session. The hope was that this would (a) raise public awareness about de-alerting, and (b) provide us with a video that could be used in the future in various ways with grassroots.

Unfortunately, this event will not be held this month. Howard Hallman and I could not get the line-up of people we wanted, and we did not want it done poorly. We may try again after the first of the year.

Shalom,
Bob Tiller

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
X-Sender: aslater@gracelinks.org
X-Sender: slatera@204.141.205.3
Date: Mon, 02 Nov 1998 12:50:20 -0500
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Fwd: US lobbying SCFAIT
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Dear Friends,

Did you write your letter to President yet about the need to support the NAC resolution in the UN? If not, please do, and you may want to tell our country to lay off Canada which is doing the right thing. When are we going to have a nuclear policy review in the US? Regards, Alice

>Date: Mon, 02 Nov 1998 10:21:47 -0500
>Subject: US lobbying SCFAIT
>Priority: non-urgent
>To: abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
>X-FC-Forwarded-From: plough@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
>From: abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca (abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca)

>
>National Post, 2 November 1998
>
>Axworthy making Americans nervous
>Soft on Nukes?: U.S. officials fear he will undermine global security
>
>Mike Trickey
>Southam News
>
>United States officials are lobbying members of the Commons
>foreign affairs committee in a bid to subvert what they perceive as
>Lloyd Axworthy's soft nuclear agenda.
>
>Of particular concern to the Americans is a recommendation in a
>draft report -- currently under study by the committee and due to
>be delivered to the government by the end of November -- that
>Canada push NATO into a declaration that it will not be the first to
>use nuclear weapons in any future conflict.
>
>A senior State Department official said Canada and the U.S.
>continue to have a strong relationship unmatched anywhere in the
>world, and credited Mr. Axworthy with playing a leading role in
>this.
>
>But the official reserved strong words for Canada's "soft" approach
>to areas of foreign policy, which rests more on persuasion and
>high-mindedness than on the use of superior economic and military
>power:
>
>"He [Axworthy] has this vision of the world, espousing that kind of
>soft power notion that other countries can be inspired and led by

>attractive ideas, and that military and economic might are not as
>consequential as they once were. A lot of that is at odds with what
>we feel.

>
>"We believe that economic might does matter, that military might
>does matter. When you're dealing with people like Saddam Hussein
>or Slobodan Milosevic, you have to have the military might that
>backs up the diplomacy."

>
>What has set the Americans off is Mr. Axworthy's charge two
>years ago to the committee to review nuclear non-proliferation,
>arms control, and disarmament (NACD) policies. In addition to
>some general instructions, with which Washington has no quarrel,
>the minister told the committee to focus on: the International Court
>of Justice advisory opinion on the legality of the threat or use of
>nuclear weapons; the report of the Canberra Commission on the
>Elimination of Nuclear Weapons; the proposal for a program of
>action for the elimination of nuclear weapons as proposed by a
>group of non-aligned countries; and the Project Ploughshares
>report titled Canada and the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons.

>
>The Americans believe the study could be the first step toward
>Canada calling for a review of NATO's nuclear deterrence
>strategy, which they claim would pose a threat to global security.
>They are also unhappy with the Axworthy-led international
>campaign to ban anti-personnel landmines, which the U.S. has
>refused to sign, as well as with Canada's lead role in the creation of
>a new International Criminal Court, which Washington opposes,
>and Canada's friendly relations with Cuba.

>
>"It is our hope that the Canadian position will remain that there is an
>appropriate balance between nuclear arms control and
>disarmament obligations and the role of nuclear deterrence with
>alliance strategy," says a State Department official.

>
>"Nuclear weapons have played a key role in preserving peace and
>preventing war on the European continent, and Canada has
>supported the alliance's nuclear posture in that context. People will
>wonder if Canada goes in with a robust initiative to change the
>alliance's nuclear policy if it might be interpreted as Canada
>rethinking its commitment to NATO."

>
>Bill Graham, Liberal MP and chair of the committee, says the
>Americans are overreacting.

>
>"The idea that this is some Axworthy plot to get rid of nuclear
>weapons, I don't know where they get that," he says. "They're a bit
>sore on the landmines issue and a bit sore on the ICC issue, but I
>don't think that this should be a reason to therefore assume that
>every other issue is going to have some hidden agenda."

>
>Mr. Graham notes Mr. Axworthy has not appeared before the
>committee and does not know what is in the draft report, which is
>based on two years of public consultation.

>
>Even Reform foreign affairs critic Bob Mills, a vocal opponent to
>Mr. Axworthy's soft power approach, believes the Americans are
>overreacting.

>
>"They're concerned by this, but I think they're reading more into it
>than there really is. The Liberals tend to waffle over to the soft side
>of foreign policy, but I think the reality will bring them back closer
>to the centre, which is they want to reduce the number of nuclear
>weapons but don't really know how to do it, so let's keep doing
>what we're doing."

>
>However, Mr. Mills says the Americans are worried about the
>direction Mr. Axworthy is taking Canada, and he agrees with them.

>
>"They see him as believing a very, very liberal, almost scary, kind of
>concept, and one which would cut them out of any kind of power
>position.

>
>"He sees an unreal world, and when he's out of the country he
>presents a view that I don't think most Canadians are prepared to
>accept. This is a view that the United Nations can solve all of our
>problems, where the Ottawa Accord is a prototype for a nuclear
>accord or for a small-arms accord. He's in a dream world that
>doesn't recognize the realities of today's world."

>
>Mr. Axworthy has told the National Post he had no policy direction
>in mind when he asked the committee to begin its review. He
>refuses to comment on the U.S. position, but his office points to
>Canada's 75% vote in last month's successful bid to gain a seat on
>the Security Council as proof his soft power advocacy has
>widespread support.

>
>Nonetheless, the U.S., particularly the Republican-dominated
>Congress, is becoming increasingly chagrined at Canada's
>freelancing on global security issues.

>
>John Carson, a University of Toronto international affairs specialist,
>says American officials responsible for international policy must be
>very concerned that one of their closest allies, if not their closest
>ally, is constantly provoking them: "We poke a stick in their eye and
>then say 'By the way, we're your friends.' I think it does test their
>patience."

>
>"At this very difficult time, the American ability to be able to be
>seen as an international leader outweighs, on balance, a number of
>questions that Canada has been involved in, all of which are
>excellent issues deserving of our attention.

>
>"I'm not suggest that the landmines campaign is silly or a waste of
>time or that there ought not to be a sensible debate about outlawing
>nuclear weapons. But I am essentially a realist and I don't believe
>debating these things at this particular moment is in our interests."

>

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>

>--

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>

>Project Ploughshares is a member of the Canadian Network to Abolish
>Nuclear Weapons (<http://watserv1.uwaterloo.ca/~plough/cnanw/cnanw.html>)

>

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GRACE is a member of Abolition 2000, a global network working for a treaty
to eliminate nuclear weapons.

-

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For information on digests or retrieving files and old messages send
"help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

To: relctbt
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: CTBT Evaluation and Strategy
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Colleagues:

Here is background information for the November 3 meeting on CTBT evaluation and planning for 1999. It will take place from 10 a.m. to 12 noon at FCNL.

Howard Hallman

>Date: Mon, 02 Nov 1998 12:13:26 -0500
>From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.org>
>Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
>
>Subject: CTBT Evaluation and Strategy
>X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igcb.igc.org id JAA03027
>
>CTBT Advocates in DC:
>
>In preparation for our meeting on Tues. Nov. 3 (CTBT Public Advocacy
>Evaluation and Strategy 10-12 at FCNL - You may obtain an agenda from
>Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org> 898 0150 ext. 220), enclosed is
>
>1)A listing of many of the major CTBT activities that we have undertaken
>together in the past year, and
>
>2)Comments on the "Lessons Learned" portion of the evaluation forms
>distributed in September
>
>3) Plans and suggestions for activities in 1999 -again taken from the
>evaluation forms.
>
>Evaluation forms were returned from the following groups: ANA,CRND,
>Disarmament Clearinghouse, Episcopal Peace Fellowship, FCNL, NETWORK,
>Peace Action, PSR, 20/20 Vision, UCS, Women Strike for Peace -
>
>This is fairly long on e-mail. If you would also like a faxed copy that
>is a little clearer and easier to read let me know, and -of course-
>color coded copies will be available at the meeting, but you should at
>least glance over this before coming to the meeting please.
>
>1997-1998 CTBT CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES
>(Focused on joint/ community-wide activities. This list was compiled
>from evaluation forms and with the input of Howard Hallman, Marie
>Rietmann, Daryl Kimball and Kathy Crandall). The 3 activity categories
>are 1)Grassroots 2) Advocacy in DC 3)Media.
>Also to be considered are Coalition Building, and Campaign Structure
>
>*****

>REVIEWING 1997-1998

>

>1) GRASSROOTS

>

>STATE ORGANIZING

>Selection of state "tiers"

>(We chose 3 different levels, according to importance of Senators and
>the likelihood of persuading them)

>

>Use of state and DC contact structure

>(We chose 1-2 contacts in each key state and paired them with a DC
>contact)

>

>Hired State Organizers

>(With added funding, in July and August FCNL, 20/20 Vision, Peace
>Action, PSR, WAND and the Disarmament Clearinghouse hired State
>coordinators in CO, KS, ME, OR, TN, WA, UT)

>

>Phone Banking March and May - DC Orgs. called key states

>

>

>CONFERENCES/ EVENTS

>Regional Conferences

>(3 Regional Summits/ Conferences were jointly carried-out
>November in Denver, January in Pittsburgh, Feb. In Bellevue, WA)

>

>Additional Travel/Speaking Events Calendar was maintained in the Spring
>of '98

>

>Conferences/Events in Washington

>FCNL Conference Fall 1997

>Peace Action Spring Cleaning March 1998

>USSA Tabling March 1998

>Interfaith Briefing April 1998

>PSR Nat'l Conference April-May 1998

>ANA DC Days May 1998

>Student Democrats July 1998

>

>CONFERENCE CALLS

>20/20 Call National (key states) 9/97

>20/20 Call Alaska 3/98

>20/20 Call Foreign Relations Committee States 6/98

>20/20 Call Mississippi 8/98

>

>POSTCARDS

>Coalition supported, produced by 20/20

>Fall 1997

>Interfaith - Early 1998

>Spring 1998

>

>DEMONSTRATIONS

>National Day of Action - May 1998 -

>(Peace Action/PSR and others Coordinated demonstrations outside Senate
>home offices following India/Pakistan tests.)

- >
- >Aug. 6/9
- >PSR Coordinated list of planned activities and provided CTBT Resources
- >
- >CALL-IN DAYS
- >20/20 Radio Call-in March 24
- >July 16
- >(Peace Action Organized, with 20/20 Radio Call-in component)
- >Week of Sept. 24, 1998 ?
- >(Flyer available, not promoted given political context)
- >
- >ENDORSEMENTS/ SIGN-ONS
- >Religious Leaders Sign-On
- > - State wide Religious leaders sign-ons
- >Coalition/ CLW Letter & List
- >UCS Scientists Sign-on
- >City Council Resolutions (Seattle, Pittsburgh)
- >
- >REGULAR INFO./EDUCATION RESOURCES (in addition to resources of each individual organization)
- >CTBT-Organize (E-mail list serve)
- >Web Sites including CRND Site and CTBT Action Site, as well as
- >Organization sites
- >Disarmament Clearinghouse Action Kits (Fall and Spring)
- >Buttons
- >CRND Brochures
- >
- >
- >GRASSROOTS LOBBYING
- >Calls/ Letters
- >Constituent Meetings at Home -with Senate/Staff
- >Town Hall Meetings/ Demonstrations (such as National Day of Action)
- >Constituent Meetings in DC -with Senate/Staff
- >Constituent Meetings in DC as a part of ANA DC Days, Peace Action Spring
- >Cleaning, PSR Nat'l Conference, Interfaith Legislative Briefing
- >*****
- >
- >2)ADVOCACY IN DC - SENATE & ADMINISTRATION
- >
- >ADMINISTRATION
- >Administration Meetings with Bob Bell, John Holum & Bill Richardson,
- >CRND maintains regular contact with ACDA & NSC
- >
- >Sign-on letters to Pres. May '97 and March '98
- >
- >SENATE
- >
- >Sign-on Letters to Senate
- >Sept. '97 and May '98
- >
- >Hearings: CTBT & Stockpile Stewardship in Sen. Energy & Water
- >Appropriations and Sen. Gov. Affairs Committees
- >
- >Direct Contact with Senators:

- >reps from several DC-based organizations met with staff of about 10
- >"swing" offices. Delegations were small (2-3) and they focused
- >specifically on the CTBT. In addition, through the Coalition to Reduce
- >Nuclear Dangers, regular contact was maintained with staff of pro-CTBT
- >Senators (Biden, Bingaman, Levin, Daschle). Planning for these meetings
- >was conducted primarily through ad hoc lobbying mtgs following CTBT
- >Working Grp mtgs and through Interfaith meetings.
- >
- >Specter-Biden Resolution:
- >resolution urging "expeditious" action on the
- >CTBT was introduced in May; gained 35 co-sponsors; but not voted on.
- >Some NGOs encouraged support through action alerts from May to August
- >1998
- >
- >CTBTO funding:
- >NGOs mounted last minute effort to support Specter-Biden amendment to
- >restore CTBTO funding (late-Aug.); measure passed by 49-44 margin
- >
- >Interface with grassroots lobbying
- >reports on results of direct lobbying meetings in DC and local
- >grassroots efforts were reported on sporadically at CTBT Working Grp.
- >mtgs, NWWG mtgs., and Interfaith CTBT mtgs.
- >
- >Direct Senate Lobbying Tracking:Daryl Kimball, David Culp,
- >John Isaacs
- >
- >*****
- >3)MEDIA
- >
- >Local Advertising (North Carolina & ME Signature Ads)
- >
- >Marketing/Business Community
- > Working Assets
- > 20/20 Burrito Bros
- >
- >20/20 "Roots on the Radio" March and July
- >
- >Op-Ed Campaign May-June 1998 with CRND Consultant
- >
- >EDITORIALS
- >NSNS Ed. Board Campaigns Sept. 1997, May-June 1998
- >Editorial Board Meetings-
- >Lists of Editorials maintained by NSNS, CRND
- >
- >Television: some experts appeared on t.v. in connection with
- >India/Pakistan
- >
- >local television coverage of National Day of Action Demonstrations
- >
- >Letters to Editor (ongoing -best results connecting with India/Pakistan)
- >
- >
- >Polling news coverage - Radio Actualities & newspaper coverage of
- >Polling in July/Aug (CO, KS, NE, OH, OR, UT) and national polls

>
 >Press Events- Briefings and Conferences in Oct. 1997 & July 1998 in
 >Washington
 >Local coverage of National Day of Action in papers, & local radio &t.v.
 >*****
 >COALITION BUILDING
 >
 >Contact list:
 >the Disarmament Clearinghouse maintains a list of key
 >grassroots contacts and D.C. contacts
 >and the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers maintains a
 >database of NGOs supporting CTBT
 >
 >Faith Community
 >
 >Students
 >
 >Other
 >
 >*****
 >CAMPAIGN STRUCTURE
 >
 >CTBT Working Group of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers: meets
 >approximately once a month and is open to all groups actively supporting
 >a test ban
 >
 >CTBT Grassroots Meetings - As needed meetings for Membership- Based
 >Organizations to develop grassroots strategy for campaign
 >
 >Interfaith CTBT Coalition - Meeting monthly for interfaith community and
 >allies to formulate CTBT strategy
 >
 >Nuclear Weapons Working Group (of the "Monday Lobby Group") meeting
 >weekly to discuss CTBT and other priority nuclear weapons -related
 >issues
 >*****
 >*****
 >2. LESSONS LEARNED COMMENTS
 >
 >WORKING WITH NEW CONSTITUENCIES
 > Religious Leaders letter worked well - we gave participants a specific
 >project
 >
 >- We need a Howard Hallman-equivalent for engaging the environmental,
 >veterans and other communities
 >
 > While the student outreach did produce letters and begin to build ties
 >to student groups, I would not characterize it as a success. I felt we
 >were vague on our goal. If we simply wanted students to write letters
 >regarding the CTBT, then we did not succeed. I think larger goals of
 >increasing student awareness and participation in nuclear issues
 >requires more planning and resources. As a staff person at Student
 >Pugwash noted, students need to be nurtured in their activism. There is
 >no structure outside of SPAN (Student Peace Action Network) and PSR's

>student chapters to perform this role. (SPAN was essential to all of our
>accomplishments). If the nuclear community would like a college student
>element in upcoming campaigns , I believe it is important form permanent
>staff from interested organizations to devise a strategy that builds
>from, or at least is coordinated with, the work of SPAN.

>
> Through the state organizers project and the 20\20 Vision conference
>calls, many new activists in "new" states were mobilized. These efforts
>have vastly improved our reach in key states. The should be replicated
>and improved in 1999.

>
>- Outreach to other constituencies has to be improved. In Washington, we
>failed to effectively engage any major environmental, civic, medical, or
>human rights organization into our work. The only area of success was
>with the religious community and that came late in the year. With a few
>notable exceptions, at the local level many activists neglected to reach
>out to "unlikely allies" until late in the year. Consequently, many
>failed to get meetings with their Senators. We need to dedicate more
>staff time to this

> important component of the campaign and systematically push the CTBT at
>meetings and conferences of organizations who might support the CTBT.

>
>WORKING WITH OUR (EXPANDING) CONSTITUENCIES

>
> Through 1998, PSR has strengthened its base of support for CTBT
>ratification across the country.

>
>- Recruiting activists for conference calls: I do not believe any UCS
>members were involved in the Tennessee or Alaska conference calls,
>whereas 3 participated in the one in Mississippi. The difference is that
>I call the Mississippians. UCS activists are willing to get involved
>even from a cold call.

>
> Suggestions for grassroots action has to be simplified and
>regularized. In the beginning of the year, we overemphasized the need
>for local activist to get a meeting with their Senator, even before they
>succeeded in delivering enough letters and calls to make a meeting
>possible. In the summer months, our own messages about what to do with
>or about the Specter-Biden resolution conflicted with one another. The
>message to the grassroots cannot be changed or substantially altered
>every couple of weeks. The creation of the Dis. Clearinghouse CTBT
>action site is helpful and should be used provide a cue to other
>grassroots oriented groups about what grassroots actions are most
>effective.

>
> we need to concentrate on increasing the volume of communications to
>Senate offices on the CTBT. A 1-800 number and CTBT flyer/mailer would
>also help.

>
>COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN DIFFERENT PARTS OF CAMPAIGN

>
> Communications between CTBT workgroups can be improved. Mtg. minutes
>should be kept, circulated and reviewed at relevant meetings.

>

> More efficient exchange of information from Direct DC Lobbying to
>grassroots lobbying is needed. Ex. Snowe statement was lost for a couple
>of months, and lack of close work with Specter/Biden in development of
>resolutions & a lack of unified strategy hindered effectiveness.

>
> Better collaboration between Media groups here. NSNS Editorial
>Advisories should be complemented with grassroots Ed mtgs. Rabinowitz
>efforts on National Day of Action and Polling were a little
>disappointing. We should better utilize already established grassroots
>connections with local press.

>
>STATE ORGANIZERS INFRASTRUCTURE

> DC-created system of state organizers is not necessarily how local
>groups do their organizing - "state contacts" did not necessarily expand
>their outreach significantly

>
> Our state contacts list and information system is very useful now, and
>could be made better

>
> State contact system was inefficient. Having one DC contact for one
>person in each state means that if those individuals are busy, not
>well-connected, or not very competent, the entire effort in that state
>can fall down. In addition, in some cases DC contacts over-contacted
>those one or two state
>contacts to the exclusion of finding others. We should adjust our system
>by making sure that there is a "backup" contact in DC and in the state
>and each organization should identify which local person or chapter they
>have working on the CTBT in each state so that we know who might be able
>to pitch in.

>
>POLITICAL CONTEXTS

>- The continuing pressure from grassroots is slowly expanding support
>for the treaty, as Senators begin telling their constituents that they
>expect to vote for ratification when it comes to the floor.

>
> Specter Resolution seems to have paid off at least somewhat because
>our contacts on the Hill indicate that support for that resolution is
>growing, and it will pass by a substantial margin if it is actually
>voted on

>
>- It is very difficult to overcome the joint opposition of the Chair of
>the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Senate Majority Leader

>
> Key question: what's to be done with this Administration?

>
> Need to focus more of our effort on getting several Republican
>moderates to express their support for the CTBT.

>
>CONNECTING WITH OTHER ISSUES

> The NCI study was an important reminder that nuclear testing poses
>grave risks to unsuspecting civilians

>
>- Indian and Pakistani tests provided opportunities for pointing out the
>risks and folly of nuclear testing.

- >
- > Great mobilizing around Indian /Pakistani tests --created some
- >much-needed urgency
- >
- > We seem to be effective when connecting CTBT to other issues in public
- >advocacy work - South Asia, health effects, ongoing weapons work, Helms,
- >etc.
- >
- >- For some grassroots activists, CTBT ratification is too narrow a
- >focus, need a fuller disarmament vision
- >
- >MEDIA/GRASSROOTS POLLING & OP-EDs
- > Polling data useful, but not an indication of what people will act on
- >(i.e. people can be overwhelmingly for or against something, but will
- >not necessarily lift a finger to support that issue nor will it
- >influence for whom they vote.)
- >
- >- While placement of national op-eds was successful, we did not have
- >much success placing the op-eds locally. Could this be because they were
- >not focused enough to specific issues in the states? Have organizations
- >been successful in the past at placing general op-eds on an issue?
- >
- > We can get op-eds and letters to the editor on the CTBT placed in
- >newspapers if they are timely and focused
- >
- > Better collaboration between Media groups here. NSNS Editorial
- >Advisories should be complemented with grassroots Ed mtgs. Rabinowitz
- >efforts on National Day of Action and Polling were a little
- >disappointing. We should better utilize already established grassroots
- >connections with local press.
- >*****
- >*****
- >1999 PLANS
- >(In addition to on-going activities and each Organizations' commitment
- >to keep their members informed and engaged)
- >
- >CONFERENCES/EVENTS - IN DC
- >Interfaith Legislative Conference April 25-28 Washington DC
- >ANA DC Days End of April
- >Possible* 20/20 Conference Spring
- >Possible* Peace Action Spring Cleaning Days
- >PROPOSED: CTBT Days in July
- >PROPOSED: briefing on CTBT for women's groups through WIIS
- >PROPOSED: breakfast briefing on CTBT for environmental groups
- >PROPOSED: A compiled list of all known major Conferences in DC
- >*****
- >CONFERENCES/ EVENTS - OUTSIDE DC
- >Campus Outreach Opportunity League Mtg Salt Lake City in March(500-1000
- >participants) (20/20 Attending)
- >Peace Action August 1999 National Congress & demos at Los Alamos
- >National Labs
- >
- >Marie R. to Portland OR organizing mtg tentative in March
- > Richmond, Va Presbyterian Church seminar

- > Boise Id organizing meeting
- >SUGGESTED/PROPOSED: A compiled list of all known major regional
- >conferences/events outside of DC that we could participate in
- >
- >*****
- >CONFERENCE CALLS:
- >Late Feb. 20/20 National Call
- >
- >PROPOSED: A Conference Call of Key State Contacts in December/ January
- >*****
- >
- >INFORMATION/ACTION RESOURCES
- >CTBT Action Site- Disarmament Clearinghouse - updated weekly when
- >needed, 20/20 Web Site with monthly update, PSR Web Site etc.
- >
- >CTBT Action/ Resource Tool Kits for 1999 (Probably January and then
- >later -summer/fall version) - Disarmament Clearinghouse
- >
- >Maintain CTBT-Organize e-mail list -Disarmament Clearinghouse
- >
- >Buttons available, Disarmament Clearinghouse
- >
- >"Event Display Kit": 8 foot Vertical Banner, Table Display, "Senate Mail
- >Box" for letters, Video of tests: Disarmament Clearinghouse
- >
- >20/20 Write CTBT 101 articles for publications of other
- >groups/constituencies
- >
- >20/20: Generic Action Alert Post Card
- >
- >CRND: publication of Coalition report on CTBT verification (Feb.?) And
- >on EIF (April?)
- >
- >PSR: Physicians Task Force will publish a response to the NCI Study
- >
- >PROPOSED: A "graphically cool/appealing" coalition postcard
- >
- >PROPOSED: development of professional flyer\mailer for mailing; tabling;
- >meetings throughout the year. The flyer should also include a 1-800 CTBT
- >hotline number for updates on the CTBT
- >
- >PROPOSED: posters with CTBT info. 1-800 number and place for local
- >contact
- >*****
- >STATE ORGANIZING/ FIELD REPORTING
- >Disarmament Clearinghouse: Maintain / develop state contact list, field
- >organizing updates for CRND CTBT Working Group (and others) Field
- >Reports monthly, and calendar of upcoming CTBT Outreach events
- >
- >20/20 (& Disarmament Clearinghouse): Gather and maintain Senators'
- >responses to constituent letters and their public meetings & statements
- >& Op-eds/ letters to the editors
- >
- >PROPOSED: Raise money to hire field organizers in several key states (up

>to 7) at a crucial time (Spring 1999?)

>*****

>
>**>LOBBYING: GRASSROOTS/ WASHINGTON-BASED ADMINISTRATION & HILL**

>(All groups plan to encourage visits, calls and letters to Senators and
>staffs)

>
>**>CRND (&David Culp?): Maintain Direct Lobby contacts, swing list**

>
>**>CRND: Coalition meeting with Berger to press for action**

>
>**>Interfaith Community: Meetings with Albright, Cohen to press for action**

>
>**>20/20: Publicize info about Senator's schedulers for constituents to
>attend public meetings and make office appointments.**

>**>Peace Action: call-in days**

>
>**>Peace Action: urge constituent visits especially during Spring recess**

>
>**>PROPOSED: VIRTUAL LOBBY DAYS over Spring Recess, send materials and
>response forms similar to DC Lobby Days**

>
>**>PROPOSED: DC Lobby Days in March/ July**

>*****

>**>MEDIA/MARKETING OUTREACH**

>**>20/20 Media/Disarmament Clearinghouse: Letters to the editor, op- eds,
>metings with ed boards**

>**>20/20: Burrito Brothers Card type promotions/work with business
>community**

>**>20/20: Involve celebrities**

>**>CRND: op-ed project on CTBT (Jan.-Feb.)**

>**>CRND: press briefing on India-Pakistan and the CTBT w\Strobe Talbot
>(Dec. or Jan.)/**

>**>CRND: press briefing on CTBT verification issues**

>**>CRND: briefing\outreach to wide range of groups by pushing White House
>CTBT briefing (Jan.**

>**>CRND: national bipartisan poll on CTBT near time of Senate debate on
>treaty**

>
>**>PROPOSED: A focused media month with coordination on editorial board
>meetings with NSNS and state organizers working more closely together**

>
>**>PROPOSED: Persuade Working Assets to schedule CTBT action alert**

>
>**>PROPOSED: A 1-800 number to promote activities on a regular basis -to be
>used on a series of flyers/posters**

>*****

>
>**>OUTREACH TO NEW CONSTITUENCIES**

>**>Peace Action: student actions as warranted**

>
>**>20/20 Write CTBT 101 articles for publications of other
>groups/constituencies**

>

>PROPOSED: Sign-on letters such as religious letter for other communities
>- environmental, human rights, women etc.

>
>PROPOSED: hiring outreach coordinator to contact new constituencies thru
>meetings & events; DC lobby events organized by other groups (Also See
>Conferences)

>
>PROPOSED: A Concentrated, Coordinated effort on Campus Outreach -
>Including SPAN

>
>*****

>INTERFAITH COMMUNITY

>
>Church/Religious Community Petitions being circulated to be hand
>delivered to Senator/ and or Senate staff around the time of Spring
>Recess

>
>FCNL: Resources for religious community

>
>
>
>
>
>--

>DISARMAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE

>Nuclear Disarmament Information, Resources & Action Tools
>Kathy Crandall, Coordinator
>1101 14th Street NW #700, Washington DC 20005
>TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232 FAX: 202 898 0150 ext. 232
>E-MAIL: disarmament@igc.org
><http://www.psr.org/Disarmhouse.htm>
><http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>

>
>A project of: Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility
>and Women's Action for New Directions

>
>
>

To: relctbt
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: November 3 meeting on CTBT campaign
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Colleagues:

This is a reminder that there will be a meeting tomorrow, Tuesday, November 3 from 10:00 a.m. to 12 noon to evaluate our efforts so far in the CTBT ratification campaign and to begin planning activities for 1999. The meeting will take place at the FCNL conference room, 245 2nd Street, NE, Washington, DC.

The agenda is as follows:

Introductions and statement of purpose of meeting

Evaluation of activities to date

- Grassroots

- Direct lobbying

- Media

Planning activities for 1999

Coalition building and campaign structure

I hope you will be able to attend. If you can't come and want to feed in your ideas, please contact me by return e-mail or by phone/fax at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

To: disarmament@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: CTBT evaluation and strategy memo
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Kathy:

You did a great job with your report on "CTBT Evaluation and Strategy". It should be a useful document for our discussion on November 3 and beyond. I have forwarded it to the interfaith group.

Here are a few additions, not necessarily for last minute changes in your memo before the November 3 meeting but rather to complete the record.

(1) Grassroots

Conference/Events. CTBT was on the agenda of the U.S. Catholic Conference legislative briefing for diocesan justice and peace coordinators in February 1998. I believe it was included in a legislative briefing of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in March or April.

(2) Advocacy in D.C.

Senate: Letters from interfaith signers to all members on need for hearings (February 1998) and Specter-Biden (June). Also, the statement by national and religious leaders was delivered to all senators in May.

1999 Events

Conferences/Events. USCC and UAHC legislative briefings in spring of 1999 will include CTBT.

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Mon, 02 Nov 1998 14:06:55 -0500
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: btiller@psr.org
Subject: De-alerting

Dr. Ira Helfand, PSR activist and board member, was in Paris last week for an IPPNW regional meeting.

Ira prepared the following memo for PSR folks before he left for Paris, which I am passing along to you. Upon his return he said that there is one important problem with the memo: contrary to Bruce Blair's information, M. Lechevry of the French Defense Ministry said that France still maintains its submarine-based nuclear weapons on high alert. All other points in the memo are accurate.

Shalom,
Bob Tiller

I had a very interesting conversation about de-alerting yesterday with Bruce Blair of the Brookings Institute, one of the co-authors of the New England Journal article on accidental nuclear war. I think Bruce's assessment of the current thinking on de-alerting might help to guide our lobbying on this issue.

On the US side, Bruce reported that the special inter-agency group created to look at de-alerting had "not rejected" the idea, but did not favor going ahead with de-alerting at this time. There seem to be 2 objections: First a concern that a de-alerting proposal at this time will distract the Duma from ratifying Start II, and second, concerns in the Pentagon that a de-alerting agreement would be hard to verify.

Bruce was somewhat encouraged by the fact that the idea has not been rejected; I am frustrated that it has not been accepted. I think this probably reflects his patience with and my intolerance of bureaucratic process. In any case, he felt it was still possible to move the US on this question and we should continue to press hard for it.

On the Russian side, Bruce indicated there has been some significant progress. Originally the Russians, who are becoming more dependent on their nuclear weapons as their conventional military forces deteriorate, had been quite unenthusiastic about de-alerting. But there now seems to be a real willingness to look at this question if all 5 of the nuclear powers are involved in the discussions and if adequate verification can be arranged.

Britain has recently completed a major review of its nuclear policy and in the White Paper summarizing its current nuclear policy publicly states it has taken its nuclear forces off alert. It has not indicated

what technical steps it took to achieve de-alerting nor has created a system which would let the Russians verify that its missiles are de-alerted.

France has not publicly stated that its missiles are off high alert, but privately has indicated that its submarine based missiles, which are its only remaining strategic nuclear missiles, are off alert status. Neither Britain nor France have therefore reaped the benefits of de-alerting: their major cities remain the targets Russian missiles which continue on hair-trigger alert. [China also has its missiles off alert status, but has not created a system which would let the others verify this.]

So for our meetings this week it would seem that the key points would be to ask the French government to publicly state that it has taken its missiles off alert, and to ask both the British and French governments to take the lead in creating a system that would let the P-5 verify the alert status of each other's missiles. Such a system would meet the main objections of the US and Russia and enable them to join the other 3 in getting all missiles off alert.

There may be a real urgency in achieving de-alerting in the next few months. Recent reports in the US press indicate that the Russian military has not begun to address the y2k problem and there is real concern that computer failures on January 1, 2000 could shut down the Russian early warning systems, or, possibly even cause it to malfunction in a way that generates false warnings of a US attack. Bruce reports he is receiving daily inquiries from the press about y2k and that this may soon become a major story, and an aspect of the problem that will capture public attention and help us focus on the need for de-alerting. On the other hand, in the US, at least, all kinds of fringe religious groups are seizing on the y2k problem as the mechanism by which the apocalypse will occur, so it is important that we speak to this issue carefully so that we do not appear to be an irresponsible part of this religious hysteria.

Return-Path: <epf@peacenet.org>
Date: Tue, 3 Nov 1998 06:25:13 -0800 (PST)
X-Sender: epf@pop.igc.org
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
From: "Mary H. Miller" <epf@peacenet.org>
Subject: Re: November 3 meeting on CTBT campaign

At 06:26 AM 11/2/98 -0800, you wrote:

>Dear Colleagues:

>

>This is a reminder that there will be a meeting tomorrow, Tuesday, November

>3 from 10:00 a.m. to 12 noon to evaluate our efforts so far in the CTBT

>ratification campaign and to begin planning activities for 1999

>I hope you will be able to attend. If you can't come and want to feed in

>your ideas, please contact me by return e-mail or by phone/fax at 301 896-0013.

Can't come, Howard - sorry. No new ideas at this point either - just keep going in the direction we're going.

FYI, I haven't had time yet to talk to Tom Hart about a delegation to visit Madeleine Albright - shall do this week if at all possible.

Thanks for all your labors.

Peace,

Mary

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 2 Nov 1998 19:11:24 EST
From: LCNP@aol.com
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: UN resolution on ICJ: voting soon
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

Voting is expected this week on the United Nations draft resolution on follow-up to the World Court advisory opinion on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons and calling for negotiations leading to a nuclear weapons convention.

By separate email I have sent the introduction speech by Malaysia for this resolution which makes for useful reading.

Please contact us if you require further information on the resolution.

Alyn Ware

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 2 Nov 1998 19:11:31 EST
From: LCNP@aol.com
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Introduction speech for UN resolution on New Agenda
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

Introductory Statement on behalf of the Co-sponsors
of the draft Resolution contained in L.48
entitled:

Towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World:
The Need for a New Agenda

Mr Chairman,

1. I wish to introduce the draft resolution contained in the document L 48 entitled: Towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World: The Need for a New Agenda on behalf of the delegations of Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Ireland, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Samoa, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay and Venezuela.
2. The purpose of this draft resolution is to revitalize the way we approach the nuclear disarmament agenda. Its intention is to galvanize the international community in common action for the purpose of eradicating these weapons for once and for all. It is the prerogative and duty of the membership of the United Nations gathered in the General Assembly to examine and to express the will of the international community on issues of such importance to humanity.
3. Enacting the proposals contained in this draft would have far reaching consequences: for the nuclear weapon states, for those states which have not joined the international community in relinquishing the option to develop nuclear weapons, and for the international community as a whole, which has the responsibility to bring about the multilateral, non-discriminatory and universal regime for a nuclear-weapons-free world.
4. The draft resolution before this committee proposes an agenda or the contours of an agenda. It does not presume to supplant other resolutions on nuclear disarmament before this committee. It offers a way forward that is contingent on the demonstration of an unequivocal commitment by the Nuclear Weapon States to approach their responsibilities with regard to nuclear disarmament from a novel perspective, namely the speedy and total elimination

of their respective nuclear arsenals. This draft resolution calls upon them to demonstrate such an undertaking. Without it we face the prospect of the continued existence and indefinite retention of nuclear weapons.

5. This draft resolution charts an agenda which in broad terms can and indeed must be addressed if the international community is to seriously grapple with the elimination of nuclear weapons. The agenda focuses on the need to use existing mechanisms and approaches. It provides the balance between bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral approaches, each of which in its own respect can and must contribute to the pursuit and achievement of nuclear disarmament.

6. The effects of following the approach set out in this resolution would be decisive. These weapons will rapidly be relegated as anachronisms, which remain a threat only insofar as the process of their destruction requires cautious handling in conditions of security to be elaborated between the nuclear weapons states. The threat of proliferation, which will always remain a concern in a world of Nuclear Weapon States and non-nuclear weapon States, will ease as a result.

7. The consequences of ignoring the urgency of speedily and totally eliminating nuclear weapons was borne in on us earlier this year. Let these events be the defining catalyst for us all to act together now.

8. This draft resolution provides the outline of a plan of action. Details of this as of any plan can be changed. Timetables can be set. New and alternative approaches can be examined. All of these things we can do. Until the Nuclear Weapon States have demonstrated an unequivocal commitment to the speedy and total elimination of their nuclear arsenals to be followed by a new level of engagement in those negotiations which are a first and integral part of the process leading to nuclear disarmament.

9. In this draft resolution the sponsors attempt - with a reasonable proposal that builds upon existing legally-binding commitments by the Nuclear Weapon States - to secure the final push towards the realization of the Article VI provisions of the NPT, thereby enabling the international community to fulfil the goals of the Treaty as a whole.

Mr Chairman,

10. I wish to respond to a number of criticisms which have been made on this draft resolution.

It is claimed that statements made by the sponsors indicate they are not prepared to consider changes that would make the resolution acceptable.

The sponsors have, who have laboured solidly since the 9 June 1998 Joint Ministerial Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament (A/53/138) to elaborate a draft resolution which would have the overwhelming support of the international community, have engaged all delegations which have been willing to work with them, and a large number of delegations have engaged in such a dialogue. The sponsors have accordingly amended many paragraphs in their original text to accommodate the concerns of delegations. The sponsors of this draft resolution

have invited the five nuclear weapon States to engage in a dialogue on this text.

It is argued that the text presents dangerous new concepts, such as Anuclear weapons capable states@.

The Ministers in the 9 June 1998 Joint Declaration were specific as to the states which were covered by this term, namely Israel, India and Pakistan. However, to further avoid any possible misapprehension, the sponsors have moved the reference to nuclear weapons capability after the reference to states, lest there be any suggestion that the sponsors were attempting to create a new status of nuclear weapons capable states. The text therefore reads: AStates which are nuclear weapons capable, which have not renounced the nuclear weapons option and which are not Parties to the NPT@. There are only three such non NPT states.

It is argued that the text does particular harm by reformulating agreed language on FMCT in a way that could prejudice the negotiations

Early drafts of the resolution used a formula for the Afissile material treaty@ which was generic and which could not be misconstrued as there is agreement in the CD - a body which proceeds by consensus - on the mandate of these treaty negotiations. However, as a number of delegations preferred the text of the full mandate the text of the draft resolution has been amended accordingly.

It is argued that at a time when the international community has raised its serious concerns about the Indian and Pakistan nuclear tests, the draft resolution makes no reference to them, and thereby lends aid and comfort to India and Pakistan, that it rewards India and Pakistan for testing, and is not in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1172

There is another draft resolution before this committee specifically dealing with nuclear testing. The origins are in a Joint Ministerial Declaration which in preparation well in advance of recent tests. The goals of the draft resolution are universal. They are forward looking and were as relevant before as they are after the recent nuclear testing. This is a proposal for a new agenda, not a response with actions taken by certain states. The sponsors purpose is to focus on actions that are required now, and the urgency of immediate action to eliminate nuclear weapons has been heightened by the recent tests.

It is argued that the draft resolution does not acknowledge the threat posed by those States Party to the NPT who do not live up to their obligations under that Treaty.

This draft resolution is a call for an agenda. The draft resolution on the Report of the IAEA before the plenary of the General Assembly considers questions of compliance with safeguards agreements concluded on foot of obligations under Articles II and III of the NPT. The Security Council is also

apprized of questions relating to proliferation.

It is argued that the draft by implicitly rejecting the agenda contained in the principles and Objectives agreed at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, also tends to undermine the international non-proliferation regime.

The agenda set by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT includes (a) the negotiation of the CTBT, since concluded, (b) the fissile treaty negotiations, about to begin, and (c) negative security assurances, also under consideration. This draft calls for the signature or ratification as appropriate of the first ('10), the determined pursuit of the second ('12) and the conclusion of negotiations on the third ('17). The purposes of this resolution to re-ignite the pursuit of nuclear disarmament, phrased at all times in conformity with the principles and objectives of the NPT and with any decisions or resolutions adopted by the parties to that Treaty. The draft in operative fifteen underlines the importance both of the agenda and the review process set out in the 1995 Review and Extension Conference. The entire resolution is informed by the sponsors unequivocal commitment to the NPT and its full implementation.

It is argued that a negative vote is required on this resolution to send a sufficiently strong signal that initiatives that are likely to undermine the global non-proliferation regime are unacceptable.

The sponsors of this resolution, delegations representing non-nuclear weapon states parties to the NPT are acting here to protect the NPT including its non-proliferation provisions. This agenda is an approach which - if adopted by all the delegations in this Assembly - would reinforce those provisions.

Finally, Mr Chairman,

11. I would like to re-iterate on behalf of the co-sponsors of this draft resolution that we are in dialogue with a large number of states and we invite others to contact us so that consideration can be given to their concerns.

Explanatory Note on the Draft Resolution

Towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World: The Need for a New Agenda

I

The agenda set out in the draft resolution before the Committee is divided

into three parts, which, together provide an agenda encompassing all States in the international community: a first part calls for those actions which must be undertaken by the Nuclear Weapon States: - and this section is based on actions, methodologies or approaches which the nuclear weapon states have chartered for themselves or projections for actions which are currently under discussion.

Operative one of the draft resolution calls for the resolute pursuit of nuclear disarmament in the context of an unequivocal commitment to the speedy and total elimination of their respective nuclear weapons.

Operative two calls for action now on pursuing the START process, which is that process favoured by the two states with the greatest nuclear arsenals, but a pursuit predicated on the unequivocal commitment sought in operative one.

Operative three calls for the incorporation of the other three Nuclear Weapon States in nuclear reduction negotiations. These States have indicated that they will join nuclear disarmament negotiations as soon as the United States and the Russian Federation bring their nuclear weapons levels down to a level appropriate for such an integration. The draft calls for an early dialogue between all the nuclear weapon states so that the process leading from START to negotiations involving all five nuclear weapon States would be well prepared and begin without delay upon the completion of the first.

Operative four calls for the vigorous pursuit of efforts to reduce reliance on non-strategic nuclear weapons and negotiations on their elimination as an integral part of the overall nuclear disarmament process. This is a major concern of the international community and particularly of those states which find themselves targeted anew by deployments of these weapons. The reversal of any such new threat and a particular focus on the elimination of these weapons at an early stage in the economy of nuclear force reductions requires a strong call by the international community such as is reflected in this operative paragraph.

This draft resolution focuses on the elimination of nuclear weapons. It must also responsibly address security concerns in the interim until such weapons are eliminated. In operatives five and six the draft resolution addresses certain interim measures which need to be addressed even when there is agreement among the nuclear weapon states to proceed with a new impetus to expeditiously complete the process of eliminating their respective nuclear arsenals on the basis of their self-chartered steps outlined in the previous three paragraphs. These are not disarmament measures. They are measures contributing to international security and measures which could assist in preventing the accidental or early intentional use of nuclear weapons. In operative five the draft resolution singles out one such interim step, on the value of which there is widespread agreement, namely measures which could rein back the response time leading to the unleashing of nuclear weapons. There are other interim measures, which would enhance strategic stability, including, inter alia, Non First Use, which is currently under consideration by the nuclear weapon states and which needs to be further and purposefully explored.

The Second part of the draft resolution calls for action by those states that remain outside the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and which have developed nuclear weapons.

Operative seven firmly calls on those states to reverse the pursuit of all nuclear weapons development or deployment and any actions which could undermine regional and international peace and security as well as the efforts of the international community towards nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation. The draft resolution does not accept these states as nuclear weapons states. It calls in operative eight for their adherence to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The approach of the draft resolution is forward looking and inclusive. These states have responsibilities which arise from sovereign actions which they have taken and the international community must therefore agree to call upon them to become a part of the process which we outline in this draft resolution.

III

In the third section of the draft resolution, actions required of all states are set out. For the purposes of achieving nuclear disarmament as distinct from the need to achieve the elimination of existing nuclear arsenals, the international community as a whole must proceed together. The world in which nuclear weapons no longer exist is a world in which a universal non-discriminatory and multilaterally negotiated regime protects the international community from the re-emergence of these weapons in any quarter. This is a process which must be multilateral because its application must be universal.

In operative nine the draft resolution calls for those states which have not done so to conclude IAEA full scope safeguards and further to conclude the additional protocols agreed multilaterally in 1997. The international community must for its part demonstrate a firm commitment to multilaterally agreed and enhanced measures to assure that there is no diversion for nuclear weapons purposes. The success of the extension of improved safeguards is fundamental to the goal we set out here. And further steps will be required as we approach a world free of nuclear weapons.

In operative ten the draft resolution calls upon all states to sign and or ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, and pending its entry into force to observe a moratorium.

In operative eleven the draft resolution calls upon all states to adhere to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. The safekeeping and safe tracking of nuclear material is a fundamental requirement of a world free of nuclear weapons.

In operative twelve the draft resolution calls for the expeditious pursuit in the CD of the recently agreed negotiations on a fissionable material treaty and calls for an interim moratorium on the production of fissile material for weapons purposes.

In operative thirteen the draft resolution calls for the establishment of an

appropriate subsidiary body to deal with nuclear disarmament on foot of the consultations currently underway, which must, as the draft insists, be pursued as a matter of priority in order to reach an agreement without further delay.

In operative fourteen the draft resolution proposes that consideration be given to the holding of an international conference on nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, which would complement efforts being undertaken in other settings, and which could consolidate a new agenda for a nuclear weapon free world. This proposal is not intended to cut across any other proposed or existing proposals. Indeed, convening such a conference would be contingent on the perspective for the nuclear disarmament process as this unfolds over the coming period. The purpose of such a conference would be to complement efforts in other settings, in particular those outlined in the following operative fifteen of the draft resolution, which underlines the prime importance of implementing fully the "Strengthening the Review Process for the Treaty" Decision of the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference.

Operative sixteen proposes that in the context of the progress which the adoption of this draft resolution would signal, the international community would be entering a new stage in its progress towards nuclear disarmament. It would therefore be appropriate for the IAEA together with other relevant international organizations and bodies, to begin the exploration of the elements of the verification regime required to maintain a world free of nuclear weapons. The unique resource of the IAEA as the organ which maintains the existing safeguards required under the NPT is ideally suited to provide an early indication in this regard. The appropriateness of this call is reflected in the recent offer by the IAEA to contribute to the verification aspects of the fissile material treaty in the CD.

Operative paragraph seventeen calls for the conclusion of a legally binding instrument to effectively assure non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the NPT against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Operative eighteen underlines the importance of the pursuit, establishment and extension of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones, especially in regions of tension such as the Middle East and South Asia

In operative nineteen the draft resolution reaffirms and underlines the role of the international community in the process leading to a nuclear weapon free world. A world without nuclear weapons will require a multilateral instrument or a set of multilaterally negotiated instruments on the basis of which confidence can be maintained that the risk of proliferation from any quarter can be prevented. Such an instrument or set of instruments will of necessity provide for prohibitions on the possession, development, production, transfer and use of such weapons. The provisions of that instrument or set of instruments will contain comprehensive mechanisms required to guarantee a world free of nuclear weapons. It will be extensive and expensive. But it is a price which the international community must be prepared to pay.

In the paragraphs twenty and twenty one of the draft resolution the Secretary General is requested to compile a report on the implementation of this resolution in the perspective of reviewing the implementation of this resolution in the First Committee a year from now.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 2 Nov 1998 19:11:38 EST
From: LCNP@aol.com
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: UN resolution on NAC
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

The UN resolution on the New Agenda for Disarmament is expected to be voted on next week (Nov 9 - 13). By separate email we have sent the introduction speech by Ireland for this resolution. Please contact us if you need further information.

Alyn Ware

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 2 Nov 1998 19:11:22 EST
From: LCNP@aol.com
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: UN resolution on ICJ opinion. Introduction speech
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

UNGA53/98/GA/25 (IC-2)

STATEMENT BY

H.E. AMBASSADOR HASMY AGAM
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK

ON THE "ADVISORY OPINION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
ON THE LEGALITY OF THE THREAT OR USE OF
NUCLEAR WEAPONS"

AT THE FIRST COMMITTEE
OF THE 53RD UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
THURSDAY, 29 OCTOBER 1998

Mr. Chairman,

My delegation has the honour to introduce to the Committee the Draft Resolution in document A/C.1/53/L.45 dated 26 October 1998 entitled "Follow-up to the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons". We are pleased to announce that this Draft Resolution is co-sponsored by the following delegations: Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe and, of course, my own delegation.

Mr. Chairman,

2. It is clear, from the debate in the current session of the First Committee, there continues to be serious concern on the part of a large majority of the members of this Organization at the lack of genuine efforts and the extremely slow pace in negotiations on nuclear disarmament leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons. Recent developments have increased these concerns and complicated the situation further. It is imperative, therefore, that the international community intensify efforts in nuclear disarmament with a view to realizing the ultimate goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

3. This Draft Resolution, being presented, today for the decision of this Committee, is one of such efforts in that direction. It is based on, and largely an update of, Resolution 52/38 O, which the General Assembly adopted at its last session, with a large majority. The rationales contained in last year's resolution remain as valid this year as they were then.

4. This Draft Resolution underscores, once again, the unanimous Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice that "there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control". It is clear from this Opinion that States have a legal obligation not only to pursue but also bring such negotiations to an early conclusion. It also reiterates the call made by the General Assembly through Resolution 52/38 O, for all States to immediately fulfill that obligation by commencing multilateral negotiations in 1999 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. This is consistent with the solemn obligation made by State parties under Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to pursue in good faith negotiations on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament and of their determined pursuit

- 2 -

of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of the elimination of those weapons. The sponsors of this Draft Resolution consider this unanimous Opinion of the World Court on the existence of this obligation as a clear basis for follow-up actions by member States of the United Nations in their determined efforts to rid the world of nuclear weapons.

5. In tabling this Draft Resolution, at this 53rd. session of the General Assembly, I would also like to make a number of additional points, partly in response to the comments made by those delegations which spoke against the initiation of this resolution on previous occasions. I should like to point out that while the Draft Resolution seeks to bring about the immediate commencement of multilateral negotiations, specifically in 1999, leading to a Nuclear Weapons Convention, its formulation does not exclude, indeed, allows for and encourages negotiations on other aspects of nuclear disarmament, the entire process of which should lead to negotiations on a Nuclear Weapons Convention. The Draft Resolution specifically mentions negotiations "leading" to a Nuclear Weapons Convention, thereby allowing for the kind of disarmament steps that the nuclear weapons states themselves are committed to support. It should be noted, as was noted, last year, by one delegation, to which I am grateful, that the resolution called for negotiations "leading to" and not "on" a nuclear weapons convention. The realistic approach taken by the drafters of this Draft Resolution is therefore not incompatible with the step-by-step, incremental approaches mooted by others, including the Non-Aligned Movement, and should therefore, be looked at in a positive and constructive attitude by the nuclear-weapon-States.

6. My delegation readily admits that the Draft Resolution selects or focuses on that part of the Opinion of the Court, namely, pertaining to the unanimous Opinion on the existence of 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. It should be recalled that the ICJ gave two main conclusions on nuclear weapons, one relating to the issue of threat and use of nuclear weapons, and the other relating to the obligation to negotiate disarmament. It is quite appropriate for the General Assembly to treat these two conclusions separately, as they require different responses. As the draft resolution is entitled "Follow-up action to the Court's Advisory Opinion", putting the two opinions together in one resolution would only be to confuse the issue as delegations may be able to support the appropriate course of action and not the other.

7. This Draft Resolution, as reflected in its operative paragraph 1, focuses on the disarmament obligation of States because that conclusion was reached unanimously by the World Court and that there is little or no controversy over the meaning of this conclusion, unlike the

- 3 -

conclusion on the threat or use of nuclear weapons which has been subject to a number of interpretations. The implementation of this conclusion is entirely appropriate for the General Assembly which has a number of mandates to promote disarmament negotiations.

8. To the point that was made, last year, by a few, that what was needed was further bilateral negotiations and that multilateral negotiations could jeopardize the successful conclusion of bilateral negotiations, I can only repeat what my delegation stated when it presented last year's resolution when we said that we acknowledged "ongoing efforts and past achievements towards the reduction of nuclear arms through bilateral negotiations...(but)...that these bilateral negotiations address only the issue of the reduction in numbers of these weapons to a certain ceiling and not their total elimination nor on changing existing policies on the use or threat of use of these weapons". I should like to stress, once again, the importance and continued relevance of bilateral negotiations but that this should not detract from the importance of multilateral negotiations. Indeed, the two tracks could complement and reinforce each other for, after all, nuclear disarmament is a matter of concern to all of humanity, not just the nuclear-weapon-States.

9. There was also the contention that the resolution relieves the non-nuclear-weapon states of any disarmament responsibility. This is, of course, entirely unfounded and misleading as the resolution calls upon "all" States to fulfill the obligation to negotiate nuclear disarmament; it does not single out the nuclear-weapon-states only.

10. One delegation contended that the Draft Resolution removed the Article VI obligation of the NPT in relation to "general and complete disarmament", to which I would like to point out that the Draft Resolution before us is on the implementation of the ICJ's Advisory Opinion, not on the NPT. While the NPT obligation in Article VI comprised part of international law, which was used

by the Court, it also used other disarmament and customary law to determine its conclusion. The Court's conclusion that there is an obligation to negotiate nuclear disarmament made no linkage between such an obligation and "general and complete disarmament". Nor does the NPT make a direct link; it merely states that there is an obligation to do both.

11. It was further contended that the resolution was silent on the fact that the Court concluded that there was not in international law a prohibition against the threat or use of nuclear weapons. My delegation is grateful to the observation made by one delegation, last year, with which we entirely agree, that the Court did conclude that the threat or use of nuclear weapons was generally illegal, and that it is incorrect to say that it allowed for an exception. The Court rejected the argument that there would be legal uses of nuclear weapons, and said that it could not reach a conclusion on the extreme circumstances.

- 4 -

12. For the abovementioned reasons, Mr. Chairman, my delegation refutes the allegations, that had been made by those who had opposed the tabling of this Resolutions in the past that it is selective, tendentious and unrealistic. It is none of these. The tabling of this Draft Resolution, in its present form, is merely a matter of practical applicability of the Opinion of the Court in the context of the work of the First Committee and the General Assembly relating to disarmament. States which support multilateral negotiations that will eventually lead to the global elimination of nuclear weapons - as we are all committed to do - will have no reason to oppose this draft Resolution which seeks to do just that in the long term.

13. In introducing this Draft Resolution, my delegation expresses its sincere appreciation to its co-sponsors as well as delegations that will vote in favour of the Resolution.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>

X-Sender: aslater@gracelinks.org

X-Sender: slatera@204.141.205.3

Date: Tue, 03 Nov 1998 16:21:08 -0500

To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de,
abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com, tinabell@walrus.com,
warpeace@interport.net, kcantw9473@aol.com, lcnp@aol.com,
eenloe@afsc.org, falvo@nymc.edu, garyblsp@aol.com, sfraser@igc.org,
cmtinnitus@aol.com, gkarlsson@igc.apc.org, nypaxchristi@igc.apc.org,
jklotz@walrus.com, troderick@igc.org, wrl@igc.apc.org, jem@igc.apc.org,
icjpnny@aol.com, paintl@igc.apc.org, crramey@igc.apc.org, pam@wedo.org,
psrny@igc.apc.org, dave@paxchristiusa.org, troderick@igc.org,
eleventhhr@msn.com, msingsen@aol.com, hap99@igc.apc.org,
disarmtimes@igc.apc.org, ptasso@pipeline.com, lcnp@aol.com,
srfnyusa@igc.apc.org, johanne@ctconverge.com, assar@york.cuny.edu,
peaceact@aol.com, dsdix@aol.com, schell@hotmail.com, annezanes@aol.com,
gale@igc.apc.org, elkins@mail.execnet.com,
Johnrandall@mail.execnet.com, metropeace@aol.com,
icbutler@mindspring.com, fgoulart@liebertpub.com,
mpeppers@suffolk.lib.ny.us, skatz1030@aol.com, pnsr@msn.com

From: ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>

Subject: (abolition-usa) NAC RESOLUTION-MPI UPDATE!!

Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Dear Friends,

We have learned that in response to US pressure to vote against the NAC resolution in the General Assembly, THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT is sending representations at the ambassadorial level to the following capitals to ask them to support the NAC resolution:

Tokyo, The Hague, Bonn, Oslo, Rome, Vienna, Canberra, Madrid and Copenhagen.

MPI is urgently asking NGOs in all of these capitals to contact their governments in support of the NAC resolution in the General Assembly calling on the nuclear weapons states to honor their NPT promises for nuclear disarmament.

While the capitals above are of key importance, don't forget to write to your government, even if it is not scheduled to receive a visit from the Canadian government.

THIS COULD BE A BREAKTHROUGH FOR ABOLITION IF WE ALL DO OUR PART!! OUR GOVERNMENTS NEED TO HEAR FROM US!!

In the US, letters should be written to Clinton and Albright, asking them to stop strong-arming other countries which are trying to do the right thing by voting for the NAC resolution to put us on the path to nuclear abolition.

PLEASE POST YOUR LETTERS TO THE CAUCUS AS AN INSPIRATION TO OTHERS!!

Alice Slater

Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE)

15 East 26th Street, Room 915
New York, NY 10010
tel: (212) 726-9161
fax: (212) 726-9160
email: aslater@gracelinks.org

GRACE is a member of Abolition 2000, a global network working for a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons.

-

To unsubscribe to abolition-usa, send an email to "majordomo@xmission.com" with "unsubscribe abolition-usa" in the body of the message.
For information on digests or retrieving files and old messages send "help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: mpi@igc.org
Date: Tue, 3 Nov 1998 13:49:19 -0800 (PST)
From: Suzanne Pearce <spearce@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: NGOs must support NAC in key countries
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org

**ALERT - NGO ACTION NEEDED TO SUPPORT NEW AGENDA COALITION UN RESOLUTION
IN KEY COUNTRIES**

It is time for NGOs to redouble their efforts in the following countries to create support for the New Agenda Coalition resolution before the First Committee of the UN General Assembly: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway and Spain. The Middle Powers Initiative has learned that the Canadian Government is sending representations at the ambassadorial level to these countries to shore up support or persuade these countries to support the New Agenda Coalition in the face of pressure from the US to oppose the resolution. (Please see previous abolition.caucus messages from LCNP for background on this debate and the text of the resolution, also the sign-on letter from Steve Young and other appeals made during the past weeks.) The vote in the First Committee will be in the last few days leading up to November 13th, so time is short and these days are crucial.

I am contacting Alice Slater and David Krieger to make sure the Abolition 2000 groups in these countries get this message. Please spread it to other networks.

In peace, Suzanne Pearce, MPI Coordinator

To contact MPI directly, please use mpi@igc.org
New address; 727 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA
(new IPPNW headquarters) Phone: 617 492-9189 Fax: 617 868-2560

Return-Path: <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Date: Tue, 3 Nov 1998 14:24:15 -0800 (PST)
X-Sender: mupj@pop.igc.org
To: "L. William Yolton" <lwyolton@prodigy.net>, mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: CTBT

At 02:47 PM 11/3/98 -0500, L. William Yolton wrote:

>Just to follow up on the phone call and to demonstrate that we can be in
>touch by computer. Keep me informed.

Bill,

I'm answering to check the connection.

Howard

>

>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 04 Nov 1998 08:42:36 +0900
From: OKAMOTO Mitsuo <okamoto@shudo-u.ac.jp>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Origin of Abolition 2000.
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: okamoto@150.32.4.1 (Unverified)

I am writing an article in which Abolition 2000 will be treated (in Japanese). Please correct the following description.

"Abolition 2000 Movement was first proposed by IPPNW in December 1994 and it officially started in The Hague in November 1995. Such NGO's as NAPF, WCP, IALANA, and LCNP were among the initiators. As of October 1998, it has spread to 77 countries with 1125 organizations."

My description is based on written documents published in the West.

Thanks in advance.

Mitsuo

Mitsuo Okamoto
President
Article Nine Society Hiroshima

Professor
Faculty of Law
Hiroshima Shudo University
1-1-1 Ozuka-Higashi
Asaminami-ku, Hiroshima
Japan
Tel. +81-82-830-1287 (office, direct)
+81-82-870-8073 (home)
Fax +81-82-848-7788 (Dept)
email: okamoto@shudo-u.ac.jp

If you want peace, prepare for peace (Si vis pacem para pacem).

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 04 Nov 1998 11:01:18 -0500
From: Lachlan Forrow <lforrow@igc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: Origin of Abolition 2000.
To: OKAMOTO Mitsuo <okamoto@shudo-u.ac.jp>, abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: lforrow@pop2.igc.org

Mitsuo:

Like any history, there is no simple answer. What I think is factual, but others may put different emphasis:

1. 1991-94: A small number of individuals and organizations independently begin to focus on ABOLITION as a serious goal. Among these:
 - a. World Court Project
 - b. Joseph Rotblat and his book on abolition: "Desirable? Feasible?" [I think this was 1993]
 - c. IPPNW (by Oct 93 this was very explicit), Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, Fourth Freedom Forum, INESAP [beginning work on a model convention], others
2. ?1994-95: NAPF (?others) begin circulating a petition calling for abolition, though I believe no target date was initially specified
3. Nov/Dec 1994: Boards of PSR (IPPNW-USA) and IPPNW (in Stockholm) work closely together and agree to commit those organizations to a campaign called "Abolition 2000", seeking a signed global agreement for abolition by 2000.
4. April 1995: Abolition Caucus forms at UN NPT Conference, and 11-step Abolition Statement is rapidly endorsed by 100+ NGOs. IPPNW (Michael Christ, Raj Mutalik, and perhaps especially Xanthe Hall of IPPNW-Germany) participated, but this was from the beginning a GROUP effort. The substance of what has become known as "Abolition 2000" was definitively articulated here.
5. November 1995, The Hague -- "Abolition 2000" is chosen as the NAME of the rapidly-growing network of NGO's that have endorsed the 11-step Abolition Caucus statement, subsequently known as the "Abolition 2000" statement.

So: although (wearing my IPPNW/PSR hat) I believe that IPPNW (and PSR) coined the phrase "Abolition 2000", the substance of what is now known as the Abolition 2000 campaign has many rightfully-proud mothers and fathers. I think it is appropriate for each organization in its own materials to emphasize its own specific contributions. Much more important, however, I think that it is essential in any overall history of the Abolition 2000 movement NOT to single out ANY "first" step or organization. "Abolition 2000" as it exists today is the unification of many historical threads that involved many, many individuals and organizations. It belongs to everyone!

At 08:42 AM 11/4/98 +0900, OKAMOTO Mitsuo wrote:

>I am writing an article in which Abolition 2000 will be treated (in
>Japanese). Please correct the following description.

>
>"Abolition 2000 Movement was first proposed by IPPNW in December 1994 and
>it officially started in The Hague in November 1995. Such NGO's as NAPF,
>WCP, IALANA, and LCNP were among the initiators. As of October 1998, it
>has spread to 77 countries with 1125 organizations."

>
>My description is based on written documents published in the West.

>
>Thanks in advance.

>
>Mitsuo
>*****

>Mitsuo Okamoto
>President
>Article Nine Society Hiroshima

>
>Professor
>Faculty of Law
>Hiroshima Shudo University
>1-1-1 Ozuka-Higashi
>Asaminami-ku, Hiroshima
>Japan
>Tel. +81-82-830-1287 (office, direct)
> +81-82-870-8073 (home)
>Fax +81-82-848-7788 (Dept)
>email: okamoto@shudo-u.ac.jp

>*****
>If you want peace, prepare for peace (Si vis pacem para pacem).

>*****
>

To: Lachlan Forrow <lforrow@igc.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: Origin of Abolition 2000.
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

At 11:01 AM 11/4/98 -0500, Lachlan Forrow wrote:

>Mitsuo:

>

>Like any history, there is no simple answer. What I think is
>factual, but others may put different emphasis:

Dear Lachlan:

I appreciate your modesty for IPPNW and your emphasis upon group origins of Abolition 2000. We need this kind of solidarity to keep our movement strong.

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 04 Nov 1998 12:58:22 -0500
From: ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: Origin of Abolition 2000.
To: okamoto@shudo-u.ac.jp (okamoto@shudo-u.ac.jp),
abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: slatera@204.141.205.3

Dear Mitsuo,

Abolition 2000 is a global network of over 1100 citizens groups in 75 countries which have endorsed the Abolition 2000 Statment calling on the world to negotiate a treaty for the elimination of nuclear weapons. The statement was adopted at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, where over 60 NGOs gathered together to put nuclear abolition on the world's agenda. Dismayed at the lack of commitment by the nuclear powers to honor their NPT disarmament obligations, nearly 300 organizations had signed onto the Abolition 2000 statememt before the NPT Conference ended. The Abolition 2000 Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons was formally established in the Hague in November 1995, during the historic hearings before the International Court of Justice on the legality of nuclear weapons. In 1997, a year after the last French nuclear test, the Network, at its annual meeting in Tahiti, adopted the Moorea Declaration as a supplement to the Abolition Statwement which recognized the enormous burden of nuclear devastation borne by colonized and indigenous people. Hope this helps. Regards, Alice

Alice Slater
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE)
15 East 26th Street, Room 915
New York, NY 10010
tel: (212) 726-9161
fax: (212) 726-9160
email: aslater@gracelinks.org

GRACE is a member of Abolition 2000, a global network working for a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Return-Path: <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
Date: Thu, 5 Nov 1998 10:03:36 -0500
From: "Phillip H. Miller" <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
Subject: Account Balances
Sender: "Phillip H. Miller" <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Content-Disposition: inline

Howard,

I've just reconciled our MUPJ accounts through 10/31/98 and discovered that I failed to record the deposit of \$500 from the B-W Conference electronically. In addition, the total charges for the electronic funds transfer were \$5.50, not \$5.00 as I recorded. After making adjustments our General Fund balance is as I wrote on 10/29 -- \$650.21.

I'm happy to report a corrected Education Fund balance of \$1271.60.

Sorry about that.

Phil

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 04 Nov 1998 14:21:48 -0500
From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.org>
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: CTBT & EIF
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

November 1, 1998

TO: NGO nuclear abolition friends and allies
FR: Daryl Kimball, Executive Director, Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers

RE: status of special conference on special conference on CTBT implementation;
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers efforts;
appeal for help from other NGOs

The member organizations of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers have

recently begun a systematic effort to press for the convening of a special international conference in the fall of 1999 on test ban treaty implementation consisting of the states who have ratified the CTBT. Members of the Coalition recently met with Ambassador Wolfgang Hoffman who is in charge of the CTBT Preparatory Committee, and Stephen Young of BASIC and I recently met with key delegations and officials at the UN in New York on the subject of the special CTBT conference.

The following memo is intended to provide the most up to date report on the situation and to alert non-governmental organizations in key countries of the importance of NGO advocacy work on the special conference.

BACKGROUND

As you will recall, Article XIV of the 1996 Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty specifies that the agreement will enter into force when ratified by a group of 44 nuclear-capable states. Article XIV of the treaty also stipulates that if these 44 states have not ratified by September 24, 1999, a majority of the states that have ratified may decide to convene a special conference to

determine measures, consistent with international law, that would accelerate the ratification process and bring the treaty into force. This provision of Article XIV was added to the treaty at the suggestion of the Canadian government. Although 150 nations have signed the CTBT, only 10 of the 44

nuclear-capable states needed for entry- into-force have ratified the treaty thus far.

The decision to convene the conference would formally be made after September 24, but the vast bulk of the planning for the meeting will be concluded well in

advance. An informal planning group may be formed after the next CTBT Preparatory Committee meeting to be held in Vienna later this month. The

Secretary-General of the United Nations is formally responsible for convening the meeting, but the location and procedures for the meeting will for all practical purposes be determined by what the majority of states prefer.

WHY THE CONFERENCE IS IMPORTANT

The recent declarations at the United Nations General Assembly by the Indian and Pakistani prime ministers that their countries would join the CTBT by September 1999 make early implementation of the treaty an achievable objective and underscore the extraordinary importance of the convening of a special conference on CTBT entry into force. If convened by a majority of the parties to the treaty, the special conference will not only be responsive to the Indian and Pakistani commitments but will also provide a strong stimulus to other signatories to deposit their instruments of ratification by that date in order to participate in the conference as voting members.

Representatives from 13 Coalition member groups recently wrote to 400 ambassadors at the UN in New York, in Geneva, in Washington DC, and at the CTBT Preparatory Commission in Geneva. In the letter, we expressed our view that:

- 1) it is imperative that all nations sign and ratify the CTBT to allow it to enter into force by September 1999; and
- 2) all states that have ratified the CTBT should declare in unambiguous

terms their intention to seek a special conference, as allowed for by Article XIV, immediately after September 24, 1999.

A copy of our letter is attached below.

A special CTBT EIF conference could be convened each year until the treaty enters into force. However, our best opportunity to secure the signature and ratification of the states most pivotal to the process -- the United States, India and Pakistan -- will be in 1999. In addition, failure to secure the ratification of the CTBT from the P-5 nuclear weapon states (which have delivered virtually nothing on their NPT Article VI commitments since 1995) could have a profoundly negative effect on the viability of the NPT.

Therefore, we believe that it is imperative to encourage the most high-profile, well-attended, and widely anticipated special CTBT EIF conference in the fall of 1999. Ideally this means that:

- * the special conference will be held at the U.N. in New York in October or November, around the margins of the deliberations of the UNGA;
- * the special conference will be attended by high-level representatives,

including Foreign Ministers;

- * only states that have ratified the treaty will have decision authority at the conference, while states that have only signed would be granted a significantly lesser "observer" role;
- * nations that have ratified will express their intention to convene such a meeting if all 44 states that must ratify have not done so by September 1999.

If the conference were to be held in New York, it would likely be chaired by Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala, UN Undersecretary General for Disarmament.

Such a conference might involve some degree of risk. But the risk of failing to create additional incentives for states to ratify the CTBT by September 1999 is even greater.

CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIAL CTBT ENTRY INTO FORCE CONFERENCE

The good news is that it is very likely that the special CTBT conference on EIF will be convened if necessary. A pending UNGA resolution (L.11) on the

CTBT offered by Australia, Mexico, and New Zealand specifically references the special conference and is likely to garner wide support. This will give the UN a strong mandate to schedule and prepare for the conference.

Unfortunately, it is far from certain that the special CTBT conference on EIF will be organized in the manner described in the section above. Few states have begun to think about, let alone plan for this conference. Of the few that have, most currently support an approach to the conference that will not help create any significant pressure for states to ratify by September 1999 -- a low-key two to three day meeting in Vienna convened under the auspices of the CTBT Preparatory Commission that consists of a series of

speeches delivered by mid-level, technically-oriented government representatives urging ratification by holdout states. If held in Vienna, the special conference would likely be chaired by Ambassador Hoffman.

Such a conference would not only make significant press coverage unlikely, but it would not be capable of taking significant joint political decisions to help hasten treaty implementation. While the CTBT negotiating record clearly shows that the purpose of the special conference is to examine measures to expedite the treaty's entry-into-force, treaty signatories at this first conference may choose -- though it is unlikely -- to pursue "provisional entry into force." But such an option -- or even the threat of such an option -- is possible only if the conference is attended by higher-level government representatives who are more familiar with the political issues surrounding CTBT entry-into-force.

Current supporters of this bland, low-key approach include most European Union members, particularly the U.K. (which is the current EU chair), Australia, and Austria. China and Russia have only recently recognized the possibility for the special conference. While these nations' positions can still be modified, key decision points on the conference are coming soon.

ROLE OF NGOs

It is important that non-governmental organizations that support an end to nuclear testing communicate to their government their support for a

high-level, well-attended, well-publicized special CTBT conference on EIF.

The efforts of NGOs in Western European are particularly important given the current attitudes of their governments.

The Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers member organizations invite other NGOs to help work toward this goal and otherwise help encourage the signature and ratifications necessary for global CTBT implementation.

Opportunities for communicating this message include:

- * meetings with relevant government decision-makers;
- * letters to Foreign ministries;
- * contact with government representatives at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva; the UN in New York; the CTBT Preparatory Commission in Vienna; and the April NPT PrepCom in New York.

IF YOU HAVE FURTHER INFORMATION OR QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT:

Daryl Kimball at the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
<dkimball@clw.org>

OR SEE:

October 29 Remarks on "Prospects for CTBT Implementation in 1999"
<<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/nyc1098.htm>>

UNGA Resolution on CTBT
<<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/unctbres.htm>>

The Coalition's CTBT Site
<<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/ctbindex.htm>>

October 16, 1998

FR: the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
TO: CTBT signatory states' heads of missions to the United Nations
heads of missions to the U.S. of the 44 states on the CTBT EIF
list
heads of missions to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva
participants in the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO in
Vienna

Dear Ambassador,

We believe that it is imperative that the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban

Treaty (CTBT) be brought into force as soon as possible. The recent declarations at the United Nations General Assembly by the Indian and Pakistani prime ministers that their countries would join the CTBT by September 1999 make early implementation of the treaty an achievable objective and underscore the extraordinary importance of the convening of a special conference on CTBT entry into force. If convened by a majority of the parties to the treaty, the special conference will not only be responsive to the Indian and Pakistani commitments but will also provide a strong stimulus to other signatories to deposit their instruments of ratification by that date in order to participate in the conference as voting members.

Article XIV of the treaty specifies that the agreement will enter into force when ratified by a group of 44 nuclear-capable states. Article XIV of the treaty also stipulates that if these 44 states have not ratified by September 24, 1999, the states that have ratified may convene a special conference to determine measures, consistent with international law, that would accelerate the ratification process and bring the treaty into force.

Although 150 nations have signed the CTBT, only 10 of the 44 nuclear-capable states needed for entry-into-force have thus far ratified.

We urge all states that have ratified the CTBT to declare in unambiguous terms their intention to seek a special conference in September 1999. We

urge states that have signed but not ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible, but no later than September 1999. Finally, we urge the governments of India and Pakistan to make good on their solemn pledges at the UNGA to sign the CTBT without conditions and to participate with other states that have ratified the Treaty at a September 1999 special conference.

Sincerely,

Spurgeon M. Keeny, Jr.,
President,
Arms Control Association
Info. Council

Daniel T. Plesch,
Director,
British American Sec.

John Isaacs,
President,

Jeremy J. Stone,
President,

Council for a Livable World
Scientists

Federation of American

Michael Krepon,
President,
Henry L. Stimson Center
Council

Christopher Paine,
Senior Research Director,
Natural Resources Defense

Gordon Clark,
Executive Director,
Programs,
Peace Action
Responsibility

Robert W. Tiller,
Director of Security
Physicians for Social

David Culp,
Legislative Coordinator,
Plutonium Challenge

Steven G. Raikin,
President,
Public Education Center

Tom Zamora Collina, Director,
Arms Control and International Security Program,
Director,
Union of Concerned Scientists
Directions

Susan Shaer,
Executive
Program,
Women's Action for New

Robin Caiola,
Executive Director,
of Defense and
20/20 Vision National Project
Council official

Dr. Morton H. Halperin,
former U.S. Department
National Security

The Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers is an alliance of 17 leading
disarmament and non- proliferation non-governmental organizations
working
for a practical, step-by-step program to reduce nuclear dangers.

Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Ave. NE #201
Washington DC 20002
p: (202)546-0795; fax: (202)546-5142
website: <<http://www.crnd.org>>
OR <<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition>>

--
DISARMAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE
Nuclear Disarmament Information, Resources & Action Tools
Kathy Crandall, Coordinator
1101 14th Street NW #700, Washington DC 20005
TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232 FAX: 202 898 0150 ext. 232
E-MAIL: disarmament@igc.org

<http://www.psr.org/Disarmhouse.htm>

<http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>

A project of: Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility
and Women's Action for New Directions

Return-Path: <lforrow@igc.org>
X-Sender: lforrow@pop2.igc.org
Date: Wed, 04 Nov 1998 15:48:19 -0500
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
From: Lachlan Forrow <lforrow@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Origin of Abolition 2000.

At 11:43 AM 11/4/98 -0800, you wrote:

>At 11:01 AM 11/4/98 -0500, Lachlan Forrow wrote:

>>Mitsuo:

>>
>>Like any history, there is no simple answer. What I think is
>>factual, but others may put different emphasis:

>
>Dear Lachlan:

>
>I appreciate your modesty for IPPNW and your emphasis upon group origins of
>Abolition 2000. We need this kind of solidarity to keep our movement strong.

>
>Shalom,
>Howard

>
I appreciate your note.
I firmly believe that "there are few limits to what people can accomplish
if they
don't care who gets the credit." Or, as the Stephen Mitchell translation of
Tao te Ching puts it:

"...When [the Master's] work is done,
the people say, "Amazing:
we did it, all by ourselves!"

Whether or not anyone there in the early days of Abolition 2000 is in
any way a "Master", the movement will only succeed if it is truly
globally-owned, and that can only happen if everyone understands
that it violates the spirit of Abolition 2000 for there to be anything
proprietary about it!

--Lachlan

Return-Path: <ctbt@2020vision.org>
X-Sender: ctbt.2020vision.org@mail.2020vision.org
To: mupj@igc.org
From: ctbt@2020vision.org (Marie Rietmann)
Subject: Good meeting and good elections yesterday!
Date: Wed, 4 Nov 1998 15:40:01 -0500

Hi Howard,

By my count, 23 people attended our meeting representing 18 groups. I am pleased with the energy level and continuing synergism our community has on CTBT.

And, by my count, we have the same number of Senators who we can expect to support the treaty (47--plenty for a filibuster), and we lost a "5"!
(Faircloth). So CTBT's fortunes are improved a bit.

I meant to tell you yesterday that Paul Ojibway called and told me the interfaith briefing program committee meets again 11/13. Any lobbying you can do to help make CTBT an issue there would be helpful. I sent him a list of Senators who would be good plenary speakers and info about the treaty, FYI.

See you at the 11/24 interfaith meeting.

Marie

Marie Rietmann
CTBT Coordinator
20/20 Vision and 20/20 Vision Education Fund
'20 Minutes a Month to Help Save the Earth.'
1828 Jefferson Place, NW * Washington, D.C. 20036
202.833.2020 * fx 202.833.5307
<http://www.2020vision.org>

Return-Path: <MARK_BROWN.parti@ecunet.org>
Sender: MARK_BROWN.parti@ecunet.org
Date: Wed, 4 Nov 1998 20:17:13 -0500 (EST)
Subject: NATIONAL CALL-IN DAY TO BAN LANDMINES: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1998
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
From: MARK_BROWN.parti@ecunet.org (MARK BROWN)

To: mupj@igc.apc.org

LUTHERAN OFFICE FOR GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

122 C Street NW, Suite 125
Washington, D.C. 20001

Phone: (202) 626-7932 Fax: (202) 783-7502
E-mail: mark.brown@ecunet.org

Web site: www.loga.org

TO: Landmine Ban Advocates

FROM: Mark Brown

DATE: November 4, 1998

RE: PLEASE DISTRIBUTE THE FOLLOWING USCBL ACTION ALERT

NATIONAL CALL-IN DAY TO BAN LANDMINES: DECEMBER 3, 1998

This December 3 and 4 mark the one year anniversary of the Mine Ban Treaty signature ceremony in Ottawa, Canada. Since then, more than 130 countries have signed and 47 have ratified the treaty. Unfortunately, the United States remains uncommitted to signing it.

However, as part of the President's latest policy on landmines, he has stated that he will sign the Mine Ban Treaty by 2006 if efforts succeed to identify and deploy suitable alternatives to U.S. antipersonnel landmines and mixed-mine systems. The U.S. Campaign to Ban Landmines (USCBL) opposes this delay and continues to press for immediate signature and ratification

To commemorate the occasion of the treaty's anniversary, and to encourage the President to reconsider his 2006 policy, the USCBL is planning a number of activities in Washington and across the country.

WE NEED YOUR HELP! The Campaign is calling upon its members and supporters to take part in a national call-in day to the White House on Thursday, December 3rd. Our objective is to let the President know that the American public supports a ban on landmines and wants the United States to sign the Mine Ban Treaty now.

To take part in the call-in day, call 202-456-1111 and leave a message for President Clinton stating that you want him to sign the Mine Ban Treaty immediately. You may also want to send your message via e-mail to president@whitehouse.gov.

Please circulate this action request to members of your congregation, affiliated organizations, community leaders, and colleagues at work today so that on December 3rd the White House will be flooded with calls in support of signing the Mine Ban Treaty. Please include an announcement in your organization's newsletter or magazine.

Remember, landmines continue to kill or injure 26,000 people a year. You can make a difference. Please take action today!

We would like to know how you participated. Please write or call the USCBL with feedback or questions. Direct comments and inquiries to:

Marissa A. Vitagliano
Coordinator, U.S. Campaign to Ban Landmines
Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation
2001 S Street, NW Suite 740
Washington, D.C. 20009
Tel.: 202-483-9222
Fax: 202-483-9312 or 202-483-9314
Email: marissa@vi.org or banminesusa@vi.org

Did You Know?

- * There are an estimated 60-70 million landmines scattered throughout 68 countries?
- * These devices indiscriminately kill or maim approximately 26,000 people a year -- most of whom are civilian women and children?
- * Children below 15 years of age make up 30-40% of mine casualties?
- * Landmines were responsible for one-third of American casualties in Vietnam, 20% of American casualties in The Persian Gulf War, and 26% in Somalia? NATO forces have suffered nearly 50 landmine casualties since they arrived in Bosnia, including nearly a dozen deaths?

Return-Path: <owner-sunflower-napf@lists.xmission.com>
X-Sender: napf@silcom.com
Date: Wed, 04 Nov 1998 17:21:22 -0800
To: sunflower-napf@lists.xmission.com
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <wagingpeace@napf.org>
Subject: (sunflower-napf) The Sunflower, No. 18, November 1998
Sender: owner-sunflower-napf@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: sunflower-napf@lists.xmission.com

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THE SUNFLOWER
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ISSUE NO. 18, November 1998
NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION
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The Sunflower is a free monthly electronic newsletter providing educational information on nuclear weapons abolition and other issues relating to peace in the Nuclear Age. http://www.wagingpeace.org/the_sunflower.html

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IN THIS ISSUE
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NEWS

* UNITED NATIONS

Two Resolutions on Nuclear Disarmament Introduced
13 Million Signatures Presented
Candlelight Vigil Urges U.S. to Pay its Dues to the UN

* RUSSIA

Deputy PM Calls for Reduction, Upgrade of Nuclear Weapons
Yeltsin Orders Probe of Nuclear Facilities
Nitikin Trial Update

* EUROPE

Germany and Switzerland May Phase Out Nuclear Power
Dutch Opinion Poll Indicates Lack of Support for NATO/Nuclear Weapons
EU Blocks Import of Radioactive Mushrooms

* NORTH AMERICA

Canada Defies U.S.; Lobbies for NAC Resolution
U.S. Military Budget
Canada Reevaluates NATO's Policies
U.S. Drops Anti-Terrorist Tests at Nuclear Plants
DOE Studies Health Effects

* ODDS AND ENDS

Two Million Children Have Been Killed in Wars Since 1987
"Pacific Blue" Supercomputer Unveiled
Boeing Pays \$10 Million Fine

* ABOLITION GRASSROOTS NEWS

ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE

EVENTS

RESOURCES

FEEDBACK

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UNITED NATIONS
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Two Resolutions on Nuclear Disarmament Introduced

In his opening statement to the General Assembly's First Committee Debate, Kofi Annan declared that global nuclear disarmament must remain a priority of the UN agenda. With the introduction of two resolutions, Annan's vision may become a reality. One resolution, introduced by the New Agenda Coalition (see Sunflower #14, July 1998) on October 28th and supported by 29 countries, calls on the nuclear weapons states to "demonstrate an unequivocal commitment to the speedy and total elimination of their respective nuclear weapons." France and the UK immediately denounced the resolution. The UK complained that the resolution ignored progress already made on nuclear disarmament; France derided the "abolitionist" approach as unrealistic. The United States also refused support for this resolution, criticizing the "alarmist" tone while simultaneously declaring its commitment to nuclear disarmament. It remains discouraging, but not surprising, that the nuclear weapons states continue to oppose actions by the international community that seek the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The second resolution, introduced by Malaysia, calls for negotiations commencing in 1999 on a treaty banning all nuclear weapons in accord with the World Court's 1996 Opinion. Other factors that bode well for Kofi Annan's declaration that nuclear disarmament must remain a priority include the Vatican's statement to the UN First Committee, which extolled the New Agenda Coalition for its efforts and encouraged the world to delegitimize and eliminate nuclear weapons. Similarly, the European Union, in a memorandum circulating in the General Assembly, urged the nuclear weapons states to reduce their nuclear stockpiles. Also submitted to the Secretary-General was a Joint Statement Against Nuclear Tests and Weapons signed by 63 retired Pakistani, Indian and Bangladeshi Armed Forces Personnel.
<http://www.wagingpeace.org/news/unres.html>
<http://www.peacenet.org/disarm>

13 Million Signatures Presented

In a press conference on October 26th, 13 million signatures collected in Japan supporting nuclear weapons abolition were presented at the United Nations. Vernon Nichols, the president of the NGO Committee on Disarmament and Nuclear Age Peace Foundation representative to the UN, spoke at the presentation on behalf of the Foundation.

Candlelight Vigil Urges U.S. to Pay its Dues to the UN

Actor Michael Douglas led a candlelight vigil in Washington, D.C. on United Nations Day, October 24th. About 250 people gathered to draw attention to the United Nations financial crisis, and to urge the United States to begin paying its accumulated dues (\$1.6 billion). Douglas, a United Nations Ambassador for Peace, is also using his influence to draw attention to the urgent need for nuclear weapons abolition. "I personally feel that nuclear weapons are the greatest danger for the future of our planet, our lives, our civilization," he said. He also stated that he is willing to split his time between producing and acting in movies and campaigning against nuclear weapons.
(Canadian Press, 9/29/98)

Update on UN funding: President Clinton vetoed legislation that would have provided partial funding to the UN because Congress had incorporated anti-family planning measures into the legislation. The United States will pay just enough to avoid losing its vote in the General Assembly, which happens to countries who fall two years behind in contributions.
(AP 10-25-98)

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R U S S I A

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Deputy PM Calls for Reduction, Upgrade of Nuclear Weapons

Communist Deputy Prime Minister Yuri Maslyukov said that Russia could no longer afford to maintain thousands of nuclear warheads, and needed a program to modernize its strategic forces. Specifically, he said that Russia could only afford several hundred nuclear warheads, and with increasingly obsolete weaponry Russia must continue to negotiate treaties such as START II and START III in order to maintain the nuclear balance with the United States. START II, ratified by the US in 1996, is still languishing in the Russian Duma. A few weeks after making this announcement, one of Russia's new intercontinental ballistic missiles (the Topol-M) exploded shortly after takeoff in a test, casting new

doubts on plans to modernize the country's forces. US leaders are missing an historic opportunity to join the Russians in major and rapid bilateral nuclear arms reductions.

(Reuters, 10-6-98)

Yeltsin Orders Probe of Nuclear Facilities

President Yeltsin has ordered a probe of nuclear facilities after a series of unsettling events in past months. This probe renews fears about the precarious state of Russia's nuclear arsenal. An intelligence report surmised that three shooting incidents involving nuclear weapons or facilities were a reaction to Moscow's failure to pay the soldier's salaries, and Agence France-Press reported that hundreds of nuclear researchers blocked Moscow highways to protest their lack of pay. Also unsettling is the newly released fact that 20 Russian servicemen with access to nuclear weapons have been discharged due to psychological problems in the last two years.

(Washington Times, 10-21-98)

Nikitin Trial Update

On October 29, 1998, the judge in the trial of environmental dissident Alexandr Nikitin found the indictment unclear, declined to accept any of the expert conclusions, and sent the case back to the prosecutor for further investigation. Nikitin's lawyers will file a complaint with the Russian Supreme Court and will take the case to the European Human Rights Court in Strasbourg. Although he was not exonerated from potential new prosecutions, the decision is seen as a major victory. "Never before in Soviet or Russian history did this happen to a KGB or FSB-initiated case of alleged treason through espionage," his chief attorney noted. On October 31, The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe released a statement calling upon Russia's security services and prosecutors to reassess their prosecution of Nikitin and seriously consider dropping the charges against him. For background and updates, visit <http://www.bellona.no/e/russia/nikitin/>

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E U R O P E

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Germany and Switzerland May Phase Out Nuclear Power

Switzerland's energy minister stated that the Swiss Government wants to phase out nuclear power after the licenses for the six power plants expire in 2012. Germany's new coalition government has expressed a similar goal.

(Greenpeace, 10-16-98)

Dutch Opinion Poll Indicates Lack of Support for NATO/Nuclear Weapons

Echoing the situation in the United States, a poll found that the majority of the Dutch population is at odds with the Dutch government on nuclear issues. The Dutch government has refused to distance itself from NATO's nuclear policy, although 46 percent of the population believe NATO should remove nuclear weapons from its arsenal. 65 percent of the population would like to see Europe become a nuclear weapons free zone.

(IPPNW Press Release, 10-21-98)

EU Blocks Import of Radioactive Mushrooms

The contamination of mushrooms and other forest products with radioactive cesium has been a continuing problem since Chernobyl's 1986 catastrophe. In response to the problem, the European Union is strengthening controls on mushroom imports from central and eastern European countries. The European Commission convened an urgent meeting on October 13th after receiving 19 notifications of contaminated shipments from Austria, Germany and France.

(<http://ens-news.com/ens/oct98/1998-10-15-01.html>)

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N O R T H A M E R I C A

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Canada Defies U.S.; Lobbies for NAC Resolution

In response to the U.S. exerting pressure on governments to vote against the New Agenda Coalition (NAC) resolution in the General Assembly, the Canadian Government is sending representations at the ambassadorial level to the following capitals to ask them to support the NAC resolution: Tokyo, The Hague, Bonn, Oslo, Rome, Vienna, Canberra, Madrid and Copenhagen.

The Middle Powers Initiative (MPI) is urgently asking NGOs in all of these capitals to contact their governments in support of the NAC resolution in the General Assembly calling on the nuclear weapons states to honor their NPT promises for nuclear disarmament. The abolition movement congratulates Canada on taking the lead on this issue as it did with the ban on landmines.

U.S. Military Budget

The last-minute budget agreement reached in Congress has reversed 14 years of declining military expenditures, funding an increase of \$8.4 billion. Included in the new Pentagon budget are \$1.3 billion for military readiness and \$1 billion to fix the Year 2000 computer problem. The new budget also includes \$4.4 billion for the Stockpile Stewardship and Management Program to fund research and development of new nuclear weapons. The new budget adds momentum to the proposed national missile defense shield with \$1 billion for missile defense projects, and may portend continued increases in military spending in the future.

(Los Angeles Times, 10-17-98)

Canada Reevaluates NATO's Policies

In a setback to U.S. foreign policy, Canada is considering asking NATO to change its battlefield strategies and renounce the first use of nuclear weapons doctrine. This is a surprising move, because although Canada has never built nuclear weapons, it is an active member of the NATO alliance, which relies on nuclear weapons as part of its defense doctrines. In response to Canada's stirrings, a U.S. official said, "We don't feel it's time now to adjust NATO's nuclear policy... We just don't want to open up that box right now." Despite the fact that the world has changed dramatically since the end of the Cold War, the only change in NATO policy the U.S. has been willing to address is NATO expansion. Canada's encouragement may help U.S. officials to recognize that NATO's reliance on nuclear arms is a formula for nuclear weapons proliferation.

(Washington Post Foreign Service 10-24-98)

U.S. Drops Anti-Terrorist Tests at Nuclear Plants

Immediately after the Gulf War, heightened fears about the possibility of terrorist attacks on nuclear power plants gave impetus to the creation of an anti-terrorist program, called Operation Safeguards Response Evaluations. The program was intended to prevent the possibility that an individual could cause the kind of devastation in the U.S. that occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in 1986. Recently canceled because of a lack of funds, the program found serious lapses at almost half of the nation's 104 nuclear power plants. During one simulated armed attack, an agency team "was able to reach and simulate sabotaging enough equipment to cause a core melt," according to a security specialist who directed the program.

(Los Angeles Times, 11-3-98)

DOE Studies Health Effects

After more than 400 people living near federal nuclear weapons and research facilities in 11 states complained of sickness, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reversed its previous position and decided to investigate the claims. The complaints surfaced in a 22-month investigation undertaken by The Tennessean newspaper. On October 22nd, the Environmental News Service reported that DOE's own investigative unit will soon issue a report critical of the Department's tracking of worker hazards at Oak Ridge, TN, the Fernald Project in Ohio, and the Nevada Test Site.

However, grassroots efforts continue to keep pressure on DOE. December 15, 1998 is the deadline to sign a petition

requesting that the U.S. government take action to benefit sick people who live near nuclear facilities. Contact Janet Michel, 2106 Holderwood Lane, Knoxville, TN 37922, jmichel@icx.net.
(New York Times/Associated Press, Oct, 4, 1998)

ODDS AND ENDS

Two Million Children Have Been Killed in Wars Since 1987

A new report by the United Nations found that children are increasingly the victims of war. In addition to the two million killed since 1987, six million have been seriously injured or permanently disabled, and 300,000 are currently fighting in government or rebel armies. The number of children under the age of 18 serving as combatants is increasing dramatically. The United States is one of the few countries that do not support the mandatory age of 18.
(USA Today, 10-22-98)

"Pacific Blue" Supercomputer Unveiled

Ostensibly manufactured to ensure the safety of our nuclear arsenal, "Pacific Blue" is actually capable of simulating nuclear tests. The computer, manufactured by IBM for the Department of Energy, is at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in Northern California. It is ironic timing for this new supercomputer to be unveiled, at a time when there is a rising global awareness about the need to begin to dismantle nuclear forces, not improve them.
(AP 10-29-98)

Boeing Pays \$10 Million Fine

Boeing neither denies or admits allegations that it disclosed American technology secrets to Russia and Ukraine. Boeing is working collaboratively with both countries on the Sea Launch commercial rocket project. The fine is the largest ever for violations of the Arms Export Control Act.
(USA Today 10-1-98)

ABOLITION GRASSROOTS NEWS

Message to all Abolition 2000 activists

We are in the process of putting the Citizen Action Guide for Abolition 2000 on our website at <http://www.wagingpeace.org/abolition2000/citizens.html>. We are also preparing color posters in Pagemaker which we can email to you. A three fold flyer is also in preparation - again we want to make this easy for you to download or receive by email or floppy disc. Try our site - let us know if it all works for you! Above all - let's get this material out to the wider world!

U.S. Abolition Meeting in Chicago

Abolition activists from around the United States were hosted by Illinois Peace Action for a two day meeting at De Paul University in Chicago October 9-10. A US Campaign Interim Coordinating Committee was set up to plan the next steps for a US campaign to abolish nuclear weapons, with another meeting suggested for Southern California in January or early February. More details will be available soon.

New Organizations Joining in October

Coalition for Peace and Justice, Cape May, NJ
People for Peace, Roosevelt, NJ

World Peace 2000, Roosevelt, NJ
Czech Peace Society, Prague, Czech Republic
Amherst Vigil for Peace and Justice, Amherst, MA
The Interfaith Campaign for a Nuclear Free World, Los Angeles, CA
Santa Barbara Unitarian Society, Santa Barbara, CA

More Representatives Sign Markey Resolution

We are very pleased to announce that Congresswoman Lois Capps, (D. Santa Barbara, CA), and Congressman George Miller, (D. Martinez, CA), have recently signed on as sponsors of the Markey Resolution (H. Con. Res. 307) on Stockpile Stewardship. Capps and Miller join 12 other Representatives in supporting this resolution and when Congress resumes work next year we will be asking people to urge their representatives to sponsor this and the Woolsey Resolution (HR 479) again, calling on Clinton to negotiate a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Another Campus Resolution Signed

We are very pleased to announce our first High School to sign the Campus Resolution - the Student Body of the John Woolman School in Nevada City, CA.

News from the Tamilnadu UNA, in Madras, India

A recent signer to Abolition 2000, this organization has organized an Appeal for Completing the Nuclear Weapons Convention by the year 2000. Signed by children from a number of schools, the Appeal was sent to the Prime Minister of India and to the UN Undersecretary General. Congratulations on this initiative! They also sent in a package of 147 signatures.

The Interfaith Campaign for a Nuclear Free World

Father Chris Ponnet, St Camillus Pastor/Pax Christi Southern California, is co-chairperson and sends word that the Interfaith Campaign "wishes to join your efforts. We support your statement. We are Jews, Muslims, Catholics, Protestants, Buddhists, Hindus and people of good will. We were the Center to Reverse the Arms Race during the 60-70-80s."

Canadian Pugwash Statement

We welcome the statement issued by Canadian Pugwash, October 1998 which calls on the Government of Canada to join the growing worldwide movement for the elimination of nuclear weapons. In particular, the Group advocates two immediate and practical steps:

1. Give active support to the New Agenda Coalition (NAC), a new initiative of eight middle-power states now pressing the nuclear weapons states to commit themselves unequivocally to the elimination of nuclear weapons and to demonstrate that commitment by immediate practical steps and negotiations required for elimination.
2. Press within the NATO councils for NATO to remove its nuclear weapons from European countries and end reliance on nuclear weapons as essential to the Strategic Concept.

Canadian Pugwash calls for an end to Canadian ambiguity and clear-cut Canadian action to work for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Such action by the Government of Canada would be supported, as an Angus Reid poll showed, by 92 percent of the Canadian people.

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ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE =====

1) ==> Support for the New Agenda Coalition (NAC) is critical at this stage. The vote in the General Assembly on the NAC resolution is most likely to take place on Friday November 13th. Let's make it an unlucky day for the nuclear

weapons states! The US, UK, and France have been lobbying furiously in the capitals of the world to urge them to vote against the NAC resolution. In the U.S., letters should be written to President Clinton and Secretary of State Albright, asking them to stop strong-arming other countries which are trying to do the right thing by voting for the NAC resolution. Internationally, letters should be written to your governments in support of the NAC resolution if they have not expressed support for it. **THIS IS THE TIME TO PUT NUCLEAR WEAPONS ABOLITION ON THE WORLD'S AGENDA.** Please put out a call to your local networks to urge your government to respond to the power of the people.

mailto:president@whitehouse.gov

mailto:secretary@state.gov

For a copy of the resolution and its co-sponsors, go to

<http://www.wagingpeace.org/news/unres.html>

2) ==> JOIN OUR ACTION ALERT NETWORK: ACT NOW! To subscribe to "ACT NOW!" send a message leaving the Subject line empty To:majordomo@lists.xmission.com Body: subscribe act-now-napf --> For past action alerts, see: <http://www.wagingpeace.org/action.html>

3) ==> SIGN THE ABOLITION 2000 INTERNATIONAL PETITION

<http://www.wagingpeace.org/intlpetition.html>

4) ==> FORWARD THIS NEWSLETTER TO FRIENDS

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E V E N T S
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November 5-8: Democracy Teach-In, University of Wisconsin, Madison. For more information, contact Mara Kaufman, pacampusnet@igc.org

November 6: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's World Citizenship Award to be presented to Ted Turner, Santa Barbara, CA. Details: napf@wagingpeace.org.

November 6-8: Canadian Peace Conference in Winnipeg, open to all peace supporters, community leaders, politicians and media. Contact cpa@web.net

November 12-15: Student Pugwash USA National Conference, American University, Washington, D.C.

November 10-16: International Week of Science and Peace. For more information on this worldwide event, contact Hildegard Faessler at hildegard.faessler@uibk.ac.at

November 20-22: Nuclear Disarmament Put to the Test. New Developments Demand a New Agenda. Sponsored by Swedish Peace Council and Special NGO Committee on Disarmament. Contact friden@swipnet.se

November 27-December 4: International Youth Peace Week, contact Malkia M'Buzi Moore at the War Resisters League, wrl@igc.org, for details.

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R E S O U R C E S
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"Fast Track to Zero Nuclear Weapons" is the briefing book prepared by the Middle Powers Initiative. A comprehensive review of nuclear policy and report on the Middle Powers Initiative. Copies are available from the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation for \$5.00 each.

"Can We Learn to Live Without Nuclear Weapons?" This new video by the Center for Defense Information is available from the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation for \$19.00 each.

"Israel and the Bomb." A new book by Avner Cohen details how Israel developed nuclear weapons and attempted to keep the U.S. from finding out. The author claims that during the war of June 1967 Israel put two nuclear devices on

alert. Hardcover, 432 pages. <http://www.amazon.com>

IEER has released a special newsletter on nuclear disarmament and de-alerting. It is available free from IEER@ieer.org or by calling 301-270-5500 or on the web at <http://www.ieer.org/>

"De-Alerting Nuclear Weapons" is a Resource and Action kit prepared by Disarmament Clearinghouse, a project of Peace Action. Contact Kathy Crandall, 202-898-0150, ext. 232 or e-mail disarmament@igc.org.

Waging Peace Worldwide, the journal of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, vol. 8 no. 3 has just come out. Copies are available from the Foundation for \$5.00 each or are free with membership. For membership information, visit <http://www.wagingpeace.org/mbrshp.html>

The web continues to be a rich source of timely information on many important issues. For example, BASIC has released a new web-based resource, "Taking the Pulse of the US Nuclear Arsenal." Visit <http://www.basicint.org>. The Nation magazine maintains a nuclear weapons abolition website at http://www.thenation.com/disarmament/home_txt.htm. The latest issue of Medicine & Global Survival features a special section on the implications of a South Asian nuclear arms race, <http://www.healthnet.org/MGS>. The Peace for Educators website has been designed by an experienced peace educator for grades K-12: Visit <http://www3.igalaxy.net/~lauriec/>

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation has recently added "A Journey Through the Nuclear Age" to its web site, based upon its Chronology of the Nuclear Age. Visit <http://www.wagingpeace.org/nf/chron/index.html>

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F E E D B A C K
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*** WEBSITE: Thank you for an outstanding resource. Already belong to Pax Christi, Peace Action, Ctr for Defense Information etc! Am an advocate for a just and peaceful world. Was searching for success stories of nonviolence and your peace heroes page helped immensely. The access you provide is marvelous for this elder computer amateur! Thanks again. Blessings on your work!
--Clara Milko

PLEASE SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS --> <mailto:wagingpeace@napf.org>

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E D I T O R S
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David Krieger, J.D., Ph.D., Susan Brody, Lori Beckwith, Eric Baizer

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S P O N S O R
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NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION
International contact for Abolition 2000

a Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

1187 Coast Village Road, Box 123

Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2794

Phone (805) 965-3443 * Fax (805) 568-0466

e- <mailto:wagingpeace@napf.org>

URL <http://www.wagingpeace.org>

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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Thu, 5 Nov 1998 06:12:18 -0500 (EST)
From: Jan Lonn <jlonn@undp.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Vote on the key nuclear disarmament resolution
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org

Vote on key nuclear disarmament resolution

Yesterday, 4 November, the 1st Committee in the General Assembly voted on the nuclear disarmament resolution which contain the Abolition 2000 agenda for nuclear disarmament. This resolution was first introduced as a non-aligned resolution in 1995 and has been updated with a number of new elements this year. While we all appreciate and support the NAC resolution as an additional track to break the wall of resistance of the nuclearists we must not forget the resolution which contain the most comprehensive nuclear disarmament positions upheld by the abolition 2000. It is critical that publicity for the NAC resolution with its limited agenda does not downgrade our support for the comprehensive nuclear disarmament positions we share with the great majority of member states.

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First Committee 20 Press Release GA/DIS/3128 23rd Meeting (AM) 4
November 1998

ANNEX IV

Vote on Nuclear Disarmament

The draft resolution on nuclear disarmament (document A/C.1/53/L.47) was approved by a recorded vote of 87 in favour to 40 against, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Federated States of Micronesia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg,

Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstain: Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Chile, Cyprus, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malta, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, San Marino, South Africa, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Absent: Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Bhutan, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Vanuatu.

Nuclear Disarmament

U.N. General Assembly, First Committee - draft resolution

Co-sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, VietNam, Zambia and Zimbabwe

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 49/75 E of 15 December 1994 on a step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat and its resolutions 50/70 P of 12 December 1995, 51/45 O of 10 December 1996 and 52/38 L of 9 December 1997 on nuclear disarmament,

Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Bearing in mind that the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention and the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention have already established legal regimes on the complete prohibition of biological and chemical weapons, respectively, and determined to achieve a Nuclear Weapons Convention on the prohibition of the development, testing, production,

stockpiling, loan, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons and on their destruction, and to conclude such an international Convention at an early date,

Recognizing that there now exist conditions for the establishment of a world free of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, calling for the urgent negotiations of agreements for the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems, and for a comprehensive and phased programme with agreed time-frames, wherever feasible, for the progressive and balanced reductions of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time,

Reiterating the highest priority accorded to nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and by the international community,

Recognizing that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and any proposed treaty on fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices must constitute disarmament measures, and not only non-proliferation measures, and that these measures, together with an international legal instrument on the joint undertaking of no first use of nuclear weapons by the Nuclear Weapon States and on adequate security assurances of non-use and non-threat of use of these weapons for non-nuclear-weapon States, respectively, and an international convention prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons, should be integral measures in a programme leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time,

Welcoming the entry into force of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, to which Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America are States parties,

Welcoming also the conclusion of the Treaty on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms by the Russian Federation and the United States of America and the ratification of that Treaty by the United States of America, and looking forward to the full implementation of the START I and START II Treaties by the State parties, and to further concrete steps for nuclear disarmament by all the Nuclear Weapon States,

Noting with appreciation the unilateral measures by the nuclear-weapon States for nuclear arms limitation, and encouraging them to undertake further such measures,

Recognizing the complementarity of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament, and that bilateral negotiating can never replace multilateral negotiations in this respect,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and the multilateral efforts in the Conference on Disarmament to reach agreement on such an international convention at an early date,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, issued on 8 July 1996, and welcoming the unanimous reaffirmation by all Judges of the Court that there exists an obligation for all States 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,

Mindful of paragraph 114 and other relevant recommendations in the Final Document of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998, calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad hoc committee to commence negotiations in 1998 on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time,

Bearing in mind the proposal of twenty-eight delegations to the Conference on Disarmament that are members of the Group of 21 for a programme of action for the elimination of nuclear weapons, and expressing its conviction that this proposal will be an important input and will contribute to negotiations on this question in the Conference,

Commending the initiative by twenty-six delegations to the Conference on Disarmament that are members of the Group of 21 proposing a comprehensive mandate for an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament, which includes negotiations for, as a first step, a universal and legally binding multilateral agreement committing all States to the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, an agreement on further steps required in a phased programme with time-frames leading to the total elimination of these weapons and a convention on the prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices taking into account the report of the Special Coordinator on that item and the views relating to the scope of the treaty,

Taking note of the Declaration issued on 9 June 1998 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia, South Africa and Sweden, entitled "Towards a World Free of Nuclear Weapons: the Need for a New Agenda", supported and responded to by a number of States including some members of the Non-Aligned Movement,

1. Recognizes that, in view of recent political developments, the time is now opportune for all the Nuclear Weapon States to undertake effective disarmament measures with a view to the total elimination of

these weapons with a specified framework of time;

2. Recognizes also that there is a genuine need to de-emphasize the role of nuclear weapons and to review and revise nuclear doctrines accordingly;

3. Urges the Nuclear Weapon States to stop immediately the qualitative improvement, development, production and stockpiling of nuclear warheads and their delivery systems;

4. Urges also the Nuclear Weapon States, as an interim measure, to immediately de-alert and de-activate their nuclear weapons;

5. Calls for the conclusion, as a first step, of a universal and legally binding multilateral agreement committing all States to the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons;

6. Reiterates its call upon the Nuclear Weapon States to undertake the step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat and to carry out effective nuclear disarmament measures with a view to the total elimination of these weapons with a specified framework of time;

7. Calls upon the Nuclear Weapon States, pending the achievement of a total ban on nuclear weapons through a Nuclear Weapons Convention, to agree on an internationally and legally binding instrument of the joint undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; and calls upon all States to conclude an internationally and legally binding instrument on security assurances of non-use and threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon States;

8. Welcomes the establishment in the Conference on Disarmament of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prohibition of the Production of Fissile Material for Nuclear Weapons and other Nuclear Explosive Devices, and urges for a speedy conclusion of a universal and non-discriminatory convention thereon; and also welcomes the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-nuclear Weapon States Against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons; and urges to pursue efforts in this regard as a matter of priority:

9. Expresses its concern at the continuing opposition by some Nuclear Weapon States to the establishment of an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament in the Conference on Disarmament, as called for in General Assembly resolution 52/38 L;

10. Reiterates its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament to commence negotiations early in 1999 on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time through a Nuclear Weapons Convention;

11. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to take into account in this regard the proposal of the twenty-eight delegations for a programme of

action for the elimination of nuclear weapons, as well as the mandate for the ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament, proposed by the twenty-six delegations;

12. Calls for the convening of an international conference on nuclear disarmament at an early date with the objective of arriving at an agreement on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time through a Nuclear Weapons Convention;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

Return-Path: <dculp@igc.org>
From: "David Culp" <dculp@igc.org>
To: "Nuclear Calendar Recipients" <dculp@igc.org>
Date: Thu, 5 Nov 1998 07:20:09 -0500
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Importance: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.0810.800

NUCLEAR CALENDAR
November 5, 1998

The monthly Nuclear Calendar returns and will be revised the first Monday of each month by David Culp, Plutonium Challenge, <dculp@igc.org>.

- Ongoing through U.N. General Assembly, New York
December
- November 9-13 Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization,
Seventh PrepCom meeting, Vienna, Austria
- November 9-20 Secretary of Energy Bill Richardson visits
Taiwan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan,
Armenia, Turkey, Ukraine and Russia
- Week of Nov. 9 House Judiciary Committee, beginning of
hearings on the impeachment of President
Clinton (estimate)
- Week of Nov. 9 U.N. General Assembly, First Committee
(Disarmament and International Security),
voting on disarmament resolutions to be
presented to the General Assembly, New York
- November 16-? U.S.-North Korean talks on access to
underground facilities which the U.S. believes
could be part of a nuclear weapons program,
Pyongyang, North Korea
- November 19-20 NATO Secretary General Solana visits Washington
- November 19-22 President Clinton visits Japan and Korea
- November 25 Indian Assembly elections in the states of
Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh,
Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab,
Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
- November 30 DOE Chicago Operations Office and Fissile
Materials Disposition Office, contract awarded
for MOX disposition of plutonium
<<http://www.ch.doe.gov/business/mox/mox.htm>>
- November DOE Idaho Operations Office, INEEL (Idaho)
advanced mixed waste treatment project final
EIS
- November DOE Rocky Flats Area Office, record of decision
in the Rocky Flats (Colo.) plutonium residues
EIS
- Late November DOE Nevada Test Site, subcritical test
"Cimmaron" (estimate)

- Nov. or Dec. Russian Duma, possible ratification of START II
- December 2-3 Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif visits Washington
- December 7 Fifth anniversary of former Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary announcing her "Openness Initiative" and releasing previously classified records on human radiation experiments
- December 8-9 NATO foreign ministers meeting, Brussels, Belgium
- December 17-18 NATO defense ministers meeting, Brussels, Belgium
- December 31 DOE Defense Programs Office, report to Congress on the technology to be used for tritium production (Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, Pub.L. 105-85, sec. 3135(a))
- December 31 U.S.-Russian target date for completing a plutonium disposition agreement
- Early December U.N. General Assembly, voting on resolutions
- December DOE Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Office, report to the President and Congress on a viability assessment of the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository
- December DOE Chicago Operations Office and Fissile Materials Disposition Office, contract award for design of the Pit Disassembly and Conversion Facility at either the Pantex Plant (Texas) or Savannah River Site (S.C.) (estimate)
- December Energy Secretary Bill Richardson decision on whether to use the Fast Flux Test Facility at the Hanford Site (Wash.) for tritium production
- December DOE Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (Calif.), National Ignition Facility draft supplemental EIS
- December DOE Richland Operations Office, Hanford Site (Wash.) solid (radioactive and hazardous) waste program draft EIS
- December DOE Environmental Management Office, record of decision in the waste management PEIS on treatment sites and disposal sites for low-level radioactive waste and low-level mixed radioactive waste at numerous sites
- December DOE Idaho Operations Office, record of decision in the INEEL (Idaho), advanced mixed waste treatment project EIS
- December Russian President Boris Yeltsin visits India (tentative)

1999

- January 3 6th anniversary of START II, signed in Moscow by Presidents Bush and Yeltsin
- January 6 Congress convenes for one day for the swearing

in of new members and election of leadership,
noon

- January 11-12 Carnegie Endowment, International
Nonproliferation Conference, Washington
Marriott, Washington
- January 18 Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
- January 18 Conference on Disarmament, first session of
1999 begins, Geneva
- January 26 Congress reconvenes and begins regular
sessions, noon
- January 26 President Clinton delivers the State of the
Union address, 9 p.m. (estimate)
- January 26 3rd anniversary of START II ratification by the
U.S. Senate
- January President Clinton nominates John Holum as Under
Secretary of State for Arms Control and
International Security Affairs, T.J. Glauthier
as Deputy Energy Secretary, Rose Gottemoeller
as DOE Assistant Secretary for Nonproliferation
and National Security, and Carolyn Huntoon as
DOE Assistant Secretary for Environmental
Management (estimate)
- January DOE Arms Control and Nonproliferation Office,
final study on the nonproliferation impact of
reprocessing research reactor fuel at the
Savannah River Site (S.C.)
- January DOE Albuquerque Operations Office, Sandia
National Laboratory (N.M.) site-wide draft EIS
- January DOE Albuquerque Operations Office, Los Alamos
National Laboratory (N.M.) site-wide final EIS
- January DOE Defense Programs Office, commercial reactor
for tritium final EIS
- January DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office,
surplus plutonium disposition final EIS
- January DOE Savannah River Operations Office,
accelerator for the production of tritium final
EIS
- January DOE Environmental Management Office, record of
decision in the waste management PEIS on
storage sites for the high-level nuclear waste
now at Hanford Site (Wash.), INEEL (Idaho),
Savannah River Site (S.C.) and West Valley
Demonstration Project (N.Y)
- Winter DOE Nevada Test Site, subcritical test
"Accordion" (estimate)
- February 1 President Clinton submits the annual federal
budget to Congress
- February 6 Third anniversary of the arrest of Russian
environmental activist Alexander Nikitin
(Nikitin was charges with espionage and
treason for revealing information on
radioactive contamination by the Russian Navy.
He was released from jail in December 1996 and
is currently under city arrest in St. Petersburg

awaiting a second trial.) <<http://www.bellona.no>>

- February 13-21 House and Senate President's Day recess
(estimate)
- Early February Indian-Pakistani talks on confidence-building
measures and Kashmir, New Delhi, India
- February DOE Idaho Operations Office, INEEL high-level
waste and facilities disposition draft EIS
- February DOE Richland Operations Office, Hanford Site
(Wash.) remedial action and comprehensive land
use plan final EIS
- February DOE Albuquerque Operations Office, record of
decision in the Los Alamos National Laboratory
(N.M.) site-wide EIS
- February DOE Defense Programs Office, record of decision
in the commercial reactor for tritium EIS
- February DOE Fissile Materials Disposition Office,
record of decision in the surplus plutonium
disposition EIS
- February DOE Savannah River Operations Office, record of
decision in the accelerator for the production
of tritium EIS
- Feb. or March Gore-Primakov Commission meeting, Washington
(estimate)
- March 15 Congressional committees submit budget views
and estimates to the House and Senate Budget
Committees
- March 15 Commission on Maintaining U.S. Nuclear Weapons
Expertise, report to Congress (42 U.S.C. 2121
note, amended by Defense Authorization Act for
Fiscal Year 1998, Pub.L. 105-85, sec. 3163(b))
- March 26 Conference on Disarmament, first session of
1999 ends, Geneva
- March 27-Apr. 11 Senate spring recess (estimate)
- March 28 20th anniversary of the Three Mile Island
nuclear accident, near Harrisburg, Pa.
- Week of March 28 House of Representatives spring recess
or April 4 (estimate)
- March DOE Savannah River Operations Office, Savannah
River Site (S.C.) spent nuclear fuel management
final EIS
- March DOE Richland Operations Office, record of
decision in the Hanford Site (Wash.) remedial
action and comprehensive land use plan EIS
- April 1 Senate Budget Committee reports budget
resolution (target date)
- April 1 U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is
merged into the State Department
- April 12-23 Third PrepCom for the 2000 Non-Proliferation
Treaty Review Conference, United Nations,
New York
- April 15 Congress completes action on the budget
resolution (target date)
- April 22 Earth Day
- April 24-25 NATO 50th anniversary summit, Washington

April 25-27 Alliance for Nuclear Accountability, D.C. Days, Washington

April 26 Chernobyl Commemoration Day

April DOE Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (Calif.), National Ignition Facility final supplemental EIS

April DOE Savannah River Operations Office, record of decision in the Savannah River Site (S.C.) spent nuclear fuel management EIS

April or May U.N. Disarmament Commission annual meeting, New York (Dates will be set in December 1998. Agenda items will be nuclear-weapons-free zones and conventional arms control.)

Spring President Clinton visits India, Pakistan and Bangladesh (tentative)

Spring Tennessee Valley Authority, experimental tritium-producing rods at the Watts Bar Nuclear Plant (Tenn.) removed and shipped to a DOE laboratory for tests

May 1 Defense Department, report to Congress on counterproliferation programs (22 U.S.C. 2751 note)

May 7-10 Healing Global Wounds, spring gathering, Nevada Test Site, Nev.

May 11 First anniversary of the recent Indian nuclear tests at Pokaran ("Pokhran II")

May 11-16 Hague Appeal for Peace 1999 Conference, The Hague, Netherlands <<http://www.haguepeace.org>>

May 15 House Appropriations Committee, markup of annual appropriation bills may begin (Markups may occur earlier if the budget resolution has been adopted.)

May 18 25th anniversary of the first Indian nuclear test (1974) at Pokaran

May DOE Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (Calif.), record of decision in the National Ignition Facility supplemental EIS

June 6 10th anniversary of the FBI raid on DOE's Rocky Flats Plant (Colo.) for environmental violations

June 10 House Appropriations Committee reports last annual appropriation bill (target date)

June 15 Congress completes action on reconciliation legislation (target date)

June 18-20 G-8 summit, Cologne, Germany

June 30 House of Representatives completes floor action on annual appropriation bills (target date)

June DOE Albuquerque Operations Office, Sandia National Laboratory (N.M.) site-wide final EIS

June DOE Richland Operations Office, Hanford Site (Wash.), solid (radioactive and hazardous) waste program final EIS

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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 30 Oct 1998 15:57:48 -0500
From: "NGO Comm. on Disarmament" <disarmtimes@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: UNGA 1st Cmte resolutions on Web
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: disarmtimes@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

Dear abolitionists,

The NGO Committee on Disarmament is posting complete texts of selected UNGA disarmament resolutions on its website at

<http://www.peacenet.org/disarm/>

All resolution texts are subject to amendment.

Peacefully,
Roger Smith

* * * * *

Roger Smith
Network Coordinator
NGO Committee on Disarmament
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disarmtimes@igc.apc.org <http://www.peacenet.org/disarm/>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 6 Nov 1998 15:30:10 +0000 (GMT)
From: Janet Bloomfield <jbloomfield@gn.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: UK rejects no-first use (again!)
To: abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de, abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
cc: org@gn.apc.org

----- Forwarded message -----

Date: Fri, 06 Nov 1998 09:37:49 -0500
From: Bill Robinson <plough@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca>
Reply-To: abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
To: Abolition Canada <abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca>
Subject: National Post 6Nov98

National Post, Fri 06 Nov 1998

U.K. rejects Canadian plan to ban first use of nuclear arms:
'Unacceptable'

By: Mike Trickey

The United Kingdom has joined the U.S. in opposing any plan by Canada to persuade NATO to declare that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons in the event of war.

Doug Henderson, the British minister of state for the Armed Forces, told an audience of military analysts yesterday that such a proposal is "completely unacceptable" because it would mean the end of NATO's deterrence capability.

"The view is firm in the United Kingdom and certainly in the United States that there has to be an ability to counteract a threat, which might be unknown at the moment, with the deployment of nuclear weapons," he said.

"To say that there would be no first use is essentially saying to someone who potentially threatens NATO that you can get away with it for a period of time before there would be any action."

Canada's Commons' foreign affairs committee is studying a draft report reviewing the country's position on nuclear weapons. The draft includes a recommendation that Canada push NATO for a review of its nuclear deterrence strategy and to commit to a policy of non-first use.

This week the National Post learned that American diplomats have been meeting with committee members from all parties and have made clear they believe any such statement could open a dangerous debate within NATO and pose a threat to global security.

"It is our hope that the Canadian position will remain that there is an appropriate balance between nuclear arms control and disarmament obligations and the role of nuclear deterrence with alliance strategy.

Nuclear weapons have played a key role in preserving peace and preventing war on the European continent," a State Department official said.

Lloyd Axworthy, Canada's foreign affairs minister, asked the Commons' committee two years ago to review Canada's nuclear policy and asked specifically that it consider reports from nuclear abolitionists as well as considering Canada's NATO obligations.

Mr. Axworthy says he had no policy direction in mind when he asked for the review and says he made no judgment until the committee completes its work.

The report is due to be delivered to the government by the end of this month, but it's recommendations are not binding.

Mr. Henderson said Britain wants to reduce the global nuclear threat and noted that NATO has reduced its number of nuclear warheads.

He said the British government fully supports the nuclear deterrent and the right of the U.S. to deploy its nuclear arsenal in Europe as part of the NATO defence umbrella.

The U.S. believes that a NATO debate on the validity of the nuclear component would lead to a weakened alliance and pose a threat to global security.

Mr Henderson emphasized that Canada and Britain have a long and deep history of co-operation, but ruled out any discussion of abandoning the right to first use of nuclear weapons.

``It's completely out of the question,"he said

--

Bill Robinson, Project Ploughshares,
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E-mail: plough@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
<http://watserv1.uwaterloo.ca/~plough>

Project Ploughshares is a member of the Canadian Network to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (<http://watserv1.uwaterloo.ca/~plough/cnanw/cnanw.html>)

Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Fri, 06 Nov 1998 13:10:40 -0500
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: [Fwd: draft letter]

Howard,

I thought you would like to see this, which was posted today to the ANA dealerting task force.

Shall I pass it along to Alistair too?

Shalom,
Bob Tiller

Return-Path: <jcoghlan@igc.apc.org>
Received: from unix.nets.com (unix.nets.com [198.59.168.2])
by igcb.igc.org (8.8.8/8.8.8) with ESMTP id JAA27831
for <dealerting-ana@igc.org>; Fri, 6 Nov 1998 09:15:12 -0800 (PST)
Received: from [198.59.168.147] (dialup47.nets.com [198.59.168.147])
by unix.nets.com (8.8.7/8.8.7) with SMTP id KAA20443
for <dealerting-ana@igc.org>; Fri, 6 Nov 1998 10:15:08 -0700 (MST)
Date: Fri, 6 Nov 1998 10:15:08 -0700 (MST)
X-Sender: jcoghlan@pop.igc.apc.org
Message-Id: <v01530501b2687b9987e7@[192.168.1.2]>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"

To: dealerting-ana@igc.org
From: jcoghlan@igc.apc.org (Jay Coghlan)
Subject: draft letter

My apologies folks. I posted this yesterday, but put a hyphen in "de-alerting" for the ANA distribution address. Therefore it bounced. Again, apologies for being less than timely for today's call. Jay

[Date]

[The HonorableŠŠ..., Address]

Dear Senator or Representative,

[Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety] or [The undersigned organizations] believe[s] that the following conditions encourage and make necessary the prompt international de-alerting of nuclear weapons:

- o Thousands of warheads remain on high alert despite the end of the Cold War. The deteriorating socioeconomic situation in Russia and potential instabilities in the control of nuclear weapons have increased the risk of nuclear war by accident, miscalculation or unauthorized use. At the same time, serious economic constraints will inevitably force Russia to drastically reduce its arsenal.

o The U.S. is now the world's sole conventional weapons superpower, a position that can only be seriously challenged by the nuclear weapons of other countries. The size of the U.S. nuclear arsenal is not relevant to deterring possible threshold states or terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction. Because wide-scale de-alerting of the U.S. nuclear weapons arsenal would likely encourage reciprocal measures by other nuclear weapons states, U.S. national security would ultimately be enhanced.

o The U.S. precedent for wide-scale de-alerting has already been established. In 1991, during the disintegration of the Soviet Union, President Bush ordered the immediate stand-down and unloading of many strategic bombers and the withdrawal of the bulk of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons from Europe. Russian President Gorbachev quickly responded with similar measures to these two unilateral American de-alerting initiatives.

o The potential effects of Year 2000 computer problems on military radar and nuclear weapons command and control systems are not publicly known, but can only serve to increase the risk of accidental nuclear war. This may be particularly true with respect to Russian strategic forces. Possible Year 2000 computer problems are a compelling reason for the prompt wide-scale de-alerting of all nuclear weapons.

o Increased proliferation of nuclear weapons has been most recently demonstrated by Indian and Pakistani tests. Those tests were in large part driven by the declared weapons states' unwillingness to enter into the serious disarmament negotiations mandated by the 1970 NonProliferation Treaty (NPT). Wide-scale de-alerting by the five earlier weapons states could play a decisive role in persuading India and Pakistan not to weaponize and deploy their own arsenals. South Asia is commonly considered to be the most likely region for the breakout of nuclear war.

o The stated justification for the continued preservation of nuclear arsenals is for deterrence, in contrast to first strike use. Wide-scale de-alerting can greatly help to eliminate the possibility of first strike use and accidental nuclear war, but still provide for interim deterrence capability while disarmament negotiating steps are undertaken pursuant to the NPT.

o Numerous techniques exist for the de-alerting of nuclear weapons, and progressively more stringent steps can serve as confidence building steps towards multilateral nuclear disarmament. Up to 100 former military commanders and high-ranking governmental officials from all five previously-declared nuclear powers have called for deep cuts in all nuclear arsenals, which would lower the threat to global security and bring billions in direct annual savings. Deep de-alerting can offer further economic and environmental benefits by helping to obviate the need for future nuclear weapons activities such as plutonium pit and tritium production and disposal facilities for future military radioactive wastes.

[Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety] or [The undersigned organizations] request that you contact the Administration urging that the following steps be taken:

o Initiation of high-level dialogue between governments for the purpose of beginning the prompt de-alerting of all nuclear arsenals. The goal would be completion of at least one de-alerting measure on all nuclear weapons before the Year 2000. The objective is to dramatically reduce the global risk of nuclear war by accident, miscalculation or unauthorized use, and to discourage the proliferation of nuclear weapons through strong international leadership by example.

o Development of de-alerting criteria suitable for international adoption. Such criteria would provide a basis for building towards increasingly deeper de-alerting steps. All nuclear weapons states should begin to plan for adequate storage, monitoring, security and verification measures that would ultimately allow for the separation of nuclear weapons from their delivery systems in a difficult-to-reverse manner.

o If necessary, the initiation of substantive unilateral de-alerting steps by the U.S. in order to encourage the wide-scale de-alerting of all arsenals by all declared and undeclared nuclear weapons states.

[Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety] or [We] hope[s] to persuade you that greater American and international security lies in wide-scale and progressively deeper de-alerting steps for all nuclear arsenals. This letter merely raises the issue, while the need to adequately address technical steps, verification measures and de-alerting criteria remains. We are eager to assist you in developing a path towards greater nuclear weapons safety and nonproliferation, and to provide more detail. We look forward to your response.

Contact person(s): [xxxx]

Respectfully,

[CCNS] or [various organizations]

Jay Coghlan
Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety
107 Cienega St
Santa Fe, NM 87501
505/986-1973
Fax: 505/986-0997
www.radioactive.org

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107 Cienega St
Santa Fe, NM 87501
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www.radioactive.org

To: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>, mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: [Fwd: draft letter]
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

At 01:10 PM 11/6/98 -0500, Bob Tiller wrote:

>Howard,
>
>I thought you would like to see this, which was posted today to the ANA
>dealerting task force.
>
>Shall I pass it along to Alistair too?
>
>Shalom,
>Bob Tiller

Bob,

Thanks for sharing the letter. It is a well-written of major points for de-alerting. Yes, share it with Alistair.

Howard

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>

Date: Sat, 7 Nov 1998 04:06:03 GMT

From: acronym@gn.apc.org (Rebecca Johnson)

Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org

Subject: update on NAC

To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

X-Authentication-Warning: mail.gn.apc.org: Host aa152.du.pipex.com [193.130.240.152] claimed to be acronym

X-Sender: acronym@pop.gn.apc.org

Dear friends,

In a separate message I am forwarding the final version of the NAC resolution, numbered L.48/rev1.

As far as I can tell, changes have only been made to PP14, OP6 and PP12.

1.1 'NO FIRST USE' watered down

Of these, OP6 is clearly the most important, aimed at bringing Japan and some NATO countries on board, though there is no guarantee on that yet. The new OP6 replaces the language wanting the NWS to explore an undertaking of no first use with language from NATO discussion documents referring to measures to enhance strategic stability and review strategic doctrines. This language is supposedly NATO-speak 'code' for no first use, but is also clearly weaker than the previous language, and is only justifiable as a way to get Japan and the NATO states on board and as a means of encouraging NATO countries to initiate a debate within the alliance on no-first-use as part of the strategic concept discussions. The NAC sponsors made the change very reluctantly, but because they felt they had got as far as they could in persuading NATO countries on board and hadn't managed even to get support from Norway, with OP6 most often cited as the main barrier.

1.2 MORE MINOR REVISIONS

The revisions to P14 are less significant: referring to 'total' elimination of nukes and specifying fissile material controls only for nuclear weapons, whereas the previous language could be regarded as referring to all fissile material i.e. including commercial.

In OP12 the change is merely to insert 'all' before 'States to observe a moratorium' on fissile materials production. China insisted on this because of India. The NWS are very schizophrenic re how to treat the T-3. They accuse the NAC of ignoring the India-Pak tests; at the same time they accuse NAC of blurring the distinction between the T-3 and P-5 and therefore playing into India's hands; and then, lo and behold, they require that NAC demands should clearly cover the T-3 as well as the P-5. Oh well, double standards, so what's new??

2. CURRENT SITUATION: ON A TIGHTROPE

The vote is highly likely not to take place before Friday.

A number of really contentious resolutions, however, are being put off until then, which is the last day scheduled for the First Committee, and so is likely to be very tense and under severe time-pressures. Nevertheless it is extremely likely that most if not all paragraphs may be taken separately.

Opposition

Clearly the major public and active opposition to the NAC resolution is from Britain, France and the United States, although Russia is also expected to vote against. China is hedging its bets, but may vote in favour or possibly abstain. The P-3 try to argue that it is alarmist, contrary to the NPT, contrary to NATO's policy of deterrence (which Mexico gleefully confirmed it was supposed to be, while Ireland and others have emphasised that the resolution was intended to stimulate the progressive forces in NATO to effect the necessary changes to doctrine and policy so as to delegitimise nuclear weapons), etc. Canada is willing to vote for NAC only if it can persuade another NATO state (or Japan?) to do so, but so far no-one else has indicated positive movement. We have to keep pushing for yes-votes and public statements of policy regarding each of the key paragraphs, while recognising at this point that preventing no votes would also be a small victory!

The NAC resolution is also receiving heavy assaults from other, less expected sources, which is very disappointing. Pakistan and India dislike it, objecting to the references to themselves and to the NAC response/refutation to the accusations from the P-3 that it didn't deal with the India-Pakistan tests. Particularly worrying, the NAC resolution (like a number of other important resolutions) is being held hostage to the nuclear testing resolution condemning the South Asian tests. Pakistan has reportedly persuaded a number of NAM countries, including many Arab States, to abstain on the NAC resolution unless the testing resolution (which includes New Zealand as a co-sponsor, along with Canada and Australia) is withdrawn. In fact, it appears that Pakistan (and to some extent India, although Pakistan is being more high profile on this) is seeking to hold hostage or undermine any resolution sponsored by Canada, New Zealand or Australia in order to try and force them to back down on criticising the South Asian tests.

Egypt (a NAC sponsor) has apparently been unable so far to reverse the negative position being adopted by many Arab States. At the same time the P-3 NWS are (reportedly) busy persuading not only the NATO states but some of the East Europeans (especially NATO or EU wannabes) and a number of African and Caribbean states which often don't attend the First Committee (small delegations who prioritise committees dealing with development issues of greater direct importance to them) to vote against or at least abstain on the NAC resolution. These negative developments could mean a much lower 'yes' vote than necessary for the NAC resolution to be taken seriously, which is very worrying. (NAC had begun by assuming that most of the NAM would vote for because their approach did not conflict with the timebound framework of the Myanmar and Malaysian resolutions, even though NAC was more moderate than NAM policy).

It is clear that as well as the work many abolitionists and friends are doing in the key NATO and Alliance countries, NAM support will also have to be actively mobilised, not only by next week, but especially before the GA vote in December. So for any of you in NAM countries (or with contacts) in Africa, Asia, the Pacific or the Middle East, please do whatever you can to raise the importance of this resolution and encourage those countries to **ATTEND THE FIRST COMMITTEE NEXT WEEK AND MOST IMPORTANTLY TO VOTE FOR (and**

not to abstain).

In my following message is the 'final' revised text of the NAC resolution, which will also go up on our website asap.

Best wishes,
Rebecca

The Acronym Institute
24, Colvestone Crescent, London E8 2LH, England.
telephone (UK +44) (0) 171 503 8857
fax (0) 171 503 9153
website <http://www.gn.apc.org/acronym>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>

Date: Sat, 7 Nov 1998 04:06:08 GMT

From: acronym@gn.apc.org (Rebecca Johnson)

Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org

Subject: final version of NAC res

To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

X-Authentication-Warning: mail.gn.apc.org: Host aa152.du.pipex.com [193.130.240.152] claimed to be acronym

X-Sender: acronym@pop.gn.apc.org

I hope the formatting does not mess up this text.

A/C.1/53/48/Rev.1

5 November 1998

**TOWARDS A NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE WORLD:
THE NEED FOR A NEW AGENDA**

Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Ireland, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Samoa, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia: revised draft Resolution

The General Assembly,

PP1 Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

PP2 Concerned at the prospect of the indefinite possession of nuclear weapons,

PP3 Concerned at the continued retention of the nuclear-weapons option by those three States that are nuclear-weapons capable and that have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT),

PP4 Believing that the proposition that nuclear weapons can be retained and never used accidentally or by decision - defies credibility, and that the only complete defence is the elimination of nuclear weapons and the assurance that they will never be produced again,

PP5 Concerned that the Nuclear-Weapon States have not fulfilled speedily and totally their commitment to the elimination of their nuclear weapons,

PP6 Concerned also that those three States that are nuclear-weapons capable and that have not acceded to the NPT have failed to renounce their nuclear-weapons option,

PP7 Bearing in mind that the overwhelming majority of States entered into legally-binding commitments not to receive, manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and that these undertakings have been made in the context of the corresponding

legally-binding commitments by the nuclear-weapons States to the pursuit of nuclear disarmament,

PP8 Recalling the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in its 1996 Advisory Opinion that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

PP9 Stressing that the international community must not enter the third millennium with the prospect that the possession of nuclear weapons will be considered legitimate for the indefinite future and convinced that the present juncture provides a unique opportunity to proceed to prohibit and eradicate them for all time,

PP10 Recognizing that the total elimination of nuclear weapons will require measures to be taken firstly by those nuclear-weapon States that have the largest arsenals, and Stressing that these States must be joined in a seamless process by those nuclear-weapon States with lesser arsenals in the near future,

PP11 Welcoming the achievements to date and the future promise of the START process and the possibility it offers for development as a plurilateral mechanism including all the nuclear-weapon States, for the practical dismantling and destruction of nuclear armaments undertaken in pursuit of the elimination of nuclear weapons,

PP12 Believing that there are a number of practical steps that the nuclear-weapon States can and should take immediately before the actual elimination of nuclear arsenals and the development of requisite verification regimes take place, and in this connection noting certain recent unilateral and other steps,

PP13 Welcoming the agreement recently reached in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) on the establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee under Item 1 of its agenda entitled 'Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament' to negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and considering that such a treaty must further underpin the process towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

PP14 Emphasising that for the total elimination of nuclear weapons to be achieved, effective international cooperation to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons is vital and must be enhanced through, inter alia, the extension of international controls over all fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

PP15 Emphasising the importance of existing Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone treaties and of the signature and ratification of the relevant protocols to these treaties,

PP16 Noting the Joint Ministerial Declaration of 9 June 1998 and its call

for a new international agenda to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world, through the pursuit, in parallel, of a series of mutually reinforcing measures at the bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral levels,

OP1 Calls upon the Nuclear-Weapon States to demonstrate an unequivocal commitment to the speedy and total elimination of their respective nuclear weapons and without delay to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to the elimination of these weapons, thereby fulfilling their obligations under Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT);

OP2 Calls upon the United States and the Russian Federation to bring START II into force without further delay and immediately thereafter to proceed with negotiations on START III with a view to its early conclusion;

OP3 Calls upon the Nuclear-Weapon States to undertake the necessary steps towards the seamless integration of all five Nuclear-Weapon States into the process leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons;

OP4 Calls upon the Nuclear-Weapon States to pursue vigorously the reduction of reliance on non-strategic nuclear weapons and negotiations on their elimination as an integral part of their overall nuclear disarmament activities;

OP5 Calls upon the Nuclear-Weapon States, as an interim measure, to proceed to the de-alerting of their nuclear weapons and in turn to the removal of nuclear warheads from delivery vehicles;

OP6 Urges the Nuclear-Weapon States to examine further interim measures, including the measures to enhance strategic stability and accordingly to review strategic doctrines;

OP7 Calls upon those three States that are nuclear weapons-capable and that have not yet acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) to clearly and urgently reverse the pursuit of all nuclear weapons development or deployment and to refrain from any actions which could undermine regional and international peace and security and the efforts of the international community towards nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation;

OP8 Calls upon those States that have not yet done so to adhere unconditionally and without delay to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and to take all the necessary measures which flow from adherence to this instrument;

OP9 Calls upon those States that have not yet done so to conclude full-scope safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to conclude additional protocols to their safeguards agreements on the basis of the Model Protocol approved by the IAEA Board of Governors on 15 May 1997;

OP10 Calls upon those States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify, unconditionally and without delay, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and, pending the Treaty's entry into force, to observe a moratorium on nuclear tests;

OP11 Calls upon those States that have not yet done so to adhere to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and to work towards its further strengthening;

OP12 Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament (CD) to pursue its negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee established under Item 1 of its agenda entitled 'Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament' on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, taking into consideration both nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament objectives, and to conclude these negotiations without delay; and pending the entry into force of the treaty, urges States to observe a moratorium on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

OP13 Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish an appropriate subsidiary body to deal with nuclear disarmament and, to that end, to pursue as a matter of priority its intensive consultations on appropriate methods and approaches with a view to reaching such a decision without delay;

OP14 Considers that an international conference on nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, which would effectively complement efforts being undertaken in other settings, could facilitate the consolidation of a new agenda for a nuclear-weapon-free- world.

OP15 Recalls the importance of the Decisions and Resolution adopted at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, and underlines the importance of implementing fully the "Strengthening the Review Process for the Treaty" Decision;

OP16 Affirms that the development of verification arrangements will be necessary for the maintenance of a world free from nuclear weapons and requests the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), together with any other relevant international organisations and bodies, to explore the elements of such a system;

OP17 Calls for the conclusion of an internationally legally-binding instrument to effectively assure non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

OP18 Stresses that the pursuit, extension and establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at, especially in regions of tension, such as the Middle East and South Asia, represent a significant contribution to the goal of a nuclear- weapon-free world;

OP19 Affirms that a nuclear-weapon-free world will ultimately require the underpinnings of a universal and multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument or a framework encompassing a mutually reinforcing set of instruments;

OP 20 Requests the Secretary General, within existing resources, to compile a report on the implementation of this resolution;

OP21 Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Towards a Nuclear Weapons Free-World: The Need for a New Agenda", and to review the implementation of this resolution.

ends

The Acronym Institute
24, Colvestone Crescent, London E8 2LH, England.
telephone (UK +44) (0) 171 503 8857
fax (0) 171 503 9153
website <http://www.gn.apc.org/acronym>

Return-Path: <RWaldenPA@aol.com>
From: RWaldenPA@aol.com
Date: Mon, 9 Nov 1998 00:47:53 EST
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: 39th Annual Christmas Peace Pilgrimage

Dear Mr. Hallman,

We invite you and other members of MU/PJ to join the annual Peace Pilgrimage from Nazareth to Bethlehem (Pennsylvania) on Saturday, Dec. 12, 1998. Ironically, in recent years Methodists have been sparsely represented in this event which includes participants from many faith traditions. Below is a full description of the event. Printed announcements are available by request (including a map of parking and meeting locations).

Robert Walden, Chairperson
Church & Society Work Team, Eastern Pennsylvania Conf. UMC
RWaldenPA@aol.com 610-861-0653

39th Annual Christmas Peace Pilgrimage
from Nazareth to Bethlehem (Pennsylvania)
Saturday, December 12, 1998
Speaker: George Lakey

Persons of all ages and backgrounds are invited to join the Pilgrimage which began in 1960 as a Christian witness for peace, symbolic of the journey of Mary and Joseph. The ten-mile trek from Nazareth to Bethlehem is an occasion to reflect on the non-violent life of Jesus Christ and the truth of his teaching of forgiving love, to walk with family and friends, and to make new friends with others who seek a more peaceful world. (In 1997 about 150 people from across Pennsylvania--and a few from other parts of the country--joined in the Pilgrimage.)

Pilgrims need no preparation to join the walk at any place along the ten-mile route. Please come prepared for weather that can be wet, cold, damp, snowy, or even sunny. Stops along the route provide apples, warmth, hospitality, cocoa, and a respite from inclement weather.

Buses are provided to transport participants from Bethlehem to Nazareth to begin the walk. (Cars can be left in a parking lot at 520 East Broad St., from which the buses depart at 11:30 am). People may also join the Pilgrimage at any point along route 191. There is no registration charge, but donations are accepted to cover the costs of bus transportation, food, and a gift to UNICEF.

A closing supper and program, beginning about 6 pm, will be held at Christ UCC, Market and Center Streets, Bethlehem. Even if you can't join the walk, you are welcome to attend the evening activities. There will be literature displays and books for purchase.

George Lakey
will speak on the theme,

"Be Not Afraid!" Peacemaking Inside the Declining American Empire."

Quaker activist George Lakey is a trainer, teacher and writer. For nearly forty years he has led non-violent campaigns locally, nationally and internationally. He has taught in universities and led workshops in five continents, supporting non-violent change. Founder of the Movement for a New Society and the Philadelphia Jobs with Peace Campaign, he presently directs Training for Change, an international training center. He was awarded the Ashley Montague International Peace Award at a recent International Conference on Conflict Resolution in St. Petersburg, Russia. A native of Bangor, Pennsylvania, Lakey lives in Philadelphia.

SCHEDULE:

11:30 AM Buses leave 520 E. Broad Street, Bethlehem for Nazareth
12:30 PMPilgrimage begins at Nazareth Moravian Church
1:45 Rest stop, Trinity Lutheran Church, Hecktown (Rte. 191)
3:00 Rest stop, First Baptist Church (Rte. 191)
4:00 Light Candles, First Church of the Nazarene, 1500 Linden Street
5:00 Singing and Litany, Zinzendorf Platz, Main & Church Streets
6:00 Supper at Christ United Church of Christ, Market & Center Streets
6:30 Rally and Speaker

Pilgrimage Sponsors are:

Baptist Peace Fellowship of Pennsylvania and Delaware
Church of the Brethren: Atlantic Northeast District Peace and Service
Commission Southern PA. District
Episcopal Diocese of Bethlehem Peace Committee
Evangelical Lutheran Church Forum Allegheny Synod-Peace and Justice
Committee
Franconia Mennonite Conference - Peace and Justice Committee
General Conference Mennonite Church E.D. Peace and Social Concerns
Committee
Greater Bethlehem Area Council of Churches
Kirkridge Retreat Center
Lehigh County Conference of Churches
LEPOCO Peace Center
Mennonite Central Committee - U.S. Peace and Justice Ministries
Pax Christi, Lehigh Valley Group
Society of Friends Peace Committee: Baltimore Yearly Meeting and
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting
United Church of Christ - Penn North-East Conference
United Methodist Church - Eastern Pennsylvania Conference - Church and
Society Work Team

For more information, call Bob Walden, 610-861-0653, or Fran Driesbach, 610-258-7313 or Bethlehem Council of Churches, 610-867-8671, P.O. Box 1245, Bethlehem, PA 18016.

The Web site is <http://www.enter.net/~draf>, or contact draf@enter.net to be included on the mailing list.

To: Dringler@umc-gbcs.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: 39th Annual Christmas Peace Pilgrimage
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Robin:

I am sharing this communication from Robert Walden, Chairperson Church & Society Work Team, Eastern Pennsylvania Conf. UMC in case you don't know about the Peace Pilgrimage from Nazareth to Bethlehem. Maybe Walden is the contact we need in Eastern Pennsylvania for the CTBT.

Shalom,
Howard

>Return-Path: <RWaldenPA@aol.com>
>From: RWaldenPA@aol.com
>Date: Mon, 9 Nov 1998 00:47:53 EST
>To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
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- >
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- >Bethlehem, PA 18016.
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- >included on the mailing list.
- >
- >

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 09 Nov 1998 15:04:36 +0100
From: "Pol D'Huyvetter" <pol@motherearth.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Abolition 2000 <-> peace walk
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: pold@pop.xs4all.be

>From : Pol D'Huyvetter - FME & ICC member
Felicity Hill - ICC member

Dear friends,

Though we have not yet received support for the scheduled peace walk from the Abolition 2000 network, we wish to share that other networks and NGO's have shown more enthusiasm.

The Peace walk FOR NUCLEAR ABOLITION from the ICJ in The Hague to NATO hq next May 16-30 1999, just following the Hague Appeal for Peace (May 11-15), received support from :

- two European wide environmental networks (European Youth for Action and Aseed Europe);
- a spin-off from People's Global Action bringing 500 Indian farmers to the peacewalk and camp in Brussels;
- the World Information Service on Energy (WISE) global network;
- Friends of the Earth International
- a very enthusiastic response from Abolition 2000 Belgium monthly meeting
- the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Days - a working group of Abolition 2000 scheduled a Citizens Inspection coinciding with arrival walk May 27
- a growing number of regional contacts : Belgium, Cameroun (West-Africa), Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, India, Egypt (Middle East), Netherlands, Norway, the Pacific Islands, Pakistan, Romania, Russia, Sierra Leone, Scotland and the USA
- and today's positive response from the Hague Appeal for Peace program coordinating meeting here in Geneva

We conclude that it seems easy to find cooperation and support in other networks.

Therefore we are getting very worried and concerned that the Interim Coordinating Committee of the Abolition 2000 network still didn't give a clear answer to promote this initiative.

Basically the process for a clear decision was stopped by a lack of response from the current Interim Coordinating Committee of Abolition 2000.

Therefore we send this request to the entire abolition caucus, with the sincere hope to move ahead with the support of the network.

We urge you to give feed-back on following proposal.

With For Mother Earth we asked the Interim Coordinating Committee to recommend :

- * the Abolition 2000 network to invite all participating NGO's to put the walk on their agenda of priorities
- * to offer resources as a network for regional contacts, translations, mailings, www, a press-release ... while some special trained and gifted people might join working groups during the walk (i.e. media, inspection team, first-aid, action, ...)
- * to encourage their members and all people to walk

Statement of purpose is attached (**)

For Mother Earth is happy to deal with the financial side of the story. So no risks for Abolition 2000 (***)).

We do not see any reason why Abolition 2000 should hesitate anylonger to go public with this international walk, as we do not only have the support of the majority of nations, but also of the public ... and other networks.

Wish this will help us to energize the ICC, as well as a clear response concerning the walk from the entire Abolition 2000 network.

Pol D'Huyvetter Felicity Hill
Interim Coordinating Committee members

(*) For the latest details on the walk, please visit

<http://www.motherearth.org/walk99.htm>

(**)

Statement of purpose 2000 walk for nuclear disarmament

We demand that NATO, as a nuclear alliance:

- * declares a no first use policy

- * immediately promotes a European Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, starting in Central Europe
- * stops violationing Art. I & Art. II of the NPT (nuclear sharing), and withdraws its US nuclear weapons from Belgium, Britain, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey
- * practices democracy by allowing NGO's to participate in its policy making

All nuclear weapons states should:

- * take their nuclear weapons off alert
- * separate warheads from their delivery vehicles
- * start negotiations at the latest by the year 2000 for a Convention Banning Nuclear Weapons

(***) Normally FME charges 15 ECO/day to participants. This covers food and lodging. The value of 1 ECO (don't confuse with ECU!) is different depending from the country of origin. It is a financial system, created within the European ecological movement, based on an idea of solidarity. To give an idea : a German will pay 15 DM (aprox. 9 US dollars/day), while a Belarussian will pay aprox. 1 US dollar/day. A fifteen day event as the walk would cost a German 135 US dollar, while a Belarussian will pay 15 US dollars.

end

May 16 - 30 1999 2000Walk4Abolition
UN ICJ The Hague to NATO hq Brussels

Abolish Nuclear Weapons Now !!

```

*****
*           For Mother Earth International office           *
*****
*           Lange Steenstraat 16/D, 9000 Gent, Belgium      *
*           Phone/fax +32-9-233 84 39                      *
*           Mobile +32-95-28 02 59                        *
*           E-mail: international@motherearth.org          *
*****
*           WWW: http://www.motherearth.org/              *
*****
*           Postal account : 000-1618561-19                *
*****
* For Mother Earth is member of Abolition 2000 - the global *
*network to eliminate nuclear weapons, the International Peace*
* Bureau (IPB), World Information Service on Energy (WISE), *
* International Network on Sustainable Energy and Eurosolar *
*****
* For Mother Earth has offices in Belgium, Bulgaria,      *
* Romania, Slovakia, Sri Lanka and USA, aswell as        *
* contacts/groups in Belarus, Czech Republic, France,    *
* Finland, Germany, Netherlands and United Kingdom      *
*****

```

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

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Mon, 9 Nov 1998 11:27:06 -0800 (PST)
X-Sender: paintl@pop.igc.org
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Tracy Moavero <paintl@igc.apc.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) URGENT: CONTACT US MISSION RE NAC
Cc: paprog@igc.org, paexec@igc.org
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

We're glad that many of you have been writing to President Clinton and Secretary Albright to protest the US attack on the New Agenda Coalition at the UN. We have sent out the following action alert which calls for letters to go to the the US Mission with copies to the President. The Administration definitely needs to hear from us, but if we can generate letters to the Mission, that will be reported to the Administration too. We think there is value in breaking the shroud of silence around the US delegation in such forums. Let them know we are paying attention and we are not happy!

Happy faxing,

Tracy Moavero

ACTION ALERT: UNITED STATES BLOCKING PROGRESS ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The Cold War may be long over, but the United States and other declared nuclear powers still cling to their nuclear weapons. An estimated 36,000 nuclear weapons remain in the world's nuclear arsenals, thousands of them ready to launch on a moment's notice, and the nuclear powers continue to squander billions of dollars on nuclear weapons research and development. Meanwhile an ever growing list of countries are lining up to join the nuclear club, raising the specter of a new, more deadly chapter in the arms race and the danger of a nuclear strike somewhere in the world.

A New Arms Race or a New Agenda?

The United Nations General Assembly is about to vote on two important nuclear disarmament resolutions. One, sponsored by Ireland and seven other nations calls for a New Agenda for nuclear disarmament. These governments (Ireland, Brazil, South Africa, Slovenia, Mexico, Sweden, Egypt, and New Zealand) have recognized that without a serious new approach, the dangerous legacy of the Cold War will live on. Their New Agenda includes a call for negotiations on a treaty that would eliminate nuclear weapons. Malaysia has introduced a resolution calling on nations to honor the 1996 International Court of Justice opinion that a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons is required by law.

The United States, preferring the nuclear status quo, has strongly rejected these resolutions and is intensively lobbying other nations to vote them down. The US delegation needs to hear from you! A vote is expected by November 13.

Take Action to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

Contact US Ambassador to the United Nations Robert Grey Jr., United States Mission to the United Nations, 799 UN Plaza, New York NY 10017, Fax 212-415-41198

cc: President William Jefferson Clinton, The White House, Washington DC 20500, Fax 202-456-2883

Tell the Ambassador

* The United States should be leading the world toward the abolition of nuclear weapons instead of blocking good faith efforts to jumpstart the stalled disarmament process.

* Support the Malaysian and New Agenda resolutions submitted to the United Nations.

* Contrary to your statement at the UN, the continued existence of thousands of nuclear weapons IS a clear and present danger to life on the planet.

* Past reductions in the world's nuclear arsenals are welcome but insufficient.

* The United States should support and advance verifiable measures to immediately reduce the nuclear danger.

Tracy Moavero
Peace Action International Office
866 UN Plaza, Room 4053
New York, NY 10017-1822
USA
Tel.: +1-212-750-5795
Fax: +1-212-750-5849
Email: paintl@igc.apc.org
Web: www.peace-action.org

Peace Action is a member of the International Peace Bureau and Abolition 2000: A Global Network for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, and has endorsed the Hague Appeal for Peace

-
To unsubscribe to abolition-usa, send an email to "majordomo@xmission.com" with "unsubscribe abolition-usa" in the body of the message.
For information on digests or retrieving files and old messages send "help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 9 Nov 1998 11:27:31 -0800 (PST)
From: Tracy Moavero <paintl@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: CONTACT US MISSION RE: NAC
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: paintl@pop.igc.org

Greetings,

If anyone on this list would like to reach the US Mission by fax regarding the US efforts to get the New Agenda resolution voted down, the number is 1-212-415-4119. Address your letter to Ambassador Robert Grey Jr.

Tracy Moavero

Tracy Moavero
Peace Action International Office
866 UN Plaza, Room 4053
New York, NY 10017-1822
USA
Tel.: +1-212-750-5795
Fax: +1-212-750-5849
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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 9 Nov 1998 11:27:40 -0800 (PST)
From: Tracy Moavero <paintl@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Final list - NAC Sign-on
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc3.igc.apc.org id LAA27733
X-Sender: paintl@pop.igc.org

X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igcb.igc.org id LAA26562

A few months ago the Peace Action International Office and Disarmament Clearinghouse called for signatures to a sign-on letter supporting the New Agenda Coalition. The final letter with 92 signatories has been sent to the foreign ministers of the coalition, and copies will be hand delivered to the delegations at the UN First Committee. I also plan to give a copy to the US delegation during a briefing at the US Mission tomorrow so they know that support for the NAC is strong.

Please feel free to use this letter in your lobby efforts.

Tracy Moavero
Peace Action International Office

NGOs SUPPORT THE NEW AGENDA COALITION

November 3, 1998

Dear ____

As citizens' organizations worldwide working to end the menace of nuclear war, we thank and congratulate your government on the release of the June 9, 1998 Joint Declaration entitled "Towards a Nuclear-weapon-free World: The Need for a New Agenda." We applaud your government's leadership on the urgent matter of nuclear weapons abolition. We agree that we cannot enter the next century with nuclear war hanging over our heads, and that negotiations leading toward nuclear weapons elimination must begin now. We have intensified our efforts for nuclear disarmament progress leading to a nuclear weapons-free world in response to the recent nuclear tests in South Asia. While we have condemned the tests, we see the ultimate problem being the lack of progress toward nuclear abolition.

One tool which we encourage you to consider using is the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention. Prepared by scientists and lawyers in the Abolition 2000 network, this convention, an official UN document, can provide the basis for discussion on progress toward the elimination of nuclear weapons. We are pleased to learn that you are pursuing a United Nations General Assembly resolution based on your statement. We are supporting that effort through lobbying our national governments.

Looking beyond that resolution to further steps, we encourage you to strengthen this initiative through high-level demarches to the nuclear weapon states' capitols, sending a signal that the New Agenda Coalition is

determined to provide the missing global leadership to make rapid progress to complete nuclear disarmament. We encourage you to involve us in your work, drawing on our expertise and public outreach. We look forward to learning more about how your initiative will move forward. Once again, thank you and congratulations.

Sincerely,

Signed by 92 organizations - please see attached list

International Organizations

For Mother Earth - Pol D'Huyvetter

International Peace Bureau

Pax Christi International

World Information Transfer - Dr. Christine K. Durbak, Chair

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom - Felicity Hill,

Director, UN Office

Australia

Australian Peace Committee (South Australian Branch) - Irene Gale AM, Secretary

Friends of the Earth Sydney - John Hallam

People for Nuclear Disarmament, Perth, Western Australia - Graham Daniel,
for the organizing committee

Canada

Canadian Peace Alliance

Finland

Committee of 100 in Finland - Malla Kantola, Secretary General, Helsinki,

Finland

Peace Union of Finland - Laura Lodenius, Press Secretary, Helsinki, Finland

France

Appel des Cent pour la Paix

Germany

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) -

Germany, Xanthe Hall

Interdisziplinäre Arbeitsgruppe Naturwissenschaft, Technik und Sicherheit
(IANUS) /

International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation

(INESAP) - Dr. Martin B. Kalinowski

Japan

Gensuikyo (World Conference Against A & H Bombs)

Pacific Campaign for Disarmament and Security - Hiro Umebayashi,

International Coordinator, Yokohama, Japan

New Zealand

Peace Foundation, Aotearoa/New Zealand - Marion Hancock, Co-ordinator

Religious Society of Friends in Aotearoa/New Zealand - Derry Gordon, Yearly
Meeting Clerk

Norway

Science and Responsibility in the Nuclear Age - Professor Bent Natvig, Chairman

Norwegian Physicians against Nuclear War (Norwegian affiliate of IPPNW) -
Professor Per Sundby, Chairman
Norwegian Peace Alliance, Oslo
Information for Peace, Oslo
Norwegian Lawyers against Nuclear Arms, Oslo

Spain
Fundacio per la Pau

United Kingdom
Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament
National Peace Council of Great Britain - Tim Wallis, Coordinator
Saffron Walden Group Against Nuclear Weapons
Yorkshire Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament - Rachel Julian

United States of America (national level organizations)
Fellowship of Reconciliation - USA
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE) - Alice Slater
Methodists United for Peace With Justice - Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation - Susan Broidy, Coordinator
Nuclear Information and Resource Service - Michael Mariotte, Executive Director
Pax Christi USA - Dave Robinson, National Coordinator
Peace Action - Gordon S. Clark, Executive Director
Physicians for Social Responsibility - Robert K. Musil PhD, Executive Director
Psychologists for Social Responsibility - Anne Anderson, National Coordinator
Women's Action For New Directions - Susan Shaer, Executive Director
Women Strike For Peace - Edith Villastrigo, Director
War Resisters League - Chris Ney, Disarmament Coordinator

USA - State/Local Organizations

California
The Atomic Mirror/Earth Ways Foundation - Pamela S. Meidell, Director
California Peace Action - Erica Harrold
East Bay (California) Peace Action
Greater San Francisco Bay Area Chapter Physicians for Social Responsibility
- Robert Gould MD, President
Peace Action of San Mateo County - Max Bollock - Legislative Director
Physicians for Social Responsibility - Humboldt/Del Norte, California, James
A. Smith

Colorado
Colorado Peace Action - Beryl Schwartz
Rocky Mountain Conference, United Church of Christ Peace and Justice Task
Force Bob Kinsey, Chair

Connecticut
City of New Haven, Connecticut Peace Commission, United States Peace Council
- Al Marder

District of Columbia
Proposition One Committee - Ellen Thomas, Director

Florida

Grandparents for Peace, St. Augustine

Georgia

Georgia Peace Action - Jaymes Payne

Physicians for Social Responsibility Atlanta - Ed Arnold

Illinois

Illinois Peace Action - Kevin Martin, Executive Director

Kentucky

Yggdrasil Institute - Mary Byrd Davies, Director

Maine

Peace Action Maine

Physicians for Social Responsibility/Maine

Maryland

Anne Arundel (Maryland) Peace Action - Mike Keller, Director

Baltimore Physicians for Social Responsibility - Larry Egbert

Hiroshima-Nagasaki Commemoration Committee - Baltimore, Maryland, Max Obuszewski

Massachusetts

Action Site to Stop Cassini Earth Flyby - Jonathan M. Haber, Coordinator

Michigan

Women's Action for New Directions Education Fund & Women's Action for New Directions -

Metro Detroit, Michigan - Jean S. Prokopow

Minnesota

Prairie Island Coalition - Bruce A. Drew, Director - Lake Elmo, Minnesota

Nevada

Corbin Harney, Executive Director, Shundahai Network Las Vegas, Nevada

New Hampshire

New Hampshire Peace Action

New Jersey

Coalition for Peace Action, Princeton, New Jersey - Rev. Robert Moore, Executive Director

Coalition for Peace & Justice, Cape May, New Jersey - Norm Cohen, Director

New Jersey Peace Action

Stockton Peace Action, Richard Stockton College - Pomona, New Jersey

New Mexico

Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety, Santa Fe, New Mexico - Jay Coghlan, Program Director.

New York

Foreign Bases Project, John M. Miller - Brooklyn, New York

Greenwich Village Coalition For Peaceful Priorities - Maura Tobias

Metro New York Peace Action - Sonya Ostrom

Peace Action of Central New York

Western New York Peace Center - James Mang, Director
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, New York Metro - Tina Bell, Coordinator

North Carolina
North Carolina Peace Action

Ohio
Cleveland Peace Action - Marji Edguer, President & Francis Chiappa, Vice President
Peace Action Youngstown - Ellen R. Robinson, Co-Chairperson

Oklahoma
The Peace House - Oklahoma City

Oregon
Oregon Peace Works - Michael Carrigan
Center for Energy Research - Chuck Johnson, Salem, Oregon
Physicians for Social Responsibility, Oregon Chapter - Josiah Hill

Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Peace Links - Janice Auth

Rhode Island
Rhode Island Peace Action - Karina Wood

Tennessee
Cumberland Countians for Peace & Justice - Donald B. Clark, Chairperson
Mid-South Peace and Justice Center, Memphis, Tennessee - Bill Akin

Washington
Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility - Timothy W. Keller, MD
Seattle Women Act for Peace - Jean Buskin
Peace Action of Washington - Scott Carpenter, Executive Director

Wisconsin
Wisconsin Physicians for Social Responsibility - Thomas P. Paulsen MD

Tracy Moavero
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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>

Date: Tue, 10 Nov 1998 05:12:55 GMT

From: acronym@gn.apc.org (Rebecca Johnson)

Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org

Subject: more help needed for NAC

To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

X-Authentication-Warning: mail.gn.apc.org: Host aa185.du.pipex.com [193.130.240.185] claimed to be acronym

X-Sender: acronym@pop.gn.apc.org

Dear friends,

the vote on the New Agenda resolution is still likely to take place on Friday, but could take place on Thursday, 12 November.

We've got some good people working in NATO and Japan, but there are increasing worries that the US, UK and France may twist arms among their allies in francophone Africa, the small Caribbean islands and also the Pacific, including Marshall Islands and Micronesia, who have been voting with the US on a number of resolutions this year.

At present, the current breakdown looks thus: most of the NAM FOR (though we still need to bring out the Arab votes), some worries about Caribbean, francophone Africa and Middle East (Bahrain, Kuwait etc) as well as Marshall Islands, Micronesia, etc.. under US pressure. These are under pressure to vote AGAINST, with little information about why they should vote FOR. Eastern European, especially EU or NATO wannabes, including Russia, very likely on present record to vote AGAINST, whereas at least some of the NATO countries are now more likely to ABSTAIN (though we have to keep up the pressure for them to vote for). For NATO States it is most important to work through the national political process, but because the issue is not germane to their own security, many of these smaller wavering countries are actually deciding at delegation level, so it would be a really useful task for the New York NGOs to visit, fax, talk to them.

Bad News: Slovenia, one of the Eight, has been forced by US pressure to withdraw its sponsorship. Apparently the ambassador to DC was summoned and read the riot act (arm twisted because of Slovenia's desire to join EU and NATO in the future). This is public news as the newspapers in Slovenia have already got the story and have criticised the government for buckling under US pressure. I think it would be a good thing to fax the government and/or the Slovenian Embassy to your country and express your sorrow, but please do not attack or guilt-trip, as that would be counterproductive. They were put under intolerable pressure. Remember, in the Slovenian political situation, it was very brave of them to co-sponsor in the first place, so express your disappointment at their withdrawal and let them know that you think the NAC resolution was an important and courageous step in the right direction.

I'll be sending an interim summary of the UN resolutions and votes shortly,
best wishes,
Rebecca

The Acronym Institute
24, Colvestone Crescent, London E8 2LH, England.
telephone (UK +44) (0) 171 503 8857
fax (0) 171 503 9153
website <http://www.gn.apc.org/acronym>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.org
Date: Tue, 10 Nov 1998 13:25:24 -0800
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <wagingpeace@napf.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: Abolition 2000 <-> peace walk
To: pol@motherearth.org
X-Sender: napf@silcom.com

Dear Pol,

As co-chair of the Abolition 2000 Grassroots Working Group, I wholeheartedly endorse this initiative. We need to involve more people directly in our movement for abolition, and the walk you have proposed should do this as well as generate much needed publicity. The ICC's failure to respond promptly should not hamper you in going forward under the auspices of your working group and ours. The activities of Abolition 2000 are limited only by the energy and creativity of member organizations. Endorsement by the ICC is actually not that important for purposes of the walk.

David Krieger

>>>From : Pol D'Huyvetter - FME & ICC member
>> Felicity Hill - ICC member

>>
>>

>>Dear friends,

>>

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>>

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>>

>>- a growing number of regional contacts : Belgium, Cameroun (West-Africa),
>> Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, India, Egypt (Middle
>>East),

>> Netherlands, Norway, the Pacific Islands, Pakistan, Romania, Russia,
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>>- and today's positive response from the Hague Appeal for Peace program
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>>Therefore we send this request to the entire abolition caucus, with the
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>>----
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>>
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>>
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>>
>>Statement of purpose is attached (**)
>>
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>>
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>>
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>>
>>Pol D'Huyvetter Felicity Hill
>>Interim Coordinating Committee members
>>
>>-----

>>
>>(*) For the latest details on the walk, please visit
>>
>> <http://www.motherearth.org/walk99.htm>
>>
>>(**)
>>
>>Statement of purpose 2000 walk for nuclear disarmament
>>-----
>>We demand that NATO, as a nuclear alliance:
>>
>>* declares a no first use policy
>>* immediately promotes a European Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, starting in
>> Central Europe
>>* stops violating Art. I & Art. II of the NPT (nuclear sharing), and
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>>
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>>
>>end
>>
>> May 16 - 30 1999 2000Walk4Abolition
>> UN ICJ The Hague to NATO hq Brussels
>>
>> Abolish Nuclear Weapons Now !!
>>
>> *****
>> * For Mother Earth International office *
>> *****
>> * Lange Steenstraat 16/D, 9000 Gent, Belgium *
>> * Phone/fax +32-9-233 84 39 *
>> * Mobile +32-95-28 02 59 *
>> * E-mail: international@motherearth.org *
>> *****
>> * WWW: <http://www.motherearth.org/> *
>> *****
>> * Postal account : 000-1618561-19 *

>> *****
>> * For Mother Earth is member of Abolition 2000 - the global *
>> *network to eliminate nuclear weapons, the International Peace*
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>> *****
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>> * contacts/groups in Belarus, Czech Republic, France, *
>> * Finland, Germany, Netherlands and United Kingdom *
>> *****

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

>>
>>
>
>Sincerely,

>
>Sue Broidy
>Coordinator, Abolition 2000
>Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
>1187 Coast Village Road
>Santa Barbara CA 93108
>
>Phone (805) 965 3443 FAX(805)568 0466
>
>Email: A2000@silcom.com
>Website <http://www.wagingpeace.org/abolition2000>

>
>To join the abolition-usa listserve, send a message (no subject) to
>abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
>
>To join the international abolition-caucus, send a message (no subject) to
>abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

>
>
>
>

NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION
International contact for Abolition 2000
a Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

1187 Coast Village Road, Box 123
Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2794
Phone (805) 965-3443 * Fax (805) 568-0466
e- <mailto:wagingpeace@napf.org>
URL <http://www.wagingpeace.org>
URL <http://www.napf.org/abolition2000/>

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 1 LINE REFORMATTED BY POPPER AT igc.apc.org \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Tue, 10 Nov 1998 13:19:15 -1000
From: Richard N Salvador <salvador@hawaii.edu>
Reply-To: Richard N Salvador <salvador@hawaii.edu>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: Abolition 2000 <-> peace walk
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: salvador@uhunix5

Hi Pol, David, and others,

Individual members of the ICC have endorsed the walk and many are involved in trying to rally our regional contacts and activists to either further endorse or become active and hopefully to come and walk the walk, not just talk the talk. Unfortunately as a group, it has been difficult to get the whole ICC to come to a consensus. But I believe that that has a lot to do with how we have been unable to work out workable solutions in agreeing to one thing AND less to say about the passions of each member of the ICC for the walk, at least I hope so. Hey what do you say ICCers?

Hopefully, from our region, we can bring some Pacific Islanders to come and participate. Thank you for all your work and we wish you success. See you on the road (somewhere in Europe) next May! Aloha and mahalo.

Richard
Honolulu, Hawaii

On Tue, 10 Nov 1998, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation wrote:

Dear Pol,

As co-chair of the Abolition 2000 Grassroots Working Group, I wholeheartedly endorse this initiative. We need to involve more people directly in our movement for abolition, and the walk you have proposed should do this as well as generate much needed publicity. The ICC's failure to respond promptly should not hamper you in going forward under the auspices of your working group and ours. The activities of Abolition 2000 are limited only by the energy and creativity of member organizations. Endorsement by the ICC is actually not that important for purposes of the walk.

David Krieger

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.org
Date: Tue, 10 Nov 1998 19:10:52 -0500
From: ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: Abolition 2000 <-> peace walk
To: pol@motherearth.org
X-Sender: slatera@204.141.205.3

Dear Pol,

I heartily endorse your proposed walk from the Hague to NATO headquarters.

I have been distributing information about it to members of the New York Abolition 2000 Metro Working Group and believe it is a great idea for a committed action. I think the ICC should be polled to support it as an initiative of the Abolition 2000 Network Interim Coordinating Committee. If they don't respond, we should ask for new volunteers to join the ICC who are willing to be available to support calls such as yours. As we are so spread out, and do not have the ability to poll our more than 1100 participating organizations, we have been able to function to date, in the name of the Working Group which is organizing an activity. So perhaps you can call it an initiative of the Abolition 2000 Grassroots Working Group, or Direct Action Working Group. For example, all the work we did at the NPT during 1997 and 1998 was done in the name of the Abolition 2000 NPT Working Group. The Work done by the 1997 Interim Management Group and the 1998 Transition Team was also done in the name of those groups. Hope this helps and that you are not discouraged about how our Network functions. Also, the International Office of Abolition 2000 can make labels available to any organization in the Network which wants to contact the whole Network. Peace,

Alice Slater
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE)
15 East 26th Street, Room 915
New York, NY 10010
tel: (212) 726-9161
fax: (212) 726-9160
email: aslater@gracelinks.org

GRACE is a member of Abolition 2000, a global network working for a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Tue, 10 Nov 1998 21:15:10 EST
From: LCNP@aol.com
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: ICJ resolution adopted in UN First Committee
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

The United Nations First Committee (Disarmament and International Security), by a vote of 100 in favour, 25 against and 23 abstentions, today adopted resolution A/C.1/53/L.45, entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons."

The resolution welcomes the conclusion of the ICJ "that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations on nuclear disarmament in all its aspects" and calls for "all states to immediately fulfill that obligation by commencing multilateral negotiations in 1999 leading to an early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention..."

A separate vote on operative paragraph one, which welcomes the ICJ's conclusion, was supported by 133 states, with 5 opposing and 5 abstaining.

Among the nuclear weapons states, China, India and Pakistan supported the resolution, while the others opposed. The UK did however abstain on operative paragraph 1.

Explanations of vote were given by Luxembourg (on behalf of themselves, Netherlands and Belgium), Chile, the UK, USA, Japan, Aotearoa-New Zealand, South Korea and Germany.

Germany's statement explaining its opposition, emphasised that it could only move forward on nuclear disarmament initiatives in cooperation with its NATO partners. There was thus no indication that the new government, a Green - Social Democrat coalition, would implement its agreed policy on disarmament which supports unilateral disarmament initiatives including a reduction of alert status and renunciation of the first-use policy. Unlike Germany, the NATO states of Norway, Denmark and Iceland abstained.

Statements of Japan, USA, UK, and Luxembourg were similar to those they made when the resolution was before the United Nations last year.

Aotearoa-New Zealand noted that while they supported the call for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, and that a nuclear weapons convention could be the instrument to complete the task, they also believed that the final goal may be a different agreement or framework of agreements. Thus resolution L.48 (Towards a nuclear-weapon- free world: the need for a new agenda) more accurately reflected their position.

Chile expressed shock that countries could vote against operative paragraph 1 which was an expression of international law. They reminded the assembly of the elements of international law which led to the unanimous conclusion regarding the disarmament obligation. They noted the other unanimous conclusions of the ICJ regarding the application of international humanitarian

law to any threat or use of nuclear weapons, and the lack of any specific authorization for any threat or use of nuclear weapons in international law. Finally, Chile noted that any possession of nuclear weapons in a region of conflict would constitute a threat of their use and thus be in violation of international law.

The resolution will be forwarded to the plenary of the General Assembly for a final vote in early December.

To: dkimball@clw.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Invitations for December 2 meeting
Cc: tcollina@ucsusa.org, jsmith@clw.org, jdi@clw.org, disarmament@igc.org, joe@fcn1.org, kathy@fcn1.org, paexec@igc.org, paprog@igc.org, bmusil@psr.org, btiller@psr.org, dculp@igc.org, barbara@2020vision.org, laura@2020vision.org, wand@wand.org
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Daryl:

I'm disappointed and chagrined that you have excluded most of the faith community from the invitation list for the December 2 strategy session on the CTBT. In your absence Jenny Smith and Tom Collina have explained that this is essentially a meeting of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers (CRND) plus a few invited guests, such as myself. Furthermore, Jenny indicated that the meeting room won't accommodate a larger gathering.

In contrast my understanding is that the December 2 meeting is supposed to be the second of two evaluation and strategy sessions for the broad community of CTBT advocates. We have scheduled two meetings because it wasn't easy to combine in a single meeting frank evaluation among ourselves and presentations by persons from the Administration and Congress.

Many years of experience in coalition activities at the local level and nationally has taught me that coalitions gain strength from being broadly inclusive rather than narrowly exclusive. Organizations are most supportive of strategies they have had a hand in formulating. That's why the faith community should be fully included in the December 2 meeting. They are not just a special constituency to be assigned tasks that others determine but rather are full-fledged partners in the CTBT ratification campaign.

During the past 15 months 22 faith-based organizations have engaged in advocacy for CTBT ratification, especially in building grassroots support. They have been working closely with the eight members of the CRND who are directly engaged in CTBT advocacy. This partnership should continue in planning strategies for 1999. While not all the faith-based organizations will be able to send a representative to the December 2 meeting, all should be invited. Although I have been a catalyst in bringing these groups into the CTBT campaign, I have no authority to represent them in closed proceedings.

Moreover, having an exclusive meeting on December 2 is contrary what I perceive to be a consensus of our discussion on November 3 in which you and Tom Collina participated. We concluded that we should have a unified campaign with a unified campaign structure. We acknowledged that the faith-based organizations might need to have meetings together within the overall structure but that such meetings should also involve participants from peace organizations, as they have for 15 months. We agreed that details of grassroots activities could be worked out at meetings of the Nuclear Weapons Working Group of the Monday Lobby. We concluded that these separate threads should be woven together at meetings of the CTBT Working Group, which in my understanding would be broadly inclusive.

All of this leads me to wonder whether the CTBT Working Group should now be reconstituted as a free-standing body that is open to participation on an equal basis by all who are working for CTBT ratification. It could continue to receive staff support from the CRND. It would work through consensus. Equal partners would include peace and arms control organizations, faith-based organizations, and other allies, such as environmentalists, women's organizations, and others. Likely the core of participants wouldn't be hugely different than now, for many of the partner organizations will undertake campaign tasks but not attend a lot of meetings. However, being considered equal partners would enhance the identity with the campaign by organizations whose participation, particularly in grassroots outreach, is essential to success of the campaign.

This can start by making the December 2 meeting all-inclusive. If you want assistance in finding a larger meeting place, I'm willing to help.

I'm sharing this communication with others who have been involved in the CTBT ratification campaign and request their comments.

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.org
Date: Wed, 11 Nov 1998 08:13:52 -0800 (PST)
From: john burroughs <jburroughs@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: Abolition 2000 <-> peace walk
To: "Pol D'Huyvetter" <pol@motherearth.org>, wilpf@iprolink.ch, flick@igc.org
X-Sender: jburroughs@pop.igc.org

Dear Pol and Felicity - As for the Peace Walk, go for it!

Concerning the lack of an Interim Coordinating Committee (ICC) response, my view is as follows. As things now stand, Abolition 2000 groups around the world are encouraged to, and are free to, undertake initiatives to promote the Abolition 2000 vision and program. Of course, it's always a good idea to check around and get as much input as possible, including from the ICC, the relevant working groups, and the listserves. Rarely, however, will there be initiatives that are specifically endorsed/organized by the network as such, as opposed to groups participating in the network. It is a **network**, not a supranational organization. Where appropriate or necessary, in most cases I would think that decisions to have major initiatives "endorsed" by the network would be taken by network meetings, not by the ICC. - John

John Burroughs
Western States Legal Foundation
1440 Broadway, Suite 500
Oakland, California, USA 94612
Tel: +1 510 839 5877
Fax: +1 510 839 5397
E-mail: jburroughs@igc.apc.org
Western States is part of Abolition 2000:
A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Date: Wed, 11 Nov 1998 11:57:54 -0800 (PST)
X-Sender: paintl@pop.igc.org
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Tracy Moavero <paintl@igc.apc.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) ACTION ALERT CORRECTION
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

It seems that I accidentally put an extra digit in the US Mission fax number in the action alert below. The correct number is 212-415-4119 or you can try 212-415-4443. Today the US voted against the Malaysia (International Court of Justice) resolution at the UN, which passed by a vote of 100 to 25 with 23 absentions. The vote on the New Agenda Coalition is expected Friday morning, and the pressure on other countries to vote against is extremely high. Let's show them that we see what's going on and that the US position does not reflect what the people want.

Tracy Moavero

ACTION ALERT: UNITED STATES BLOCKING PROGRESS ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The Cold War may be long over, but the United States and other declared nuclear powers still cling to their nuclear weapons. An estimated 36,000 nuclear weapons remain in the world's nuclear arsenals, thousands of them ready to launch on a moment's notice, and the nuclear powers continue to squander billions of dollars on nuclear weapons research and development. Meanwhile an ever growing list of countries are lining up to join the nuclear club, raising the specter of a new, more deadly chapter in the arms race and the danger of a nuclear strike somewhere in the world.

A New Arms Race or a New Agenda?

The United Nations General Assembly is about to vote on two important nuclear disarmament resolutions. One, sponsored by Ireland and seven other nations calls for a New Agenda for nuclear disarmament. These governments (Ireland, Brazil, South Africa, Slovenia, Mexico, Sweden, Egypt, and New Zealand) have recognized that without a serious new approach, the dangerous legacy of the Cold War will live on. Their New Agenda includes a call for negotiations on a treaty that would eliminate nuclear weapons. Malaysia has introduced a resolution calling on nations to honor the 1996 International Court of Justice opinion that a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons is required by law.

The United States, preferring the nuclear status quo, has strongly rejected these resolutions and is intensively lobbying other nations to vote them down. The US delegation needs to hear from you! A vote is expected by November 13.

Take Action to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

Contact US Ambassador to the United Nations Robert Grey Jr., United States Mission to the United Nations, 799 UN Plaza, New York NY 10017, Fax 212-415-4119
cc: President William Jefferson Clinton, The White House, Washington DC

20500, Fax 202-456-2883

Tell the Ambassador

* The United States should be leading the world toward the abolition of nuclear weapons instead of blocking good faith efforts to jumpstart the stalled disarmament process.

* Support the Malaysian and New Agenda resolutions submitted to the United Nations.

* Contrary to your statement at the UN, the continued existence of thousands of nuclear weapons IS a clear and present danger to life on the planet.

* Past reductions in the world's nuclear arsenals are welcome but insufficient.

* The United States should support and advance verifiable measures to immediately reduce the nuclear danger.

Tracy Moavero
Peace Action International Office
866 UN Plaza, Room 4053
New York, NY 10017-1822
USA
Tel.: +1-212-750-5795
Fax: +1-212-750-5849
Email: paintl@igc.apc.org
Web: www.peace-action.org

Peace Action is a member of the International Peace Bureau and Abolition 2000: A Global Network for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, and has endorsed the Hague Appeal for Peace

-
To unsubscribe to abolition-usa, send an email to "majordomo@xmission.com" with "unsubscribe abolition-usa" in the body of the message.
For information on digests or retrieving files and old messages send "help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

Return-Path: <darylkimball@hotmail.com>
X-Originating-IP: [202.54.109.76]
From: "Daryl Kimball" <darylkimball@hotmail.com>
To: mupj@igc.apc.org, tcollina@ucsusa.org, jsmith@clw.org
Subject: Re: Invitations for December 2 meeting
Date: Wed, 11 Nov 1998 18:44:05 PST

Howard,

I am disappointed that you are disappointed. As Tom and Jenny might have told you, we have some 50 people invited to this meeting. It is not exclusive so much as it is a matter of practical meeting planning that the list is not larger. Second, as Tom seems to have said to you and as I thought was clear when you and I and a handful of others met to discuss CTBT strategy meeting planning, we decided that it would be best to have two meetings exactly because it is impossible to cover all the ground that we would like to cover in one mega meeting. Third, Tom and I are trying to involve other members of the Coalition in the CTBT planning process -- the Coalition itself is diverse and is not exclusively composed of groups who self identify as grassroots. We invited members of the faith community who have attended meetings of the CTBT Working Group in the past in order to make sure that their work and ideas are part of the discussion.

I do want to involve those organizations who are working on the CTBT to be involved in the CTBT working group work and in this planning meeting as much is practicable. I would ask you to forward to Jenny and Tom the name of 5 more people who you think would contribute and benefit from being part of the meeting so that we can invite them also.

While I am in India this week and next, I would suggest that you talk to Tom about any further questions you have. I will contact you when I arrive back on the 23rd.

DK

>From mupj@igc.apc.org Wed Nov 11 07:14:15 1998
>Received: from [207.196.45.98] by hotmail.com (1.0) with SMTP id MHotMail308825005434035065325033485740386216620; Wed Nov 11 07:14:15 1998
>Received: from local.clw.org (clw.org [204.245.159.2])
> by relay-mail.clark.net (8.9.1a/8.9.0) with ESMTP id LAA29864
> for <darylkimball@hotmail.com>; Wed, 11 Nov 1998 11:03:08 -0500
>Received: from CLW/SpoolDir by local.clw.org (Mercury 1.21);
> 11 Nov 98 10:36:44 -0500
>Received: from SpoolDir by CLW (Mercury 1.21); 11 Nov 98 10:36:11 -0500
>Received: from clw13.clw.org by local.clw.org (Mercury 1.21);
> 11 Nov 98 10:36:04 -0500
>Message-Id: <3.0.32.19981111095704.00a8bbd4@[204.245.159.2]>
>Precedence: bulk
>X-Sender: dkimball@[204.245.159.2]

>X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
>Date: Wed, 11 Nov 1998 10:07:00 -0500
>To: darylkimball@hotmail.com
>From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org> (by way of Daryl Kimball
<dkimball@clw.org>)
>Subject: Invitations for December 2 meeting
>Mime-Version: 1.0
>Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

>Dear Daryl:

>I'm disappointed and chagrined that you have excluded most of the
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>Shalom,
>Howard
>
>

Get Your Private, Free Email at <http://www.hotmail.com>

To: darylkimball@hotmail.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Invitations for December 2 meeting
Cc: tcollina@ucsusa.org, jsmith@clw.org
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Daryl,

I have no authority to designate persons from the faith community to attend meetings. All I can supply is the list of 22 faith-based organizations working actively for CTBT ratification.

As to meeting size, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights has 150 members who meet together. When I was active in the Coalition on Human Needs several years ago, there were regular meetings with 80 to 100 people in attendance. That's probably still the case. Both are strong and successful coalitions.

It would make a big impression on Mssrs. Bell, DeValk, and Levine to come to a meeting where a large number of faith-based and secular organizations have combined to press for CTBT ratification.

Shalom,
Howard

process to resolve the problem.

We understand your Administration's impatience with Iraq. Once again, the Iraqi regime is thwarting the work of the UN weapons inspection teams and violating agreements with the UN Security Council and Secretary General Annan. Military enforcement of the disarmament agreement seems to be the option of last resort.

The legal and political threshold for war should be very high. In the U.S., the Constitution wisely calls for the President and Congress to join in any decision to make war. Clearly, this situation is not an emergency. There is nothing that compels you to invoke the War Powers Act and take military action now before fully consulting with Congress. Your first Constitutional responsibility is thus, to share the decision to wage war against Iraq with Congress.

Before the international community, the legal and political threshold for war is also high. To be faithful to the spirit of the UN Charter, the U.S. should not wage war against Iraq without the full support of the UN Security Council.

As Quakers, we will always search for a better way than war to solve problems, to eliminate weapons of mass destruction, and to promote free societies. However, you do not have to be a Quaker or a nonviolent activist to see that U.S. military action against Iraq is a bad idea. It is not evident that U.S. military action will advance implementation of the armistice agreement, protect Iraq's neighbors, and lead to a further reduction in Iraq's arsenal. In fact, military threats against Iraq seem to be just what Saddam Hussein wants and needs from the U.S. Giving him what he wants is not smart diplomacy. In short, the case has not been made for how military action will advance peace and security in the region, much less change Iraq's conduct.

Second, it is extremely doubtful that the U.S.-British threat and preparations for war against Iraq will advance respect for the principles of international law which the Administration claims to be upholding. Without explicit authorization from the UN Security Council, a U.S.-British attack on Iraq would violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the UN Charter. Thus, military enforcement of disarmament law by breaking other international laws and by disregarding provisions of the Constitution will surely undermine respect for the rule of law and promote the false notion that might makes right.

A humanitarian crisis already exists in Iraq. Renewed bombing will only compound the misery of the Iraqi people, who have suffered under seven years of UN economic sanctions. Regrettably, your administration has exercised its leadership in the UN Security Council to enforce economic sanctions not against Saddam Hussein but against the people of Iraq. Instead of protecting human life -- the ostensible purpose of disarmament law -- the United States and the UN have made innocent Iraqi civilians "expendable people." Whatever Saddam Hussein's conduct, the U.S. (and the UN Security Council) are responsible for using food and medicine as a weapon against the people of Iraq, in violation of the Geneva Conventions. This policy must end.

Diplomatic initiatives can still develop a non-military way out of this current crisis, if all parties exercise a political will to find those alternatives. President Clinton, we encourage you to exercise that will power now. At present, you seem to place your hope in the power of "smart bombs" to outwit the wily Saddam Hussein. We urge you instead to place your hope in the power of "smart diplomacy" and respect for international law.

Sincerely,

Joe Volk
Executive Secretary

cc: Secretary of State Madeleine Albright
Secretary of Defense William Cohen
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Samuel Berger

Joe Volk
Executive Secretary
Friends Committee on National Legislation (Quakers)
245 Second Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: 202/ 547-6000
Fax: 202/ 547-6019
E-mail: joe@fcnl.org
Web page: <http://www.fcnl.org>

Return-Path: <ccnd@gn.apc.org>
From: ccnd <ccnd@gn.apc.org>
To: "'Howard W. Hallman'" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: CCND and Abolition 2000
Date: Thu, 12 Nov 1998 15:03:19 -0000

Dear Howard,

Sorry to have been out of touch with you for so long. I hope that your campaigning work is progressing well. I am writing to let you know that Christian CND is going to be sending two of our Council members to Harare for the World Council of Churches 50th anniversary. Our goal will be to inform the participants there of Abolition 2000 and ask them to endorse the statement. We will be having a stall as well as some workshops. I was wondering if you had any materials that would be useful or any suggestions as to how we may get our message across. Caroline is leaving at the end of November and any help you could give us would be greatly appreciated.

In Peace,

Nancy Zook, for Christian CND

Christian CND
162 Holloway Rd
London
N7 8DQ
tel 0171 700 4200 fax 0171 700 2357
email ccnd@gn.apc.org

Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>
Date: Thu, 12 Nov 1998 11:22:59 -0500
From: UN Action Alert@igc.org
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org
Subject: U.N. Action Alert
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

ACTION ALERT: UNITED STATES BLOCKING PROGRESS ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The Cold War may be long over, but the United States and other declared nuclear powers still cling to their nuclear weapons. An estimated 36,000 nuclear weapons remain in the world's nuclear arsenals, thousands of them ready to launch on a moment's notice, and the nuclear powers continue to squander billions of dollars on nuclear weapons research and development.

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Take Action to Abolish Nuclear Weapons Contact US Ambassador to the United Nations Robert Grey Jr., United States Mission to the United Nations, 799 UN Plaza, New York NY 10017, Fax 212-415-4119
cc: President William Jefferson Clinton, The White House, Washington DC 20500, Fax 202-456-2883

Tell the Ambassador

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866 UN Plaza, Room 4053
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Email: paintl@igc.apc.org
Web: www.peace-action.org

Peace Action is a member of the International Peace Bureau and Abolition 2000: A Global Network for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, and has endorsed the Hague Appeal for Peace

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DISARMAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE
Nuclear Disarmament Information, Resources & Action Tools
Kathy Crandall, Coordinator
1101 14th Street NW #700, Washington DC 20005
TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232 FAX: 202 898 0150 ext. 232
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<http://www.psr.org/ctbtactionh.htm>

A project of: Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility
and Women's Action for New Directions

To: ccnd <ccnd@gn.apc.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: CCND and Abolition 2000
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

At 03:03 PM 11/12/98 -0000, ccnd wrote:

>Dear Howard,

>

>Sorry to have been out of touch with you for so long. I hope that your campaigning work is progressing well. I am writing to let you know that Christian CND is going to be sending two of our Council members to Harare for the World Council of Churches 50th anniversary....

Dear Nancy,

I'm glad to hear that you will be represented at Harare. You might want to have available two documents from the 1998 NPT PrepCom meeting. One is the statement from Dr. Konrad Raiser and Cardinal Danneels to the delegates. The other is the presentation on a spiritual and moral perspective offered as one of 13 NGO presentations at a PrepCom session. Although these statements make specific reference to the PrepCom, they offer a broad religious perspective on nuclear abolition. If you don't have copies, I can e-mail you these two statements.

Shalom,
Howard

Return-Path: <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
Date: Fri, 13 Nov 1998 10:36:39 -0500
From: "Phillip H. Miller" <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
Subject: Receipts
Sender: "Phillip H. Miller" <PhillipMiller@compuserve.com>
To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Content-Disposition: inline

Howard,

I've picked up a number of checks from the membership mailing leaving the envelopes and forms in the box for you. As a result we have so far taken in \$265 giving us account balances of:

Education Fund \$1271.60

General Fund \$915.21

Comes now Iraq for those of us in the peace world

Also, you may want to attend a symposium being held at Foundry on November 22 titled "Bless Peacemaking, Don't Let the Light Go Out." It's a national interfaith convocation for peace in the Middle East at which Shlomo Labat, President Council for Peace and Security, former mayor of Tel Aviv, and Nabeel Ali Shaath, Minister, Planning and International Cooperation, Palestinian National Authority and others will be participating. Workshop 3-5 p.m., Service 7-9.

Phil

Return-Path: <ledwidge@psr.org>
Date: Fri, 13 Nov 1998 12:24:46 -0500
From: Lisa Ledwidge <ledwidge@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: ledwidge@psr.org
Subject: Nuclear weapons and Y2K

Nov. 13 1998

To: PSR security activists
Fr: Lisa Ledwidge

Below please find two brief pieces which appear today in USA Today and on the CNN website about the risks of, and U.S. response to, the year 2000 computer problem vis-a-vis nuclear weapons systems. It is certainly a positive step that the U.S. is addressing this potentially devastating problem, but it is not enough. In order to effectively prevent accidental nuclear launch, the U.S. should move promptly with Russia and other nuclear powers to remove missiles from their hair-trigger alert status.

For more information on the Y2K problem and nuclear weapons, see the new report from the British American Security Information Council, "Bug in the Bomb," (<http://www.basicint.org/>), visit PSR's website (<http://www.psr.org>), or contact Bob Tiller at PSR, 202-898-0150 ext. 220.

.....
. Lisa Ledwidge .
. Physicians for Social Responsibility .
. 1101 14th Street NW, Suite 700 .
. Washington, DC 20005 USA .
. tel. 202-898-0150 ext. 222 .
. fax 202-898-0172 .
. <http://www.psr.org> .
.....

<http://www.usatoday.com/news/washdc/ncsfri01.htm> - USA Today 11/13/98

U.S. aims to avert Y2K-induced war

WASHINGTON - Concerned that the Year 2000 computer bug could disrupt military early-warning systems, the United States is reaching out to the world's nuclear powers in an unprecedented effort to avoid an accidental conflict.

Pentagon officials say they are confident that U.S nuclear command and control systems will be ready for the so-called Y2K problem, but worry that foreign early warning systems could malfunction and falsely indicate an attack.

"We're working with all the nuclear powers we can have a relationship with, to physically share people," says Marvin Langston, who directs Pentagon Y2K programs. "Their people will sit in our control centers and our people in their control centers to keep the communications open."

Efforts are also being made through the State Department and intelligence community to establish "back channel" contacts with nations that deny having nuclear capability and others hostile toward the United States, he says.

Although plans are not finalized, Deputy Secretary of Defense John Hamre says he hopes to have some cooperative efforts in place next year.

"We have agreed we will have a center that will provide resources," says Hamre, adding, "We'll move as fast as we can with the Russians."

There is general agreement that Y2K - a date-sensitive programming problem that could disable computers after Dec. 31, 1999 - will not cause missiles to launch mistakenly, but early-warning systems could malfunction. For instance, in January 1995, Russian equipment mistook a NASA launch for a missile attack.

"We have a huge stake in Russia's early warning systems working properly," says former senator Sam Nunn, who raised concerns last June.

Russian authorities first focused on Y2K this summer, finding their space-based tracking equipment was likely to fail.

"Up to 80% of all defense ministry systems could be affected," says Sergey Rogov, an adviser to the Russian Duma on Year 2000 issues.

An arms control think tank, British American Security Information Council, issued a report Thursday questioning the Pentagon's ability to secure its nuclear systems from Y2K distress.

The Government Accounting Office and members of Congress have questioned the ability of the Pentagon, and other government agencies, to complete all its Y2K efforts before Jan. 1, 2000.

Rogov says that "maybe the Year 2000 problem provides us with the

impetus
to go into the next century with an entirely different relationship of
our
two nuclear forces."

By M.J. Zuckerman, USA TODAY

<http://www.cnn.com/TECH/computing/9811/12/y2k.nukes/>

Nuclear arsenals at risk for Year 2000
computer bug

November 12, 1998
Web posted at: 11:31 p.m. EDT (2331 GMT)

From Correspondent Rick Lockridge

WASHINGTON (CNN) -- For nuclear weapons to work as designed, a lot of things have to go right -- targeting, launching, delivery. All of those steps are controlled by computer chips, and all of those chips need to work together harmoniously.

Reliance on thousands of chips and millions of lines of computer code could make nuclear weapons especially vulnerable to the Year 2000 computer bug.

A new report by a group opposing nuclear weapons, the British American Security Information Center, claims the Defense Department will be unable to stop the Y2K bug from infesting thousands of nuclear weapons all over the world.

The report singles out American submarine-based missiles and intercontinental ballistic missiles, as well as Russian land-based nuclear weapons. But the center claims that China and all other nuclear powers will also have problems with the bug.

The group recommends deactivating all nuclear weapons before January 1, 2000, so there is no chance of an unanticipated nuclear disaster.

"This would get rid of, completely, the fear of surprise attack," said Michael Kraig, the report's author.

responsible for dealing with
comment directly on the
spokeswoman told CNN
control centers have
priority, and we feel that
there."

Pentagon officials
the Y2K bug declined to
report. But a Pentagon
that "nuclear command and
been given the highest
we are in pretty good shape

or how the Y2K
weapons -- and no one
will know until the calendar turns.

No one knows for sure whether
bug might affect nuclear

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>

Cc: lau <lau@elledi.it>, karel@amok.antenna.nl, jsimons@hasimons.com,
robwcpuk@gn.apc.org, djroche@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca,
katie@chch.planet.org.nz, forum@worldforum.org, wagingpeace@napf.org,
aslater@igc.apc.org, LCNP@AOL.COM, mpi@igc.org, jwurst@cepny.org,
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JGG786@AOL.COM, petweiss@igc.org

Date: Fri, 13 Nov 1998 12:37:38 EST

From: LCNP@AOL.COM

Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org

Subject: New Agenda Resolution adopted by UN

To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

The First Committee of the United Nations today adopted resolution A/C.1/53/L.48 entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda" by a vote of 97 in favour, 19 against and 32 abstaining.

Immediately prior to the vote the Chair announced that Slovenia had withdrawn its cosponsorship of the resolution.

Those supporting included the remainder of the cosponsors, most non-aligned states and a few others including Austria, San Marino, Azerbaijan and Liechtenstein.

Despite intense pressure on NATO states to oppose the resolution, a significant number abstained including Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Canada, Greece, Spain, Belgium, Luxemburg, Iceland, Portugal, Italy and Denmark. Other abstentions included China, Finland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Slovenia, Ukraine, Andorra, Australia, Argentina, Bhutan, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Myanmar, Moldova, Republic of Korea, Croatia, Macedonia and Algeria.

Opposed to the resolution were Bulgaria, Estonia, Monaco, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Pakistan, India, Israel, Armenia, Russia, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Turkey, UK, US, France and Hungary.

Explanations of vote were made by a number of countries including Pakistan, US, UK, Cuba, Argentina and France.

The resolution will now go to the full plenary of the General Assembly for a vote in early December.

For more information contact lcnp@aol.com or phone (1) 212 818 1861

Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>
Date: Fri, 13 Nov 1998 16:03:02 -0500
From: disarmament@igc.org
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org
Subject: Y2K & Nuclear Weapons
To: "undisclosed-recipients:;"

(For More on Y2K look at the Nov. 13 issue of USA Today, on the web at:

To: ctb-followers
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.05 [en] (Win95; I)
<http://www.usatoday.com/news/washdc/ncsfri01.htm>
USA TODAY, Nov. 13,1998
U.S. aims to avert Y2K-induced war

WASHINGTON - Concerned that the Year 2000 computer bug could disrupt military early-warning systems, the United States is reaching out to the world's nuclear powers in an unprecedented effort to avoid an accidental conflict.

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By M.J. Zuckerman, USA TODAY

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<http://www.psr.org/Disarmhouse.htm>

<http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>

A project of: Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility
and Women's Action for New Directions

Return-Path: <btiller@psr.org>
Date: Fri, 13 Nov 1998 17:06:14 -0500
From: Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
To: mupj@igc.org, amillar@fourthfreedom.org
Subject: De-alerting

Gentlemen,

Good meeting today! I have posted some notes below.

I spoke to Arjun, and he was pleased to hear about our discussion. He is definitely available for January 5-6-7-8.

That was the only call I committed to. How have you done with your calls? Alistair, will you be able to make your calls before you leave for a week?

Shalom,
Bob T.

Here are my notes from our meeting:

We want to couch de-alerting in the context of abolition. We want to rely heavily on the Canberra Report.

For the public event we will not have a debate, rather we will present our side and hope that C-SPAN picks it up. We want slides, diagrams etc. to make it more visual. Alistair will ask CDI to help with this.

We want to hold it on the Hill, invite staff and Members. We will pursue a moderator after we get some speakers committed. Possible moderators: Bingaman, Domenici, Susan Eisenhower, Jo Husbands.

Our first choice for dates is the week of January 5-6-7-8. If those dates do not work, then perhaps January 11-12. We will sound out key speakers right away on dates. Alistair will call Bruce Blair. Bob will call Arjun. After we hear from them about the dates, Alistair will ask Stansfield Turner. Backups: Jonathan Dean, Frank von Hippel. Ask each speaker to take 10 to 15 minutes.

Possible Senate sponsors: Bingaman, Domenici, Chafee, Daschle. Howard will pursue the first two, leaving the other two until later.

Definite cosponsors: PSR, FFF, MUPJ. Possible additional cosponsors that we might ask: IEER, FCNL, UCS, PA.

PSR and FFF can each put in up to \$500 for expenses.

Resources needed and tasks to be done:

- press work (think of news hooks)
- invitations to the Hill and others

- calls to Hill offices to followup the invitations
- contact C-SPAN
- printed materials
- refreshments

PSR and FFF can each take some of these tasks. Maybe Disarmament Clearinghouse, Peace Action, and IEER can take on some.

Next meeting: Tuesday, November 24th at 10:00 a.m. at Fourth Freedom Forum office. Alistair will invite Jonathan Dean, Tom Collina, Kathy Crandall, FAS, IEER, Gordon Clark, Bruce Hall.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>

Date: Mon, 16 Nov 1998 00:56:14 GMT

From: acronym@gn.apc.org (Rebecca Johnson)

Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org

Subject: notes from NAC debate

To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

X-Authentication-Warning: mail.gn.apc.org: Host userm820.uk.uudial.com [193.149.80.108] claimed to be acronym

X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc7.igc.org id QAA08653

X-Sender: acronym@pop.gn.apc.org

X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igc7.igc.org id RAB16103

15 November, back in London

The NAC vote and debate

Dear friends,

The new agenda coalition resolution was passed by the UN First Committee on Friday, November 13, by 97 votes to 19, with 32 abstentions.

Of NATO countries, which we had prioritised, 12 out of 16 abstained, going against heavy US-UK-French pressure to vote against. Canada, which we had hoped would vote in favour if it could find someone to hold its hand, abstained, as did Japan, where the decision between abstention and 'yes' went to Prime Ministerial level. It was noteworthy that the three NATO NWS were joined by Russia, India, Israel and Pakistan (the only nuclear disarmament resolution to be practical and pushy enough to be hated by both sets of nuclear addicts). China abstained. Apart from that, the opposition was almost entirely the NATO and EU wannabes from former Eastern bloc, who are too vulnerable to risk offending the NATO NWS, and Turkey. The NATO abstainers were joined unfortunately by Micronesia and Marshall Islands, as well as poor Slovenia, which had been forced to drop its sponsorship. In EU, Austria joined Sweden and Ireland in support.

Many of the delegations, especially from the Alliance countries and NAC proposers credited the turnaround of NATO votes to two things: the practicality and 'awkward moderation' of the resolution's approach, which made it difficult to dismiss; and the NGOs in those countries raising the issue and providing strong, intelligent arguments for supporting the resolution. Although it is not easy to shift votes between the First Committee and the UN GA vote (no date yet, but likely mid December), if we have any energy yet, we should not drop this issue. It will be important to keep up the pressure for the abstainers to vote yes, for the many absentees to turn up and vote yes, and even for the no's to shift. What can the current NATO/EU countries do to mitigate some of the pressure on the former Eastern bloc applicant states? It will be important in the next months and years to enable them to develop more courage and independence from the NATO NWS' whip and prevent nuclear blackmail of the different sort from being exercised.

Details of debate and vote below.

Note: no statements were formally issued, so this summary is compiled from my own notes and from any written statements I could get hold of. Quotes are therefore indicative and may not be exact.

L.48/Rev.1

Towards a nuclear weapon free world: the need for a new agenda

Introduced by Ireland with over 34 co-sponsors: Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

On 13 November, Darach FacFhionnbair of Ireland recommended adoption of L.48/Rev.1 on the need for a new agenda by saying that the revised resolution aimed to offer a realisable and practical agenda, which did not purport to be the definitive solution, but rather something that could be developed. He emphasised that it was the product of dialogue and constructive consultation between the co-sponsors and a large number of other delegations. Recommending the resolution as 'a call to action', FacFhionnbair noted that the interest generated by this resolution in capitals and in the First Committee demonstrated that now is the time to move forward together towards nuclear disarmament.

Separate votes were requested on OP8, calling for full adherence to the NPT, and OP17, which advocated a legally binding international instrument providing security assurances to NPT parties. France called the resolution 'nefarious' and joined Russia and the United States in refusing to participate in the paragraph votes.

OP8 on NPT: 132:3:4

India, Pakistan and Israel voted against. Bhutan, Cuba, Congo and Slovenia abstained. Britain joined the majority in favour.

OP17 on legally binding security assurances to NPT parties: 130:1:6

Britain voted against. Cuba, India, Israel, South Korea, Pakistan and Slovenia abstained. Pakistan explained its abstention, saying it supported unconditional security assurances, and that that any effort to restrict such assurances to NPT parties would be discriminatory and unacceptable.

Before the vote on the whole resolution, France explained its vote against, saying that the resolution was unrealistic and inappropriate because it disregarded the progress already made or underway and cast doubt on the NPT regime. It also called into question the principle of nuclear deterrence, which underpinned NATO doctrine and was fundamental to French security. U S ambassador Robert Grey spoke at length of its reasons for opposition, saying the L.48/Rev.1 called deterrence, which a fundamental doctrine of the defence of the USA and its allies, into question; and it would not advance nuclear disarmament. Argentina said that it could not support the resolution because it appeared to recognise a new category of States with nuclear weapon capabilities, which could create further problems. The US appeared to equate its deterrence posture with Article 51 of the UN Charter (the right to self defence), accusing the NAC proposers of pushing the NWS, undermining the CD, NPT and even SSODIV (which the US opposes) and of

failing to mention the South Asian tests, saying that this would 'hardly encourage ratification of START II'. Mounir Akram later picked up the article 51 reference and threw it back at the US, arguing that Pakistan had exercised only this right to self defence when it conducted its nuclear tests in May. Pakistan's appreciated the motives of the resolution but opposed the resolution because of its references to the NPT and the fact that "we are obliged to rely on our deterrence capability... like France... deterrence remains a fundamental concept of our security and defence."

The UK said it was "ready to support any measure that will make a practical contribution to advancing nuclear disarmament" but would vote against L.48/Rev.1 because "this resolution does not". Ambassador Ian Soutar repeated Britain's commitment to nuclear disarmament and its obligations under Article VI of the NPT, "given practical expression" by the measures undertaken in the Strategic Defence Review. However, the resolution advocated measures the UK had examined in its SDR and "which we concluded are, at the present time, inconsistent with the maintenance of a credible minimum deterrent". Like the US, Britain criticised the resolution for not mentioning the Indian-Pakistan tests, although that was not the subject: there was a hard fought nuclear testing resolution which many NAC proposers had co-sponsored and supported, as a consequence of which other disarmament-related resolutions (including one proposed by the US) also did not include the tests. But when has consistency got in the way of a good accusation?!

Vote on the whole resolution: 97:19:32

19 Against: Armenia, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Hungary, India, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Turkey, UK, US

32 Abstentions: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, China, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Korea, Moldova, Slovenia, Spain, Fyrom Macedonia, Ukraine.

Guinea and Nicaragua would have voted in favour if they had not been temporarily out of the room.

Explanations after the vote

On behalf of the Benelux countries and Denmark, Spain, Finland, Iceland and Portugal, Col Assèhe Millim said that those countries abstained with regret. There were a number of positive elements to which they could subscribe, but also three principal imperfections: firstly, the resolution was alarmist in tone, implying disappointment in the present non-proliferation regime, which they could not share. He listed measures undertaken and said that the present agenda was working well, and that they had not lost confidence in its future. They also accused the resolution of 'passing in silence' over the nuclear tests this year and of introducing an 'ambiguity' in the definitions of states with a nuclear capability: for NPT members, Millim said, there were only two categories of States: NWS and NNWS.

Italy gave a similar explanation, saying that it had abstained "in order to avoid any misunderstanding with regard to our commitment to nuclear disarmament, but also to voice our concern as to the means envisaged by a resolution whose goals we share." Ambassador Balboni had wanted the text better to reflect what had already been achieved and, underlining Italy's commitment to the cause of nuclear disarmament, said that this would not be advanced by a resolution which "proposes concepts not consistent with the NPT and considers strategies which might undermine the effectiveness and credibility of that Treaty."

Turkey listed the arguments against the resolution as they had been circulated for the previous weeks by the US, UK and France: alarmist, against the NPT, against NATO and deterrence, impractical, didn't mention nuclear testing, and so on.

Ambassador Mark Moher said Canada endorsed the NAC premise that the NPT-based non-proliferation regime was "under severe strain" . He said that the resolution was a "timely and pointed reminder of the urgent need for more progress" on nuclear disarmament. Canada's abstention was explained in terms of not wanting to prejudge the study the Canadian Parliament has undertaken into Canada's non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament policy, due to report in a few weeks. However, in face of the "pressing and potent challenges", Canada expected to continue to push these issues with its friends and allies and looked forward to the resolution being reviewed next year.

Norway supported the reasoning behind L.48/Rev.1, but was not convinced that the resolution in its present form would be "conducive to progress", due to 5 "problematic aspects": i) its language was too confrontational with regard to the NWS and would not be conducive to constructive dialogue with them; ii) it did not duly recognise the significant steps already undertaken; iii) lack of balance, because too critical of the NWS and not addressing the South Asian nuclear tests; doesn't like the international conference idea, regard it as redundant, and having the potential to derail the NPT review process; and the envisaged possible role for the CD is too ambiguous -- Norway did not believe the CD could be mandated to pursue nuclear disarmament negotiations, but hoped that the CD could serve as a forum for information exchange etc on this issue.

Amb Gunther Seibert of Germany welcomed the commitment to the disarmament of nuclear weapons with the goal of ultimately eliminating those weapons, but considers that this can best be achieved through speedy continuation of the present step by step process.

Ambassador John Campbell of Australia said it was not able to support the resolution because "we believe that the path the co-sponsors are advocating towards an ideal which we share - a world free of nuclear weapons - is not practical or realistic." Australia considered there were no short cuts re balanced, verified draw-down of nuclear weapons were concerned, and rejected the implied premise that the NPT regime has failed or is in "dire need of reanimation". Rather, it is in "impressively good shape". Also opposes the call for a new international conference on nuclear disarmament, with "an ill-defined agenda", which would "distract attention and energies away from the priority tasks" eg CTBT, fissban, successful 2000 NPT review conference

and so on. He said that "Australia remains committed to the twin goals of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, as enshrined in the NPT, and will remain active in the pursuit of practical and realistic steps to ensure the Treaty's full implementation."

Japan noted that there were a number of common ingredients in L.48/Rev.1 and Japan's own resolution, L42./Rev.1 and said its delegation's decision to abstain has not been easy. Japan abstained because L48/Rev.1 "went just a little too far and contained some elements that are a little premature." These included references to the prospect of the indefinite possession of nuclear weapons and criticism of the NWS for not speedily and totally fulfilling their commitment: Japan considers that the NWS have committed themselves to the elimination of nuclear weapons and have made significant reductions already. Japan was especially concerned about OP14 (the call for an international conference on nuclear disarmament) and OP19 (which affirms that a nuclear weapon free world would ultimately require the underpinnings of a universal and multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument or a framework of mutually reinforcing instruments, which is regarded by many as code for advocating a nuclear weapon convention). Japan wanted to nurture a new consensus involving the NWS, to make steady step-by-step progress towards the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons.

South Korea, abstained, could support elements but L48/Rev.1 contained "unrealistic and drastic elements" and went too far.

Algeria abstained because the resolution appeared to put forward new definitions, and in any case it was not really a new agenda (there may have been translation problems as my notes refer to this as a confused statement).

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia essentially repeated the NATO-NWS' objections and called for future consultations to engage in more dialogue with the NWS.

Amb Savitri Kunadi said that India had positively assessed the June 9 Dublin Declaration, but that L48/Rev.1 went "far beyond the parameters of the original declaration". In particular, India rejected the "extraneous prescriptive parts" and fallacious concepts such as 'those states that have nuclear weapon capabilities...', which are "analytically hollow and do not correspond to reality". Criticised the resolution for its lack of mention of doctrines of nuclear deterrence or refinements of nuclear weapons by the "self-anointed NWS". Criticised the sponsors for trying to revive core understandings of the NPT, while being silent on the "multifarious sources of problems which the NPT has failed to stem". Would have preferred more references from the Durban document on NAM positions. In conclusion, India was "unconvinced of the utility of [such] an exercise bound by the flawed NPT".

China reiterated its basic position on nuclear disarmament, saying that the NWS should intensify their efforts to fulfil Article VI of the NPT and calling on the largest two NWS to do more to cut their arsenals, abandon the doctrines of deterrence and halt research and development of outer space weapons and missile defence systems that undermine the global strategic balance, saying that such actions would create favourable conditions for the other NWS to participate in the process of nuclear disarmament. Re L48/Rev.1, could support specific steps but judging from the enormous

differences between the NWS' nuclear forces, and that they still have deterrence doctrines based on potential first use, it is premature to ask all the NWS to take the same measures.

Comment

The NAC resolution L48/Rev.1 was the only nuclear disarmament resolution to unite the NWS and nuclear possessors in defending their interests against pragmatic pressure for further and specific action to reduce nuclear weapons. It was also remarkable in being accused by both sides of going too far. It was accused of basing itself too much on the NPT regime and of undermining the regime; of threatening deterrence doctrine and of ignoring deterrence doctrines; of conferring new status on the de facto nuclear weapon possessors and of ignoring reality; of proposing too much too prematurely, and of being too vague. There were also remarkable similarities in the criticisms and explanations by NATO countries, which is unsurprising since many of them churned out the arguments in the memo used by the NATO NWS in their demarches against this resolution, which I sent some of you last week.

Congratulations to everyone who worked hard to raise awareness and support for the NAC resolution. With the European Parliament likely to debate an urgency resolution on Thursday (good work, Sharon!), we need still to keep as much pressure as possible before the UNGA vote (mid December).

I will put a full summary of the First Committee on our website, probably around Wednesday.

hope this is useful, Rebecca

The Acronym Institute
24, Colvestone Crescent, London E8 2LH, England.
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website <http://www.gn.apc.org/acronym>

Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>
Date: Fri, 13 Nov 1998 16:35:44 -0500
From: disarmament@igc.org
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org
Subject: UN Vote on New Agenda Coalition
To: ctb-followers@igc.org

>From Alyn Ware, Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy, a report on the vote on the New Agenda Coalition :

The First Committee of the United Nations today adopted resolution A/C.1/53/L.48 entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda" by a vote of 97 in favour, 19 against and 32 abstaining.

Immediately prior to the vote the Chair announced that Slovenia had withdrawn its cosponsorship of the resolution.

Those supporting included the remainder of the cosponsors, most non-aligned states and a few others including Austria, San Marino, Azerbaijan and Liechtenstein.

Despite intense pressure on NATO states to oppose the resolution, a significant number abstained including Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Canada, Greece, Spain, Belgium, Luxemburg, Iceland, Portugal, Italy and Denmark. Other abstentions included China, Finland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Slovenia, Ukraine, Andorra, Australia, Argentina, Bhutan, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Myanmar, Moldova, Republic of Korea, Croatia, Macedonia and Algeria.

Opposed to the resolution were Bulgaria, Estonia, Monaco, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Pakistan, India, Israel, Armenia, Russia, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Turkey, UK, US, France and Hungary.

Explanations of vote were made by a number of countries including Pakistan, US, UK, Cuba, Argentina and France.

The resolution will now go to the full plenary of the General Assembly for a vote in early December.

For more information contact lcnp@aol.com or phone (1) 212 818 1861

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DISARMAMENT CLEARINGHOUSE
Nuclear Disarmament Information, Resources & Action Tools
Kathy Crandall, Coordinator
1101 14th Street NW #700, Washington DC 20005
TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232 FAX: 202 898 0150 ext. 232
E-MAIL: disarmament@igc.org
<http://www.psr.org/Disarmhouse.htm>
<http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>

A project of: Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility
and Women's Action for New Directions

Return-Path: <Elizabeth_Turpen@domenici.senate.gov>
Date: Mon, 16 Nov 1998 13:54:46 -0500
From: Elizabeth_Turpen@domenici.senate.gov (Elizabeth Turpen)
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Requested information

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Description: cc:Mail note part

Howard,

Attached is the "Harvard Speech" as well as Domenici's most recent 1-year review. (The latter focuses much more on energy than the former, but I thought it might be of interest.

I will not be able to attend a meeting on Thursday due to other commitments. I would hope to be included in any future efforts that may result.

ElizabethContent-Type: application/octet-stream; name="mit-fi~1.wpd"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: x-uue
Content-Description: Unknown data type
Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="mit-fi~1.wpd"

Attachment Converted: C:\INTERACT\data\download\mit-fi~1.wpd
Content-Type: application/pdf; name="harvard.pdf"

Content-Description: Adobe Acrobat PDF
Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="harvard.pdf"

Attachment Converted: C:\INTERACT\data\download\harvard.pdf

Return-Path: <plough@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca>
Date: Mon, 16 Nov 1998 12:43:15 -0500
From: Bill Robinson <plough@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca>
Organization: Project Ploughshares
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Canadian churches and abolition

Dear Howard -

Project Ploughshares, which is a project of the Canadian Council of Churches, is considering the feasibility of organizing some kind of outreach project between Canadian church leaders and church leaders in other countries on the subject of nuclear abolition. We are very early in this process and don't expect it to get off the ground for some time, however. At this point we have no detailed conception of what this initiative would entail. We don't even have a list of the other countries -- possibly other NATO members -- that we would seek to reach.

We are wondering if you could provide us with your advice as to what similar activities may currently be underway and what initiatives you or others might consider to be especially useful. We will also be consulting with the World Council of Churches.

Any suggestions would be most helpful.

Sincerely,

Bill Robinson, Project Ploughshares,
Conrad Grebel College, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G6
Phone: 519 888-6541 x264 Fax: 519 885-0806
E-mail: plough@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
<http://watserv1.uwaterloo.ca/~plough>

Project Ploughshares is a member of the Canadian Network to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (<http://watserv1.uwaterloo.ca/~plough/cnanw/cnanw.html>)

Return-Path: <bmorgan@igc.apc.org>

Date: Fri, 16 Oct 1998 13:08:24 -0700 (PDT)

X-Sender: bmorgan@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

To: btiller@psr.org, bmorgan@igc.org, panukes@igc.org, cdavis@clw.org, cpaine@nrdc.org, 73744.3675@compuserve.com, dkimball@clw.org, dculp@igc.org, paprog@igc.org, paexec@igc.org, mupj@igc.org, jsmith@clw.org, disarmament@igc.org, kathy@fcnl.org, wandwill@clark.net, ledwidge@psr.org, ctbt@2020vision.org, armsintern@ucsusa.org, stevenraikin@delphi.com, anitas@ieer.org, syoung@basicint.org, tperry@ucsusa.org, tcollina@ucsusa.org, vfp@igc.org

From: Brad Morse <bmorgan@igc.apc.org>

Subject: NWWG SURVEY

Most of you have this on paper by being at the meeting or in faxed form, but here it is by e-mail as well. We have asked that you get this back to me (by e-mail or fax as noted below) by Oct. 23 so that we can have this to help Coolfont planning.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,

Brad

Survey of the Nuclear Weapons Working Group Priorities for 1999

Each year the Nuclear Weapons Working Group tries to narrow its focus by more clearly defining what issues we, as a group, are going to work on. Each group has its own set of priorities. This survey will be used to try to develop a picture of where those priorities overlap and how we can be most effective working together. As always, there will be events and issues that arise which are not expected and many of us will shift our priorities to reflect this over the course of the year. This survey is not meant to constrain our flexibility but to help us to focus.

Please rate the following issue areas according to your organization's priorities. A three (3) denotes highest priority, a zero (0) is the lowest. You may assign as many "3"s or "0"s as appropriate.

The ranking should be loosely interpreted as follows:

- 3 Lots of work, a top priority for our organization
- 2 Moderate amounts of work
- 1 A little work, such as some sign-ons
- 0 No work whatsoever

If there are issues that are not on this list that you believe should be, please write them in the space provided and provide a ranking (3-0). Please also indicate the ways in which your organization does its work

(lobbying, grassroots organizing, research, etc.) by checking all boxes that apply.

If your organization has more than one staff person that works on these issues, please coordinate your response and send in only one response per organization.

ISSUES -Please rank 3 to 0.

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Ratification	3	2	1	0
Stockpile Stewardship/Subcritical Testing	3	2	1	0
Deep Cuts in Nuclear Arsenals/START	3	2	1	0
Health Effects	3	2	1	0
De-Alerting	3	2	1	0
Use Policy (First Use, Chem & Bio)	3	2	1	0
Fissile Material Cut-off	3	2	1	0
Tritium Production	3	2	1	0
Reprocessing/PU separation	3	2	1	0
NATO Expansion/Nukes in Europe	3	2	1	0
MOX Fuel/PU Disposition	3	2	1	0
Weapons Complex Cleanup	3	2	1	0
Nuclear Waste/Waste Policy	3	2	1	0
Abolition	3	2	1	0
Nunn-Lugar	3	2	1	0
Missile Defense	3	2	1	0
Nuclear Weapons Convention/Woolsey Resolution	3	2	1	0
Non-Proliferation Treaty Prep. Com.	3	2	1	0

Other (please list separately)

WHAT KIND OF WORK DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION DO? (Please check all that apply)

Lobbying/Meeting with Congress (Direct)

Lobbying/Meeting with Administration (Direct)

Research

Media Work

- Ed board
- story placement
- tv/video production
- radio spots
- media training
- grassroots media
- letters to the editor
- Op/Eds
- radio call-ins

Legal Work (Lawsuits, etc.)

Conferences, seminars, workshops, summits

Resource/Materials production

- reports
- brochures
- Web Site
- Fact sheets
- Newsletters
- action kits
- Other

Grassroots Organizing/Mobilizing

- action alerts
- email networks
- phone banks
- speakers tours
- local press conferences
- membership recruitment
- letter/postcard campaigns

Grassroots lobbying (indirect)

- other (please list)

Are you a membership organization?

If Yes: How many members do you have (approximately)? _____

How would you rate the ease of getting your members to take action (write a letter, make a call, etc.)? (circle one)

Easy - We just ask!

Moderately Easy - It takes some prodding but they usually take action.

Difficult - They are very busy and must be convinced it is very important.

Very Difficult - Our members rarely take action, we don't really operate that way.

Do you have Chapters and/or local leadership? ___

If Yes: Compared to your general membership, are your chapters/leaders:

More active The same Less active

How do you communicate with your chapters/members?

email meetings
 regular mailings phone calls
 faxes
 conference calls

Which chapters are the strongest? Strongest?

Is your organization a sponsor/member of any joint projects/coalitions/networks that address nuclear weapons-related issues?

Abolition 2000
 Alliance for Nuclear Accountability
 Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
 Committee on Nuclear Policy
 Disarmament Clearinghouse
 Other

LOOKING BACK

Please answer the following, in order that we can more effectively meet our goals each year. (Feel free to expand on the back page)

--What do you think were the most positive aspects of NWWG this past year?

--What do you think were NWWG's top three specific accomplishments this past year?

--What do you think were the biggest problems with NWWG this past year?

--What suggestions do you have for improving NWWG? (meeting time and place, agenda formulation, issue selection, meeting style, etc.)

--Are you willing to serve as co-chair for two months?

Please include your organizations name

Thanks for participating! Please return to Brad Morse via email, fax, or in person by October 23, 1998.

Email: bmorse@igc.org fax: 202-234-9536.

Brad Morse
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Washington, DC 20009
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