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From: "Jen Corlew" <corlew@hotmail.com>

To: marsusab@aol.com, washofc@aol.com, mupj@igc.org

Subject: Wall of Denial candlelight vigil

Date: Mon, 01 Nov 1999 10:41:27 PST

X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igcb.igc.org id KAA23617

PROJECT ABOLITION

Global Resource Action Center for the Environment - the Nation Institute -
Network- Peace Action - PeaceLinks - Physicians for Social Responsibility -
State of the World Forum - Women's Action for New Directions

Project Abolition invites you to join us in the "Wall of Denial" demonstration to raise public awareness about the need for nuclear arms control. We would like faith-based groups to participate in a candlelight vigil on Monday, November 8th at 6:30 pm. We will be commemorating the past, present, and future victims of nuclear testing and warfare at the vigil. The "Wall of Denial" will be a temporary monument, 200 feet in length, on the west side of the Capitol Building closest to the Smithsonian metro stop. The wall will be illuminated throughout the night and tents with a coffee vendor will be on site as well.

What is the Wall of Denial?

The Wall of Denial is a week-long commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War. Sponsored by Project Abolition, a 200-foot replica of the Berlin Wall will be erected on the National Capital Mall. The wall will be a focal point during the week of November 2 — 9 to raise awareness about the continued US policy of building new nuclear weapons, despite the end of the Cold War. The Wall of Denial will utilize paid television ads featuring actor Martin Sheen to help create widespread public discussion of nuclear disarmament and raise the profile of anti-nuclear groups. The Wall of Denial will culminate on November 9th as peace activists, advocacy groups, politicians, famous Americans, and the general public tear down the wall together.

Join Project Abolition in the Wall of Denial demonstration! Work with your fellow religious, peace, anti-nuclear, environmental, and other organizations to construct the wall. Take ACTION in this campaign to remind the U.S. public and media of the on-going threat nuclear weapons pose to human life! Contact Jen Corlew for more information (202)393-5201

Check out the Wall of Denial website: www.disarmament.org

Get Your Private, Free Email at <http://www.hotmail.com>

To: roomoneonmars@mindspring.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Zimbabwe scholarship program
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Friends:

Recently we saw the video entitled Meet Zimbabwe's Young Scholars at our adult Sunday School class. We are wondering if it is possible to make a donation to the scholarship fund in honor of someone. If so, how is this done? Is there an amount for an annual scholarship or some other unit of giving that could be goal for us?

Thanks for your cooperation.

Howard Hallman

X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Mon, 11 Oct 1999 12:37:33 -0400
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: Issue Brief: Maintaining the Arsenal W/out Testing

October 11, 1999

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball
RE: Issue Brief #16 -- N. Arsenal Can Be Maintained Without Testing

The following paper may be of use in as the second day of the Senate debate on the CTBT approaches. For more information on this issue and other CTBT issues, see the Coalition's Web Site <<http://www.crnd.org>>

Thanks to Christopher Paine for his expertise and assistance on this subject.

DK

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COALITION TO REDUCE NUCLEAR DANGERS -- ISSUE BRIEF

"Nuclear Arsenal is "Safe and Reliable" Under Test Ban Treaty:
U.S. Doesn't Need to Test -- But Others Do Need Tests to Improve Their
Arsenals"

October 11, 1999

Contact: Daryl Kimball, 202-546-0795 x136; or Christopher Paine 804-244-5013

NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE TESTS are not needed to maintain the United States nuclear weapons arsenal. The arsenal will be sustained through non-nuclear tests and evaluations. Worn out parts will be replaced. A nationwide infrastructure of production sites and laboratories will be maintained and enhanced for this purpose. The directors of the three national nuclear weapons laboratories — Los Alamos, Livermore, and Sandia — as well as leading nuclear weapons scientists, have determined that America's nuclear arsenal can be maintained without nuclear testing through their nuclear weapons "stockpile stewardship" program. (1)

Nuclear weapons test explosions are needed to confirm new types of two-stage, thermonuclear warheads and radically new designs of nuclear weapons, such as the nuclear explosion-pumped X-ray laser. The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) obligates parties "not to carry out any nuclear weapons test explosion or any other nuclear explosion." The Treaty is a "zero yield" ban. It permits no yield from nuclear explosions.

As a result, the Test Ban Treaty makes it much harder for the countries with advanced nuclear weapons, including Russia and China, to produce new and more threatening types of nuclear warheads. And it helps prevent

nations with smaller arsenals — like India and Pakistan — and nations seeking nuclear arms — like Iran and Iraq — from making advanced, compact nuclear warheads, which are more easily deliverable by ballistic missiles. The Treaty helps block dangerous nuclear competition and new nuclear threats from emerging, thereby enhancing U.S. and global security. As Secretary Madeleine K. Albright said on the October 10 edition of ABC's This Week: "We have stopped testing ... the point here is that we need a tool that will prevent other countries from testing."

Nuclear Lab Directors to the Senate: U.S. Arsenal Can Be Maintained Under the CTBT:

The three nuclear weapons laboratory directors have been consistent in their view that the stockpile remains safe and reliable. In February 1998, the directors — Dr. John Browne of Los Alamos, Dr. Paul Robinson of Sandia and Dr. Bruce Tarter of Lawrence Livermore — affirmed: "We are confident that the Stockpile Stewardship program will enable us to maintain America's nuclear deterrent without nuclear testing." (2)

In June 1999, the directors said: "We remain confident that the U.S. stockpile stewardship program, as conceived and as being executed, is able to perform the task under the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and its safeguards." (3) This past week in testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, the directors said:

"For the last three years, we have advised the Secretaries of Energy and Defense through the formal annual certification process that the stockpile remains safe and reliable and that there is no need to return to nuclear testing at this time. We have just forwarded our fourth set of certification letters to Energy and Defense Secretaries confirming our judgement that once again the stockpile is safe and reliable without nuclear testing.

"While there can never be a guarantee that the stockpile will remain safe and reliable indefinitely without nuclear testing, we have stated that we are confident that a fully supported and sustained stockpile stewardship program will enable us to continue to maintain America's nuclear deterrent without nuclear testing. If that turns out not to be the case, Safeguard F -- which is a condition for entry into the Test Ban Treaty by the U.S. -- provides for the President, in consultation with the Congress, to withdraw from the Treaty under the standard "supreme national interest" clause in order to conduct whatever testing might be required." (4)

The assessment of the laboratory directors that the arsenal is safe and reliable and can be maintained without nuclear testing has been repeatedly confirmed by independent weapons experts. As early as 1995, a report by a group of senior nuclear weapons laboratory experts (the JASON division, a U.S. defense advisory group of the MITRE Corporation), concluded that "nuclear warhead device problems which occurred in the past . . . have been corrected and that weapon types in the enduring stockpile are safe and reliable"

The report, Nuclear Testing, examines the safety and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile and whether continued nuclear testing at various yields would add to "stockpile confidence." The JASON report concludes

that the United States' abilities to maintain the safety and reliability of its nuclear arsenal without underground testing "are consistent with U.S. agreement to enter into a CTBT of unending duration" (5)

Beyond the Rhetoric on the Need for Testing:

A number of Senators have asserted that nuclear testing is necessary to identify and confirm the reliability of the U.S. nuclear deterrent as the arsenal ages. This is simply a false and baseless claim propounded by opponents who are unfamiliar with the stockpile stewardship program and who are reflexively nostalgic for the nuclear theology of the bygone Cold War era.

Nuclear test explosions are actually a very poor way to detect defects in warheads arising from age-induced changes in nuclear weapons components and materials. A nuclear test explosion is a difficult to diagnose event that provides a highly integrated result. It cannot be used directly to "detect" age-related flaws in warhead components or materials. This has always been done through an extensive stockpile surveillance, disassembly, and component inspection program based on valid statistical random sampling techniques. Nor has significant reliance ever been placed on nuclear test explosions as a means of indirectly identifying unknown age-induced defects. (6)

For example, a 1996 tri-lab study of the Stockpile Surveillance Program reveals that, of some 830 specific "findings" of defects in stockpile weapons from 1958 to 1993, less than 1% were "discovered" in nuclear tests, and all but one of these tests involved weapons that entered the stockpile before 1970 and are no longer in the nuclear stockpile today. After 1970, one warhead maintenance problem, related to the effect of tritium decay on the design yield, was "discovered" in a Stockpile Confidence Test of the W84 warhead -- now in the "reserve" stockpile -- for the GLCM missile eliminated under the INF Treaty, but the problem was easily rectified without modification of the nuclear assembly system. Hence only 1 out of 387 -- or one quarter of one percent of the nuclear test explosions conducted since 1970 -- actually served to "detect" an age-related flaw in a nuclear weapon. (7)

As the CTBT opponents well know, the primary function of nuclear test explosions was, and remains — for the U.S. or any aspiring weapon state — the development and proof-testing of more powerful, more easily deliverable, or more militarily devastating nuclear weapons. Given the United States' overwhelming qualitative and quantitative advantages in nuclear weapons, the CTBT is clearly in the United States' national security interest. And given that a full yield proof test of a two-stage thermonuclear weapon requires a test explosion in the range of several kilotons yield or higher, reliable detection capability for such tests is not in doubt. (8)

Some CTBT critics like Senators Larry Craig (R-ID) and Jeff Sessions (R-AL) nevertheless argue that the United States should ignore the effect of the CTBT on preventing the improvement of other nations' arsenals for the sake of being able to create new types of U.S. nuclear weapons for potential future military missions.

But there is no requirement for any such improvements nor is it likely there will be. President George Bush determined in 1992 that there should be no further "new warhead design production." In fact, the Joint Chiefs of Staff foresee no need for the production of new types of nuclear warheads.

In the unlikely event that a new military mission emerges for which none of the available warheads are deemed appropriate, some of the operational characteristics of nuclear weapon systems can be adapted to changing military missions under a CTBT. Improved casings, radars, altimeters, boost-gas delivery systems, neutron generators, detonators, batteries, integrated circuits, fusing and arming systems, permissive action links – all can be developed, tested, and integrated into nuclear bomb and warhead systems without modifying the primary or secondary components of the nuclear explosive package design. The most recent example is the case of the conversion of the B61-7 strategic bomb into the B61-Mod 11 earth-penetrating weapon for destruction of deeply buried targets. This conversion was carried out and certified by the Stewardship Program without nuclear explosive tests.

Bottom Line:

Knowingly or unknowingly, those who would vote down the CTBT are acting in a manner that will facilitate the acquisition of thermonuclear weapons by additional countries and diminish prospects for international stability and the rule of law. They are, in short, recommending a policy that promotes nuclear weapons proliferation and would severely undermine U.S. and international security. Such a U-turn in American nuclear policy would be a monumental blunder of historic proportions that must be averted. As Defense Secretary William S. Cohen said on NBC's Meet the Press on October 11, if the Treaty were to be rejected, "we would be seen as being frivolous or cavalier by many other nations" and have a hard time persuading other countries not to engage in nuclear testing.

Notes:

- (1) For more information on the stockpile stewardship program and the CTBT, see: Richard L. Garwin, "The Future of Nuclear Weapons Without Nuclear Testing," *Arms Control Today* (November/December 1997)
<<http://www.armscontrol.org/ACT/novdec97/garwin.htm>>
- (2) Statement of the Laboratory Directors, February 3, 1998.
- (3) "Nuke Test-Ban Treaty on Shaky Ground," *Albuquerque Journal*, June 11, 1999.
- (4) DOE News, October 8, 1999, "Joint Statement by Three Nuclear Weapons Laboratory Directors: C. Paul Robinson; John C. Browne, and C. Bruce Tartar."
- (5) Nuclear Testing, July 1995, by the JASON division of the MITRE Corporation. Copies of the unclassified "Summary and Conclusions" section of the JASON report are available from
<<http://www.clw.org/coalition/jasons.htm>>
- (6) For a detailed analysis of this issue and a rebuttal of CTBT opponents arguments, see: C. Paine, "Facing Reality: Resuming Nuclear Test Explosions Would Harm U.S. and International Security — A Reply to CATO Policy Analysis "The CTBT: The Costs Outweigh the Benefits," by Kathleen C. Bailey. Natural Resources Defense Council (February 1999).
<<http://www.clw.org/coalition/nrdc0299.htm>>
- (7) C. Paine, "Tall Tales of the Test Ban Opposition: A Reply to the September 1999 Letter to Senator Lott from CTBT Opponents." *National*

Resources Defense Council (October 6, 1999).

(8) Richard L. Garwin, Philip D. Reed Senior Fellow for Science and Technology, Council on Foreign Relations and IBM Fellow Emeritus, Testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "Testimony in Support of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty," October 7, 1999. For further details, see: Coalition Issue Brief Vol. 3, No. 14, "U.S. Security Benefits from Test Ban Monitoring & On Site Inspections," (September 27, 1999)

<<http://www.clw.org/coalition/briefv3n14.htm>>

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The Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers is an alliance of 17 nuclear non-proliferation and arms control organizations committed to a practical, step-by-step program of action to reduce nuclear dangers. For more information on the CTBT, see the Coalition's CTBT Web Site

<<http://www.clw.org/coalition/ctbindex.htm>>

Daryl Kimball, Executive Director
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
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(ph) 202-546-0795 x136 (fax) 202-546-7970
website <<http://www.crnd.org>>

X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Mon, 11 Oct 1999 17:25:23 -0400
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: NEWS RELEASE FOR IMMEDIATE CIRCULATION TO DC CIRCUIT

October 11, 1999

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: NEWS FLASH UPDATE and Coalition News Release

Attached below is the most recent AP article on the President's letter requesting withdrawal of the CTBT from Senator consideration and the Coalition's news release and response.

Keep in mind that the request has not yet been accepted by Lott and we probably will not know what his reaction is until tomorrow.

Debate and a vote on the CTBT is still possible and is still on the schedule.

DK

October 11, 1999

Clinton Sends Letter Requesting Test Ban Vote Delay

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON -- At the request of Republicans, President Clinton sent a letter to the Senate on Monday asking that a vote on the nuclear test ban treaty be delayed.

However, the letter left unanswered the demand by some senators that Clinton promise not to try to revive the treaty during the 2000 presidential election year.

"I firmly believe the treaty is in the national interest," Clinton wrote in the letter to Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott and Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle. "However, I recognize there are a significant number of senators who have honest disagreements. Accordingly, I request that you postpone consideration of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty on the Senate floor."

Clinton's letter -- in response to Senate conservatives' demand that he put his request in writing -- came a day after three Cabinet members and the White House's national security adviser pleaded the administration's case that rejection by the Senate could hurt nonproliferation efforts.

"I believe that proceeding to a vote under these circumstances would severely harm the national security of the United States, damage our relationship with our allies and undermine our historic leadership over forty years ... in reducing the nuclear threat," Clinton said.

On Sunday, one Republican senator, Jon Kyl of Arizona, said he looked forward to a vote this week that was all but certain to kill the treaty and force the government to "go back to the drawing board."

Kyl contended a defeat would strengthen the United States' hand in negotiations with other countries.

"I think the Senate must vote on this treaty and defeat it," he said on "Fox News Sunday." "This treaty is not of the same caliber as previous arms control treaties."

Defense Secretary William Cohen led efforts on the Sunday talk shows to press the Senate to delay a vote.

Rejecting the treaty would prevent the United States from taking the lead in halting the global spread of nuclear weapons, Cohen said on NBC's "Meet the Press."

"We are in a situation right now where we're about to send a signal to the rest of the world that we are not as serious about controlling the spread of nuclear weapons as we should be," Cohen said.

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright said on ABC's "This Week" that the United States needs "a tool that will prevent the other countries from testing. We believe that we have a reliable stockpile (of nuclear weapons). We don't need to test more, and we want others not to test."

At Cohen's side was Gen. Henry H. Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who sought to assure the public that the treaty would not handicap the United States militarily.

"If the national security were in any way going to be damaged, the joint chiefs would never recommend that we ratify this treaty," Shelton said.

Energy Secretary Bill Richardson joined Cohen and Albright in saying the Senate should not act on the treaty without benefit of full hearings.

"What we have now is the need to explain it to the Senate, to the Congress," he said on Fox.

And national security adviser Sandy Berger told CNN's "Late Edition:" "If we go forward and ratify this treaty, I believe Russia and China will ratify and the voluntary moratorium they have on testing will become permanent. That's in our interests. It means they can't develop another generation of nuclear weapons, more modern nuclear weapons."

Senate opponents led by Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss., have said the vote will proceed unless Clinton withdraws the treaty and promises not to resubmit it during his term.

The treaty would impose a blanket international ban on all nuclear test explosions. Supporters estimate they are 15 to 20 votes short of the two-thirds majority needed for Senate ratification.

The treaty has been signed by 154 nations, including the United States, but ratified by only 51. It will not go into effect if the United States does not ratify it.

Some congressional conservatives argue the United States should not give up its right to conduct nuclear tests. But Clinton and Democratic leaders say that substantive issue has gotten lost in partisan politics.

Clinton sent the signed treaty to the Republican-led Senate two years ago. Leaders had refused to hold debate on it before now.

WASHINGTON -- Here is the complete text of a letter sent by President Clinton Monday to Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, requesting a postponement of voting on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Dear Mr. Leader,

Tomorrow, the Senate is scheduled to vote on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. I firmly believe the Treaty is in the national interest. However, I recognize that there are a significant number of senators who have honest disagreements. I believe that proceeding to a vote under these circumstances would severely harm the national security of the United States, damage our relationship with our allies, and undermine our historic leadership over 40 years, through administrations Republican and Democratic, in reducing the nuclear threat.

Accordingly, I request that you postpone consideration of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty on the Senate floor.

Sincerely,

William Jefferson Clinton

COALITION TO REDUCE NUCLEAR DANGERS -- NEWS RELEASE

"Senate Should Avoid Rejection or Indefinite Postponement of Test Ban Treaty Say Proliferation Experts"

For Release: October 11, 1999

Contact: Daryl Kimball, 202-546-0795 x136

(WASHINGTON, DC) This afternoon President Clinton wrote to Senate Majority Leader Lott (R-MS) requesting that the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban

Treaty (CTBT) be withdrawn from consideration by the Senate. The letter does not pledge, as Senator Helms and others have demanded, that Clinton will not bring up the Treaty again during the remainder of his term. Nuclear non-proliferation experts and Treaty advocates urged Senator Lott and other Senators opposed to the Treaty to consider the consequences their possible rejection of the Treaty in a vote scheduled for October 12.

"Rejection of the Test Ban Treaty would unravel the fabric of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and would leave the door open to other states — like India, Pakistan, Russia and China — to resume nuclear testing," said Thomas Graham, Jr., President of the Lawyers Alliance for World Security and former U.S. Ambassador responsible for securing the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1995. The extension of the NPT was secured on the basis of a commitment by the U.S. and others to conclude the CTBT.

"Senator Lott and other opponents of the Treaty who have rushed to judgement on the CTBT should accept the President's very straightforward recommendation," said Daryl Kimball, Executive Director of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers, an alliance of 17 leading nuclear non-proliferation and arms control organizations. "It is not prudent for the Senate to foreclose the possibility that it will reconsider the Test Ban Treaty when the support for the Treaty may be sufficient to secure its approval," he added.

Non-proliferation experts also warn that indefinite postponement of the U.S. ratification of the Test Ban Treaty also has serious and damaging consequences. "If the President and the Senators decide to delay consideration of the Treaty, they must not postpone U.S. ratification for long. The consequences of prolonged U.S. inaction may be as severe as the rejection of the Treaty by the Senate," said Kimball. "The longer the United States takes to ratify and help implement the Treaty, the more likely it is that one nation may break the existing global moratorium and set in motion a dangerous political and military chain reaction," he added.

"Knowingly or unknowingly, those who would vote down the CTBT are acting in a manner that will facilitate the acquisition of thermonuclear weapons by additional countries and diminish prospects for international stability and the rule of law. They are, in short, recommending a policy that promotes nuclear weapons proliferation and would severely undermine U.S. and international security," added Kimball. "Such a U-turn in American nuclear policy would be a monumental blunder of historic proportions that must be averted," he cautioned.

The CTBT was concluded in September of 1996. Since then 154 nations have signed the pact, which would ban all nuclear weapon test explosions, set up a far-ranging international monitoring system, and allow for short-notice, on-site inspections to ensure compliance. A set of 44 states must ratify the Treaty before it formally enters into force. Thus far, 51 nations have ratified, including U.S. allies Britain, France, Germany and Japan. Of the 44 needed for entry into force, 26 have ratified and 41 have signed. Two more — India and Pakistan — have made conditional pledges to sign, but are very unlikely to do so if the Senate rejects or otherwise fails approve the CTBT.

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X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Mon, 11 Oct 1999 20:18:43 -0400
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: CTBT NEWS FLASH UPDATE -- delay requested, vote still possible

October 11, 1999

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: NEWS FLASH UPDATE and Coalition News Release

(Note this is the same message that was sent about 2 hours ago with an improper subject line)

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White House's national security adviser pleaded the administration's case that rejection by the Senate could hurt nonproliferation efforts.

"I believe that proceeding to a vote under these circumstances would severely harm the national security of the United States, damage our relationship with our allies and undermine our historic leadership over forty years ... in reducing the nuclear threat," Clinton said.

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"Senator Lott and other opponents of the Treaty who have rushed to judgement on the CTBT should accept the President's very straightforward recommendation," said Daryl Kimball, Executive Director of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers, an alliance of 17 leading nuclear non-proliferation and arms control organizations. "It is not prudent for the Senate to foreclose the possibility that it will reconsider the Test Ban Treaty when the support for the Treaty may be sufficient to secure its approval," he added.

Non-proliferation experts also warn that indefinite postponement of the U.S. ratification of the Test Ban Treaty also has serious and damaging consequences. "If the President and the Senators decide to delay consideration of the Treaty, they must not postpone U.S. ratification for long. The consequences of prolonged U.S. inaction may be as severe as the rejection of the Treaty by the Senate," said Kimball. "The longer the United States takes to ratify and help implement the Treaty, the more likely it is that one nation may break the existing global moratorium and set in motion a dangerous political and military chain reaction," he added.

"Knowingly or unknowingly, those who would vote down the CTBT are acting in a manner that will facilitate the acquisition of thermonuclear weapons by additional countries and diminish prospects for international stability and the rule of law. They are, in short, recommending a policy that promotes nuclear weapons proliferation and would severely undermine U.S. and international security," added Kimball. "Such a U-turn in American nuclear policy would be a monumental blunder of historic proportions that must be averted," he cautioned.

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more — India and Pakistan — have made conditional pledges to sign, but are very unlikely to do so if the Senate rejects or otherwise fails approve the CTBT.

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The Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers is an alliance of 17 nuclear non-proliferation and arms control organizations committed to a practical, step-by-step program of action to reduce nuclear dangers. For more information on the CTBT, see the Coalition's CTBT Web Site <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/ctbindex.htm>>

Daryl Kimball, Executive Director
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Avenue NE, Suite 505
Washington, DC 20002
(ph) 202-546-0795 x136 (fax) 202-546-7970
website <<http://www.crnd.org>>

To: relctbt
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: CTBT follow-up
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

The fate of the CTBT in this round will be determined this afternoon. The alternative outcome will apparently be either outright disapproval or postponement until 2001. Neither is what we wanted.

The Interfaith Group for the CTBT will have its monthly meeting next Tuesday, October 19 from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m. at the FCNL conference room. This will give us an opportunity to assess our work during the past two years, discuss why we were unsuccessful, and consider what we might do next. Meanwhile, I would like an e-mail exchange on what our immediate follow-up might be.

For discussion purposes, I suggest we might consider having our grassroots folks make one more set of contacts with their senators to (a) thank those who supported treaty ratification, especially Senators Specter and Jeffords, and (b) express disappointment with those who opposed the treaty or who were ready to vote against ratification (if there is no vote).

If there is a vote, we will know the score. If not, we know the opponents who spoke up in the Senate, but many senators did not publicly announce their position. We should therefore work with organizations in the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers to find out how senators would have voted. If we cannot find this out from their offices in Washington, we should have our grassroots contact the senators to ask them how they would have voted.

What do you think of this approach? What other ideas do you have for immediate follow-up? Please "reply to all".

I will offer some ideas on where we go from here in a separate message. Please offer your own views prior to our meeting on October 19.

Shalom,
Howard

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

Dear Phil:

There have been several changes with my e-mail service. First, I had to change the type of service with the Institute for Global Communications (IGC) in order to upgrade my Netscape browser. Then IGC decided to shift its e-mail accounts to another provider, MindSpring. Finally I have been using web pages more, which shows up in the MUPJ telephone bill as more additional minutes @ 2.55¢.

Therefore, I have installed an additional line but at the residential rate. I use the internet for personal matters, but at the moment more than half of the usage is for MUPJ. Probably this will shift to approximately half and half as my grandson makes use of the internet (he's here after school). I would like to split the cost of this extra phone line with MUPJ 50/50, including cost of installation. One half of the first bill with installation cost is \$50.13. Hereafter it will be about \$12.50/month.

Also, I bought two rolls of stamps to mail legislative alerts related to the CTBT.

Accordingly, I request reimbursement from MUPJ as follows:

Telephone service	\$ 50.13
Stamps	64.00
Total	\$114.13

Respectfully submitted,
Howard

From: SilkwormPI@aol.com
Date: Wed, 13 Oct 1999 10:05:35 EDT
Subject: A Hiroshima Survivor's point of view on CTBT
To: mupj@igc.org
X-Mailer: AOL 4.0 for Windows 95 sub 27

October 12, 1999

Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036
Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org

Dear Mr. Hallman:

I am deeply grateful for your energies and efforts on Comprehensive Test Ban Treat (CTBT) issue and all ramifications--abolishing of nuclear weapons. As a survivor of Hiroshima, I, too, am working hard to see the abolition of all nuclear weapons, nuclear power plants, not mention of dealing with Stockpile Stewardship issue.

I am finally finished the hectic summer schedules. "The First Light" Journey started July 16 and took me to Santa Fe, Los Alamos, Albuquerque and Trinity Site, on to Three Mile Island, New York, to Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Mt. Fuji, then to Europe--London and Berlin (W.A.S.H. Y2K Campaign) and back to Los Alamos and Santa Fe, for American Native Earth Gathering, Nuclear-Free Future Award ceremony in Los Alamos, NM, then the final leg of journey ended in SF at the State of the World Forum last night, on October 3, 1999.

I have learned the importance of in/for my life--sharing the message of forgiveness and healing. My "vision": the Crane and the Butterfly are my life; and it is the essence of my life and that is the reason for my existence. I am now able to focus with greater understanding with knowledge and my emotion and spirituality have risen another level. It has given me clear sense of direction and renewed goal, with new and vigorous energy.

Now in view of postponement of Test Ban Vote by Senators according to New York Times, (October 11, 1999) I would like to think this delay for vote is not defeat...we are given the additional time we need to work on, especially on swing vote Senators--the time is our hand.

In my appreciation and support of all your efforts and work you do, I thought I should share with you the following the text. I was invited to speak (Although in the last minutes, they could not allow me to deliver) at The State Of The World Forum & The Unity Foundation for Creating A Culture Of Peace For The 21st Century.

I also enclosed my brief autobiography, which might be of interest. If there is anything that I can be of your services, please allow me to have the privilege of serving and working together on this important issue for the sake of our future children.

Sincerely,

Takashi T. Tanemori
A "hibakusha", a survivor of Hiroshima

A Special Public Forum
On the Occasion of the Fifth Annual State of the World Forum
in San Francisco
Herbst Theatre
401 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA
October 3, 1999

* * * Text * * *

Thank you Dr. Helen Caldicott for your urgent invitation tonight to share my heart at the State of the World Forum for Creating a Culture of Peace for the 21st Century.

My name is Takashi Tanemori. I am a Hibakusha, a survivor of the Hiroshima Atomic bomb. I was 7/10th of a mile from the Hypocenter, (Ground Zero) from which "all life and death was measured". I lost six members of my immediate family, including my parents. I was 8 years old, suddenly an orphan. My childhood was annihilated by the blast, my dignity crushed in the rubble of postwar Japan.

I immigrated to America when I was 18 years old. I have personally been accused and blamed for the attack on Pearl Harbor, which caused the United States to enter World War II, even though I was only 4 years old at the time. I have also been condemned for the atrocity of Bataan March and brutality of Japanese military government on Nanking Rape.

I acknowledge that the Japanese government has not yet fully dealt with the darkness of its own war crimes. I am here to ask all of you for forgiveness. As a native of the nation that committed such evil actions, please forgive me on behalf of Japan and all Japanese people.

My purpose here is to share a message of forgiveness and healing. I would like to tell of my attempts at reconciliation with my former enemies: including my work with Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory on its "military-to-peace conversion"; the local chapter of Pearl Harbor survivors and their families and a sincere but unsuccessful attempt to meet with and reconcile with Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, known as "father of atom bomb". I was able to have embraced Dr. Robert Christy, a physicist who also had worked on the atomic bomb, and made our peace during "Hiroshima" documentary movie produced by ShowTime Network during the 50th Anniversary of Hiroshima.

Now, as a "Hibakusha", I have questions regarding the actions of the American government--even the latest war on Bosnia/Kosovo, "Bombing for Peace," said President Clinton. And, I need your answers:

1. Was it true what we have been told that the main reason for dropping of the atomic bombs by US was in order to save the lives of Americans and Japanese?
2. If saving of lives is the reason, then why did you not dropped them in the ocean or on uninhabited island somewhere instead on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, killing of hundred thousands of children and innocent civilians?
3. Was it not to save the lives of American soldiers at murdering of children? I thought the solders' life was committed to die in order to save the lives of children and civilians?
4. Moreover, why were there two different kinds of atomic bombs: One based on Uranium on Hiroshima and Plutonium on Nagasaki? Can anyone tell me why? My personal belief is they were used for experimentation. We were guinea pigs! It was an evil act of American government.
5. Moreover, I am enraged to learn that the American government continues this evil crime by ever-increasing funding to the Los Alamos National Nuclear Laboratory in spite of the end of the Cold War. It is no secret that America is relentlessly developing a nuclear arsenal capable of unimaginable destruction, but for what reasons?
6. I have not yet spoken about the Nuclear Stockpile Stewardship project, of which many of you have never heard about. When will the truth be revealed to the American Public?
7. Why does the American government continue creating nuclear waste, while not fully explaining how dangerous it is! Surely, they know this could destroy the entire planet? Last week's nuclear power plant disaster in Japan is only the latest accident. Why haven't we learned from Three Mile Island twenty years ago and the Chernobyl incident in Russia? Are you willing to simply wait for the next catastrophe?
8. I asked exactly the same questions that I am asking this evening to the Under Secretary of Management. Barbara Cohen at G8 Seminar on Contingency Planning, which was held on September 21, 1999 in Berlin, Germany. She replied: "Yes, Mr. Tanemori, I understand where you are coming from seeing you are a survivor of Hiroshima. I cannot answer that because it is not in my portfolio." "Then, please tell me. I am sure that you have your own personal opinion and can't you tell me?" "Yes! I do have my personal opinions. But, Mr. Tanemori, my government sent me here for specific task; and therefore I cannot speak on personal matters."
9. Let me leave with you this image I witnessed the day of bombing on Hiroshima: Many children were burnt to death; some were crying out for their parents to rescue them. Parents were searching for their children. I saw a woman charred and burnt beyond recognition, carrying her baby on her back, weaving through the inferno, searching frantically while calling for her other children. She didn't know that the bomb had blown off her baby's head.
10. This image has been burnt into my heart and tormented me for over half century. I wonder if you could put yourself in that woman's shoes and ask yourself what would you like to tell your government to do?
11. It is time for the American Government to wash its hand and stop the evil and criminal act of developing nuclear weapons, and let's be truthful about Nuclear Stockpile Stewardship.

Thank you for listening to my heart.

This written speech has been submitted to
The State of the World Forum & The Unity Foundation
By Takashi Thomas Tanemori,
On October 3, 1999

An Autobiography
Takashi Thomas Tanemori
A Survivor of Hiroshima

The Atomic ashes forced my journey with rage and hatred. In my formative years my life was controlled by the emotion of revenge and this need for vengeance fueled my every action. "To revenge I worked, by revenge I slept, and for revenge I had to survive. Vengeance, my old friend, my old enemy, and my constant comfort companion, held me together. "

As war torn boy "Hibakusha", I lived those both in the postwar Japan and years in America, supported by my old friend and my old enemy: "Revenge". Struggling to overcome my own desire to avenge what had been taken from me during the War, all I wanted was to destroy those who'd done this to me; American people must suffer as I thought, until on August 5, 1985.

Since I immigrated to America, in June 1956, I have risen to another level. I humbly ask you to share the experiences that have taught me this most important lesson. "Those who have lost the most in war, are also the ones who have the most to gain by putting aside feelings of revenge--going beyond own cocoon--learning to forgive and making peace with our painful past."

* * *

My name is Takashi Thomas Tanemori and I am a 'hibakusha' of the atom bomb attack on Hiroshima. I was eight years old and only 7/10th of a mile from Ground Zero. My childhood was annihilated by the blast, my dignity crushed in the rubble of postwar Japan.

In an instant, my life changed dramatically and irrevocably. However, it continued beyond that moment when all was thought to be lost. Everyone believed that nothing would grow again at those sites. As individuals struggled out of tragedy, it was not certain that dreams would ever return to those who were spared. Hope was fragile and confused, and the pain lingered long after the physical scars had healed and had begun to fade. I became as an "Oyanashigo", a war torn orphan.

Trying to rise out of the atomic ashes, I often slept under bridge and fell asleep with my stomach empty. I took to the streets, hid my anger in sorrow, I became a street urchin, filthy and poor, digging in trashcans and waste disposal sites, foraging weeds for food, lashing out at people for their icy unwillingness to help me. I constantly fought against the society and tradition that had no mercy for an "Oyanashigo" a fatherless boy and I ultimately lost--only to find I was not even worthy of suicide, I failed at that, too. I was sixteen.

However, on the night before the bombing, as I sat jammed into a community bomb shelter with my family, I had a transcendent vision, "The Crane and the Butterfly". In it, I was taken to see the white crane--Senba-zuru, as mighty as a 1,000 cranes" who talked to me of loss, survival and transformation. I was shown many of the horrors to come as well as told that the keys to survival were to "remember who you are and to follow the light within." At the end of the vision, I was horrified to see Senba-zuru perish in a giant fireball. But then, as I lay desolated and sobbing on the ground, I saw him return to me as a white butterfly.

In the aftermath of the bombing, I forgot this vision for 40 years until August 5, 1985 when, as I was driving to speak at a Remembrance Rally in San Francisco, a strange mushroom-shaped cloud formation in the distance brought the whole thing flooding back. And, a white butterfly flew into my car, through opened window, gracing and landed on the dashed board. It stayed there for momentarily, fluttering a pair of iridescent wings, creating (brought back the symphonic melodies that I heard on that night in the Vision) another music, then, it flew out and returned into a blue sky, soaring freely. At that moment the weight of the past was lifted from my heart.

Looking back, I realize that "The Crane and the Butterfly" had been guiding me like an unseen rudder through the stormy seas of hatred and revenge to forgiveness and peace.

* * *

I was 18 when I immigrated to America with bitterness and sought for revenge. I was transported at a migrant labor camp in the agricultural fields of Central California, "picking fruits for my enemies"--to confines of locked psychiatric ward and, then later to the tenuous sanctuary of the gospel ministry: "exactng revenge with love and services."

I am an immigrant and minority, marooned by World War II and the ghost of dark history wrought by war. I encountered and survived insurmountable racial, ethnic, social, cultural, religious prejudice and discrimination of America. I was even accused of the war crime of Pearl Harbor, with which he had nothing to do. I was only then four years old.

Gathering remnants of my courage,
I stand alone in this notorious America, land of the enemy.
An outcast with slanted eyes,
I fall before the indifference of strangers;
sightlessly, they trample upon my dignity.
This life of anguish seems to be my destiny.
Praying for death, I endure time.
Oh, Hiroshima, once my comfort,
I am lost in dreams of revenge.

Struggling in America to survive as an immigrant and minority, I had done many things. I was transported to a migrant labor camp, as a house-boy, like a servant at a white man's mansion, dishwasher and janitor, polishing brass-brackets of toilets, and a carpenter. I earned two master degrees and became an educator. After twenty years of Gospel minister, where the

prejudice of white men's congregation, they finally rejected me to have a "Jap" as their spiritual leader. Once again, the cupboard was empty for my family.

I became proprietor of a Japanese restaurant, only things did not quite go as planned. Four years after we served our first traditional Japanese meal, I suffered a heart-attack and lost my prized achievement. Divorce followed, shattering my family. Luck seemed to turn as I served as an emissary for the State of California, promoting the goodwill and agricultural products in the Pacific Rim Market. It was the height of my career.

* * *

I have personally experienced the anguish and suffering caused by the atomic bomb. Yet, I truly understand that war we created by the fear, conflict and division in the human heart and that is the root of the problems in the world--wars, which cause so much human suffering and sacrificing. Bloody wars have raged since the dawn of time.

While I find surprised, astonished and, ultimately quite sad "why the hope for peace generated by end of the Cold War, the world is increasingly proving that it is still too easy to go to war to settle the human conflicts? What then, do we account for the carnage of Bosnia, formal Yugoslavia/Kosovo and Middle East conflicts, rooted deeply in the history, and more closely to our home--streets of Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Washington, DC, everywhere--where you live?"

Although I agree that nuclear weapons have no place in the world, focusing on them alone, (and I am promoting abolishing of nuclear weapons) however, may serve to divert our attention from our greatest enemy--the hatred and fear that divide our hearts and threatens to destroy our world...? "We find that it is in danger of, and capable of, destroying the whole world." I even persuaded Japan's leaders to deal with its own dark war crimes.

As young man, I had resolved to kill Americans for what they had taken from me--my parents, my past and my future, irrevocably changed. I would kill American parents so that the children would understand what it is like to live as an orphan. A wrong committed had to be avenged, action had to be taken to restore my life would be forever out of balance, there could never be harmony!

Yet I remember from the teachings of the Buddha, validated by the faith in Christianity, that all actions have consequences and can lead to an endless cycle of repeated actions--vengeance and violence [violent and hideous crimes] continuously, unless my heart is dealt first. I began to wonder who would have to take revenge for what I might commit.

No, there was another way! The balance would be restored not by killing Americans, for violence begets violence, but by ministering to their needs, by guiding them through the dark forests of their hearts. The light would be forgiveness and the path, (1). Jidai-Yusen: "the sacrifice of one's immediate needs for a higher/greater moral purpose, (2). Mugai-Kyoei: "reverence for life--respecting individuals, practicing non-violence and (3). "Jita-Kyoei: "the practice of living for the benefit of others.

I believe when we practice these principles, they guide us to the common goal of making the world a peaceful place.

I gave over twenty years of sacrifices for serving [ministering] "Whitemen's" congregations in overcoming my own desire to avenge what had been taken from me during the War by Americans. The break in the darkness had happened when I discovered the Word of God. I had been taught by suffering. I learned that forgiveness not only defines the relationship between the Divine and Man but also sustains the heart of human relationships. Without it the heart is strangled. It had become the central message which I found new meaning to my life, to-all that I had suffered, and it was why I wanted to become a minister.

* * *

What is the solution? I feel strongly that the survivors are the link, the key to healing this horrible and painful past. It is only by acknowledging and accepting their suffering that we can truly understand the consequences of hatred, fear and divisiveness of human heart. It is only by listening to their stories of survival and healing that we can appreciate and honor the power and tenacity of the human spirit.

I have been seeking the ways to building bridges of cultural understanding and healing between my two countries: Japan, my birthplace and America, my adopted nation and, by extension, the hearts and minds of people everywhere. Over time, my transformation came when I began experience Americans, as individuals rather than a foreign government, and that the time for "recrimination" is over and our only hope is for peace is "reconciliation", healing, forgiving and making peace with our painful past. I came to understand that only forgiveness could set me free from the agony of the past, requiring to "letting go of my painful past".

* * *

I would like to tell of my attempts at reconciliation with my former enemies including my work with Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory on its "military-to-peace conversion"; my overtures to local chapter of Pearl Harbor survivors. And my cooperative/corroborative work with "Children of the Manhattan Project", including reconciling with the "father of atom bomb" Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, has had a great significance.

I also met and embraced Dr. Robert Christy, a physicist who had worked on the atomic bomb, and made our peace during "Hiroshima" documentary movie produced by ShowTime Network during the 50th Anniversary of Hiroshima. In my own process of growth and acceptance, reconciliation with former enemies has been very important. But, most of all I would like to relate the story of "The Crane and the Butterfly", and my journey from revenge to forgiveness and peace (folding of a paper crane, emerging into a butterfly).

Although I left Japan in 1956, the shadows of the War have followed me throughout my life. In 1987, then, suddenly my eyes descended into darkness. I experienced yet another reminder of my painful past. I discovered I was

going blind, as a result of long-term consequence of the bombing in Hiroshima--exposure to the radiation in the naked August sky so long ago. My faith in life was again tested. "Would I never leave Hiroshima behind?" I know the feeling of being treated subhuman--my current existing is depended upon the Social Security Disability Benefits, the constant battle for keeping my dignity and integrity for survival. I constantly believe in who I am--the proud first-born son of scion of samurai family and following my heart

After the initial blow, I gradually came to accept my fate. At first, I raged against the bomb and the people of the United States for destroying my family. I also hated my own countrymen for shunning me because I was an orphan. But, eventuality, remembering what I saw in the spring of 1946, a single blade of grasses emerging from a bombed-out ruin that riveted my attention and it has been burnt in my conscience. It was this image of the healing power of the earth that held my heart together, and provided inspiration for my own healing. For me, ironically, through the decades of struggling to survive and finding the meaning of suffering of Hiroshima that, at last, led me to the true path of forgiveness.

"I have gone through Hiroshima, going blind would not be the end of my world." I vowed to use "disability" (this fate) to spur for positive. In time, I learned how to walk again by using a white cane, and eventually became a guide dog user. I called her Michi, which means "the way" in Japanese. This name has special significance for me. After years of both emotional and physical darkness, I finally understood that "the way" can only be found by going beyond our own pain and helping others. I am now begun to see important things in life--love and desire for peace:

Concurrently I am fighting against two different wars of mine: one is against the time before I lose total sight; and another is cancer, of which I almost lost life twice in battling.... As my eyes continue descending and am I fearful for what it will be like when my world would be total darkness (currently I've 2-3 inch "tunnel" vision, closing-in slowly)...It is a matter of time! I dedicated remainder of my life serving others.

For centuries the silkworm has been honored in Japan for producing the delicate fibers that are the result of its unique metamorphosis. It could be said that this small creature helped to weave many of the early threads in fabric of commerce and culture that first brought the East and West together--creating something of beauty into the tapestry of human life from its own sacrifice.

In 1994, I founded the Silkworm Peace Institute, as a natural offspring from these efforts. Although the term "silkworm" to Americans, it is associated with a specific military missile, a powerful weapon which can be used in wars for the destruction of humanity, there is special significance to my choice of the word "Silkworm".

The goals of Silkworm Peace Institute are: to promote peace, healing and cultural understanding both in the US and abroad through showcasing the experiences and journeys of individuals and groups who are on the path of transforming revenge and anger into peace and forgiveness. It is my hope that together we can fight the last battle, the most difficult one of all: "to forgive, reconcile and make peace with our painful past".

This is the crowning heart of this survivor of Hiroshima, as it is addressing "resolution" conflicts in the multi-cultural and social values by which we live. It urges all of us to understand "the Hiroshima...strike" in the historical context, and people of nations of the world community to take concrete steps toward bringing the New World by properly burying the old one.

The recrimination is over, and our only hope is for reconciliation, by making peace with our painful past, by healing and forgiving, building bridges of cultural understand between two countries: Japan and the United States, and, in extension, touching the hearts and minds of people everywhere.

It is the life of a survivor of Hiroshima whose life itself is the demonstration of "from revenge to forgiveness and peace", reconciliation, acceptance the urgent need of "longing to belong" in human affairs.

We need to honor this passage through darkness;
we must find courage to enter
the darkness of our own hearts--again and again,
emerging with the gift of new life.
We will find the path to victory;
healing comes through learning
to forgive and making peace with our painful past.

In one sense, we all are victims and survivors of war. That is our human legacy. If those of us who have fought each other would learn to put aside the past and begin to take the time to appreciate the intrinsic value of our former enemy, I am convinced that the world would change. In the "I Ching," the ancient Chinese book of wisdom, the Hexagram of Breakthrough ponders how to deal with evil and the horrors of the human experience. Its conclusion is that "the best way to fight evil is to make energetic progress in the good."

Thank you for listening to my heart.

Thomas Takashi Tanemori
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X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Wed, 13 Oct 1999 09:37:02 -0400
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: news on CTBT, 10/13

October 13, 1999

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball
RE: early news on the CTBT, 10/13, 9:30am

An agreement on postponement of the Senate vote on the CTBT was almost in hand late yesterday. However, rogue Senators Jon Kyl (R-AZ) and Jesse Helms (R-NC) balked and prevented closure (see WP and NYT articles). Negotiations will continue early today.

Debate on the CTBT is scheduled to resume at approx. 3:30pm. There are three hours of debate time left (if Senators choose to use it) and if an agreement on postponement is not reached, a vote will likely occur at approx. 6:30pm. However, keep in mind that we're dealing with the U.S. Senate and what should be expected is the unexpected.

More updates will be posted as developments warrant.

Stay tuned. Stay focused. Keep doing what you are doing.

Attached below are the most recent and most notable op-eds and articles on the CTBT. Please note the article by The Washington Times' quasi-journalist Bill Gertz on the Cox Report and the CTBT which, of course misses some key points. See <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/ucsltr073099.htm>> and <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/rel052799.htm>> for the rebuttal.

DK

The Boston Globe, October 11, 1999, Page A19

"Senate should ratify Test Ban Treaty"

By James M. Jeffords, 10/11/99

This week, the Senate is scheduled to vote on the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. The choice is clear and the stakes are high. Rejection of the test ban treaty could give new life to dormant nuclear testing programs in countries like Russia and China. It could also renew dangerous, Cold War-era nuclear arms competitions.

On the other hand, the Senate could seize this opportunity to help stop the development and spread of nuclear weapons and create a safer and more

secure world for future generations.

The test ban treaty would constrain the development of new and more deadly nuclear weapons by nations around the globe by banning all nuclear weapon test explosions. It would also establish a far-reaching global monitoring system and allow for short-notice on-site inspections of suspicious events, thereby improving our ability to detect and deter nuclear explosions by other nations.

Without such a treaty in force, states like China, for example, may resume nuclear weapons testing as a way to confirm the reliability of new, more advanced warhead types.

Since the treaty was opened for signature on Sept. 24, 1996, the United States and over 150 nations have signed, including the other major nuclear powers - Russia, China, France, and Great Britain. Other key US allies, including Japan and Australia, have also signed. The NATO alliance has endorsed it.

But while these nations have signed the accord, many, like the United States, have yet to actually ratify the agreement.

The Senate should consider that the treaty enjoys the strong support of the nation's military leaders. Indeed, the treaty has received the endorsement of Secretary of Defense William Cohen, plus the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as well as four of its former chairmen, including General Colin Powell.

Critics of the treaty have argued that we cannot be 100 percent certain that we can detect every test. While absolute certainty is the ultimate goal of verification, less than perfect verification is still of great benefit to American security. In reality, we will be far better able to detect and deter nuclear tests by other nations with the test ban treaty than without it.

The treaty provides for a far-reaching global verification system of more than 320 monitoring stations to detect, locate and identify nuclear explosions. In addition, the United States will monitor the treaty with its own satellites and other national intelligence means. Thousands of other civilian seismic stations around the world will provide further detection capabilities.

Finally, the treaty allows for short-notice, on-site inspections to clarify ambiguous events. Experts in seismology and test ban verification have determined that no would-be violator could rely upon successfully concealing a program of nuclear testing, even at low yields.

Other critics worry that the United States needs to conduct more nuclear tests to make sure our weapons work. But the nation's leading weapons scientists say that the United States does not need nuclear explosive tests to maintain its current arsenal. Nuclear testing is primarily needed to develop new types of weapons - weapons the Pentagon says we don't need.

Seven years ago, the Bush administration made the decision to cease all US nuclear testing in the development of new nuclear weapons and to rely

instead on nonnuclear tests and evaluations. Congress then mandated that all nuclear tests cease and that the reliability of the stockpile be confirmed by other means.

I believe that program can work. Worn out parts will be replaced. A nationwide infrastructure of production sites and laboratories will be maintained and enhanced for this purpose. The directors of the three national nuclear weapons laboratories - Los Alamos, Lawrence Livermore, and Sandia - as well as leading nuclear weapons scientists, have determined that America's nuclear arsenal can be maintained without nuclear testing through the nuclear weapons stockpile stewardship program. We remain confident that the US stockpile stewardship program is able to perform the task under the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and its safeguards. Recent concerns over losses of US nuclear stockpile information have not changed this assessment, the lab directors said recently.

Perhaps most important, the American people overwhelmingly support the test ban treaty. Recent polls conducted by Wirthlin Worldwide and The Mellman Group show that the treaty has the support of 82 percent of the American public, including 80 percent of Republicans. Indeed, since 1958 when President Eisenhower first proposed a comprehensive test ban treaty, public opinion polls show that a large majority of Americans have supported an end to nuclear testing.

Much is at stake. US leadership on nuclear nonproliferation and global security would be undermined if the test ban treaty is rejected.

Some nations would be more likely to again test a nuclear weapon, thereby setting off a potentially dangerous political and military chain reaction. A ratified treaty today would help lessen the possibility of a dangerous nuclear arms race in Asia.

Without prompt US ratification of the treaty, we may well lose the opportunity to end five decades of nuclear testing and pass on a safer world to the next generation of Americans.

James M. Jeffords is a Republican US senator from Vermont.

Washington Post
October 13, 1999
Pg. 4

Democrats Push Delay On Treaty

Compromise Offered By Daschle Would Block Vote Until After Elections

By Helen Dewar, Washington Post Staff Writer

Facing an embarrassing foreign policy defeat for President Clinton, Democrats yesterday mounted a last-ditch effort to persuade the Senate's

Republican majority to delay a vote scheduled for today on a treaty banning nuclear tests.

But the effort ran into objections from some Republicans, and Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) said that negotiations over delaying the vote will continue today. Several senators said they expect an agreement to call it off, but said an objection from even one senator could derail it.

"We don't have an agreement at this point to do anything but go forward with the vote, but we are exploring all kinds of possibilities," Lott told reporters. "You keep looking and seeing if there is language you can get agreement on. If you can't, then . . . you vote."

If compromise efforts fail, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is scheduled to come up for a vote late today. Treaty supporters have nowhere near the two-thirds majority of 67 votes needed for ratification of a treaty. Only two of 55 Republicans have so far announced their support for it.

Earlier in the day, it appeared the two sides were nearing agreement to delay the vote after Minority Leader Thomas A. Daschle (D-S.D.) pledged in writing to Lott that he would not press for a vote on the pact until after next year's elections, barring an unforeseen international emergency.

Republicans had demanded that Clinton pledge not to bring the treaty up again, which he has refused to do, and several, including Lott, said they wanted an "absolute" commitment that there will be no vote next year. But others said Daschle's proposal went a long way toward satisfying their demands.

According to several sources, Lott and Daschle agreed to float a proposed compromise among their colleagues under which treaty hearings would be held next year but it would not be brought up for a vote until after the elections--barring "extraordinary circumstances," as Democrats described the language. Meanwhile, Sens. John W. Warner (R-Va.) and Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) launched a separate effort to rally support for a delay.

Democratic spokesman Ranit Schmelzer said Democrats agreed to the compromise. But Lott confirmed that several Republicans, including Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms (N.C.) and Sen. Jon Kyl (Ariz.), had problems with it. Under procedures being used by Lott and Daschle, every senator must agree to cancel the vote.

An earlier Democratic plan to use a parliamentary maneuver to postpone action on the treaty by majority vote collapsed when Republicans agreed to stick together in opposing it as an assault on Lott's scheduling prerogatives. Democrats would have failed on a party-line vote of 55-45.

A senior White House official said Clinton will not intervene if Senate Democrats promise to keep the treaty off the floor during the remainder of his term, if that's what it takes to avoid a vote against ratification. "I think this is essentially a matter between the majority leader and the minority leader," said the official. The official said Clinton wants the freedom to continue speaking on behalf of the treaty.

The treaty, which would ban all nuclear testing by signers and require monitoring, inspections and sanctions against violators, has long been one of Clinton's top foreign policy priorities. But, when Democrats began pushing for a vote this fall, Republican leaders, confident of being able to defeat the treaty, called their bluff and scheduled action on the pact for this week. As the vote neared, however, many in both parties began to worry about the international fallout from a U.S. rejection.

The treaty has been signed by 154 countries but ratified by only 51, including 26 of the 44 nuclear-capable countries that must act before the treaty can go into effect.

Arguments over whether to postpone the vote dominated argument on the Senate floor as senators engaged in a second day of debate over the treaty itself, disagreeing over whether a prompt rejection of the pact would send a message of strength or weakness to the world.

The treaty "will not improve with age," said Sen. Jon Kyl (R-Ariz.) arguing that a emphatic vote to reject it would make it clear that the United States demands "minimum standards" for its own security and compliance by other nations that are not met by this treaty.

But Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), one of only two announced Republican supporters of the treaty, argued that rejection would encourage such countries as India and Pakistan and perhaps others including Libya, Iraq and Iran to test weapons with a view toward development of a nuclear arsenal.

Others bemoaned the political gamesmanship that contributed to the impasse. "Something unusual and unsettling has happened to our politics when party lines divide us so clearly and totally on a matter such as this," said Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman (D-Conn.). "That's not the way it used to be in the United States Senate and it's not the way it should be."

Staff writer Charles Babington contributed to this report.

New York Times
October 13, 1999

Some G.O.P. Senators Spurn Compromise On Test Ban Pact

By Eric Schmitt

WASHINGTON -- Senate conservatives Tuesday rejected a compromise by the Republican and Democratic leaders to postpone action on a treaty banning underground nuclear testing.

Both leaders said they would resume talks on Wednesday to find wording acceptable to all senators, since the approval of all 100 would be needed to postpone the vote. Short of that, there are other parliamentary maneuvers available to the leaders that require only a simple majority.

The Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, said that if 100 votes could not be rounded up, he would be willing to let the treaty go to a vote. Both sides acknowledged that the treaty lacks the two-thirds majority needed to pass.

The setback illustrates the tricky political position confronting Lott, who is juggling the demands of 55 diverse Republicans. He is under pressure from hard-liners in his party who want to kill the treaty no matter what the political or international fallout, to extract concessions from Clinton.

Treaty supporters have warned that a Senate defeat of the accord would send a dangerous signal to emerging nuclear nations that it was acceptable to continue testing.

Tuesday, Lott took a step toward averting a vote when he signaled that he would accept assurances from Senate Democrats to delay action on the treaty until President Clinton leaves office. Republicans had insisted that Clinton make that pledge, but he has refused, and there was no sign that he would have any change of heart on the matter.

"If we can be guaranteed that it would be set aside and not come up in this Congress, then we could accept that," Lott told reporters after a spirited luncheon with other Senate Republicans.

After that, the Democratic leader, Thomas A. Daschle, answered Lott's call, saying in a letter that he would support Clinton's request to postpone the vote and would agree not to reschedule the treaty for a vote, absent "unforeseen changes in the international situation."

Republicans balked, and Daschle changed the phrase to "extraordinary circumstances," as defined by the two leaders. Democrats insisted on that provision in the event that Pakistan or India, for instance, resumed nuclear weapons tests.

But the wording still did not satisfy Republican hard-liners like Jon Kyl of Arizona and Jesse Helms of North Carolina, who complained that Democrats would use the "loophole" to seize upon the slightest global disturbance and wield the treaty as a campaign issue next year.

The objections killed a proposed deal that would have unfolded on the Senate floor between Lott and Daschle that could have defused the political and procedural brinkmanship that has engulfed the treaty since Lott surprised Democrats two weeks ago by answering their demand to bring it up and called for an early vote.

Under the tentative deal, Lott proposed sending the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty back to the Foreign Relations Committee for hearings for the rest of Clinton's Presidency, as long as Daschle agreed not to try to bring it to the floor. Daschle was to have agreed, barring the "extraordinary circumstances." The agreement of all 100 Senators would be needed for the two-step process of stopping discussion of the treaty and then sending it back to committee.

Despite Tuesday's setback, a growing number of Democrats and Republicans seemed eager to postpone the vote. Senators John W. Warner, a Virginia Republican, and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a New York Democrat, released a letter Tuesday to their two leaders, endorsing efforts to delay Senate action on the treaty until the next Congress convenes in 2001.

About a dozen senators have signed the letter so far.

Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright telephoned half a dozen moderate Republicans, urging them to consider the diplomatic consequences of allowing the treaty to be defeated.

Tuesday, amid reports of a military coup in Pakistan, Lott scoffed at those concerns and said the unrest in Pakistan would not have any bearing on the Senate's action.

"Why should it have any bearing on this debate?" Lott said. "What we're talking about in this treaty is the national security of our own country. Nothing we do here will have any effect on the Government in Pakistan."

The behind-the-scenes maneuvering overshadowed the Senate's second day of debate on the treaty itself. Critics and supporters mostly read from prepared statements, speaking to a largely empty chamber.

Wall Street Journal
October 13, 1999
Pg. 32

Delay Is Likely On Test-Ban Vote As Senate Leaders Press For Deal

By Neil King Jr. and Jeffrey Taylor, Staff Reporters of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON -- With Senate leaders expected to avert a vote on the ill-fated nuclear test-ban treaty, experts say shelving the pact wouldn't gravely harm U.S. arms-control efforts around the world.

After two weeks of heavily partisan squabbling over the accord, senators from both parties came close to an agreement Tuesday night to postpone a ratification vote, but the effort was at least temporarily blocked by a group of conservative senators who remain intent on pushing the treaty to a vote. Nearly all Republicans have insisted they will kill the treaty Wednesday unless it is removed from consideration until at least 2001.

To avert a vote, Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle Tuesday afternoon offered to make a speech promising such a delay, but several GOP senators rejected a draft version of his speech as not ironclad. Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott said afterward that both sides were "continuing to discuss all kinds of possibilities."

A decision to postpone a ratification vote would consign the treaty to

political limbo, but even many Republicans fear that killing it would be worse. President Clinton and his allies in the Senate say a defeated treaty would give a "green light" to emerging nuclear powers such as Pakistan and India, which conducted their first nuclear test explosions last year.

Arms-control experts, though, believe the fallout from any decision to shelve the treaty would be limited. "Postponing the treaty won't provoke much more than a yawn in Europe and other parts of the world, while defeating it would have provoked an uproar," said Sir Laurence Martin, former director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Others argue that both parties have overblown the treaty's overall importance, whether pro or con. As evidence, they point to countries from Iran to North Korea that have moved toward becoming nuclear powers in recent years and are unlikely to be dissuaded by a treaty.

"The message here is that the whole nonproliferation regime of the last 40 years is unraveling in the late 1990s, and one treaty is not going to reverse that trend," said Paul Bracken, a political scientist at Yale University.

Assuming the treaty is shelved until 2001, its fate would then depend largely on the 2000 election. Republican presidential front-runner George W. Bush opposes the treaty, saying he prefers to stick to the current U.S. moratorium on testing that has been in place since 1992. Even with a Democrat in the White House, though, voters would have to change the current balance in the Senate for the treaty to have much chance. Nearly all of the Senate's 55 Republicans oppose the accord, which needs 67 votes for ratification.

Throughout the debate, each party sought to score political points against the other in the lead-up to next year's election. Even in the final hours, a small number of Democrats still hoped to force the Republicans to defeat the treaty in order to paint the GOP as a nuclear-happy party. Many Republicans, meanwhile, clearly sought to embarrass Mr. Clinton over his failure to push through a major foreign-policy accord. On this issue, Republicans' lack of trust in the administration ran deep.

Most Republicans said they opposed the treaty because it would limit the U.S.'s ability to update its vast nuclear arsenal. They also criticized the accord as largely unverifiable and said that few so-called rogue countries would ever ratify it anyway. The Democrats, for their part, said that ratifying the treaty was crucial to preserving U.S. leadership. The U.S. has the largest and most sophisticated arsenal in the world, and proponents argued that the test ban would lock in that advantage by prohibiting other countries from following the U.S. lead.

Still, even conservative critics of the treaty point out that Republicans have done little more than lambaste the accord. "We Republicans are very good at describing what we're against," said Henry Sokolski, director of the conservative Nonproliferation Policy Education Center. "Now the onus is on us to put forward what measures we support."

Washington Post
October 13, 1999
Pg. 5

Senate's Test Ban Debaters Ignore Central Issue

By Robert G. Kaiser, Washington Post Staff Writer

The Senate struggled yesterday to find a way to duck one of the biggest arms control issues to come before it in many years, after a debate that emphasized politics and did little to clarify the underlying issue: what role will American nuclear weapons play in the 21st century?

Though some senators spoke apocalyptically of the threat to national security if the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty were rejected or approved, the brief debate steered away from the dicey question of how to achieve a safer nuclear future.

For decades, American experts on nuclear issues have been divided, broadly, between those who think the primary goal should be to discourage the development and use of the weapons, and those who emphasize the need to have the best, most reliable and most usable warheads in the American arsenal.

Both camps say their aim is to deter nuclear war. But they have divergent views of arms control in general and of the test ban treaty in particular, which would bar all countries from conducting any nuclear test explosions.

Spurgeon Keeney, a retired government official whose arms control experience goes back to the 1950s and who is now a pro-treaty activist for the Arms Control Association, described his side's vision of the future: "A world in which you are moving away from nuclear weapons . . . where the mere thought of using them in a first strike doesn't enter into anyone's calculation." Keeney added, "We're almost there right now."

On the other side, former defense secretary and CIA director James R. Schlesinger said those who want to move away from nuclear weapons are unrealistic "abolitionists" who don't grasp the importance of maintaining a reliable deterrent for decades to come.

Schlesinger, who testified last week against the test ban treaty, said it might not pose a substantial threat to American security for some years, "but the real questions come after about 2020," when America's overwhelming conventional military superiority may have eroded and new players on the world stage could threaten the United States. If the U.S. military is locked into a permanent test ban treaty, Schlesinger complained, its options could be dangerously limited.

Schlesinger argues that it is vital to retain the right to test and improve the U.S. nuclear arsenal. Only actual test explosions, he says, can confirm the dependability of the American deterrent and will convince both friends and foes in decades to come that U.S. nuclear weapons remain operational.

All members of the nuclear priesthood agree on the importance of maintaining deterrence. During the Cold War, that meant maintaining a force that would leave the Soviet Union with no doubt that any attack on the United States or its allies would be met with massive retaliation.

In the post-Cold War era, deterrence has a vaguer meaning. Some see a need to deter allies such as Japan and Germany from ever considering development of nuclear weapons, a goal that requires, they argue, sustaining a credible and powerful U.S. nuclear force. Others are more interested in deterring poorer and potentially more aggressive nonnuclear states from trying to acquire nuclear weapons. To this camp, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is a useful tool.

But critics of the treaty argue that in the real world, determined countries will be able to acquire nuclear weapons, and the United States should have a realistic approach to dealing with those--such as India and Pakistan--that do. Relying on a permanent ban on testing to deter proliferation just won't work, they argue.

Johnny Foster, a former director of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California who designed nuclear weapons for years, testified last week that the United States should be more concerned about how the world could change in the next century. "It is hard to believe that the problems of deterrence several decades from now will require the same types of weapons as were required one or two decades ago," he said. "We should be prepared to change the types of weapons in our stockpile. Some changes are possible without testing; many are not. . . ."

In other words, the United States will always be dependent on nuclear weapons, and must be prepared to use them in the future, as it was in the past.

Jeremy J. Stone, longtime president of the Federation of American Scientists and an arms control advocate for decades, said opponents of the treaty who argue implicitly or explicitly for a resumption of testing are whistling in the dark.

"Nobody wants to test," Stone said, citing the testimony of U.S. military commanders, among others. "The nuclear weapons business is dying. . . . It's a completely dead era."

Noting that the United States has respected the terms of the test ban treaty for the past seven years, without ratifying it, Stone predicted that even a Senate vote to reject the treaty would not result in a resumption of U.S. testing of nuclear weapons.

The debate in the Senate, however, largely avoided the tough, practical questions about where U.S. nuclear policy should go from here. Senators focused, instead, on the verifiability of the test ban treaty and whether other countries could set off very small nuclear explosions without being detected.

"We still think of arms control in Cold War terms," complained Brent

Scowcroft, national security adviser to President George Bush and a weathered veteran of the arms control wars. "We have not changed at all, and yet the world has changed dramatically." The debate in the Senate, Scowcroft added, "is pathetic."

Scowcroft said he hoped for a debate some day that would connect the test ban treaty to a realistic assessment of what the United States can do to ensure "security and stability." That means looking carefully at how various policies will affect the thinking of potential rivals or potential nuclear powers, and deciding what kind of U.S. arsenal best suits national interests.

Scowcroft had formally recommended that the Senate put the treaty aside. "Let's wait until after this partisan period has passed and we can debate it sensibly," he said, hopefully.

Washington Times
October 13, 1999
Pg. 1

Espionage By China Would Help It Break Pact

By Bill Gertz, The Washington Times

China's theft of U.S. nuclear weapons testing data will help Beijing if it decides to violate the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, according to the chairman of a special House committee on China. Rep. Christopher Cox, California Republican, stated in a letter to Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott that the select committee he headed on Chinese espionage and technology acquisition found that stolen U.S. nuclear testing secrets helped China develop small warheads. "The select committee found that the PRC has acquired classified information about nuclear testing using miniaturized fusion explosions," Mr. Cox stated. "This inertial confinement technique would be of special usefulness to the PRC should it choose to violate the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty."

The chairman of the Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military-Commercial Concerns With the People's Republic of China, as the panel is known formally, also stated that China "could further accelerate its nuclear development by violating the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and testing surreptitiously."

U.S. intelligence agencies believe China conducted a small nuclear test on June 12 as part of its efforts to build smaller warheads.

Mr. Cox wrote the letter to take issue with a Clinton administration spokesman who cited the Cox committee report as supporting Senate ratification of the test-ban treaty.

"The select committee made no recommendation for or against ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty," Mr. Cox stated.

Mr. Cox said the Chinese may be able to reduce their need for further nuclear testing by relying on stolen U.S. nuclear testing data.

"The select committee found that the People's Republic of China continues to target U.S. nuclear test codes, computer models and data at our national weapons laboratories; that it can use high-performance computers to diminish the need for further nuclear testing to evaluate its own weapons and its nuclear stockpile; and that if the PRC is successful in obtaining testing information from the U.S. or other countries, it will be in a better position to develop and deploy more modern nuclear weapons without additional testing," Mr. Cox stated.

"Thus, the relative technological advantages the United States enjoys by virtue of our extensive testing [in the past] may be lost as a result of our adherence to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty regime in such circumstances," he said.

If China successfully obtained U.S. nuclear weapons computer codes it will be able to develop missile defenses against U.S. strategic missiles, Mr. Cox said.

"Without the ability to test, the United States will be unable to modernize its own nuclear arsenal to avert such defenses, and will be forced to rely on warhead designs whose limitations and shortcomings are well understood by potential adversaries that may in the future include not only the PRC but other countries to which it may proliferate," the congressman said.

Another problem with the current non-testing program of checking U.S. nuclear arms is that all U.S. atomic secrets will be placed in several supercomputers that can be accessed by "numerous individuals," Mr. Cox said.

"The public admission by a Los Alamos scientist that he had transferred classified information from classified to unclassified computers highlights the potential compromise of such secret information," he said, noting that a recent survey of security at U.S. nuclear weapons laboratories showed "continued vulnerability" of secrets.

The scientist Mr. Cox referred to is Los Alamos National Laboratory official Wen Ho Lee, who is the chief suspect in passing nuclear weapons information to Chinese agents. Mr. Lee has denied he passed secrets to China and has not been charged.

According to the Cox committee report, China stole nuclear weapons computer codes useful in developing warheads. The codes were identified as the "MCNPT code," the "DOT3.5 code," and the "NJOYC code."

The first code is useful in hardening nuclear weapons against electronic disruption, and the other codes are useful in computer simulatio

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X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Wed, 13 Oct 1999 10:12:07 -0400
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: updated CTBT supporters list, 10/12

October 13, 1999

TO: CTBT supporters
FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: updated CTBT supporters list

The following is a partial list of prominent individuals and organizations that support the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. It has been slightly revised since I sent this out late last week (two additions, and two deletions due to uncertain documentation of support).

Some of you have asked about the basis of the addition of some names to the list. The simple answer is that we have for the vast majority written documentation on file of support and for a very few individuals, confirmation of support through private conversations. If you have questions about any particular person, please contact Damien LaVera at LAWS (745-2450) or for any other question about the list, contact Jenny Smith at the Coalition (546-0795 x137).

DK

Partial List of Prominent Individuals and National Groups
in Support of the CTBT
October 12, 1999

Current and Former Chairman/Vice-Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

General Hugh Shelton, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
General John Shalikashvili, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
General Colin Powell, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
General David Jones, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
Admiral William Crowe, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
General Joseph Ralston, Vice Chairman
Admiral William Owens, former Vice Chairman

Former Secretaries of Defense

Robert McNamara
Harold Brown
William Perry

Former Secretaries of State

Warren Christopher
Cyrus Vance

Former Secretaries of Energy

Hazel O'Leary
Frederico Pena

Former ACDA Directors

Ambassador Ralph Earle, II
Major General William F. Burns
Lt. General George M. Seignious, II
Ambassador Paul Warnke

Former Members of Congress

Senator Dale Bumpers
Senator Alan Cranston
Senator John C. Danforth
Senator J. James Exon
Senator John Glenn
Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum
Senator George Mitchell
Representative Bill Green
Representative Thomas J. Downey
Representative Michael J. Kopetski
Representative Anthony C. Beilenson
Representative Lee H. Hamilton

Directors of the three National Laboratories

Dr. John Browne, Director of Los Alamos National Laboratory
Dr. Paul Robinson, Director of Sandia National Laboratory
Dr. Bruce Tarter, Director of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Other Prominent National Security Officials

Ambassador Paul H. Nitze, arms control negotiator, Reagan Administration
Admiral Stansfield Turner, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
Charles Curtis, former Deputy Secretary of Energy
Anthony Lake, former National Security Advisor

Prominent Military Officers

Service Chiefs:

General Eric L. Shinseki, Army Chief of Staff
General Dennis J. Reimer, former Army Chief of Staff
General Gordon Russell Sullivan, former Army Chief of Staff
General Bernard W. Rogers former, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army
former NATO Supreme Allied Commander
General Michael E. Ryan, Air Force Chief of Staff

General Merrill A. McPeak, former Air Force Chief of Staff
General Ronald R. Fogleman, former Air Force Chief of Staff
General James L. Jones, Marine Corps Commandant
General Charles C. Krulak, former Marine Corps Commandant
General Carl E. Mundy, former Marine Corps Commandant
Admiral Jay L. Johnson, Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral Frank B. Kelso II, former Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., former Chief of Naval Operations

General Eugene Habiger, former Commander-in-Chief of Strategic Command
General John R. Galvin, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
Admiral Noel Gayler, former Commander, Pacific
General Charles A. Horner, Commander, Coalition Air Forces, Desert Storm,
former Commander, U.S. Space Command
General Andrew O'Meara, former Commander U.S. Army Europe
General Bernard W. Rogers, former Chief of Staff, U.S. Army;
former NATO Supreme Allied

Commander

General William Y. Smith, former Deputy Commander, U.S. Command, Europe
Lt. General Julius Becton
Lt. General John H. Cushman, former Commander, I Corps (ROK/US) Group (Korea)
Lt. General Robert E. Pursley
Vice Admiral William L. Read, former Commander, U.S. Navy Surface Force,
Atlantic Command
Vice Admiral John J. Shanahan, former Director, Center for Defense
Information [19]
Lt. General George M. Seignious, II former Director Arms Control and
Disarmament Agency
Vice Admiral James B. Wilson, former Polaris Submarine Captain
Maj. General William F. Burns, JCS Representative, INF Negotiations,
Special Envoy to Russia for Nuclear Dismantlement
Rear Admiral Eugene J. Carroll, Jr., Deputy Director, Center for Defense
Information
Rear Admiral Robert G. James

Other Scientific Experts

Dr. Hans Bethe, Nobel Laureate; Emeritus Professor of Physics, Cornell
University; Head of the Manhattan Project's theoretical division

Dr. Freeman Dyson, Emeritus Professor of Physics, Institute for Advanced
Study, Princeton

Dr. Richard Garwin, Senior Fellow for Science and Technology, Council on
Foreign Relations; consultant to Sandia National Laboratory, former
consultant to Los Alamos National Laboratory

Dr. Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky, Director Emeritus, Stanford Linear Accelerator
Center, Stanford University

Dr. Jeremiah D. Sullivan, Professor of Physics, University of Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign

Dr. Herbert York, Emeritus Professor of Physics, University of California,

San Diego; founding director of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory;
former Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Department of Defense

Dr. Sidney D. Drell, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford University

Nobel Laureates

Philip W. Anderson
Hans Bethe
Nicolaas Bloembergen
Owen Chamberlain
Steven Chu
Leon Cooper
Hans Dehmelt
Val F. Fitch
Jerome Friedman
Donald A. Glaser
Sheldon Glashow
Henry W. Kendall
Leon M. Lederman
David E. Lee
T. D. Lee
Douglas D. Osheroff
Arno Penzias
Martin Perl
William Phillips
Norman F. Ramsey
Robert C. Richardson
Burton Richter
Arthur L. Schawlow
J. Robert Schrieffer
Mel Schwartz
Clifford G. Shull
Joseph H. Taylor, Jr.
Daniel C. Tsui
Charles Townes
Steven Weinberg
Robert W. Wilson
Kenneth G. Wilson

Former Senior Government Officials and Advisors

Ambassador George Bunn, NPT Negotiations and former General Counsel of ACDA
Ambassador Jonathan Dean, MBFR negotiations
Ambassador James E. Goodby, Ambassador to Finland and to U.S.-Russian Nuclear negotiations
Ambassador Thomas Graham, Jr., Special Representative of the President for Arms Control, Non-Proliferation and Disarmament
The Honorable Paul Ignatius, Secretary of the Navy
The Honorable Spurgeon Keeny, Deputy Director of ACDA
The Honorable Lawrence Korb, Assistant Secretary of Defense
Ambassador Steven Ledogar, CTBT negotiations
Ambassador James Leonard, Deputy UN Representative
Jack Mendelsohn, senior arms control negotiator

Lori Murray, Assistant Director of ACDA
Ambassador Michael Newlin, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Export Controls and Policy
Ambassador Robert B. Oakley, U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan
Daniel B. Poneman, Senior Director, National Security Council
The Honorable Stanley Resor, Secretary of the Army and Undersecretary of Defense for Policy
The Honorable John Rhinelander, Legal Adviser to SALT I Delegation
Elizabeth Rindskopf, General Counsel of CIA and National Security Agency
The Honorable Lawrence Scheinman, Assistant Director of ACDA
Dr. Amy Sands, former Assistant Director of the Intelligence, Verification, and Information Management Bureau, ACDA; former Director of Proliferations Assessments Section, LLNL
Ambassador James Sweeney, Special Representative of the President for Non-Proliferation
Ambassador Frank Wisner, U.S. Ambassador to India

Former Government Advisers

Paul Doty
Richard Garwin
John Holdren
Wolfgang Panokfsky
Frank Press
John D. Steinbruner
Frank N. von Hippel

National Groups

Medical and Scientific Organizations

American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Geophysical Union
American Medical Students Association/Foundation
American Physical Society
American Public Health Association
American Medical Association
Seismological Society of America

Public Interest Groups

20/20 Vision National Project
Alliance for Nuclear Accountability
Alliance for Survival
Americans for Democratic Action
Arms Control Association
British American Security Information Council
Business Executives for National Security
Campaign for America's Future
Campaign for U.N. Reform
Center for Defense Information
Center for War/Peace Studies (New York, NY)
Council for a Livable World
Council for a Livable World Education Fund

Council on Economic Priorities
Defenders of Wildlife
Demilitarization for Democracy
Economists Allied for Arms Reduction (ECAAR)
Environmental Defense Fund
Environmental Working Group
Federation of American Scientists
Fourth Freedom Forum
Friends of the Earth
Fund for New Priorities in America
Fund for Peace
Global Greens, USA
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment
Greenpeace, USA
The Henry L. Stimson Center
Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies (Saugus, MA)
Institute for Science and International Security
International Association of Educators for World Peace (Huntsville, AL)
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
International Center
Izaak Walton League of America
Lawyers Alliance for World Security
League of Women Voters of the United States
Manhattan Project II
Maryknoll Justice and Peace Office
National Environmental Coalition of Native Americans (NECONA)
National Environmental Trust
National Commission for Economic Conversion and Disarmament
Natural Resources Defense Council
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
Nuclear Control Institute
Nuclear Information & Resource Service
OMB Watch
Parliamentarians for Global Action
Peace Action
Peace Action Education Fund
Peace Links
PeacePAC
Physicians for Social Responsibility
Plutonium Challenge
Population Action Institute
Population Action International
Psychologists for Social Responsibility
Public Citizen
Public Education Center
Saferworld
Sierra Club
Union of Concerned Scientists
United States Servas, Inc.
Veterans for Peace
Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation
Volunteers for Peace, Inc.
War and Peace Foundation
War Resisters League

Women Strike for Peace
Women's Action for New Directions
Women's Legislators' Lobby of WAND
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
World Federalist Association
Zero Population Growth

Religious Groups

African Methodist Episcopal Church
American Baptist Churches, USA
American Baptist Churches, USA, National Ministries
American Friends Service Committee
American Jewish Congress
American Muslim Council
Associate General Secretary for Public Policy, National Council of Churches
Catholic Conference of Major Superiors of Men's Institutes
Church Women United
Coalition for Peace and Justice
Columbian Fathers' Justice and Peace Office
Commission for Women, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
Covenant of Unitarian Universalist Pagans
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in the United States and Canada
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
Church of the Brethren, General Board
Division for Church in Society, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
Division for Congregational Ministries, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
Eastern Archdiocese, Syrian Orthodox Church of Antioch
The Episcopal Church
Episcopal Peace Fellowship, National Executive Council
Evangelicals for Social Action
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Friends Committee on National Legislation
Friends United Meeting
General Board Members, Church of the Brethren
General Board of Church and Society, United Methodist Church
General Conference, Mennonite Church
General Conference of the Seventh Day Adventist Church
Jewish Peace Fellowship
Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
Mennonite Central Committee
Mennonite Central Committee, U.S.
Mennonite Church
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
Missionaries of Africa
Mission Investment Fund of the ELCA, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
Moravian Church, Northern Province
National Council of Churches
National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA
National Council of Catholic Women
National Missionary Baptist Convention of America

NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby
New Call to Peacemaking
Office for Church in Society, United Church of Christ
Orthodox Church in America
Pax Christi
Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)
Presbyterian Peace Fellowship
Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc.
Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism
The Shalom Center
Sojourners
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
United Church of Christ
United Methodist Church
United Methodist Council of Bishops
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Washington Office, Mennonite Central Committee
Women of the ELCA, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

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X-Mailer: AOL 2.7 for Mac sub 3

> From nephew Thomas Gleiber in Chicago..
> This is long, but well worth the read:

>

> From the Financial Times...

>

> Tribal workers

>

> Today's generation of high-earning professionals maintain that their
> personal fulfilment comes from their jobs and the hours they work. They
> should grow up, says Thomas Barlow.

>

> A friend of mine recently met a young American woman who was studying on a
> Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford. She already had two degrees from top US
> universities, had worked as a lawyer and as a social worker in the US, and
> somewhere along the way had acquired a black belt in kung fu.

>

> Now, however, her course at Oxford was coming to an end and she was
> thoroughly angst-ridden about what to do next.

>

> Her problem was no ordinary one. She couldn't decide whether she should
> make a lot of money as a corporate lawyer/management consultant, devote
> herself to charity work helping battered wives in disadvantaged

> communities, or go to Hollywood to work as a stunt double in kung fu
> films.
>
> What most struck my friend was not the disparity of this woman's choices,
> but the earnestness and bad grace with which she ruminated on them. It was
> almost as though she begrudged her own talents, opportunities and
> freedom--as though the world had treated her unkindly by forcing her to
> make such a hard choice.
>
> Her case is symptomatic of our times. In recent years, there has grown up
> a culture of discontent among the highly educated young something that
> seems to flare up, especially, when people reach their late 20s and early
> 30s.
>
> It arises not from frustration caused by lack of opportunity, as may have
> been true in the past, but from an excess of possibilities.
>
> Most theories of adult developmental psychology have a special category
> for those in their late 20s and early 30s. Whereas the early to mid-20s
> are seen as a time to establish one's mode of living, the late 20s to
> early 30s are often considered a period of reappraisal.
>
> In a society where people marry and have children young, where financial
> burdens accumulate early, and where job markets are inflexible, such
> reappraisals may not last long. But when people manage to remain free of
> financial or family burdens, and where the perceived opportunities for
> alternative careers are many, the reappraisal is likely to be angst-ridden

> and long lasting.

>

> Among no social group is this more true than the modern, international,

> professional elite: that tribe of young bankers, lawyers, consultants and

> managers for whom financial, familial, personal, corporate and

> (increasingly) national ties have become irrelevant.

>

> Often they grew up in one country, were educated in another, and are now

> working in a third. They are independent, well paid, and enriched by

> experiences that many of their parents could only dream of. Yet, by their

> late 20s, many carry a sense of disappointment: that for all their

> opportunities, freedoms and achievements, life has not delivered quite

> what they had hoped.

>

> At the heart of this disillusionment lies a new attitude towards work.

>

> The idea has grown up, in recent years, that work should not be just a

> means to an end a way to make money, support a family, or gain social

> prestige - but should provide a rich and fulfilling experience in and of

> itself. Jobs are no longer just jobs; they are lifestyle options.

>

> Recruiters at financial companies, consultancies and law firms have

> promoted this conception of work. Job advertisements promise challenge,

> wide experiences, opportunities for travel and relentless personal

> development.

>

> Michael is a 33-year-old management consultant who has bought into this

> vision of late-20th century work.

>

> Intelligent and well-educated - with three degrees, including a doctorate

> - he works in Munich, and has a "stable, long-distance relationship" with

> a woman living in California. He takes 140 flights a year and works an

> average of 80 hours a week. Some weeks he works more than 100 hours.

>

> When asked if he likes his job, he will say: "I enjoy what I'm doing in

> terms of the intellectual challenges."

>

> Although he earns a lot, he doesn't spend much. He rents a small

> apartment, though he is rarely there, and has accumulated very few

> possessions. He justifies the long hours not in terms of

> wealth-acquisition, but solely as part of a "learning experience".

>

> This attitude to work has several interesting implications, mostly to do

> with the shifting balance between work and non-work, employment and

> leisure.

>

> Because fulfilling and engrossing work - the sort that is thought to

> provide the most intense learning experience - often requires long hours

> or captivates the imagination for long periods of time, it is easy to slip

> into the idea that the converse is also true: that just by working long

> hours, one is also engaging in fulfilling and engrossing work.

>

> This leads to the popular fallacy that you can measure the value of your

> job (and, therefore, the amount you are learning from it) by the amount of

> time you spend on it. And, incidentally, when a premium is placed on
> learning rather than earning, people are particularly susceptible to this
> form of self-deceit.

>

> Thus, whereas in the past, when people in their 20s or 30s spoke
> disparagingly about nine-to-five jobs it was invariably because they were
> seen as too routine, too unimaginative, or too bourgeois. Now, it is
> simply because they don't contain enough hours.

>

> Young professionals have not suddenly developed a distaste for leisure,
> but they have solidly bought into the belief that a 45-hour week
> necessarily signifies an unfulfilling job.

>

> Jane, a 29-year-old corporate lawyer who works in the City of London,
> tells a story about working on a deal with another lawyer, a young man in
> his early 30s. At about 3am, he leant over the boardroom desk and said:
> "Isn't this great? This is when I really love my job."

>

> What most struck her about the remark was that the work was irrelevant
> (she says it was actually rather boring); her colleague simply liked the
> idea of working late. "It's as though he was validated, or making his life
> important by this," she says.

>

> Unfortunately, when people can convince themselves that all they need do
> in order to lead fulfilled and happy lives is to work long hours, they can
> quickly start to lose reasons for their existence.

>

> As they start to think of their employment as a lifestyle, fulfilling and
> rewarding of itself - and in which the reward is proportional to hours
> worked - people rapidly begin to substitute work for other aspects of
> their lives.

>

> Michael, the management consultant, is a good example of this phenomenon.

> He is prepared to trade (his word) not just goods and time for the
> experience afforded by his work, but also a substantial measure of
> commitment in his personal relationships.

>

> In a few months, he is being transferred to San Francisco, where he will
> move in with his girlfriend. But he's not sure that living in the same
> house is actually going to change the amount of time he spends on his
> relationship. "Once I move over, my time involvement on my relationship
> will not change significantly. My job takes up most of my time and pretty
> much dominates what I do, when, where and how I do it," he says.

>

> Moreover, the reluctance to commit time to a relationship because they are
> learning so much, and having such an intense and fulfilling time at work
> is compounded, for some young professionals, by a Reluctance to have a
> long-term relationship at all. Today, by the time someone reaches 30, they
> could easily have had three or four jobs in as many different cities -
> which is not, as it is often portrayed, a function of an insecure global
> job-market, but of choice.

>

> Robert is 30 years old. He has three degrees and has worked on three
> continents. He is currently working for the United Nations in Geneva. For

> him, the most significant deterrent when deciding whether to enter into a
> relationship is the likely transient nature of the rest of his life.

>

> "What is the point in investing all this emotional energy and exposing
> myself in a relationship, if I am leaving in two months, or if I do not
> know what I am doing next year?" he says.

>

> Such is the character of the modern, international professional, at least
> throughout his or her 20s. Spare time, goods and relationships, these are
> all willingly traded for the exigencies of work. Nothing is valued so
> highly as accumulated experience. Nothing is neglected so much as
> commitment.

>

> With this work ethic - or perhaps one should call it a "professional
> development ethic" - becoming so powerful, the globally mobile generation
> now in its late 20s and early 30s has garnered considerable professional
> success.

>

> At what point, though, does the experience-seeking end?

>

> Kathryn is a successful American academic, 29, who bucked the trend of her
> generation: she recently turned her life round for someone else. She moved
> to the UK, specifically, to be with a man, a decision that she says few of
> her contemporaries understood.

>

> "We're not meant to say: 'I made this decision for this person. Today,
> you're meant to do things for yourself. If you're willing to make

> sacrifices for others - especially if you're a woman - that's seen as a
> kind of weakness. I wonder, though, is doing things for yourself really
> empowerment, or is liberty a kind of trap?" she says.

>

> For many, it is a trap that is difficult to break out of, not least
> because they are so caught up in a culture of professional development.

>

> And spoilt for choice, some like the American Rhodes Scholar no doubt
> become paralyzed by their opportunities, unable to do much else in their
> lives, because they are so determined not to let a single one of their
> chances slip.

>

> If that means minimal personal commitments well into their 30s, so be it.

>

> "Loneliness is better than boredom" is Jane's philosophy. And, although
> she knows "a lot of professional single women who would give it all up if
> they met a rich man to marry", she remains far more concerned herself
> about finding fulfillment at work.

>

> "I am constantly questioning whether I am doing the right thing here," she
> says.

>

> "There's an eternal search for a more challenging and satisfying option, a
> better lifestyle. You always feel you're not doing the right thing always
> feel as if you should be striving for another goal," she says.

>

> Jane, Michael, Robert and Kathryn grew up as part of a generation with

> fewer social constraints determining their futures than has been true for
> probably any other generation in history. They were taught at school that
> when they grew up they could "do anything", "be anything". It was an idea
> that was reinforced by popular culture, in films, books and television.

>
> The notion that one can do anything is clearly liberating. But life
> without constraints has also proved a recipe for endless searching,
> endless questioning of aspirations. It has made this generation obsessed
> with self-development and determined, for as long as possible, to minimize
> personal commitments in order to maximize the options open to them.

>
> One might see this as a sign of extended adolescence. Eventually, they
> will be forced to realize that living is as much about closing
> possibilities as it is about creating them.

>

>

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In-Reply-To: <0.42f4ec8d.2535f28c@aol.com>
References:

At 10:34 AM 10/13/99 EDT, EDBruegge@aol.com wrote:

>

>> From nephew Thomas Gleiber in Chicago..

>This is long, but well worth the read:

>From the Financial Times...Tribal workers.....

Ed,

Thanks for sharing this snapshot of a segment of the emerging generation.

There is another view, decidedly old-fashioned, that work is a vocation, a calling to tasks that are socially useful and personally fulfilling. Not every job meets those criteria, but many do. I have been lucky to have found a succession of them.

Shalom,
Howard

X-Sender: ctbt.2020vision.org@mail.2020vision.org
To: mupj@igc.org
From: ctbt@2020vision.org (Marie Rietmann)
Subject: Reception for CTBT supporters
Date: Wed, 13 Oct 1999 22:11:27 -0400

Hi Howard,

A number of national arms control groups are hosting an informal reception Friday evening for those who've worked on the CTBT. We hope members of the interfaith community will join us as well.

It's 5:30 to 8 pm at La Brasserie, 239 Massachusetts Avenue NE. There will be light munchies and a cash bar. Please spread the word!

And please let the community know how much I have appreciated working with all of them on the CTBT. I think we've been a powerful team. I still believe that the key to our success would have been to clone you in the environmental community, the health care community, etc. etc. I retire from 20/20 Vision Friday but intend to remain an active player in the Washington, DC policy scene in a yet-to-be-determined role, following a couple weeks with my family in Oregon.

Marie

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Date: Wed, 13 Oct 1999 19:18:09 -0400
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: CTBT voted down by U.S. Senate

October 13

TO: CTBT supporters everywhere
FR: Daryl Kimball, Executive Director, Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers

The Senate this evening rejected ratification of the CTBT on a mainly party-line vote

The tally was 48 for approval (Chafee, Specter, Jeffords, Smith of Oregon); 1 present (Byrd); and 51 against.

Don't take long in mourning ... we have to re-assess, re-organize, re-group, and try to move forward.

The large and diverse community of Test Ban supporters -- the faith community, the environmental community, the scientific community, arms controlers, disarmers, the international community, and the people as a whole -- has done its very best and we have been heard. I have been amazed by what you have done in so little time.

Unfortunately, for now, the Senate just doesn't want to listen. But I don't believe they have heard the last from us.

See you soon,

Daryl

COALITION TO REDUCE NUCLEAR DANGERS -- NEWS RELEASE

"Senate Rejection of Test Ban Treaty Is Serious Setback to Nuclear Non-Proliferation Efforts:
CTBT Proponents Vow to Continue Campaign"

For Release: October 13, 1999
Contact: Daryl Kimball, 202-546-0795 x136; cell 202-487-4386

(WASHINGTON, DC) Today, the Senate failed to give its approval to ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in a largely party-line vote only 12 days after deciding to consider the matter.

"The failure of the Senate to ratify the CTBT is a severe blow to the national security of the United States that will be felt for years to come.

The Senate's historic blunder sends a dangerous signal to those states who seek to acquire and further develop nuclear weapons," said Daryl Kimball, Executive Director of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers, an alliance of 17 leading nuclear non-proliferation and arms control organizations that has been working to secure approval of the treaty. "Treaty advocates will not relent in our fight to prevent the resumption of nuclear testing by the U.S. or other nations and to press for the implementation of this vital measure," added Kimball.

"Led by a small cadre of extremists, the Senate has rushed to judgment on the Test Ban Treaty and played petty political games on a matter that affects the survival of the planet. The rejection of the Treaty contradicts the will of the American people, our nation's leading military and scientific officials, and the views of our closest allies. Rejection of the Test Ban Treaty will undermine U.S. and international security by giving a green light to other nations to conduct nuclear tests," said Kimball.

"The overthrow of the Pakistani government this week underscores the importance of establishing effective nuclear restraint measures, including the Test Ban Treaty, in South Asia and elsewhere," noted Kimball.

"Rejection of the Test Ban Treaty by the Senate could unravel the fabric of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and it leaves the door open to other states — like India, Pakistan, Russia and China — to resume nuclear testing," said Thomas Graham, Jr., President of the Lawyers Alliance for World Security and former U.S. Ambassador responsible for securing the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1995. The extension of the NPT was secured on the basis of a commitment to conclude the CTBT.

Despite the setback, Treaty proponents note that the CTBT can be brought back again for approval when the Senate is not so poisoned by partisan strife. "The United States does not need to conduct nuclear tests to maintain the arsenal or to make new warhead types. In fact, the Joint Chiefs of Staff foresee no need for the production of new types of nuclear warheads and the nuclear laboratory directors have said the arsenal can be maintained without nuclear explosive tests," noted Tom Collina, Director of Arms Control and International Security Programs for the Union of Concerned Scientists.

The CTBT was concluded in September of 1996. Since then 154 nations have signed the pact, which would ban all nuclear weapon test explosions, set up a far-ranging international monitoring system, and allow for short-notice, on-site inspections to ensure compliance. Two more nations — India and Pakistan — have made conditional pledges to sign, but are very unlikely to do so given the Senate rejection of the CTBT.

###

The Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers is an alliance of 17 nuclear non-proliferation and arms control organizations committed to a practical, step-by-step program of action to reduce nuclear dangers. For more information on the CTBT, see the Coalition's CTBT Web Site <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/ctbindex.htm>>

COALITION TO REDUCE NUCLEAR DANGERS -- NEWS RELEASE

"Senate Failure to Approve Test Ban Treaty Is Setback to Global
Non-Proliferation Efforts
CTBT Proponents Vow to Continue Campaign"

For Release: October 13, 1999

Contact: Daryl Kimball, 202-546-0795 x136; cell 202-487-4386

(WASHINGTON, DC) Today, the Senate agreed to postpone consideration of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), to hold comprehensive hearings on the subject in relevant committees, but not to take up the issue next year barring unforeseen changes in the international situation.

"The failure of the Senate to ratify the CTBT this week sends a dangerous signal to those states who seek to acquire and further develop nuclear weapons," said Daryl Kimball, Executive Director of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers, an alliance of 17 leading nuclear non-proliferation and arms control organizations that has been working to secure approval of the treaty. "Treaty advocates will continue to press for U.S. approval of the CTBT and global entry into force of this vital measure," added Kimball. "It is crucial to recognize that after two years of inaction, the Senate has finally agreed to begin the process of carefully considering the Test Ban — the central purpose of the most recent efforts by Treaty proponents," said Kimball.

"Senators who oppose or who rushed to judgment on the Test Ban Treaty appear to have come to their senses and recognized that rejection of the Treaty would undermine U.S. and international security by giving a green light to other nations to conduct nuclear tests," said Daryl Kimball. "It is important that the Senate has not foreclosed the possibility that it will reconsider the Test Ban Treaty when support for the Treaty is sufficient to secure its approval or if international circumstances warrant," he added. "The overthrow of the Pakistani government this week underscores the importance of establishing effective nuclear restraint measures, including the Test Ban Treaty, in South Asia and elsewhere," noted Kimball.

"Rejection of the Test Ban Treaty by the Senate would have unraveled the fabric of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and would leave the door open to other states — like India, Pakistan, Russia and China — to resume nuclear testing," said Thomas Graham, Jr., President of the Lawyers Alliance for World Security and former U.S. Ambassador responsible for securing the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1995. The extension of the NPT was secured on the basis of a commitment to conclude the CTBT.

Indefinite postponement of U.S. ratification of the Test Ban Treaty also has serious and damaging consequences. "It is in the national interest that the President and Senators stop nuclear testing and proliferation and approve the Test Ban Treaty in a timely manner," noted Tom Collina,

Director of Arms Control and International Security Programs for the Union of Concerned Scientists. "The longer the United States takes to ratify and help implement the Treaty, the more likely it is that one nation may break the existing test moratorium and set in motion a dangerous political and military chain reaction of events that undermines international security," he added.

The CTBT was concluded in September of 1996. Since then 154 nations have signed the pact, which would ban all nuclear weapon test explosions, set up a far-ranging international monitoring system, and allow for short-notice, on-site inspections to ensure compliance. A set of 44 states must ratify the Treaty before it formally enters into force. Thus far, 51 nations have ratified, including 26 of the 44 needed for entry into force. A total of 41 of the 44 key states have signed. Two more — India and Pakistan — have made conditional pledges to sign, but are very unlikely to do so if the U.S. continues to delay ratification of the CTBT.

###

The Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers is an alliance of 17 nuclear non-proliferation and arms control organizations committed to a practical, step-by-step program of action to reduce nuclear dangers. For more information on the CTBT, see the Coalition's CTBT Web Site <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/ctbindex.htm>>

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Subject: FCNL Statement on Senate Defeat of CTBT ratification

Date: Wed, 13 Oct 1999 19:12:59 -0400

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X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

FCNL

Press Statement--For Immediate Release, 13 October 1999

SENATE DEFEAT OF COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY

Today, the United States Senate voted down the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), by a vote of 51 to 48, with one voting present. If ratified by the United States and the forty three other nuclear capable countries, the CTBT -- already signed by 154 and ratified 52 -- would ban all nuclear test explosions worldwide. Without U.S. ratification, the treaty will never enter into force and other countries will be tempted to resume or begin nuclear weapons test explosions.

The Senate defeat of the CTBT today is a vote against a sane nuclear policy. Indeed, the Senate rejection of the CTBT risks re-starting the nuclear weapons arms race. We will all be losers at the finish line of that race. The Senate has just put U.S. citizens into nuclear jeopardy and has disgraced our nation beyond belief on the world stage.

The enormity of the Senate defeat of the CTBT cannot be overstated. Senators who voted against the CTBT have just made a tragic mistake of historic proportions. The Senate last defeated a treaty when it voted down the Treaty of Versailles in March of 1920, by a vote of 49-35. The failure of the United States then to ratify that treaty to join the League of Nations contributed to international instability which led to World War II. The consequences of today's Senate defeat of the CTBT may produce worse results, because nuclear weapons were not in the equation prior to WWII as they are today.

The failure of the Senate to ratify the CTBT will have far-reaching and tragic effects. In addition to giving a green light to restarting the nuclear weapons arms race, today's Senate action imperils the foundations of arms control treaties which, until now, have been upheld by the United States, its NATO allies, and other countries worldwide. In short, the Senate has dealt a devastating blow to non-proliferation, to U.S. national security, and to the possibility of a future free of the threat of nuclear war.

Our work to achieve the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty - which we've been doing for forty years - has just suffered a grave setback. But that setback will not be the final word. Senate rules allow this treaty to be brought up again. We know that the CTBT must be ratified. If not now, then tomorrow. If not tomorrow, then next week. If not next week, then next

year.

Americans will not go away from this challenge. We will not abandon our country and the world to the Senate's mad nuclear policy. Today the Senate did not speak for us; nor for the 82% of Americans who support the CTBT. During the long struggle for civil rights, when he faced an unenlightened Senate, Martin Luther King, Jr. observed that 'the moral arch of the universe bends toward justice.' The moral arch of the universe also bends toward peace, toward a world without the threat of nuclear war. We shall overcome this Senate's love affair with the destructive power of nuclear weapons. We will ratify the CTBT one day.

Joe Volk
Executive Secretary
202-547-6000 or 202-607-7657

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\FCNL Statement on Senate Defeat"

WHO? The following people will be available to the media at the press conference. Thereafter, they and other experts and members of the US Campaign will be reachable for interview by calling 914/424-8382.

<u>On the US Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
</u> Jackie Cabasso, Western States Legal Foundation (CA)
Anthony Guarisco, Alliance of Atomic Veterans (AZ)
Bishop Gumbleton, Detroit aux. Bishop, Pax Christi (MI)
Ralph Hutchinson, Oak Ridge Environmental Peace Alliance (TN)
Gilbert Sanchez, Tribal Environmental Watch Alliance (NM)
Alice Slater, Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (NY)

<u>On the Partisan Mishandling of the CTBT
</u> Rose Bogardus, Michigan State Representative
Pan Godchaux, Michigan State Representative
Fern Katz, WAND Detroit Chapter
Jean Prokopow, WAND Detroit Chapter
Prof. Al Saperstein, Wayne U., formerly of US ACDA
Brad van Guilder, Michigan Peace Action

WHEN & WHERE? Columbus Day, Monday, October 11, 1999
1:30 PM in front of Senator Abraham's office in the Detroit suburb of Southfield, Michigan (26222 Telegraph Road south of Lodge, east side).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL THE ON-SITE CONTACT NUMBER: 313/704-0412. AFTER OCTOBER 11, FOR INFORMATION OR INTERVIEW REQUESTS, PLEASE CALL: 914/424-8382.

<div align="center">

Jacqueline Cabasso, Executive Director
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Western States Legal Foundation is part of ABOLITION 2000
A GLOBAL NETWORK TO ELIMINATE NUCLEAR WEAPONS</div></x-html>

Reply-To: <Jimvert@postoffice.worldnet.att.net>
From: "James R. Green" <Jimvert@postoffice.worldnet.att.net>
To: <vision@2020vision.org>
Cc: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>,
"Robin Ringler" <dringler@umc-gbcs.org>
Subject: CTBT vote
Date: Wed, 13 Oct 1999 21:41:37 -0400
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Internet Mail 4.70.1162

Marie, Dan and all,
Sorry about the loss of the ratification.

Why did Olympia Snow cast her vote NAY? I heard Trent Lott's petty comment that President Clinton, Madeline Albright, William Cohen...no one from the administration called a the last moment when it came time to vote to delay...."so they must not really care."

Howard Hallman of Methodists United for Peace With Justice pointed out that now we have greater attention on the treaty and a focus on those who voted against it.

So we're ready to double our efforts.

Will you send out the notes that C-Span ran re: the provisions of the treat?

There are too many "outs" to make it stick!

Thanks for all you did in getting us this far. Take a deep breath and help us some more!

Peace,
Carol E. Green

To: relctbt
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Four thank yous
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

Wow! Are we uninfluential! But not for lack of trying hard.

Later today I'll write more on what we might do next. For the moment I ask each of you to take a few minutes today and call the offices of the four Republican senators who voted for the treaty in face of tremendous pressure for party conformity. They are:

Senator John Chafee 202 224-2921

Senator James Jeffords 202 224-5141

Senator Gordon Smith 202 224-3753

Senator Arlen Specter 224-4254

Shalom,
Howard

X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Thu, 14 Oct 1999 12:11:17 -0400
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: news on CTBT, 10/14; Clinton to speak at 1:30 on CTBT

October 14, 1999

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: the news after the vote on CTBT; Clinton to speak on CTBT at approx.
1:30pm today

The following are today's major new items on last night's negative vote by the Senate on the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. The tally was 48 for approval (Chafee, Specter, Jeffords, Smith of Oregon); 1 present (Byrd); and 51 against.

But as the President said last evening, "I assure you, the fight is far from over. When all is said and done, the United States will ratify the Treaty."

Today we begin the process of re-assessing, re-organizing , re-grouping, moving forward...

And reading ... the following are the major stories on the CTBT vote:

- * Associated Press, 10/14/99, Test Ban Treaty
- * New York Times, October 14, 1999, Pg. 1, "Senate Kills Test Ban Treaty In Crushing Loss For Clinton"
- * New York Times, October 14, 1999, Pg. 1, "News Analysis: The G.O.P. Torpedo"
- * Washington Post, October 14, 1999 Pg. 1, "For U.S., Fallout Will Be Fading Influence: Decline in U.S. Influence On Arms Curbs Predicted"
- * Reuters 10/14, "Germany says U.S. nuke rejection a serious setback"
- * Reuters 10/14, "ANALYSIS-U.S. gives India breathing space on CTBT"
- * Associated Press, 10/14, "Test Ban-World Reaction"
- * Reuters, 10/14, "EU urges ratification of nuclear test ban pact"
- * Reuters, 10/14, "FOCUS-Russia concerned by US Senate nuclear vote"
- * Reuters 10/14, "ANALYSIS-U.S. vote is severe blow to arms control"
- * Reuters, 10/14, "FOCUS-Russia concerned by US Senate nuclear vote"

* Reuters 10/14, "FOCUS-China vows full speed ahead on nuclear pact"

* Reuters, 10/14, "NATO's Robertson worried by U.S. nuclear vote"

* Reuters, 10/14, "N.Korea to keep nuclear restraint amid treaty woes"

Also attached is the Coalition's final press release from last evening on the Senate rejection of the CTBT:

"Senate Rejection of Test Ban Treaty Is Setback to Nuclear Non-Proliferation Efforts: CTBT Proponents Vow to Continue Campaign," For Release: October 13, 1999

Also attached is the Peace Action press release.

DK

Associated Press

10/14 0154

Test Ban Treaty

By TOM RAUM

WASHINGTON- Democrats are pledging to make Senate rejection of a historic nuclear test ban treaty a political issue for 2000. Republican opponents of the pact call it fatally flawed and dispute that the vote will command much campaign attention.

On a largely party line vote, the Senate defeated the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty late Wednesday, 51-48. Only four Senate Republicans voted for the treaty. The United States thus became the first nuclear power to specifically reject the 154-nation agreement on ending nuclear weapons testing.

"I assure you the fight is far from over," Clinton said after the vote. He said he still would encourage other countries to ratify the treaty and predicted eventual U.S. support. The 1996 treaty cannot take effect without U.S. ratification.

But few on either side of the political aisle expected to see another vote on the treaty anytime soon in the Republican-controlled Senate.

It didn't take long for Democrats to promise to try to convert their embarrassing defeat -- the test ban treaty had been a top Clinton administration foreign policy priority -- into a political attack on Republicans both in the presidential and congressional races.

They claimed polls show most Americans favor such a ban -- first proposed by President Dwight Eisenhower in 1958 and endorsed, in various forms, by every president since.

"We expect that this should be and will be a national issue next year in the presidential elections," said Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle, D-S.D. Other Democrats said campaign ads already were being envisioned to use against GOP incumbents.

And, campaigning in Seattle, Vice President Al Gore called the Senate vote "an act of almost breathtaking irresponsibility."

"This is not the last word on this subject from the American people because I intend to make in this an issue in my campaign for president and my first act as president will be to resubmit this."

Republican presidential candidate George W. Bush has condemned the treaty, as have Elizabeth Dole and the three Senate Republicans who are presidential hopefuls: John McCain, R-Ariz.; Orrin Hatch, R-Utah; and Bob Smith, Ind-N.H.

Smith, one of a small band of conservatives who managed to block efforts by more moderate Republicans to put off a vote, said after Wednesday night's vote that he wasn't surprised Democrats would seek to make the rejection a big campaign issue.

"Unfortunately, that's the way it is in politics," he said. He said the vote was the right course. "It's better to be definitive than to delay," he said.

Sen. Trent Lott, R-Miss., the Senate majority leader, said he doubted that Democrats could turn the Senate rejection into a winning campaign issue because "this one is not a close call."

He portrayed the treaty as badly flawed and said, "The American people are smarter than they (Democrats) give them credit for."

Opponents argued the treaty was not verifiable and would not stop the nuclear ambitions of North Korea and Iran. Further, they argued it would harm efforts to maintain the safety and reliability of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

After the vote, Clinton, who became the first leader to sign the treaty in 1996, said: "Never before has a serious treaty involving nuclear weapons been handled in such a reckless and ultimately partisan way. This was a political deal, and I hope it will get the treatment from the American people it richly deserves."

It was the first time the Senate has ever rejected an arms control treaty and the first time any treaty had been rejected since an unpopular agreement dealing with airline overflight rights and exposure to international lawsuits had been rejected in 1983.

The debate had been closely watched around the world by other nuclear powers.

"With this vote tonight, the world becomes a more dangerous place," declared Sen. Carl Levin of Michigan, the senior Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Levin suggested the reaction would not only make it easier for other nations to resume or initiate testing, but that it could make it less likely that Russia would ratify an existing arms control treaty -- START II -- presently before its parliament.

But GOP leaders blamed the Clinton administration and Senate Democrats for complaining about lack of Senate action on the pact so much that they had no choice but to call their bluff and schedule a vote.

After sitting on the treaty for two years, Lott and Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms, R-N.C., suddenly brought the measure to the floor for a vote, knowing that it would be rejected.

Although the treaty was signed by 154 nations, including the United States, it has been ratified by only 26 of the 44 nuclear-capable states that must approve it to put it into force.

Lott, meanwhile, said he had written a letter to Defense Secretary William Cohen "asking that he initiate a comprehensive review of the state of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile, infrastructure, management, personnel, training, delivery systems and related matters."

New York Times
October 14, 1999
Pg. 1

Senate Kills Test Ban Treaty In Crushing Loss For Clinton

By Eric Schmitt

WASHINGTON -- The Senate Wednesday rejected a treaty banning all underground nuclear testing in a 51-48 vote that crushed one of President Clinton's major foreign policy goals.

The vote on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which needed a two-thirds majority to pass, was largely along party lines. It was a victory for conservative Republicans and followed a weeklong power play in which Democrats, the White House and some moderate Republicans tried to forestall the defeat of the treaty by delaying action until after President Clinton left office.

In a last-ditch effort to save the treaty, Clinton called the Republican leader, Trent Lott, two hours before the vote and asked that he delay action for national security reasons. In a blunt rebuff, Lott said the President had offered too little, too late, and he pushed ahead with an

action that he knew would humiliate Clinton.

This was the first time the Senate had defeated a major international security pact since the Treaty of Versailles, creating the League of Nations, failed to win Senate approval in 1920. While the Senate and White House often joust on legislation governing domestic issues, senators of both parties usually defer to the President in matters of state and war.

Clinton, speaking on the White House lawn, denounced the rejection by the Senate as a "reckless" and "partisan" act, and said that he would continue to pursue a ban on testing. "I assure you the fight is far from over," he said. "When all is said and done, the United States will ratify the treaty."

The failure of the treaty to clear Washington raised serious questions about its survival. Supporters in Washington and abroad had contended that if it was not adopted by the United States, other nations with nuclear capability, from Pakistan and India to Russia and China, would follow suit, denying the 1996 treaty the 44 ratifications it needs to go into force. The leaders of Britain, France and Germany had urged the Senate to postpone the vote.

Supporters said the treaty's demise dealt the United States a diplomatic embarrassment that sent a perilous signal to nations with emerging nuclear programs -- like Pakistan and India -- that more testing is acceptable. "This is a significant step backward in the effort to stop the spread of nuclear weapons," said Senator Byron L. Dorgan, Democrat of North Dakota.

But to its critics, the ban would freeze the United States dangerously in place while states like North Korea and Iran, or even China and Russia, cheated and conducted clandestine tests that eroded America's nuclear deterrent.

"This won't make any difference to countries who are determined to be part of the nuclear club," said Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, who is a staunch arms control advocate.

After the vote, Lott declared that the Senate and the President were "coequal partners" in the treaty-making process. "The fact that the Senate has rejected several significant treaties this century underscores the important quality control function that was intended by the framers of the Constitution," he said. "The Founding Fathers never envisioned that the Senate would be a rubber stamp for a flawed treaty."

But Senator Tom Daschle, the Democratic leader, said, "No constitutional obligation has been treated so cavalierly, so casually, as this treaty."

Treaty supporters vowed to bring it up again, although Senate and Administration aides said that was unlikely this year or next. In a telephone interview, the President's national security adviser, Samuel R. Berger, said, "Our job now is to reassure the world that the United States continues to ascribe to the principles in the treaty and the testing moratorium."

The treaty was signed by the United States in 1996 and sent to the Senate a

year later. So far, 26 of the 44 nations considered to have nuclear capability have approved it, including Britain, France and Japan. But Russia and China have yet to ratify it, signaling that they would take their lead from the Senate.

The United States imposed a moratorium on underground nuclear tests in 1992, complementing a treaty banning atmospheric tests that was adopted in 1963. To maintain the safety and reliability of the aging arsenal now, the Government employs a \$4.5 billion annual program of computer models and non-nuclear explosive tests.

For the last two years, the treaty had been stalled in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, whose chairman, Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, was locked in a fight with the Administration over two other treaties that he wanted to kill before taking up the test ban.

But when Senate Democrats threatened to tie up the Senate floor unless Republicans held hearings and a vote on the treaty, Lott abruptly called their bluff and scheduled a vote. Very quickly, it became clear that supporters did not have the votes they needed.

In recent days, Clinton and Senate Democrats focused on getting Lott to pull the treaty from the Senate calendar. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, Defense Secretary William S. Cohen and Gen. Henry H. Shelton, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, all urged the Senate to delay action.

But Clinton refused to meet Republicans' demand that he give an ironclad promise not to bring up the treaty for the rest of his Presidency. He said this would jeopardize his Administration's efforts to curb the spread of nuclear arms.

Senators said Wednesday that the brinkmanship forced Lott and Daschle into inescapable procedural corners. On Tuesday night, the two leaders reached a tentative deal to postpone any floor action on the treaty until the next Congress took office in 2001.

Daschle agreed to those terms except in "extraordinary circumstances," as defined by the two leaders, effectively giving Lott veto power over when the treaty could be brought up.

But Republican hard-liners, including Helms, Jon Kyl of Arizona and Paul Coverdell of Georgia, objected, contending that Democrats could use that "loophole," in Kyl's words, against Republicans as a campaign issue next year.

With that, the talks collapsed and the two leaders hardened their stances Wednesday.

In the end, the decision to go forward with the treaty rested squarely with Lott, who, as majority leader, controls the Senate calendar.

To bring the treaty to a vote Wednesday, Lott first moved the Senate from its regular legislative business to what is called the executive calendar,

where treaties and nominations are placed. This procedural move requires a simple majority vote.

Such votes are typically tests of party loyalty, and Wednesday was no different. Senators voted 55 to 45 in a partisan vote to move to the executive calendar. If Lott had not made such a motion, the treaty would have been bottled up indefinitely and effectively killed. Even so, Lott had the power to free Republicans who opposed the treaty but sought to delay action on it to vote against him without repercussions.

At least one Republican, Gordon H. Smith of Oregon, who supported postponing action, said he would have voted against the procedural motion if Lott had given his blessing. But Lott said that he refused to grant any such privileges.

A letter urging Lott and Daschle to postpone a vote on the treaty ultimately gained 62 signatures, including those of 24 Republicans. But all those Republicans put a higher priority on supporting their leader.

The party line vote largely extended to the the treaty itself. Only four Republicans -- Smith of Oregon, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, James M. Jeffords of Vermont and John H. Chafee of Rhode Island -- joined 44 Democrats in favor of the pact. Senator Robert C. Byrd, a West Virginia Democrat, voted present.

New York Times
October 14, 1999
Pg. 1

News Analysis

The G.O.P. Torpedo

By R. W. APPLE Jr.

WASHINGTON -- The Senate's decisive rejection Wednesday night of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty was the most explicit American repudiation of a major international agreement in 80 years, and it further weakened the already shaky standing of the United States as a global moral leader.

Not since the Versailles Treaty was voted down in November 1919, an action that was repeated in March 1920, has so far-reaching an accord been turned down.

In the entire history of the Republic, only 20 treaties negotiated by American Presidents or other officials have been defeated, while 1,523 have been ratified. Tonight, that number rose to 21.

By torpedoing a face-saving compromise that was in the works between the White House and the Republican leadership, conservative Republicans made a vote inevitable. And by denying the treaty not only the requisite two-thirds

majority but even a simple majority, the conservatives and their allies made good on Senator Jesse Helms's promise to give the agreement a Capitol Hill "funeral."

The control of nuclear weapons has been a central goal of American foreign policy since Dwight D. Eisenhower proposed a ban on all nuclear testing in 1958. All Presidents in the four decades since, Republicans and Democrats, have sought to limit testing and weapons development.

In rejecting the test ban treaty, which President Clinton signed on Sept. 24, 1996, at a ceremony at the United Nations, the Senate halted the momentum built up over the years. No modern arms-control treaty had ever been rejected, although President Carter, who had a hard time winning passage of the Panama Canal treaties, withdrew the SALT II agreement with the Soviet Union from consideration after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The SALT agreement was finally ratified in 1996, when memories of Afghanistan had faded, but the Russian Parliament has never acted on it.

The treaty rejected Wednesday night was to have been the capstone of arms control efforts, banning even nuclear tests conducted underground.

Only last week, an international conference in Vienna urged the United States, Russia and China, all of which had signed the global agreement without ratifying it, to accelerate approval as a means of bringing renewed pressure on North Korea, India and Pakistan. They are the only 3 of the world's 44 nuclear-capable nations that have not signed the pact.

On Tuesday of this week, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry urged American ratification, arguing that it would "serve as an example and promote the ratification of the treaty by other countries."

North Korea has not stated its intentions clearly. India and Pakistan are still trying to decide whether to sign, although the coup in Pakistan this week has raised doubts.

The 15 nations that have signed but not ratified the accord now have far less incentive to ratify. In addition to Russia and China, Egypt and Israel are on that list. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright said in a speech in Maine Wednesday that the United States would continue to observe the terms of the treaty, conducting no nuclear testing, and urge other nations to do the same.

But the whole point of the treaty was to make such undertakings legally binding, not voluntary, and that now seems unachievable. Ratification by all 44 countries is required for the agreement to take effect.

So the United States finds itself in the position of the spoiler, at a time when it is already stigmatized as a nation that refuses to pay its dues to the United Nations and, in some quarters, as a nation that takes part in international peacekeeping and other such efforts only reluctantly, only in some parts of the world and only when its own ox is being gored.

For Clinton, whose influence abroad is waning, perhaps more than that of

the typical President approaching his final year in office, the rejection of the treaty was the latest in a series of difficulties.

It took place against a backdrop of intense partisan and ideological polarization between the White House and Congress, which the President was unable to neutralize with the finesse he often displays on domestic issues. Such polarization also played a key role in the defeat of the Versailles Treaty, which came at the end of the most popular war the United States had ever fought up to then.

President Wilson invited neither Republican leaders nor important figures in the Senate to Paris for the peace talks, telling associates that the Republicans, who had taken control of both houses of Congress in the 1918 elections, would never dare to refuse ratification. Compounding his error, he refused to compromise with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and leader of the opposition to the treaty and the League of Nations, which was set up by a covenant within the treaty.

Many of the Republicans, including Lodge, disliked Wilson intensely, and that contributed to the defeat, as did the enmity toward President Clinton of Senator Helms of North Carolina, who is now the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and other conservatives in Wednesday's vote. But in 1919 and 1920, unlike Wednesday, there was a detailed debate about the treaty on both sides of the Atlantic, with leading thinkers joining in attacks on the treaty.

For example, the great British economist John Maynard Keynes condemned Wilson as "a blind and deaf Don Quixote" who had been "bamboozled" by the more sophisticated Europeans. This time, the debate has been brief and muted, with opponents relying on generalized assertions that the accord would harm United States national security by unwisely limiting sovereignty.

Because it never joined the League of Nations, the United States was able to play no role in its attempts to head off the approach of World War II in places like Ethiopia, then called Abyssinia, and that inevitably weakened the League's peace efforts.

After the defeat of the Versailles Treaty and before Wednesday, only five other treaties had been rejected by the Senate. United States adherence to the World

Court, an arm of the League of Nations, was one of the most important of the issues involved; it was turned aside in January 1935, at the height of the New Deal, with 20 Democrats forsaking President Roosevelt.

Described as a historic setback at the time, it proved to be much less than that, as the influence of the World Court crumbled in the rush towards war. American adherence would have made little difference.

The St. Lawrence Seaway project was blocked a year earlier, but it was built after World War II. A commercial rights treaty with Turkey was voted down in 1927. More recently, a protocol of the Law of the Sea treaty regarding the compulsory settlement of disputes was rejected (though not the treaty itself), as was an obscure Montreal aviation protocol.

But none of those actions had anything approaching the gravity of Wednesday night's rejection, which went to the very heart of the efforts by the victorious allies to build a safer world in the wake of World War II.

Washington Post
October 14, 1999
Pg. 1

For U.S., Fallout Will Be Fading Influence

Decline in U.S. Influence On Arms Curbs Predicted

By Steven Mufson, Washington Post Staff Writer

With the defeat of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty yesterday, the U.S. Senate has shattered the centerpiece of the Clinton administration's arms control strategy, and diplomats and arms experts warned that the worldwide fallout could be severe and long-lasting.

The most immediate impact, experts said, might be to undermine the ability of the United States to persuade India and Pakistan to sign the test ban treaty, a campaign the Clinton administration has been waging since the two Asian foes conducted tit-for-tat nuclear weapons tests early last year.

The longer-term effect could be to undermine the ability of the world's leading nuclear power -- the United States -- to limit membership in the nuclear weapons club, stop nuclear development by Iran and North Korea, and persuade Russia and China to keep lids on their arsenals.

"The initial impact will be catastrophic in terms of the U.S. ability to be taken seriously in international efforts to control the spread of nuclear weapons," said Rebecca Johnson, editor of Disarmament Diplomacy and head of a London-based think tank that monitors arms talks. "The signal the rest of world gets is that the United States prefers to engage in playground partisan politics rather than working with its allies on collective efforts at international security."

Even opponents of the treaty conceded that the immediate effect of its defeat would be negative. "When we have staked so much on such a treaty, it reflects badly on our leadership," said former secretary of state Henry A. Kissinger, who favored a delay in the vote. "On the other hand, I think it's a bad treaty."

Since 1968, efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons have been based on a fundamental bargain, according to Thomas Graham, a former arms control negotiator who is now president of the Lawyers Alliance for World Security.

"Most of the world agreed never to acquire nuclear weapons, and the five nuclear states agreed [in return] to pursue disarmament negotiations aimed at the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons," said Graham, adding that non-nuclear nations "looked at the test ban treaty as the litmus test of

the sincerity of nuclear weapons states living up to their half of the bargain."

In 1995, when the Clinton administration twisted diplomatic arms to win a permanent extension of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, it agreed to push hard for ratification of the test ban. "For the Senate to reject it now would be regarded as bad faith by many of those states around the world which only reluctantly agreed to make the Non-Proliferation Treaty permanent," said Graham, who was involved in the negotiations.

Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright tried early yesterday to contain the damage from the anticipated Senate vote. "The United States today has no plans and no need to conduct nuclear explosive tests," she said. "It is plainly in our interest to discourage others from doing so as well."

And Kissinger said many experts have overstated the impact of the treaty's rejection. "Other countries, whether we sign the treaty or not, will have to take seriously our negative attitude toward testing," he said.

But among many European allies, the defeat of the treaty was viewed as the gravest abdication of American leadership on arms control in the post-Cold War era.

"I think the effect will be disastrous both psychologically and substantively," said one European diplomat.

"This is not just a dangerous signal, it is a declaration of our own stupidity," argued a U.S. ambassador in Europe.

In Russia, President Boris Yeltsin has not yet submitted the test ban treaty to the parliament. "The delay in the United States will cause delay here," predicted Alexander Pikayev, an arms control specialist at the Carnegie Endowment Moscow Center. "If the United States ratified the treaty, I am sure Yeltsin would have submitted it for ratification, but now it is shelved, so it is not clear when, and whether, that happens."

Pikayev said, however, that he doubted Russia would resume testing. He noted that at a Kremlin security council meeting in April, a decision was taken to try to improve mathematical simulations of nuclear explosions, indicating that Russia intended to adhere to the ban as long as others did.

The defeat in the Senate came just as the Clinton administration was hoping to secure India's signature on the test ban treaty. India had said it would sign after its elections, which took place earlier this month, and Pakistan, now shaken by a military coup, had said it would sign if India did.

Yesterday, however, a senior Indian official said that the test ban is a "treaty whose time may never come."

"I think the [Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari] Vajpayee government is committed to signing because there is a lot riding on its relationship with the United States," said Ashley Tellis, an expert on South Asia at the Rand Corp. "But it will be very difficult for them to go to their domestic constituency and say

they ought to be signing a treaty that the U.S. Senate in all its wisdom has rejected."

Pakistani officials said the Senate action bolsters their long-standing contention that it is the world's five major nuclear powers -- the United States, Russia, China, Britain and France -- that pose the greatest threat to the spread of nuclear weapons. But they said Tuesday's coup makes it impossible to predict how their government will react to the Senate's decision.

"At this point we have other concerns on our minds," said one Pakistani diplomat.

Correspondents David Hoffman in Moscow, William Drozdiak in Berlin and Colum Lynch at the United Nations contributed to this report.

Reuters 10/14 0927

Germany says U.S. nuke rejection a serious setback

BERLIN - German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer expressed deep regret Thursday at the U.S. Senate's rejection of a global treaty banning nuclear tests.

"We are deeply disappointed with the U.S. Senate's decision not to ratify the comprehensive test ban treaty," Fischer said in a statement.

"This decision is a serious setback for nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament. It is a wrong signal which we deeply regret."

The U.S. Senate voted 51-48 Wednesday to defeat ratification of the treaty -- the first time the Senate had voted down a major arms control accord since the Treaty of Versailles after World War I.

"Only a mutual commitment can prevent at this critical juncture new nuclear testing and the development of new nuclear weapons," Fischer said.

"We hope that President (Bill) Clinton and his government can find ways to further his intention to have full U.S. backing for the comprehensive test ban treaty," he added.

German Defense Minister Rudolf Scharping Thursday called the U.S. Senate vote an "absolutely wrong" decision.

RTf

10/14 0813

ANALYSIS-U.S. gives India breathing space on CTBT

By John Chalmers

NEW DELHI - The U.S. Senate's vote against ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty will relieve pressure on India's new government to sign the pact quickly, analysts said on Thursday.

"Obviously it gives us a breathing space," said Vijai Nair, executive director of the Forum for Strategic and Security Studies in New Delhi. "On what basis will anyone come here and ask us to sign the CTBT?"

Ever since Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee shocked the world by ordering a series of underground nuclear trials in May 1998, Washington has led Western efforts to corral New Delhi into the global regime for nuclear arms control.

Ironically, a cornerstone of that regime has been torpedoed in Washington, where on Wednesday the Senate failed to give the two-thirds majority approval required for ratification.

"The treaty is dead, it has been rendered a museum item," said Brahma Chellaney of New Delhi's Centre for Policy Research.

"The United States is the most powerful nuclear state, and if the United States has not approved the treaty where is the point in others pushing ahead?"

All five declared nuclear powers -- the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China -- have signed the treaty, but only Britain and France have ratified it.

The treaty cannot go into force without ratification by all 44 nuclear-capable states, so with the Senate vote it now goes into limbo. It could eventually be modified and sent to Congress for a new vote.

IT GIVES INDIA TIME

India had in the past balked at joining the CTBT on grounds that it would allow recognised nuclear powers to fine-tune their arsenals with non-explosive techniques such as computer simulation while holding others in check, and that it would not bind them to disarm within a specified time-frame.

India says it now has the capability to conduct sub-critical and computer simulation tests not barred under the CTBT.

However, India has declared a unilateral moratorium on underground tests and has said that it requires just a few "other issues" to be resolved before it can sign the CTBT.

Kanti Bajpai, a disarmament expert at New Delhi's Jawaharlal Nehru University, said the Senate's thumbs-down gives Vajpayee time to reach political consensus on a treaty which has never enjoyed strong support in India.

"It is going to give India more time to complete its internal debate on the issues...in some ways there's going to be a sigh of relief in New Delhi," he said.

He said the new Indian government, which took office this week, was unlikely to sign the CTBT within the next six months.

Analysts said the prospect of a visit by U.S. President Bill Clinton to India and its nuclear-capable arch-foe Pakistan early next year had raised the prospect of mounting pressure.

The rejection of the pact -- a major blow for Clinton, who had fought for its ratification -- has changed all that.

This week's military coup in Pakistan, which answered India's nuclear tests with blasts of its own last year, will give New Delhi another reason to pause for further thought.

However, External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh said on Thursday that India's position remains unaltered and that efforts to build a wide consensus would go on.

SANCTIONS WILL HAVE TO GO

Assuming the treaty does not wither on the vine following its Senate setback, there will still be other issues that India will want to clear up before signing up.

Bajpai said India will want further steps to ease -- or more likely to scrap altogether -- the economic sanctions Washington imposed after its nuclear tests, and it may want a further sweetener in the form of access to dual-use technologies.

Controls on such technologies, which could be used for civilian nuclear and space programmes, have been set by nuclear states because of their potential military spin-offs.

India will also seek closer engagement with the United States and an acceptance of its declared need for a nuclear deterrent.

Uday Bhaskar of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses said India would watch for the next moves by nuclear heavyweights China and Russia.

Beijing said that it regretted the U.S. Senate's rejection and it pledged to speed up its own efforts to ratify the pact.

Diplomats said China's immediate concern was that it might now be harder to draw India and Pakistan into the pact, raising the danger of an arms race between two sparring neighbours.

Associated Press

10/14 0746

Test Ban-World Reaction

By SHIHOKO GOTO

TOKYO - A chorus of dismay rose in Asia today after the U.S. Senate rejected a multinational treaty that would have outlawed underground nuclear tests.

"The adverse effects are inestimable, and it is of extreme concern," Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono said. "We had hoped for the U.S.'s leadership in nuclear disarmament and in preventing nuclear proliferation."

"This is an enormous blow to all our efforts to make the world a safer place to live in," said Philippine Foreign Secretary Domingo Siazon.

And in Russia, government officials accused the United States of undermining international stability.

The vote "deals a serious blow to the whole system of agreements in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation," the Russian Foreign Ministry said in a statement.

On a largely party line vote, the Senate defeated the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty late Wednesday, 51-48. That makes the United States the first nuclear power to reject the agreement. The treaty has been signed by 154 nations, including the U.S., but ratified by only 26 of the 44 nuclear-capable states that must approve it to put it into force.

China, which like the United States has signed but not ratified the treaty, expressed "profound regret."

"As one of the 44 indispensable countries, the United States has great influence in bringing the treaty into effect," the Chinese Foreign Ministry said.

Opponents in the U.S. Senate argued that the treaty was not verifiable and would not stop the nuclear ambitions of North Korea and Iran. They also argued that it would harm efforts to maintain the safety and reliability of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

South Korea, which like nearby Japan is particularly wary of North Korea's nuclear capabilities, insisted on the need to implement the treaty soon.

"Since CTBT is an important treaty that forms the basis of a nuclear nonproliferation structure, we hope that the United States, which has been leading such international efforts, would continue to play its role," the South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs said.

India, which like rival Pakistan defied global opposition in conducting a series of nuclear tests last year, took the high road, though it has neither signed nor ratified the treaty. It fears the treaty would put it at a disadvantage with Pakistan.

"As a country and a government, we remain committed to elimination of all weapons of mass destruction uniformly and globally. We are also committed to total disarmament without discrimination," Indian External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh said.

Australian Environment Minister Robert Hill tried to be understanding.

"As the world's one remaining superpower, (the United States) sees itself as having a special global responsibility in this regard, and the congressmen and women are obviously concerned by anything that they feel might weaken the U.S. in that role and responsibility," Hill said.

The mayor of the first city devastated by a nuclear bomb in wartime voiced his disappointment.

The United States is "going against international efforts to reduce nuclear arms," Hiroshima Mayor Tadatoshi Akiba said. "As a nuclear power, the U.S. should lead the way to end the proliferation of nuclear weapons."

Reuters

10/14 0711

EU urges ratification of nuclear test ban pact

BRUSSELS - The European Union expressed its disappointment on Thursday at the U.S. Senate's rejection of a global treaty banning nuclear tests.

In a brief statement, the Finnish EU presidency said it urged all those countries which had not yet ratified the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) to do so, quickly.

"We urge all those states which have yet to ratify to do so without delay, in particular those states, including the U.S. whose ratification is necessary to bring the Treaty into force," the statement said.

"We have underlined our firm conviction that the Treaty is strongly in the interest of all states as an essential barrier to the proliferation of nuclear weapons. This continues to be our conviction," it added.

The U.S. Senate voted 51-48 on Wednesday to defeat ratification of the treaty -- the first time the Senate had voted down a major arms control accord since the Treaty of Versailles after World War One.

Reuters 10/14 0647

ANALYSIS-U.S. vote is severe blow to arms control

By Paul Taylor, Diplomatic Editor

LONDON - The U.S. Senate's vote to reject a global nuclear test ban treaty deals a severe blow to arms control efforts worldwide and will cause serious strain with Washington's closest allies in Europe and Asia.

Fellow nuclear powers Russia, China and France voiced dismay on Thursday, and European experts said the vote would undermine a drive to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction and let potential "rogue states" off the hook.

The leaders of three key European allies -- Tony Blair of Britain, Jacques Chirac of France and Gerhard Schroeder of Germany -- had appealed jointly to the Senate last week to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, warning that rejection would expose a split in NATO.

An aide to Chirac said on Thursday: "The president expressed his dismay. This decision is a setback to the process of non-proliferation and disarmament."

European analysts said the vote would gravely undermine President Bill Clinton's authority in pressing other countries to meet their arms control commitments or subscribe to new ones.

European experts dismissed arguments by some U.S. critics that the test ban treaty was unverifiable, saying the vote appeared to have been driven by the Republicans' determination to humiliate Clinton and deny him a victory.

IMPACT ON RUSSIA, MIDDLE EAST, ASIA

After India and Pakistan raised global alarm by conducting tit-for-tat nuclear tests last year, the United States, European Union States and Japan applied economic pressure that led both countries to promise to sign the test ban treaty.

Both New Delhi now have a perfect pretext for refusing to make good on those commitments.

"How can Clinton go to India and Pakistan now and argue for arms control?," said William Hopkinson, director of the international security programme at Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs.

"This sends the negative message that the United States is not serious about arms control for itself. What they have done is foolish and will have repercussions in the Middle East and the (Indian) subcontinent," he said.

Analysts said the U.S. move could harden opposition in the Russian Duma (parliament) to ratifying the long-pending Start-2 arms reduction treaty and dim prospects for a more radical Start-3 pact to get rid of Cold War strategic nuclear arsenals.

It could also make Russia less cooperative when the United States seeks to renegotiate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty to permit it to deploy a limited National Missile Defence against an attack from a "rogue state."

In east Asia, the moral legitimacy of U.S.-led efforts to prevent North Korea from developing its nuclear programme may also be undermined, experts said.

U.S. ACCUSED OF UNILATERALISM

Gilles Andreani, a French arms control expert at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, said allied governments had expected the Republican-dominated Senate would eventually postpone the issue after embarrassing the Democratic president, rather than vote down the treaty.

"No one expected it would be this abominably catastrophic," he said.

Andreani said the move would open a rift between Washington and its allies, and fuel criticism that the United States was succumbing to a "unilateralist" tendency to consider itself above all constraints of international law.

Experts agreed the U.S. vote would not immediately unleash a new arms race and was unlikely to lead to any country resuming nuclear testing in the near future.

But Andreani said the decision had damaged the whole edifice of arms control politically.

Next year's review conference of the functioning of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, renewed indefinitely in 1995, was likely to turn into an angry confrontation between non-nuclear states and Washington, he said.

"The Americans are bound to be in the dock, which in turn may feed congressional hostility to arms control," Andreani said. "The most important nuclear power is seen not to be fulfilling its part of the global disarmament bargain."

The Senate decision also raised doubts about the prospects for negotiating a Fissile Materials Cutoff Treaty, which would be far harder to verify than the test ban accord.

Rtf

10/14 0524

FOCUS-Russia concerned by US Senate nuclear vote

By Martin Nesirky

MOSCOW - Russia said on Thursday it was seriously concerned by the U.S. Senate's rejection of a global treaty banning nuclear tests and described the vote as part of a trend destabilising international relations.

The Senate voted 51-48 on Wednesday to throw out the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). More than 150 countries have signed the deal but it cannot go into force unless all 44 nuclear-capable states, including the United States, ratify it.

"This decision is a serious blow to the entire system of agreements in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation," Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Rakhmanin told reporters.

It was the first time the Senate had voted down a major arms control accord since it rejected the Treaty of Versailles after World War One and means the pact is now effectively doomed.

"We express our disappointment and serious concern in connection with the rejection of the treaty by the U.S. Senate. The U.S. administration worked very actively on all stages of its development and was first to sign it," Rakhmanin said.

The spokesman said the Senate vote was not an isolated incident.

"There is a definite trend visible in recent times in U.S. actions and it causes deep alarm," Rakhmanin said.

"Apart from the failure to ratify the CTBT, there is the adoption of a law on a national anti-missile defence system and a new threat of sanctions in the area of export controls and a number of other steps which are destabilising the foundations of international relations," he said.

Rakhmanin said Moscow noted President Bill Clinton had vowed not to end a moratorium on atomic tests observed by the five main nuclear powers -- Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States.

But he said Russia would need to analyse carefully the consequences of the Senate vote. He did not elaborate.

Asked why Russia was so concerned when it had so far failed to ratify the treaty itself, Rakhmanin said: "The president of Russia gave an order to speed up the process of ratification by preparing the necessary documents."

Reuters 10/14 0531

FOCUS-China vows full speed ahead on nuclear pact

By Andrew Browne

BEIJING - China said on Thursday it "deeply regrets" the U.S. Senate's rejection of a global treaty banning nuclear tests, and it pledged to speed up its own efforts to ratify the pact.

A Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said China would maintain its moratorium on nuclear testing despite the Senate's rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

Diplomats said China's immediate concern was a nuclear arms race between neighbours India and Pakistan. Neither has signed the CTBT, and the Senate vote raised fears it would now become harder to persuade them to join.

North Korea's nuclear capabilities, and its potential to ignite an arms race in North Asia, was also troubling China, the diplomats said. Pyongyang also has not signed the pact.

At the same time, the diplomats said the Senate vote had handed China an opportunity to seize the moral high ground from the United States on an issue of global importance.

"China deeply regrets that the U.S. Senate voted to reject the ratification of CTBT," Zhang Qiyue told reporters.

She noted that China had signed the CTBT and was in the process of ratifying the pact.

"We will accelerate the process and exert our efforts for the early entry into force of the CTBT," she said.

The treaty does not go into effect until it is signed and ratified by all 44 nuclear-capable nations. Of the five declared nuclear powers, only France and Britain have ratified it, leaving China, Russia and the United States outside the agreement.

"The United States, as one of the 44 countries whose ratification is required for the enforcement of the treaty, has great influence on bringing the pact into force," Zhang said.

Asked whether China would resume testing, she said: "China's position remains unchanged."

On July 29, 1996, China conducted what it said was its last nuclear test before a self-imposed moratorium took effect the following day.

The Senate rejected ratification of the CTBT by a vote of 51-48, with the Republican majority overwhelmingly opposing a treaty which needed to win a two-thirds majority -- 67 votes -- to pass.

It was the first time the Senate has voted down a major arms control accord since the Treaty of Versailles after World War One, and it was a major embarrassment to President Bill Clinton, who fought for the treaty.

China is pushing for global negotiations to ban all nuclear weapons.

Nuclear weapons tests by India and then Pakistan last year gave Beijing a sudden fright, even though the United States accuses China of giving its close friend Pakistan blueprints for such weapons.

Beijing's shock at the tit-for-tat nuclear tests was compounded by comments by then Indian Defence Minister George Fernandes who said China was the main threat to India.

The Senate vote allows China to turn the tables on its critics in the United States, who use the nuclear issue as a weapon to attack Beijing, portraying China as an irresponsible power stealing U.S. nuclear secrets and encouraging missile proliferation.

A U.S. Congressional report this year accused China of stealing blueprints for almost all U.S. nuclear weapons systems and seriously compromising U.S. security.

China was the last declared nuclear power to announce a halt to testing.

It is estimated to have deployed 284 nuclear warheads, compared to more than 7,000 each by the United States and Russia, 512 by France and 464 by Britain.

Reuters

10/14 0432

NATO's Robertson worried by U.S. nuclear vote

LONDON - NATO's new secretary-general Lord Robertson said on Thursday he was worried by the U.S. Senate's rejection of a nuclear test ban treaty, but said it had a lot to do with politics and he hoped Americans would reconsider.

"Well, it's a very worrying vote," Robertson told BBC radio. "I think it has a lot to do with the partisan nature of American politics at the moment and the sort of febrile atmosphere that comes with a presidential election on the horizon."

Robertson, who stepped down as Britain's defence minister this week to take up his NATO post, said supporters of the treaty, which was rejected by the U.S. Senate on Wednesday, would not give up trying to persuade the Americans that it was in their interests to ratify it.

"We've got to persuade the American Congress that this is in the interest, not just of international security, but also of the United States, and I hope that we can do that and this is not a permanent position," Robertson said.

Robertson recalled that key American allies Britain, France and Germany had appealed to the Senate to ratify the accord banning nuclear testing, and noted that the allies had other problems ahead that they must work on together.

Last week, British Prime Minister Tony Blair, France's President Jacques Chirac and Germany's Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder wrote a joint article in the New York Times appealing to the Senate to ratify the nuclear test ban treaty.

"There's a lot of common problems now bubbling up in the future for all of us which will have to be tackled in a concerted way," Robertson said.

"I hope that maybe when we've got over the election fever in the United States the Congress will look again and see that arms control is something that's in everybody's interest and that we really have to press ahead with it," he said.

Ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) failed in the Senate by a vote of 48 to 51 with one abstention. The Senate's Republican majority overwhelmingly opposed the pact.

It was an embarrassing defeat to the Clinton administration, which had fought for U.S. endorsement of the global accord.

The treaty has been signed by more than 150 countries, but cannot go into force unless 44 nuclear-capable countries, including the United States, ratify it.

All five declared nuclear powers -- the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China -- have signed the treaty, but only Britain and France have ratified it.

Reuters 10/14 0321

N.Korea to keep nuclear restraint amid treaty woes

By Bill Tarrant

SEOUL - The U.S. Senate's rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty should not have much of an impact on North Korea's nuclear policy, analysts said on Thursday.

"I think North Korea's nuclear programme has been controlled under the Agreed Framework," said Park Young-ho, an analyst at the official Korea Institute for National Unification.

Under the 1994 Agreed Framework accord, North Korea agreed to freeze and eventually dismantle a nuclear programme suspected of developing atomic weapons. In return, it received free fuel and safer nuclear reactors.

"I don't think this U.S. Congress decision will have any significant impact on North Korea's intentions in its nuclear development programme," Park said.

The Republican-controlled U.S. Senate on Wednesday rejected the global treaty banning nuclear tests by a 51-48 vote, far short of the two-thirds majority needed for ratification.

Under the Agreed Framework, inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) make regular visits to a mothballed, Soviet-era, heavy water reactor in the North Korean town of Yongbyon. Their job is ensure that spent nuclear fuel rods and waste from the plant are safely canned and

disposed of.

This year, Washington won the right to inspect another suspected nuclear site in Kumchang-ri, not far from Yongbyon, after pledging to give several hundred thousand tonnes of food for humanitarian relief.

An initial review after the first U.S. inspection of Kumchang-ri in May showed that it was an empty tunnel complex that was not properly configured to house a reactor.

The Agreed Framework also requires North Korea to give an accounting to the IAEA before critical components of the light water reactors are provided, a diplomat said.

But the latest U.S. rejection of the treaty denies the international community a useful political lever to use against would-be nuclear powers, said Leon Sigal, author of "Disarming Strangers," a book about the North Korean nuclear crisis.

"North Korea's interest is in changing its relationship with the United States, so they don't want to undermine the Agreed Framework," Sigal told foreign reporters in Seoul on Thursday.

"But politics does matter in these things," Sigal said. "The political pressure of having lots of countries saying North Korea should not have nuclear weapons is very important."

Opponents said the pact failed to adequately insure against cheating by nuclear powers and would leave the United States unable to guarantee the reliability of its nuclear arsenal.

It was the first time the Senate had voted down a major arms control accord since the Treaty of Versailles after World War One and effectively dooms the test-ban pact.

The treaty has been signed by more than 150 countries, but cannot go into force unless all 44 nuclear-capable countries, including the United States, ratify it.

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COALITION TO REDUCE NUCLEAR DANGERS -- NEWS RELEASE

"Senate Rejection of Test Ban Treaty Is Setback to Nuclear Non-Proliferation Efforts:
CTBT Proponents Vow to Continue Campaign"

For Release: October 13, 1999

Contact: Daryl Kimball, 202-546-0795 x136; cell 202-487-4386

(WASHINGTON, DC) Today, the Senate failed to give its approval to ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in a largely party-line vote only 12 days after deciding to consider the matter.

"The failure of the Senate to ratify the CTBT is a severe blow to the national security of the United States that will be felt for years to come. The Senate's historic blunder sends a dangerous signal to those states who seek to acquire and further develop nuclear weapons," said Daryl Kimball, Executive Director of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers, an alliance of 17 leading nuclear non-proliferation and arms control organizations that has been working to secure approval of the treaty. "Treaty advocates will not relent in our fight to prevent the resumption of nuclear testing by the U.S. or other nations and to press for the implementation of this vital measure," added Kimball.

"Led by a small cadre of extremists, the Senate has rushed to judgment on the Test Ban Treaty and played petty political games on a matter that affects the survival of the planet. The rejection of the Treaty contradicts the will of the American people, our nation's leading military and scientific officials, and the views of our closest allies. Rejection of the Test Ban Treaty will undermine U.S. and international security by giving a green light to other nations to conduct nuclear tests," said Kimball.

"The overthrow of the Pakistani government this week underscores the importance of establishing effective nuclear restraint measures, including the Test Ban Treaty, in South Asia and elsewhere," noted Kimball.

"Rejection of the Test Ban Treaty by the Senate could unravel the fabric of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and it leaves the door open to other states — like India, Pakistan, Russia and China — to resume nuclear testing," said Thomas Graham, Jr., President of the Lawyers Alliance for World Security and former U.S. Ambassador responsible for securing the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1995. The extension of the NPT was secured on the basis of a commitment to conclude the CTBT.

Despite the setback, Treaty proponents note that the CTBT can be brought back again for approval when the Senate is not so poisoned by partisan strife. "The United States does not need to conduct nuclear tests to maintain the arsenal or to make new warhead types. In fact, the Joint Chiefs of Staff foresee no need for the production of new types of nuclear warheads and the nuclear laboratory directors have said the arsenal can be maintained without nuclear explosive tests," noted Tom Collina, Director of Arms Control and International Security Programs for the Union of Concerned Scientists.

The CTBT was concluded in September of 1996. Since then 154 nations have signed the pact, which would ban all nuclear weapon test explosions, set up a far-ranging international monitoring system, and allow for short-notice, on-site inspections to ensure compliance. Two more nations — India and Pakistan — have made conditional pledges to sign, but are very unlikely to do so given the Senate rejection of the CTBT.

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The Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers is an alliance of 17 nuclear non-proliferation and arms control organizations committed to a practical,

step-by-step program of action to reduce nuclear dangers. For more information on the CTBT, see the Coalition's CTBT Web Site <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/ctbindex.htm>>

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 13, 1999

CONTACT: Sheila Dormody/202-862-9740 x. 3006
Fran Teplitz, PAEF, 202-862-9740 x. 3004

NATION'S LARGEST PEACE GROUP CONDEMNS TEST BAN VOTE PEACE ACTION ASSERTS: TREATY-WRECKERS WILL PAY AT POLLS

WASHINGTON, DC - With 48 votes in favor of the test ban, 51 against, and 1 vote cast as "present," tonight the Senate defeated ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This vote opens the door to unchecked nuclear weapons development and proliferation world-wide. As predicted, Democrats voted as a block. A few courageous votes to end global nuclear weapons testing were cast by Republican Senators Chafee (RI), Jeffords (VT), Smith (OR), and Spector (PA). Senator Byrd (D-WV) voted present.

"It is unconscionable that the extreme right wing of the Republican party has taken over U.S. arms control and created a global, nuclear free-for-all; it is unconscionable that partisan politicking has out-weighed efforts to lessen the risk of nuclear holocaust; it is unconscionable that the U.S. Senate and the Clinton Administration have failed the American people and the international community by their inability to reach agreement on this vital treaty," asserted Gordon S. Clark, Peace Action's Executive Director.

Condemnation of the Senate vote is expected from angry constituents. Peace Action affiliates in states whose Senator(s) opposed the treaty will launch campaigns and electoral initiatives to punish the treaty-wreckers. "Peace Action will work to emblazon the CTBT vote in the electorate's mind and Senators who voted against the test ban will have to answer at the polls," said Clark.

The failure of the Senate to ratify the test ban has ominous consequences for past, present and future multinational arms control and disarmament efforts. Past agreements, such as the Non-Proliferation Treaty may unravel. Current efforts to reduce nuclear arsenals through the START process may halt. The Senate vote has cracked the foundation of the international arms control regime, eroding confidence in the viability of future efforts. "India, Pakistan and other nations have received a green light from the United States to further develop nuclear weapons. If the world's uncontested nuclear super-power refuses to abide by international treaties to lessen the risk of nuclear war, why shouldn't other nations?" asked Clark. "Peace Action and other grassroots activists will sustain pressure on Senate leaders until successful passage of the nuclear test ban is achieved!" Clark concluded.

Peace Action is the nation's largest grassroots peace and disarmament organization. Peace Action's most recent CTBT work includes the "Democracy

versus Jesse-ocracy" campaign focused on the obstructionist role of Senator Helms and a CTBT press event at the Capitol with Senator Dorgan, sending the message "You have No Right to Threaten Our Children's Future."

-30-

Daryl Kimball, Executive Director
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Avenue NE, Suite 505
Washington, DC 20002
(ph) 202-546-0795 x136 (fax) 202-546-7970
website <<http://www.crnd.org>>

To: Kimberly Robson <wand@wand.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Draft Grassroots actions
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <3.0.3.32.19991014132349.006f04ec@pop3.clark.net>
References:

At 01:23 PM 10/14/99 -0400, you wrote:
>Please send comments by 5:00pm TODAY!
>
>
>
>CTBT Post-Vote Activities....

Kim,

Kathy Guthrie and Joe Volk proposed the interfaith services, not me.

For visits to "thoughtful" senators, the Interfaith Group for the CTBT might organize one set of visits and CNRD might organize another set. That will broaden the dialogue.

Thanks for pulling this together.

Howard

>
>

To: ctbt-organize@igc.org
From: "Joan L. Wade" <disarmament@igc.org>
Subject: The Vote . . . What now?
Date: Thu, 14 Oct 1999 12:45:38 -0700
Reply-To: disarmament@igc.org
X-Loop: 700000750

```
<x-html><!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<HTML><HEAD>
<META content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" http-equiv=Content-Type>
<META content="MSHTML 5.00.2314.1000" name=GENERATOR>
<STYLE></STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY bgColor=#ffffff>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Greetings CTBT Activists,</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Last night the Senate defeated the CTBT with a vote
of 48 in favor, 51 against, and 1 voting present (Robert Byrd, D-WV).&nbsp;</FONT>
The pro-vote consisted of all Senate Democrats less Byrd and 4 Republicans: Chafee,
Specter, Jeffords, and Smith (OR).&nbsp;</FONT> As Smith's vote was especially
surprising, we should be sure to send extra thanks his way.&nbsp;</FONT> While the vote
was disappointing and the process even worse, we have gained the support of the
public outraged by the circus-like spectacle of the G.O.P.-controlled
Senate.&nbsp;</FONT> And after waiting two years with no word from Republican Senators
on the treaty, we now know exactly where they stand.&nbsp;</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>We must act now to hold those Senators who voted
against the treaty accountable and to thank those who voted the right way.&nbsp;</FONT>
In particular, we must make our grievances most loudly heard in the states where
Republican Senators are up for re-election and we must give special thanks to
the Republicans on our side.&nbsp;</FONT> This is the time to build bridges for the
future of CTBT and to invite Senators to resurrect those bridges they have
burned.&nbsp;</FONT> Let's move forward with the high hopes of a positive CTBT vote in
the future.</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2><STRONG><U>ACTIONS</U></STRONG></FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Action 1:&nbsp;</FONT> If your Senator voted for the
treaty, write a letter to thank her/him for her/his vote.&nbsp;</FONT> Encourage your
Senator to join others in the mission to bring the CTBT to the floor
again.</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Action 2: If your Senator voted against the treaty,
write a letter expressing your disappointment with her/his vote.&nbsp;</FONT> Tell
her/him that this vote will remain on your mind through the next election
cycle.&nbsp;</FONT> Urge her/him to vote with the American people rather than the
Republican leadership when the treaty comes up again.</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Action 3:&nbsp;</FONT> If your Senator voted for the
treaty, write a letter to the editor of your local paper expressing your
gratitude.&nbsp;</FONT> This will inform others about the positive vote and most likely
be clipped by your Senator's office and kept for years to come.</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Action 4: If your Senator voted against the treaty,
```

write a letter to the editor of your local paper expressing your disappointment about the vote. Urge your fellow constituents to remember this vote when election time comes.</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Republican Senators who voted against the treaty and are up for election next year are: Burns (MT), DeWine (OH), Gorton (WA), Grams (MN), Hatch (UT), Hutchison (TX), Kyl (AZ), Lott (MS), Roth (DE), Santorum (PA), Snowe (ME), Thomas (WY).</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Also, please be sure to send copies of any press or letters from Senators from the days before the vote. This will also be extremely helpful in formulating our strategy for the future. Remember to share your CTBT action ideas and information with this e-mail list by sending a message to ctbt-organize@igc.org. Thank you!</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>--
Joan L. Wade
Disarmament Clearinghouse Coordinator
1101 14th Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC, 20010
Ph: (202) 898-0150 x232
Fax: (202) 898-0172
E-mail: disarmament@igc.org
Web: http://www.disarmament.org</DIV></BODY></HTML>

</x-html>

From: SandyM9508@AOL.COM
Date: Thu, 14 Oct 1999 18:54:00 EDT
Subject: Senior softball quips
To: mupj@igc.org
X-Mailer: AOL 4.0.i for Mac sub 189

Dear Howard Hallman:

I've got a couple of chuckles for you that are absolutely true.

When I first joined the Sandy Springs Senior Softball Team which Jack Melnick still manages, I didn't know anyone that well. And at one of our earlier practices just before the season started in 1997, I asked (whispered) our shortstop (I play third): "how old is our pitcher Rufus Butts?". He turned to me and said : "Sandy, I'm not bullshitting you but when he was born Oklahoma still had six more months to go as a territory."

In the Wednesday, 8/13/97 edition of the Olney Gazette, there are a couple of quotes worth repeating. As we were preparing for the opener, we played a scrimmage game against some young day campers at a time when a reporter from the Gazette decided to interview some of us during the game. I told her that her best line had just come from one of the youngsters as we were warming up. She used it in her story: "...Boy those guys are old, but they're good."

Also in the story , she quoted yours truly when I told her how glad I was to get back into the game after laying off for a couple of years prior to my retirement.

I said that it was amazing to me that the arm was still there; the reflexes were still good; the hitting was equally fine; and that the fielding was still good too; but the wheels were gone!".

Howard, on a personal note, I'm delighted to tell you that I made the all-star team for the past two years WITH A PINCH RUNNER no less.

The last line I'll give you is one which happened about eight years ago. I was playing 3rd base in the 35 and over league at age 52. As we were preparing for the season, one of our players came over to me on the practice field and said to me:" Sandy, I want you to meet our new shortstop. Louis Aparecio, Jr."

I said Louis I'm so pleased to meet you. You know my brother and I saw your dad play for the Chicago White Sox when we lived there in 1959. Louis replied : "Sandy, that was the year I was born>" I replied well that makes you quite eligible for this over 35 league.

But my best line to Louis was: O.K. Louie here's the deal. You're playing short and I'm playing third. I'm good for everything six inches to my left; the rest is yours. Ha!

Well, we won our division that year, and Louie was a chip off the old block, plus he was one heck of a nice fellah. Then and there I realized that it was time to look for a team of my peers, especially after getting a single in an earlier game and my teammates suggested that I might need a calendar to get

from first to third.

Good luck with your screenplay, Howard. Hope to meet you sometime. Sandy
Milwit

1909 Snowdrop Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20906 Phone: 301-933-4332

To: relctbt
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Meeting on October 19
Cc: ctbt
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

The Interfaith Group for the CTBT will meet from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, October 19 at the Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 2nd Street, NE, Washington, D.C. A proposed agenda is attached. Some possibilities of next steps is the subject of a separate communication.

Meanwhile, I suggest several follow-up actions on the CTBT vote.

1. Write thank you notes to the four Republicans who voted for the treaty: Senators Chafee, Jeffords, Gordon Smith, and Specter; and to two Democrats who played vital leadership roles: Senators Biden and Dorgan.
2. Encourage your grassroots to write thank you letters to the four Republicans voting "aye" and expressions of disappointment to those who voted against the treaty.
3. Ask your grassroots to write letters to the editor praising or bemoaning their senators' vote.

Joe Volk has suggested there might be interfaith worship services of contrition and rededication.

Please come to next Tuesday's meeting with your ideas. Share them in advance by e-mail.

Shalom,
Howard

To: relctbt
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Ideas for "what next?"
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

When the Interfaith Group for the CTBT meets on Tuesday, October 19 from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m. at the FCNL conference room, I propose that we review and evaluate our work on the CTBT and consider what we need to do as follow up. I would also like us to discuss where we go from here. As a point of departure I offer the following ten possibilities, some of which could be packaged together.

1. Disband.
2. Recess until the CTBT comes up again and then reconvene.
3. Stay together and take up other nuclear disarmament issues, such as de-alerting, deep cuts in strategic weapons, nuclear weapons convention, and return to CTBT later.
4. Broaden participation by drawing in other segments of the faith community.
5. Develop an ongoing interfaith grassroots action network on nuclear disarmament issues, first at the state level and then in congressional districts.
6. Take a five-year perspective of what we want to accomplish, encompassing the 2000 election, the next presidential term, and two Congresses. Campaign for 21st century thinking on a nuclear-weapons-free world to replace outmoded 20th century reliance on nuclear deterrence.
7. Have a retreat to develop plans for the future.
8. Convene a religious leaders summit in response to such negative trends as defeat of CTBT, isolationist leanings, commitment to nuclear weapons forever. Covenant to work together and engage in public policy processes until all nuclear weapons are eliminated from Earth. (Relate this to the statement of religious and military leaders, now in the works.)
9. Religious leaders engage in citizen diplomacy to offer nuclear disarmament proposals to the nuclear weapons states that reflect both the moral imperative and the self-interest of all sides in the elimination of nuclear weapons.
10. Seek substantial foundation support for a small core staff, augmentation of staff of denominational offices and religious associations, and operation of a common web site.

You can add your proposals and comment on these ideas through "reply to all".

Shalom,
Howard

From: Maureen_T._Shea@who.eop.gov

Date: Fri, 15 Oct 1999 09:27:49 -0400

Subject: Thank you

To: washofc@aol.com, DenHartz@erols.com, adelorey@churchwomen.org,
washofc@aol.com, thart@dfms.org, jskipper@dfms.org, epf@igc.apc.org,
disarm@forusa.org, joe@fcnl.org, kathytim@earthlink.net,
kathy@fcnl.org, rachel@fcnl.org, J._Daryl_Byler@mcc.org,
mknolldc@igc.org, mupj@igc.org, jsammon@networklobby.org,
dave@paxchristiusa.org, Walter_Owensby@pcusa.org, lwyolton@prodigy.net,
uuawo@aol.com, lintnerj@ucc.org, Dringler@umc-gbcs.org,
gpowers@nccbuscc.org, mupj@igc.org, lisaw@nccusa.org, jnoble@uahc.org,
jsmith@clw.org, sampsono@panet.US-STATE.gov,
johnmillsbaugh@hotmail.com, marsusab@aol.com

X-Lotus-FromDomain: EOP

"I am profoundly grateful to the Senate proponents of this treaty, including the brave Republicans who stood with us, for their determination and their leadership. I am grateful to all those advocates for arms control and national security, and all the religious leaders who have joined us in this struggle."

President Clinton - October 13, 1999

I fear I will not be able to thank each of you personally, but I did want to express our gratitude for the extraordinary work you have done - and sadly now will have to continue to do - on behalf of ratification of the CTBT. Your voices have been and will continue to be essential to its final passage.

FYI: The President's press conference yesterday is available on the White House web site at www.whitehouse.gov as are other recent statements on CTBT.

"Today I say again, on behalf of the United States, we will continue the policy we have maintained since 1992 of not conducting nuclear tests. I call on Russia, China, Britain, France and all other countries to continue to refrain from testing. I call on nations that have not done so to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. And I will continue to do all I can to make that case to the Senate. When all is said and done I have no doubt that the United States will ratify this treaty."

President Clinton - October 14, 1999

X-Sender: a2000@mail.silcom.com
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org, abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <a2000@silcom.com>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter
Date: Fri, 15 Oct 1999 17:56:42 -0700 (PDT)
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 RAA01041

Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter
October 1999

(apologies for duplicate postings)

In This Edition...

- I. Introduction
- II. New Organizations
- III. New Municipalities
- IV. Articles
- V. Commentary
- VI. Actions You Can Take
- VII. Calendar Events
- VIII. Tip of the Month
- IX. Letter from the Editor

Introduction

This year at the Abolition 2000 annual general meeting held at Hague Appeal for Peace, we set the goal of enrolling 2000 organizations by the year 2000. Currently, the Network is comprised of 1,366 organizations in 88 countries and 236 Municipalities have endorsed the Abolition 2000 Municipal Resolution. We are seeking your support to help us reach our objective. Please set a goal of enrolling at least one new organization.

New Organizations

African Movement of Struggle Against Nuclear Weapons, Togo/South Africa
American Ethical Union, Maryland/USA
Annie Appleseed Project, New York/USA
Bangladesh International Cooperation Agency, Dhaka/Bangladesh
Beijing Women's Studies Centre, Beijing/People's Republic of China
Coaster's Peace Association, Ghana/West Africa
Europa Donna-Croatian Forum, Domobranska/Croatia
Federation of University Women Inc. (Canterbury Branch), Aotearoa
Food Not Bombs, Christchurch/Aotearoa

Humanity United to the End of the Nuclear Age, San Francisco/CA
International Women's Communication Center, Kwara State/Nigeria
Internationaler Versoхиunabund-Osterreichischer Zweig, Wien/Austria
Matueka and District Green Party, Motueka/Aotearoa
Nelson Peace Group, Aotearoa
Otautahi Human Rights Project, Christchurch/Aotearoa
Out of Order, Christchurch/Aotearoa
RPHD, New York/NY
Riverside Community, Aotearoa
San Diego Coalition to Free Mumia, San Diego/CA
San Jose Peace Center, San Jose/CA
School Sisters of Notre Dame, USA
Steering Committee for the "World Day of Actions", Nishinomiya/Japan
Students for Free Tibet, Christchurch/Aotearoa
Summer Peace Group, Aotearoa
War Resisters League, San Luis Obispo/CA
Women in Security, Conflict Management and Peace, New Delhi/India
World Citizen Foundation, Washington, D.C./USA

New Municipalities

Arcata, California/US

Articles

Number of Arrests Rise in Protest Against British Trident System

"As a global citizen with international, national and individual responsibility I will endeavor peacefully, safely, openly and accountably to help to disarm the UK nuclear weapons system. I pledge that I will harm no living being by any of my acts and pledge to be calm and peaceful at all times."

(Statement by Angie Zelter at Greenock Sheriff Court where three peace activists are on trial for damaging a research laboratory connected to the Trident nuclear weapons system)

Activists around the world have joined members of Trident Ploughshares 2000 in a campaign that has pledged to prevent nuclear war crimes through non-violent action. Hundreds of activists have been arrested for scaling and cutting fences, swimming to submarines and damaging equipment, including a submarine conning tower. The activists are trying new tactics to heighten awareness of nuclear weapons in Britain and have been successful in blocking gates, closing test stations, and stopping nuclear weapons convoys destined for the Tridents. The amount of arrests peaked during two weeks in August with a reported 102 arrests. The damage estimates from non-violent actions have totaled more than £100,000 to date. Events have been scheduled for November 13 and 14 (see calendar below) and activists everywhere are encouraged to join.

BMD: The Phantom Menace

On Saturday, September 25th, approximately 60 activists, organized by Bruce Gagnon from the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space, joined together to protest the first ever test of the National Missile Defense system at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is a division within the Department of Defense and is responsible for managing, directing and executing the Ballistic Missile Program. The three areas currently being pursued by the BMD Program are: Theater Missile Defense (TMD), National Missile Defense (NMD) and advanced ballistic missile defense technologies. The NMD system is a space and missile tracking system. It includes six fundamental components: a ground based interceptor; a ground based radar; early warning radars; forward based X-band radars; Space Based Infrared System; and battle management, command, control and communications. In July 1999, President Clinton signed legislation that will permit the deployment of the NMD system "as soon as technologically feasible." The President and Congress are contemplating the deployment of a system that has little possibility of success. Instead of wasting billions testing undeveloped technology, defense efforts should concentrate on the enforcement of treaties to prevent the development of other counter-technologies.

Reasons to Oppose the NMD system include:

*The NMD system is costly and inefficient. According to the Welch Report, issued in February 1998 by an independent team of missile defense experts, there have been only 4 successful interceptions out of 17 tests conducted by the BMD program. Over \$120 billion has already been spent on BMD programs. In a July 29, 1999 interview with the Los Angeles Times, John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists noted that quality standards remain a serious concern, especially when one miss could cause horrendous casualties and irreparable damage.

*The NMD will threaten international relations and violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. According to the Constitution, only the President of the US has the authority to carry out, modify or terminate a treaty. President Clinton has announced that he will make a decision in June 2000 whether or not to deploy the NMD system. If Russia disagrees with the Presidential decision, it is likely to respond by using the same argument to no longer honor other international treaties such as the Biological and Chemical Weapons Convention.

*Development of the NMD system will increase the proliferation of nuclear technology. According to the Central Intelligence Agency, countries developing ballistic missiles have the capability to also develop anti-missile systems.

*BMD programs will spur additional offensive technologies that will threaten the security of the US. Russia and China each have developed numerous countermeasures and probably will be willing to sell those technologies.

*Corporations seem to be the only ones benefiting from BMD programs.

Companies such as Lockheed Martin, Raytheon and Boeing are being awarded long-term contracts to work on a project that has almost zero possibility of success.

For more information visit:

Global Network [Http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk](http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk)

Council for a Livable World [Http://www.clw.org](http://www.clw.org)

New Democratic Party of Canada Adopts Resolution on Abolishing Nuclear Weapons

The New Democratic Party of Canada adopted a resolution on abolishing nuclear weapons during its Policy Convention in August. Among other proclamations the resolution resolves to "support the goals of the Abolition 2000 campaign and will work in solidarity with organizations that share these goals to raise awareness and promote education concerning issues of nuclear abolition." For more information on the resolution or on the New Democratic Party, please contact:

Gary Evans

Adjint legislatif pour le depute Svend Robinson

Email: robinS0@parl.gc.ca

Time to WASH Away the Y2K Nuclear Threat!

There are currently 433 nuclear power reactors in the world and 103 are in the United States. The infamous Y2K computer bug has the potential to wreak havoc at any one of these sites. External power failures could cause a meltdown of reactor cores or spent fuel rods. Without power, the core would begin to melt in two hours. Besides potential problems in nuclear reactors, possible bugs in US and Russian nuclear weapons early-warning systems could lead to accidental nuclear war. Even though the Cold War has ended, the US and Russia maintain their nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert. By de-alerting weapons systems, human action would be required for a launch to succeed.

The World Atomic Safety Holiday (WASH) Campaign is calling for nuclear reactors and nuclear processing facilities to be taken off-line from December 1, 1999 until after the New Year. WASH is also demanding each facility to demonstrate that it meets Y2K compliance criteria with testing and reverification before restarting. Additional reliable back-up power systems should be installed and each facility must certify that its diesel generators are in good working order with a minimum of three months fuel supply. In addition, all nuclear weapons should be taken off of hair-trigger alert by no later than December 1, 1999.

For more information on nuclear safety during the Y2K roll over visit:

[Http://www.enviroweb.org/nukenet/](http://www.enviroweb.org/nukenet/)

[Http://www.nirs.org](http://www.nirs.org)

To participate in the WASH campaign, please contact:

WASH

1271 Hearst Avenue

Berkeley, CA 94702

(415) 789-8032

Long-awaited US Campaign Launched in Ann Arbor, MI

On the weekend of October 9-11, diverse individuals representing various organizations gathered at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor for the national meeting and long-awaited launch of the US Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons: The US Section of Abolition 2000. The meeting was held in conjunction with a week-long teach-in and community forum on nuclear abolition. The Network + concept was adopted as the organizational structure. A Coordinating Committee was elected and given mandates which include, but are not limited to the following: finding and training staff, mobilizing the Network, fundraising and outlining a budget for the Network, planning coordinated actions, outreaching to Indigenous and affected peoples as well as to diverse organizations, and promoting relationship-building among member organizations.

The meeting ended on Indigenous Rights Day (formerly known as Columbus Day) with selected representatives announcing the official launch of the campaign at a combined press conference with WAND and Peace Action on the CTBT in Detroit. Alan Haber, the local host, announced the official launch with those who remained in Ann Arbor at Rackham Auditorium. Individuals representing diverse organizations presented statements of future actions that will be taken during the course of the coming year in support of both nuclear abolition and the newly formed Network.

To get involved or find out more information on the US Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons: The US Section of Abolition 2000, please contact:

Western States Legal Foundation Email: wslf@earthlink.net or
Abolition 2000 Network Coordinator Email: A2000@silcom.com

Indecent Explosives: Statistics on Current Nuclear Weapons States

Declared Nuclear Weapons States (5)

China: China has 290 suspected strategic nuclear weapons and 120 non-strategic nuclear weapons for a total of at least 410 suspected nuclear weapons.

France: France has an estimated total of at least 482 strategic nuclear weapons. The French arsenal is currently under a wide-spread modernization, including its sea-based deterrent force.

Russia: Russia has 7,500 suspected strategic nuclear weapons and between 7,000 and 15,000 suspected non-strategic nuclear weapons for a suspected total of at least 14,500. Although Russia has made dramatic reductions since the end of the Cold War, some nuclear modernization continues.

United Kingdom: The United Kingdom has approximately 100 suspected strategic nuclear weapons and approximately 100 suspected non-strategic nuclear weapons for a suspected total of at least 200 nuclear weapons.

United States: The United States has 7,300 suspected strategic nuclear weapons and between 4,700 and 11,700 suspected non-strategic nuclear

weapons for a suspected total of at least 12,000 nuclear weapons. The United States is the only country to have nuclear weapons outside of its borders.

Defacto Nuclear Weapons States (3)

India: India has approximately 60 suspected strategic nuclear weapons.

Israel: Israel has approximately 100 suspected strategic nuclear weapons.

Pakistan: Pakistan has between approximately 15 and 25 suspected strategic nuclear weapons.

Potential Nuclear Weapons States

Libya: Libya has a theoretical capability of delivering nuclear weapons in the form of Scud and FROG missiles and missiles delivered by medium-range Tu-22 bombers.

North Korea: According to US, Chinese and Russian intelligence sources, North Korea has as many as 10 operational nuclear warheads for its missiles and two nuclear devices that can be carried by truck , boat or aircraft.

Other: In a book entitled Plutonium and Highly Enriched Uranium published in 1996, Albrecht identifies Iran, Algeria, South Korea and Taiwan as "countries of concern".

The remaining 180 countries in the world have NO nuclear weapons. There are 433 nuclear reactors world-wide.

*Further information available at:

Center for Defense Information [Http://www.cdi.org](http://www.cdi.org)

US Brookings Institute [Http://www.brook.edu](http://www.brook.edu)

The Nuclear Files [Http://www.nuclearfiles.org](http://www.nuclearfiles.org)

Commentary: US Senate Failure to Ratify CTBT

Statement by Lysiane Alezard, Le Mouvement de la Paix

The French Mouvement de la Paix condemns the non ratification of the CTBT by the US : "abolishing nuclear weapons has become more urgent than ever"

The refusal by the US Senate to ratify the CTBT is a serious blow to non proliferation, to the nuclear disarmament process and peace in the world. The leading world power behaves just like a "rogue state", an accusation they had put on other countries, and has taken the risk to destabilize international relations. Let's be clear. Form the beginning, the future of the CTBT had been jeopardized by the decision of the US and France to develop lab testing programs. This decision had led countries like India and Pakistan to continue their nuclear testing and armament programs and to refuse to sign

existing treaties. US, British and French leaders therefore bear a huge responsibility in the current deadlock.

This is why the Mouvement de la Paix urges President Clinton and Chirac to decide a moratorium on research carried out at Livermore and at le barp, until the complete ratification of the CTBT. The total elimination of all nuclear weapons has become more urgent than ever. This is the only way to prevent new countries from possessing this terrifying weapon.

Daniel Durand, national secretary of the Mouvement de la Paix forwarded a message to President Chirac to urge him to take the rapid necessary diplomatic steps for France to convene in Paris, in 2000, an international conference to elaborate a Convention on the abolition of nuclear weapons, as France had been able to do in 1993 with chemical weapons.

In order to strengthen the cooperation of peace associations campaigning for this objective internationally, Daniel Durand turned to Mr. Gordon Clark, Executive director of Peace action, the largest peace group in the US and Mr. Dave Knight, Chair of CND and invited them to Paris on November 26, on the occasion of the national congress of the Mouvement de la Paix. Such a meeting will help coordinating campaigns among peace movements in nuclear power states. Also, peace activists from the Abolition 2000 network in the South West of France, meeting in Bordeaux last week-end, decided to organize a major international event at Le Barp in March 2000, to stop lab tests and for the complete abolition of nuclear weapons.

For information on Le Mouvement de la Paix, please visit:

URL: [Http://www.asi.fr/~ddurand/](http://www.asi.fr/~ddurand/)

Statement by David Krieger,
President of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation October 14, 1999

"In voting down the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), the US Senate acted with irresponsible disregard for the security of the American people and the people of the world. It is an act unbecoming of a great nation. The Senate sent a message to the more than 185 countries that have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty that the United States is not prepared to lead the global effort for non-proliferation nor to keep its promises to the international community. I urge the American people to send a strong message of disapproval to the Senators who voted against this treaty, and demand that the United States resume a leadership role in supporting the CTBT and preventing further nuclear tests by any country at any time and at any place. "The American people should take heart that the Treaty is not dead, and this setback should be viewed as temporary -- until they have made their voices reverberate in the halls of the Senate."

For Information on how each senator voted, please visit:

[Http://www.wagingpeace.org](http://www.wagingpeace.org)

Action You Can Take

Just the Fax, please...

****In order to avoid Global Nuclear Catastrophe, it is imperative that President Bill Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin take nuclear weapons off alert during the Year 2000 roll-over period. Taking US and Russian nuclear missiles off alert is the most important issue facing the world between now and December 31st, before the Y2K bug wreaks havoc on their command and control systems.**

Although the Cold War ended years ago, nations such as the United States and Russia continue to maintain their nuclear arsenal. Thousands of nuclear weapons remain on high-alert, threatening the being of every living creature. Although the US and Russia have announced their formal "de-targeting" of one another, the agreement is meaningless as both countries maintain their weapons on "hair-trigger" alert and in "launch-on" warning posture.

Contrary to conventional thought, keeping nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert does not enforce the security of any nation. In fact, it actually has the adverse effect in that it makes every individual and nation less secure.

As you may know, the US and Russia came to the "brink" of launching their nuclear weapons on several occasions because of miscommunication, misunderstanding or poor data. Removing nuclear weapons from high-alert status would eliminate the risk of global catastrophe caused by a hasty reaction from any nuclear weapons-holding nation, especially during the year 2000 rollover period when so many questions about computer-related glitches are still unanswered.

Beginning September 1, 1999, fax a letter to President Bill Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin, requesting them to take nuclear weapons off alert to avoid a global nuclear catastrophe. Letters drafted by John Hallam, Friends of the Earth/Sydney, and Bob Tiller, Physicians for Social Responsibility, are posted on the Abolition 2000 website (<http://www.abolition2000.org>) to download and fax to the numbers listed below.

President Bill Clinton: FAX (+1) 202-456-2461
President Boris Yeltsin: FAX (+7) 095-205-4330

Support a Nuclear Free Kochi Port!

Under the new "Guidelines for Japan-US Defense Cooperation", Kochi, a port city in the southwest region of Japan, may be used in the event of war by US warships. However, if Kochi ports were declared nuclear free, any vessel wishing to dock would be required to submit a certificate, proving that the vessel is not carrying nuclear weapons. Such a law would also influence other ports in Japan to proceed with a similar initiative.

After witnessing Kochi's grassroots movement for peace, Governor Daijiro Hashimoto is making efforts to enact a law to make the city's ports nuclear free. In 1984, the Kochi Prefectural Assembly declared Kochi nuclear free. Again, in 1997 the Assembly declared that Kochi ports should be nuclear free as well. Unfortunately, pressure from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has prevented any such law from passing.

Please fax or mail a letter of support to Governor Hashimoto saying "I strongly support your efforts to enact a law to make Kochi ports nuclear free".

Governor Daijiro Hashimoto can be reached at:
Kochi Prefectural Office
1-2-20 Marunouchi, Kochi City 780-0850 Japan
Fax: +81-888-24-7745
E-mail: hasimoto@ken.pref.kochi.jp

Events

October

21-26 The NGO Committee on Disarmament will hold its annual Disarmament Week at the United Nations. For information on panel discussions on nuclear disarmament please contact Roger Smith at: disarmtimes@igc.org.

November

2-9 Tear Down the Wall of Denial! On the tenth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, help tear down a 200 foot replica to remind the US public and media of the on-going threat nuclear weapons pose to human life. For more information, call:
Alistair Millar at (202) 393-5201 or visit [Http://www.disarmament.org](http://www.disarmament.org)

10-14 The Anuvrat Global Organization (ANUVIBHA) is hosting "AHIMSA (Non-Violence), Peacemaking, and Conflict Prevention and Management Conference in New Dehli, India. For more information please contact ANUVIBHA at:
P.O. Box 1003, Jaipur, 302-015 or call +91-141-510347.

13-14 Disarmament Camp at Coulport in Scotland. For Information, please contact:
Trident Ploughshares 2000 42-46 Bethel Street , Norwich, Norfolk, NR2 1NR, UK
Tel: (01603) 611953 Email: tp2000@gn.apc.org

19-21 A vigil and civil disobedience will take place at the School of the Americas in Ft. Benning, Georgia. For decades many atrocities in Central and South America have been committed by graduates of the SOA. Organizers are calling for 10,000 people to stand vigil and 5,000 to cross the line. For more information, contact the SOA Watch at:
P.O. Box 4566, Washington DC 20001

28 A Forum on peace and disarmament will coincide with the Seattle WTO Ministerial. This public forum is being organized by peace groups from the US and Canada and will examine how the WTO and economic globalization prevents efforts to promote peace and human security. The forum will be held at Hildebrand Hall, Plymouth Congregational Church, 1212 6th Avenue (at University) in Seattle from 2:30 to 5:00 pm. For more information, please contact:
Steven D. Staples Email: sstaples@canadians.org

29-December 3 The World Trade Organization (WTO) is hosting a millennial event in Seattle, Washington to set an agenda of continued economic globalization in the coming decade.

December

30-January 2 The Nevada Desert Experience is announces "Walking the Ways of Peace", a non-violent demonstration that will be held at Bishop Gorman High School, Las Vegas and the Nevada Test site. Join a candlelight procession onto the Test Site at midnight on December 31st. For more information, please contact the Nevada Desert Experience at: Telephone: (702) 646-4814 Email: nde@igc.apc.org URL: <http://www.shundahai.org/nde>

January

31 A protest vigil sponsored by the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space will be held from 10am to 1pm in front of the Hyatt Regency in New Mexico during the 17th Annual Symposium on Space Nuclear Power and Propulsion. For more information visit:
[Http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk/](http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk/)

April '00

24-28 Auckland, New Zealand College of Humanities and Social Sciences Massey University (at Albany) is holding a conference entitled "Enhancing the prospect of peace within pluralistic societies and the pluralistic global body, across the realms of Community, Nationality, International Relations, and Individuality". For further information on conference themes and registration, please visit the website at:
<http://www.massey.ac.nz/~wwsocial/homepage.htm>

or contact: Dr. Warwick Tie (conference convenor), School of Sociology and Women's Studies Massey University, Private Bag & Helli, North Shore Mail Centre, New Zealand. Fax +64 09 443 9716
Email: W.J.Tie@massey.ac.nz

Resources

**Security and Survival: The Case for a Nuclear Weapons Convention, is new publication that will help readers to understand and develop realistic approaches to achieving a nuclear weapons free world. Security and

Survival is a resource for policy makers, diplomats, disarmament specialists, scientists, academics, grassroots activists, journalists and anyone interested in exploring the political, legal, and technical requirements for nuclear abolition.

Security and Survival answers the questions:

- How do we eliminate nuclear weapons?
- How would we verify and enforce nuclear abolition?
- How could we safeguard nuclear materials?
- Should we eliminate delivery vehicles?

Security and Survival is co-published by International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA) and the International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation (INESAP).

Under 10 copies of books priced at \$10.00:
In US: \$10.00 each + \$2.00 each shipping/handling
International: \$10.00 each + \$6.00 each shipping/handling

To order a copy, please send your request to:

IPPNW
727 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02139
USA

**The War Resisters League announces the release of its 2000 peace calendar entitled, "Protest Poems for the Year 2000." The calendar includes poems by Dennis Brutus, Rita Dove, Allen Ginsberg, Grace Paley, Kenneth Patchen, Marge Piercy and many others. The 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 desk calendar is available at \$12.00 each or four for \$44.00 + shipping and handling.

To order a copy, send a request to the War Resisters League at:
339 Lafayette St., New York, NY 10012. Please allow up to 4 weeks for delivery.

Tip of the Month

Urge leaders of prominent and influential organizations to sign the Abolition 2000 Petition on behalf of their members, requesting the leaders to advise the numbers of their members for auditing purposes. This will help to increase the amount of individuals who have signed the Abolition 2000 International Petition, which now has a total of 266,869 signatories and 13,283,437 including Japan Soka Gakkai.

*Tip provided by Stephen Gilroy of the Irish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Letter from the Editor

"He aha te nui mea o te ao? He tangata, he tangata, he tangata" (A Maori saying)

Translation: "What is the most important thing in the world? It is the people, the people, the people."

Dear Friends and Activists,

During the national meeting and launch of the US Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons: The US Section of Abolition 2000, I had the extraordinary opportunity to participate in this internationally long-awaited grassroots mobilization and organization for the purpose of launching an US effort to eliminate the nuclear threat. Often times I find myself so caught up in the clerical duties of Abolition 2000 that I lose touch with the original sense and spirit of why I have personally chosen to work for this cause. The opportunity to meet with other like-minded individuals and submerge myself in the actual grassroots process provided me with a new vision and a renewed sense of purpose for that which I hope to achieve in this position.

More than anything, I have come to better understand my relationship to the International Network. People want to be heard and everyone has their own story to tell. If we listen, and by "we" I mean not only myself, but the nuclear abolition community as a whole, I believe the trust that is inherent in this type of relationship building process is strengthened. We all have our own goals and priorities but we also need to listen, not just hear, and respect the ideas and goals of others. By meeting face to face, heart to heart, soul to soul and spirit to spirit with other like-minded individuals representing diverse backgrounds and histories, we will have the opportunity to connect to others and envision the fruition of our common endeavor for a more peaceful and just world.

In our current state, the only thing we have to hold onto is each other. If we are going to achieve that which we set out to accomplish, a nuclear free world, we must continue to inspire, encourage and challenge each other and put aside any stereotypes, misconceptions, biases, pride, resentment and self-promoting agendas. Neither one individual nor one organization is better than another. We each are equally doing what is necessary for the good of the whole, for ours and future generations and all of creation. We must embrace the strength of our diversity in order to bridge the gap in our relationships and create a more strongly unified movement.

It is my greatest hope that the sense and spirit of the people will be instilled in us all and will continue to inspire and challenge us to commit all we have to offer for the good of the greater whole. Please be encouraged to continue in your various endeavors so that together we may achieve a more peaceful and just world, free from the threat of nuclear weapons.

Yours In Peace,

Carah Ong

Carah Lynn Ong
Coordinator, Abolition 2000
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
1187 Coast Village Road PMB 121, Suite 1
Santa Barbara CA 93108

Phone (805) 965 3443 FAX(805) 568 0466
Email: A2000@silcom.com
Website <http://www.wagingpeace.org/abolition2000>

Join the Abolition-USA or Abolition-Global Caucus list serve to regularly receive updates about the Abolition movement. Both caucus' also provide a forum for conversation on nuclear-related issues as well as they are used to post important articles and information pertaining to nuclear abolition.

To subscribe to the Abolition-USA listserve, send a message (with no subject) to:

abolition-usa-request@lists.xmission.com

In the body of the message, write:

"subscribe abolition-usa" (do not include quotation marks)

To post a message to the Abolition-USA list, mail your message to:

abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

To subscribe to the International Abolition-caucus, send a message (with no subject) to: majordomo@igc.org

In the body of the message, write:

"subscribe abolition-caucus" (do not include quotation marks)

To post a message to the International Abolition list, mail your message to:

abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

-

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.

To: joneses@erols.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Checking your address
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <37FC9A01.14E5@erols.com>
References:

At 09:02 AM 10/7/99 -0400, you wrote:

>Hi, again ... just checking that I got your e-mail address correctly.
>Have a good day! See you on the 3rd of Dec.
>
>Nancy
>

Dear Nancy and Eddy,

Yes, the e-mail address is correct. All week I've been working on the Senate vote on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and aftermath. Now I'm catching up on other things.

To get to our house, come from Baltimore on I-95. At I-495, go right (west) on I-495 (it's marked Silver Spring, Bethesda). Take the exit off I-495 at Old Georgetown Road, then go left on Old Georgetown to Bethesda. After you clear the traffic lights around 495, go right at the second light to Beech Avenue. Go right at second street, Wilmet Road. We are at 6508, about .8 mile on left. If lost, call 301 897-3668.

See you in December.

Howard

To: relctbt
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Agenda for October 19 meeting
Cc: ctbt
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

I neglected to attached the agenda to my announcement of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT, which meets on Tuesday, October 19 from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m. at the FCNL Conference Room, 234 2nd Street, NE, Washington, D.C. Here it is.

Shalom,
Howard

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Interfaith Group for the CTBT
Meeting of Tuesday, October 19, 1999
1:00 to 2:30 p.m., FCNL Conference Room

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. CTBT vote
 - a. Comments
 - b. Follow-up
3. Interfaith campaign
 - a. Strengths
 - b. Weaknesses
4. What should we do now?
 - a. Ideas for the future (handout)
 - b. Other suggestions
5. Other matters
6. Next meeting (if we are continuing)

Date: Mon, 18 Oct 1999 11:15:55 -0400
From: ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: The lessons from the CTBT defeat
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com, abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org,
ny metro@igc.org
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.0.2
X-Sender: slatera@204.141.205.3

X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igc7.igc.org id IAB10702

Dear Friends,

The news analysis on the test ban defeat has been appalling. Here's my as yet unpublished letter to the editor. A pox on both their houses--Republicanrats and Demicans. Alice Slater

Editor, New York Times
BY FAX: 556-3622

The lesson to be learned from the politicized debacle which defeated the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in the Senate, is not only how isolated and insular our Republican Senators appear to be, but how utterly bankrupt the Democrats' nuclear policy is as well. Administration spokespeople argued repeatedly for the passage of the Treaty on the basis that it would lock in US nuclear superiority, that our stockpile stewardship program would give us a technological edge which other worrisome states likes Pakistan, India, North Korea and Iran would be unable to emulate, maintaining our powerful nuclear lead forever, and that it was to our advantage to preclude others from underground nuclear testing because this would prevent proliferation.

Does anyone seriously believe that we could really stop other countries from working to develop their nuclear arsenals when the US stockpile stewardship program, without full-scale underground tests, (although we argue that sub-critical tests are permitted) has allowed us to develop and deploy a new earth penetrating bunker-busting warhead, tested last April in Alaska and a new W-88 warhead for our nuclear submarines, while we continue to research new weapons? The Democrats, ostrich-like in their arguments, seem to lack any awareness that the whole world has been listening in on the Congressional debate and has heard their "non-proliferation" arguments in favor of the Treaty to insure US nuclear superiority. Presumably, they will act accordingly to protect their own perceived interests.

The only way to guarantee US security from nuclear terror abroad is to move promptly to negotiations to make nuclear weapons taboo -- banning them in a verifiable, international treaty for their abolition, just as the world had done for chemical and biological weapons. That is the only thing that will protect us, and all of humanity as well, now that the flawed test ban, with its provocative promise of new weapons development funds for the labs, has been so ignominiously defeated.

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.

X-Sender: napf@silcom.com
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Mon, 18 Oct 1999 15:12:06 -0700
To: sunflower-napf@lists.xmission.com
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <wagingpeace@napf.org>
Subject: (sunflower-napf) Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter October 1999
Sender: owner-sunflower-napf@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: sunflower-napf@lists.xmission.com

<x-rich>
 <bigger> Abolition 2000 Grassroots
Newsletter

October 1999

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- </bigger>I. Introduction
- II. New Organizations
- III. New Municipalities
- IV. Articles
- V. Commentary
- VI. Actions You Can Take
- VII. Calendar Events
- VIII. Tip of the Month
- IX. Letter from the Editor

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Introduction

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This year at the Abolition 2000 annual general meeting held at Hague

Appeal for Peace, we set the goal of enrolling 2000 organizations by the year 2000. Currently, the Network is comprised of 1,366 organizations in 88 countries and 236 Municipalities have endorsed the Abolition 2000 Municipal Resolution. We are seeking your support to help us reach our objective. Please set a goal of enrolling at least one new organization.

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New Organizations

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African Movement of Struggle Against Nuclear Weapons, Togo/West Africa

American Ethical Union, Maryland/USA

Annie Appleseed Project, New York/USA

Bangladesh International Cooperation Agency, Dhaka/Bangladesh

Beijing Women's Studies Centre, Beijing/People's Republic of China

Coaster's Peace Association, Ghana/West Africa

Europa Donna-Croatian Forum, Domobranska/Croatia

Federation of University Women Inc. (Canterbury Branch), Aotearoa

Food Not Bombs, Christchurch/Aotearoa

Humanity United to the End of the Nuclear Age, San Francisco/CA

International Women's Communication Center, Kwara State/Nigeria

Internationaler Versohiuunasbund-Osterreichischer Zweig, Wien/Austria

Matueka and District Green Party, Motueka/Aotearoa

Nelson Peace Group, Aotearoa

Otautahi Human Rights Project, Christchurch/Aotearoa

Out of Order, Christchurch/Aotearoa

RPHD, New York/NY

Riverside Community, Aotearoa

San Diego Coalition to Free Mumia, San Diego/CA

San Jose Peace Center, San Jose/CA

School Sisters of Notre Dame, USA

Steering Committee for the "World Day of Actions", Nishinomiya/Japan

Students for Free Tibet, Christchurch/Aotearoa

Summer Peace Group, Aotearoa

War Resisters League, San Luis Obispo/CA

Women in Security, Conflict Management and Peace, New Delhi/India

World Citizen Foundation, Washington, D.C./USA

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New Municipalities

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Arcata, California/US

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Articles

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Number of Arrests Rise in Protest Against British Trident System

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"As a global citizen with international, national and individual responsibility I will endeavor peacefully, safely, openly and accountably to help to disarm the UK nuclear weapons system. I pledge that I will harm no living being by any of my acts and pledge to be calm and peaceful at all times."

(Statement by Angie Zelter at Greenock Sheriff Court where three peace activists are on trial for damaging a research laboratory connected to the Trident nuclear weapons system)

Activists around the world have joined members of Trident Ploughshares

2000 in a campaign that has pledged to prevent nuclear war crimes through non-violent action. Hundreds of activists have been arrested for scaling and cutting fences, swimming to submarines and damaging equipment, including a submarine conning tower. The activists are trying new tactics to heighten awareness of nuclear weapons in Britain and have been successful in blocking gates, closing test stations, and stopping nuclear

weapons convoys destined for the Tridents. The amount of arrests peaked during two weeks in August with a reported 102 arrests. The damage estimates from non-violent actions have totaled more than £100,000 to date. Events have been scheduled for November 13 and 14 (see calendar below) and activists everywhere are encouraged to join.

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BMD: The Phantom Menace

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On Saturday, September 25th, approximately 60 activists, organized by Bruce Gagnon from the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space, joined together to protest the first ever test of the National Missile Defense system at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is a division within the Department of Defense and is responsible for managing, directing and executing the Ballistic Missile Program. The three areas currently being pursued by the BMD Program are: Theater Missile Defense (TMD), National Missile Defense (NMD) and advanced ballistic missile defense technologies. The NMD system is a

space and missile tracking system. It includes six fundamental components: a ground based interceptor; a ground based radar; early warning radars; forward based X-band radars; Space Based Infrared System; and battle management, command, control and communications. In July 1999, President Clinton signed legislation that will permit the deployment of the NMD system "as soon as technologically feasible." The President and Congress are contemplating the deployment of a system that has little possibility of

success. Instead of wasting billions testing undeveloped technology, defense efforts should concentrate on the enforcement of treaties to prevent the development of other counter-technologies.

Reasons to Oppose the NMD system include:

*The NMD system is costly and inefficient. According to the Welch Report, issued in February 1998 by an independent team of missile defense experts, there have been only 4 successful interceptions out of 17 tests conducted by the BMD program. Over \$120 billion has already been spent

on BMD programs. In a July 29,1999 interview with the Los Angeles times, John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists noted that quality standards remain a serious concern, especially when one miss could cause horrendous casualties and irreparable damage.

*The NMD will threaten international relations and violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. According to the Constitution, only the President of the US has the authority to carry out, modify or terminate a treaty. President Clinton has announced that he will make a decision in June 2000 whether or not to deploy the NMD system. If Russia disagrees with the Presidential decision, it is likely to respond by using the same

argument to no longer honor other international treaties such as the Biological and Chemical Weapons Convention.

*Development of the NMD system will increase the proliferation of nuclear technology. According to the Central Intelligence Agency, countries developing ballistic missiles have the capability to also develop anti-missile systems.

*BMD programs will spur additional offensive technologies that will threaten the security of the US. Russia and China each have developed numerous countermeasures and probably will be willing to sell those technologies.

*Corporations seem to be the only ones benefiting from BMD programs. Companies such as Lockheed Martin, Raytheon and Boeing are being awarded long-term contracts to work on a project that has almost zero possibility of success.

For more information visit:

Global Network [Http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk](http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk)

Council for a Livable World [Http://www.clw.org](http://www.clw.org)

<bigger>New Democratic Party of Canada Adopts Resolution

on Abolishing Nuclear Weapons

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The New Democratic Party of Canada adopted a resolution on abolishing nuclear weapons during its Policy Convention in August. Among other proclamations the resolution resolves to "support the goals of the

Abolition 2000 campaign and will work in solidarity with organizations that share these goals to raise awareness and promote education concerning issues of nuclear abolition." For more information on the resolution or on the New Democratic Party, please contact:

Gary Evans Adjint legislatif pour le depute Svend Robinson

Email: robinS0@parl.gc.ca

<bigger>Time to WASH Away the Y2K Nuclear Threat!

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There are currently 433 nuclear power reactors in the world and 103 are in the United States. The infamous Y2K computer bug has the potential to wreak havoc at any one of these sites. External power failures could cause a meltdown of reactor cores or spent fuel rods. Without power, the core would begin to melt in two hours. Besides potential problems in nuclear reactors, possible bugs in US and Russian nuclear weapons early-warning systems could lead to accidental nuclear war. Even though the Cold War has ended, the US and Russia maintain their nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert. By de-aerting weapons systems, human action would be required for a launch to succeed.

The World Atomic Safety Holiday (WASH) Campaign is calling for nuclear reactors and nuclear processing facilities to be taken off-line from December 1, 1999 until after the New Year. WASH is also demanding each facility to demonstrate that it meets Y2K compliance criteria with testing and reverification before restarting. Additional reliable back-up power systems should be installed and each facility must certify that its diesel generators are in good working order with a minimum of three months fuel supply. In addition, all nuclear weapons should be taken off of hair-trigger alert by no later than December 1, 1999. For more information on nuclear safety during the Y2K roll over visit:

[Http://www.enviroweb.org/nukenet/](http://www.enviroweb.org/nukenet/)

[Http://www.nirs.org](http://www.nirs.org)

To participate in the WASH campaign, please contact:

WASH

1271 Hearst Avenue

Berkeley, CA 94702

(415) 789-8032

<bigger>Long-awaited US Campaign Launched in Ann Arbor, MI

</bigger>

On the weekend of October 9-11, diverse individuals representing various organizations gathered at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor for the national meeting and long-awaited launch of the US Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons: The US Section of Abolition 2000. The meeting was held in conjunction with a week-long teach-in and community forum on nuclear abolition. The Network + concept was adopted as the organizational structure. A Coordinating Committee was elected and given mandates which include, but are not limited to the following: finding and training staff, mobilizing the Network, fundraising and outlining a budget for the Network, planning coordinated actions, outreaching to Indigenous and affected peoples as well as to diverse organizations, and promoting relationship-building among member organizations.

The meeting ended on Indigenous Rights Day (formerly known as Columbus Day) with selected representatives announcing the official launch of the campaign at a combined press conference with WAND and Peace Action on the CTBT in Detroit. Alan Haber, the local host, announced the official launch with those who remained in Ann Arbor at Rackham Auditorium. Individuals representing diverse organizations presented statements of future actions that will be taken during the course of the coming year in support of both nuclear abolition and the newly formed Network.

To get involved or find out more information on the US Campaign to Abolish

Nuclear Weapons: The US Section of Abolition 2000, please contact:

Western States Legal Foundation Email: wslf@earthlink.net or

Abolition 2000 Network Coordinator Email: A2000@silcom.com

<bigger> Indecent Explosives: Statistics on Nuclear Weapons States

</bigger>

Declared Nuclear Weapons States (5)

China: China has 290 suspected strategic nuclear weapons and 120 non-strategic nuclear weapons for a total of at least 410 suspected nuclear weapons.

France: France has an estimated total of at least 482 strategic nuclear weapons. The French arsenal is currently under a wide-spread modernization, including its sea-based deterrent force.

Russia: Russia has 7,500 suspected strategic nuclear weapons and between 7,000 and 15,000 suspected non-strategic nuclear weapons for a suspected total of at least 14,500. Although Russia has made dramatic reductions since the end of the Cold War, some nuclear modernization continues.

United Kingdom: The United Kingdom has approximately 100 suspected strategic nuclear weapons and approximately 100 suspected non-strategic nuclear weapons for a suspected total of at least 200 nuclear weapons.

United States: The United States has 7,300 suspected strategic nuclear weapons and between 4,700 and 11,700 suspected non-strategic nuclear weapons for a suspected total of at least 12,000 nuclear weapons. The United States is the only country to have nuclear weapons outside of its borders.

Defacto Nuclear Weapons States (3)

India: India has approximately 60 suspected strategic nuclear weapons.

Israel: Israel has approximately 100 suspected strategic nuclear weapons.

Pakistan: Pakistan has between approximately 15 and 25 suspected strategic

nuclear weapons.

Potential Nuclear Weapons States

Libya: Libya has a theoretical capability of delivering nuclear weapons in the form of Scud and FROG missiles and missiles delivered by medium-range Tu-22 bombers.

North Korea: According to US, Chinese and Russian intelligence sources, North Korea has as many as 10 operational nuclear warheads for its missiles and two nuclear devices that can be carried by truck , boat or aircraft.

Other: In a book entitled Plutonium and Highly Enriched Uranium published in 1996, Albrecht identifies Iran, Algeria, South Korea and Taiwan as "countries of concern".

The remaining 180 countries in the world have NO nuclear weapons.

There are 433 nuclear reactors world-wide.

*Further information available at:

Center for Defense Information [Http://www.cdi.org](http://www.cdi.org)

US Brookings Institute [Http://www.brook.edu](http://www.brook.edu)

The Nuclear Files [Http://www.nuclearfiles.org](http://www.nuclearfiles.org)

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Commentary: US Senate Failure to Ratify CTBT

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<bigger>Statement by Lysiane Alezard, Le Mouvement de la Paix

</bigger>

The French Mouvement de la Paix condemns the non ratification of the CTBT by the US : "abolishing nuclear weapons has become more urgent than ever"

The refusal by the US Senate to ratify the CTBT is a serious blow to non proliferation, to the nuclear disarmament process and peace in the world. The leading world power behaves just like a "rogue state", an accusation they had put on other countries, and has taken the risk to destabilize international relations. Let's be clear. From the beginning, the future of the CTBT had been jeopardized by the decision of the US and France to develop lab testing programs. This decision had led countries like India and Pakistan to continue their nuclear testing and armament programs and to refuse to sign existing treaties. US, British and French leaders therefore bear a huge responsibility in the current deadlock.

This is why the Mouvement de la Paix urges President Clinton and Chirac to decide a moratorium on research carried out at Livermore and at le barp, until the complete ratification of the CTBT. The total elimination of all nuclear weapons has become more urgent than ever. This is the only way to prevent new countries from possessing this

terrifying weapon.

Daniel Durand, national secretary of the Mouvement de la Paix forwarded a message to President Chirac to urge him to take the rapid necessary diplomatic steps for France to convene in Paris, in 2000, an international conference to elaborate a Convention on the abolition of nuclear weapons, as France had been able to do in 1993 with chemical

weapons. In order to strengthen the cooperation of peace associations campaigning

for this objective internationally, Daniel Durand turned to Mr. Gordon Clark, Executive director of Peace action, the largest peace group in the US and Mr. Dave Knight, Chair of CND and invited them to Paris on November 26, on the occasion of the national congress of the Mouvement de la Paix. Such a meeting will help coordinating campaigns among peace movements in nuclear power states. Also, peace activists from the Abolition 2000 network in the South West of France, meeting in Bordeaux

last week-end, decided to organize a major international event at Le Barp in March 2000, to stop lab tests and for the complete abolition of nuclear weapons.

For information on Le Mouvement de la Paix, please visit:

URL: [Http://www.asi.fr/~ddurand/](http://www.asi.fr/~ddurand/)

<bigger>Statement by David Krieger,

President of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation October 14, 1999

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"In voting down the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), the US Senate acted with irresponsible disregard for the security of the American people and the people of the world. It is an act unbecoming of a great nation. The Senate sent a message to the more than 185 countries that have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty that the United States is not prepared to lead the global effort for non-proliferation nor to keep its promises to the international community. I urge the American people to send a strong message of disapproval to the Senators who voted against this treaty, and

demand that the United States resume a leadership role in supporting the CTBT and preventing further nuclear tests by any country at any time and at any place. "The American people should take heart that the Treaty is not dead, and this setback should be viewed as temporary -- until they have made their voices reverberate in the halls of the Senate."

For Information on how each senator voted, please visit:

[Http://www.wagingpeace.org](http://www.wagingpeace.org)

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Action You Can Take

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<bigger>Just the Fax, please...

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****In order to avoid Global Nuclear Catastrophe, it is imperative that President Bill Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin take nuclear weapons off alert during the Year 2000 roll-over period. Taking US and Russian nuclear missiles off alert is the most important issue facing the world between now and December 31st, before the Y2K bug wreaks havoc on their command and control systems.**

Although the Cold War ended years ago, nations such as the United States and Russia continue to maintain their nuclear arsenal. Thousands of nuclear weapons remain on high-alert, threatening the being of every living creature. Although the US and Russia have announced their formal "de-targeting" of one another, the agreement is meaningless as both countries maintain their weapons on "hair-trigger" alert and in "launch-on" warning posture.

Contrary to conventional thought, keeping nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert does not enforce the security of any nation. In fact, it actually has the adverse effect in that it makes every individual and nation less secure.

As you may know, the US and Russia came to the "brink" of launching their nuclear weapons on several occasions because of miscommunication, misunderstanding or poor data. Removing nuclear weapons from high-alert status would eliminate the risk of global catastrophe caused by a hasty

reaction from any nuclear weapons-holding nation, especially during the year 2000 rollover period when so many questions about computer-related glitches are still unanswered.

Beginning September 1, 1999, fax a letter to President Bill Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin, requesting them to take nuclear weapons off alert to avoid a global nuclear catastrophe. Letters drafted by John Hallam, Friends of the Earth/Sydney, and Bob Tiller, Physicians for Social Responsibility, are posted on the Abolition 2000 website

(<http://www.abolition2000.org>) to download and fax to the numbers listed

below.

President Bill Clinton: FAX (+1) 202-456-2461

President Boris Yeltsin: FAX (+7) 095-205-4330

<bigger>Support a Nuclear Free Kochi Port!

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Under the new "Guidelines for Japan-US Defense Cooperation", Kochi, a port city in the southwest region of Japan, may be used in the event of war by US warships. However, if Kochi ports were declared nuclear free, any vessel wishing to dock would be required to submit a certificate, proving that the vessel is not carrying nuclear weapons. Such a law would also influence other ports in Japan to proceed with a similar initiative.

After witnessing Kochi's grassroots movement for peace, Governor Daijiro Hashimoto is making efforts to enact a law to make the city's ports nuclear free. In 1984, the Kochi Prefectural Assembly declared Kochi nuclear free. Again, in 1997 the Assembly declared that Kochi ports should be nuclear free as well. Unfortunately, pressure from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has prevented any such law from passing.

Please fax or mail a letter of support to Governor Hashimoto saying "I strongly support your efforts to enact a law to make Kochi ports nuclear free".

Governor Daijiro Hashimoto can be reached at:

Kochi Prefectural Office

1-2-20 Marunouchi, Kochi City 780-0850 Japan

Fax: +81-888-24-7745

E-mail: hasimoto@ken.pref.kochi.jp

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Events

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<bigger>October

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21-26 The NGO Committee on Disarmament will hold its annual Disarmament Week at the United Nations. For information on panel discussions on nuclear disarmament please contact Roger Smith at: disarmtimes@igc.org.

<bigger>November

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2-9 Tear Down the Wall of Denial! On the tenth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, help tear down a 200 foot replica to remind the US public and media of the on-going threat nuclear weapons pose to human life. For more information, call:

Alistair Millar at (202) 393-5201 or visit [Http://www.disarmament.org](http://www.disarmament.org)

10-14 The Anuvrat Global Organization (ANUVIBHA) is hosting "AHIMSA (Non-Violence), Peacemaking, and Conflict Prevention and Management Conference in New Dehli, India. For more information please contact ANUVIBHA at:

P.O. Box 1003, Jaipur, 302-015 or call +91-141-510347.

13-14 Disarmament Camp at Coulport in Scotland. For Information, please contact:

Trident Ploughshares 2000 42-46 Bethel Street , Norwich, Norfolk, NR2 1NR, UK

Tel: (01603) 611953 Email: tp2000@gn.apc.org

19-21 A vigil and civil disobedience will take place at the School of the Americas in Ft. Benning, Georgia. For decades many atrocities in Central and South America have been committed by graduates of the SOA. Organizers are calling for 10,000 people to stand vigil and 5,000 to cross the line.

For more information, contact the SOA Watch at:

P.O. Box 4566, Washington DC 20001

28 A Forum on peace and disarmament will coincide with the Seattle WTO Ministerial. This public forum is being organized by peace groups from the US and Canada and will examine how the WTO and economic globalization prevents efforts to promote peace and human security. The forum will be held at Hildebrand Hall, Plymouth Congregational Church, 1212 6th Avenue

(at University) in Seattle from 2:30 to 5:00 pm. For more information,

please contact:

Steven D. Staples Email: sstaples@canadians.org

29-December 3 The World Trade Organization (WTO) is hosting a millennial event in Seattle, Washington to set an agenda of continued economic globalization in the coming decade.

<bigger>

December

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30-January 2 The Nevada Desert Experience is announces "Walking the Ways of Peace", a non-violent demonstration that will be held at Bishop Gorman High School, Las Vegas and the Nevada Test site. Join a candlelight procession onto the Test Site at midnight on December 31st. For more information, please contact the Nevada Desert Experience at: Telephone: (702) 646-4814 Email: nde@igc.apc.org URL:

<http://www.shundahai.org/nde>

<bigger>January

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31 A protest vigil sponsored by the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space will be held from 10am to 1pm in front of the Hyatt Regency in New Mexico during the 17th Annual Symposium on Space

Nuclear Power and Propulsion. For more information visit:

[Http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk/](http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk/)

<bigger>April

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24-28 Auckland, New Zealand College of Humanities and Social Sciences Massey University (at Albany) is holding a conference entitled "Enhancing the prospect of peace within pluralistic societies and the pluralistic global body, across the realms of Community, Nationality, International Relations, and Individuality". For further information on conference themes and registration, please visit the website at:

<http://www.massey.ac.nz/~wwsocial/homepage.htm>

or contact: Dr. Warwick Tie (conference convenor), School of Sociology and

Women's Studies Massey University, Private Bag & Helli, North Shore Mail

Centre, New Zealand. Fax +64 09 443 9716

Email: W.J.Tie@massey.ac.nz

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Resources

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****Security and Survival: The Case for a Nuclear Weapons Convention, is new publication that will help readers to understand and develop realistic approaches to achieving a nuclear weapons free world. Security and Survival is a resource for policy makers, diplomats, disarmament specialists, scientists, academics, grassroots activists, journalists and anyone interested in exploring the political, legal, and technical**

requirements for nuclear abolition.

Security and Survival answers the questions:

-How do we eliminate nuclear weapons?

-How would we verify and enforce nuclear abolition?

-How could we safeguard nuclear materials?

-Should we eliminate delivery vehicles?

Security and Survival is co-published by International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA) and the International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation (INESAP).

Under 10 copies of books priced at \$10.00:

In US: \$10.00 each + \$2.00 each shipping/handling

International: \$10.00 each + \$6.00 each shipping/handling

To order a copy, please send your request to:

IPPNW

727 Massachusetts Avenue

Cambridge, MA 02139

USA

**The War Resisters League announces the release of its 2000 peace calendar

entitled, "Protest Poems for the Year 2000." The calendar includes poems

by Dennis Brutus, Rita Dove, Allen Ginsberg, Grace Paley, Kenneth Patchen,

Marge Piercy and many others. The 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 desk calendar is available

at \$12.00 each or four for \$44.00 + shipping and handling.

To order a copy, send a request to the War Resisters League at:

339 Lafayette St., New York, NY 10012. Please allow up to 4 weeks for delivery.

Tip of the Month

Urge leaders of prominent and influential organizations to sign the Abolition 2000 Petition on behalf of their members, requesting the leaders to advise the numbers of their members for auditing purposes. This will help to increase the amount of individuals who have signed the Abolition 2000 International Petition, which now has a total of 266,869 signatories and 13,283,437 including Japan Soka Gakkai.

*Tip provided by Stephen Gilroy of the Irish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

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Letter from the Editor

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"He aha te nui mea o te ao? He tangata, he tangata, he tangata" (A Maori saying)

Translation: "What is the most important thing in the world? It is the people, the people, the people."

Dear Friends and Activists,

During the national meeting and launch of the US Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons: The US Section of Abolition 2000, I had the extraordinary opportunity to participate in this internationally long-awaited grassroots mobilization and organization for the purpose of launching an US effort to eliminate the nuclear threat. Often times I find myself so caught up in the clerical duties of Abolition 2000 that I lose touch with the original sense and spirit of why I have personally chosen to work for this cause. The opportunity to meet with other like-minded individuals and submerge myself in the actual grassroots process provided me with a new vision and a renewed sense of purpose for that which I hope to achieve in this position.

More than anything, I have come to better understand my relationship to the International Network. People want to be heard and everyone has their own story to tell. If we listen, and by "we" I mean not only myself, but the nuclear abolition community as a whole, I believe the trust that is inherent in this type of relationship building process is strengthened. We all have our own goals and priorities but we also need to listen, not just hear, and respect the ideas and goals of others. By meeting face to face, heart to heart, soul to soul and spirit to spirit with other like-minded individuals representing diverse backgrounds and histories, we will have the opportunity to connect to others and envision the fruition of our common endeavor for a more peaceful and just world.

In our current state, the only thing we have to hold onto is each other. If we are going to achieve that which we set out to accomplish, a nuclear free world, we must continue to inspire, encourage and challenge each other and put aside any stereotypes, misconceptions, biases, pride, resentment and self-promoting agendas. Neither one individual nor one organization is better than another. We each are equally doing what is necessary for the good of the whole, for ours and future generations and all of creation. We must embrace the strength of our diversity in order to bridge the gap in our relationships and create a more strongly unified Movement.

It is my greatest hope that the sense and spirit of the people will be instilled in us all and will continue to inspire and challenge us to commit all we have to offer for the good of the greater whole. Please be encouraged to continue in your various endeavors so that together we may achieve a more peaceful and just world, free from the threat of nuclear weapons.

Yours In Peace,

Carah Ong

Carah Lynn Ong

Coordinator, Abolition 2000

Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

1187 Coast Village Road PMB 121, Suite 1

Santa Barbara CA 93108

Phone (805) 965 3443 FAX(805) 568 0466

Email: A2000@silcom.com

Website <http://www.wagingpeace.org/abolition2000>

Join the Abolition-USA or Abolition-Global Caucus list serve to regularly receive updates about the Abolition movement. Both caucus' also provide a forum for conversation on nuclear-related issues as well as they are used to post important articles and information pertaining to nuclear abolition.

To subscribe to the Abolition-USA listerve, send a message (with no subject) to:

abolition-usa-request@lists.xmission.com

In the body of the message, write:

"subscribe abolition-usa" (do not include quotation marks)

To post a message to the Abolition-USA list, mail your message to:

abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

To subscribe to the International Abolition-caucus, send a message (with no subject) to: majordomo@igc.org

In the body of the message, write:

"subscribe abolition-caucus" (do not include quotation marks)

To post a message to the International Abolition list, mail your message to:

abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

-

To unsubscribe to sunflower-napf, send an email to "majordomo@xmission.com" with "unsubscribe sunflower-napf" 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.

</x-rich>

To: phil
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: "MindSpring Invoice #19109428, Please Read"
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Phil,

Please pay this bill from our new internet provider.

Thanks,
Howard

>From: invoice.inquiry@mindspring.com
>Date: Mon, 18 Oct 1999 12:51:36 -0400 (EDT)
>To: mupj@igc.org
>Subject: "MindSpring Invoice #19109428, Please Read"
>X-Hercules-ID: mupj@igc.org

>
> Remit To: Account Number: 2028691
> Page: 1
> MindSpring Enterprises, Inc. Invoice Date: 10/13/99
> P.O. Box 7645 Invoice Number: 19109428
> Atlanta, Ga. 30357-0645 USA

>
>
> Bill To: Due upon receipt.
> Late if not received by 11/05/99
> Howard W. Hallman
> Methodists United for Peace wi
> 1500 16th St., NW
> Washington, DC 20036

>Date	Description	Qty	Price	Amount
>	Previous Balance			.00
>	mupj (Howard W. Hallman)			
>				
>09/30/99	Sep 30-Oct 12:Part Month	.43	14.95	6.43
>10/13/99	Oct 13-Nov 12:Standard monthly	1.00	14.95	14.95
>10/12/99	Sep 13-Sep 29:3.05 Free Hours			
>10/12/99	Sep 30-Oct 12:Hours used	4.67		
>				

> Current Chgs: 21.38

> -----

> Balance Due: 21.38

> =====

> Please pay upon receipt and be sure to include your account number
> 2028691 with your payment.

> Remember, we'll credit your account \$20 for each new dialup member you
> send us (\$50 for web hosting)! Have them mention you when they sign up!

> We provide several tools designed to help you manage your MindSpring
> account more effectively. These tools may be found at:
> <http://www.mindspring.com/acct-mgmt/index.html>

> If you think there is an error on your invoice, please write to us via
> email at invoice.inquiry@mindspring.com or US mail at the address above
> within 30 days of the invoice date to dispute the erroneous charge.

> We'll be happy to clarify your invoice or correct any erroneous charges.

X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Tue, 19 Oct 1999 11:09:26 -0400
To: dkimball@clw.org, syoung@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: Follow-up CTBT Planning Mtg, 10/22, 3pm

October 19, 1999

TO: Coalition members and CTBT supporters
FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: Follow-up CTBT Planning Mtg., Oct. 22, 3-5 pm at 1779 Mass. Ave. NW

As a follow-up to the Senate vote on the CTBT and our initial NGO meeting last Friday, the Coalition has scheduled a meeting to focus on "next steps" on the test ban and closely-related issues. Co-chairing/facilitating the meeting with me will be Laura Kriv of 20/20 Vision.

The meeting will take place at:

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTL. PEACE
Root Room
1779 Mass. Ave. NW
Washington, DC
3-5 pm, Friday, October 22, 1999

PURPOSE: The meeting will address what steps should be pursued to reinforce the non-testing regime and to begin to lay the groundwork for Senate re-consideration of the Treaty at some point in the future. We will discuss work that can be done in the near-term (now thru January); mid-term (January thru November 2000); and longer-term (following the November 2000 election, during the "transition" period for the new administration). We address work that might be pursued to this end and in each time segment in the following (and possible other) areas:

- * grassroots field work;
- * issue advocacy in the 2000 elections (this may require further work thru a dedicated subgroup);
- * research (i.e. response to opposition arguments raised during the debate);
- * media work;
- * liason with key Senators and the Administration;
- * liason with foreign governments/multilateral fora.

We will also discuss what further planning/meetings would be useful.

NOTE: Hill staffers who receive this message are welcome to attend.

OUTSIDE OF DC? If you are unable to attend or if you live/work outside of DC, please feel welcome to forward your comments, suggestions, and/or information about your organizations followup activities IN WRITING (via email or fax). If you can send them in by Friday at 12 noon (Eastern time), they will be copied and distributed at the meeting.

THE FRIDAY OCT. 15 CTBT WORKING GRP. MEETING: For those of you who missed last Friday's "special" CTBT Working Group meeting or who did not stay on for the entirety, the session was mainly devoted to discussing and sharing information on the events of the last month that led to the Senate vote on the Treaty and to an exchange of views on some lessons learned. We ran out of time before the discussion moved to "next steps" and we agreed to meet this Friday (Oct. 22) to focus on those next steps.

Through the course of the October 15 meeting, it did become readily apparent that some organizations intend to pursue the test ban issue via the electoral process (i.e. Senate and Presidential races in 2000). Given that the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers is a non-partisan educational project, which will necessitate the creation of some new coordination/working group/outreach mechanism. Among the organizations that will or may pursue this option are: Peace Action, FCNL, and CLW.

To help clarify the sequence of events leading up to the October 13 vote on the CTBT, it was suggested that I write a concise summary of those events and a summary of major NGO activities on CTBT in September and October, which will be available at the upcoming follow-up meeting on the 22nd.

FUTURE MEETINGS: Further work may be pursued at already scheduled Coalition meetings in the near future and/or at other fora that may be organized by others. Upcoming meetings include:

* Ballistic Missile Defense/Deep Cuts Working Group Mtg. -- Tuesday, October 19, 9:30-11:00 am at the UCS 7th floor conference room, 1616 P Street NW (contact Jonathan Dean at 332-0900 or Stephen Young at 546-0795x102 for more details).

* Regular Meeting of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers (for Coalition member organizations only) -- October 29, 2:00-3:30pm at the UCS 7th floor conference room, 1616 P Street NW

Thank you,

DK

Daryl Kimball, Executive Director
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Avenue NE, Suite 505
Washington, DC 20002
(ph) 202-546-0795 x136 (fax) 202-546-7970
website <<http://www.crnd.org>>

To: relctbt
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Names of 62 Senators requesting delay on CTBT
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

To: Interfaith Group on the CTBT

In case you aren't on John Isaacs' mailing list, I'm sharing this communication.

Howard

>Date: Tue, 19 Oct 1999 11:27:41 -0400
>To: jdi@clw.org
>From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>
>Subject: Names of 62 Senators requesting delay on CTBT
>
>Names of 62 Senators asking for a delay on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
>
>>From the Congressional Record of October 13, 1999 - p.S12549
>
>U.S. Senate,
>Washington, DC, October 12, 1999.
>
>Hon. Trent Lott
>Majority Leader.
>
>Hon. Tom Daschle
>Democratic Leader.
>U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
>
>Dear Mr. Leaders: The Senate Leadership has received a letter from
>President Clinton requesting `that you postpone consideration of the
>Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty on the Senate Floor.' We write in support of
>putting off final consideration until the next Congress.
>
>Were the Treaty to be voted on today, Senator Warner and Senator Lugar
>would be opposed. Senator Moynihan and Senator Biden would be in support.
>But we all agree on seeking a delay. We believe many colleagues are of a
>like view, irrespective of
>how they would vote at this point.
>
>We recognize that the Nation's best interests, the Nation's vital business,
>is and must always be the first concern of the Presidency and the Congress.
>
>But we cannot foresee at this time an international crisis of the
>magnitude, that would persuade the Senate to revisit a decision made now to
>put off a final consideration of the Treaty until the 107th Congress.
>
>However, we recognize that throughout history the Senate has had the power,

>the duty to reconsider prior decisions.

>

>Therefore, if Leadership takes under consideration a joint initiative to
>implement the President's request--and our request--for a delay, then we
>commit our support for our Leaders taking this statesmanlike initiative.

>

>REPUBLICANS

>

>Warner, Lugar, Roth, Domenici, Hagel, Gordon Smith, Collins, McCain, Snowe,
>Sessions, Stevens, Chafee, Brownback, Bennett, Jeffords, Grassley, DeWine,
>Specter, Hatch, Voinovich, Gorton, Burns, Gregg, Santorum.

>

>DEMOCRATS

>

>Moynihan, Biden, Lieberman, Levin, Feingold, Kohl, Boxer, Cleland, Dodd,
>Wyden, Rockefeller, Bingaman, Inouye, Baucus, Hollings, Kennedy, Harry
>Reid, Robb, Jack Reed.

>

>Mikulski, Torricelli, Feinstein, Schumer, Breaux, Bob Kerrey, Evan Bayh,
>John Kerry, Landrieu, Murray, Tim Johnson, Byrd, Lautenberg, Harkin,
>Durbin, Leahy, Wellstone, Akaka, Edwards.

>

>John Isaacs

>Council for a Livable World

>110 Maryland Avenue, NE - Room 409

>Washington, D.C. 20002

>(202) 543-4100 x.131

>FAX (202) 543-6297

>

>

Date: Tue, 19 Oct 1999 11:45:31 -0400
From: "L. William Yolton" <lwyolton@prodigy.net>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.04 [en] (Win95; U)
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
CC: ograbc@aol.com, Jim Matlack <denhartz@erols.com>, washofc@aol.com,
ann_d.parti@ecunet.org, heathern@nccusa.org, tom.hart@ecunet.org,
jmskipper@aol.com, epf@igc.org, disarm@forusa.org, joe@fcnl.org,
kathy@fcnl.org, sara@fcnl.org, mark.brown@ecunet.org,
J._Daryl_Byler@mcc.org, mknolldc@igc.org, jsammon@networklobby.org,
network@igc.org, dave@paxchristiusa.org, Walter_Owensby@pcusa.org,
uuawo@aol.com, jnoble@uahc.org, lintnerj@ucc.org,
Dringler@umc-gbcs.org, gpowers@nccbuscc.org, btiller@psr.org,
fteplitz@peace-action.org, wand@wand.org, ctbt@2020vision.org,
dkimball@clw.org, jsmith@clw.org, disarmament@igc.org
Subject: Re: Agenda for October 19 meeting
X-Corel-MessageType: EMail

I cannot be at the meeting today. I am making a presentation at another meeting.

I had the same problem with the events last Friday.

I very definitely will continue to work on the CTBT. The mandate from the Presbyterian Peace Fellowship has not vanished, nor been defeated. And I don't believe that the Presbyterian Church's position has changed, though some of the efforts were late or absent. In general, the denomination seemed to go along with the public indifference, despite the single-handed effort of Walt Owensby to do more.

Yes, the administration dallied, and its clout with Congress was made impotent by the impeachment process. The possibility for a "free shot at the goal" gave the Republicans a big chance to win political points. The meanness and pettyness of this Congress was again exposed to the knowledgeable critics. I don't think the public caught on. We'll have to await the next election and see what is the "fall-out." I would be amazed were it possible for this administration to get the treaty approved.

Howard W. Hallman wrote:

- > 4. What should we do now?
 - > a. Ideas for the future (handout)
 - > b. Other suggestions
- >
- > 5. Other matters
- >
- > 6. Next meeting (if we are continuing)
- >
- >

From: UUAWO@aol.com
Date: Tue, 19 Oct 1999 16:39:48 EDT
Subject: Re CTBT
To: mupj@igc.org (Howard W. Hallman)
X-Mailer: AOL 4.0 for Windows 95 sub 14

Howard, sorry I didn't get this to you before the meeting today. I imagine you'd like to know what the Unitarian Universalists did prior to the CTBT vote. I hope you know how important an issue this is for UU's and that our absence from meetings is not an indication of anything but lack of sufficient staff.

1. The following is an excerpt from our cyber-newsletter dated October 8, 1999. (There are 700 subscribers, some of whom then repost to their church list-serve.)

<< 5. COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY (Rob)

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) is among the most supported issues that Unitarian Universalist General Assemblies have addressed since 1961. Over 13 resolutions reference a nuclear test ban in some way, and in 1985 the GA passed a resolution entirely about a comprehensive test ban (see the Washington Office webpage at www.uua.org/uuawo for complete text).

As you probably know, the Senate is scheduled to vote on the treaty this coming week, probably on October 12th. Although it is very possible that the vote will be postponed or cancelled, **IT IS INCREDIBLY IMPORTANT** that Senators feel pressure from their constituents. They need to feel that there is a political price to pay by voting against the treaty.

The reasons to support the treaty are many. Here's a few that you might want to mention if you're talking with your Senator or one of their staff people.

Among those supporting the Treaty are:

- **All the Joint Chiefs of Staff, including the chairman, the 8 most recently retired joint chiefs, and the two most recently retired chairman;
- **The Directors of all of the US's nuclear laboratories;
- **31 American Nobel Laureates for Physics;
- **15 major religious groups; and
- **82% of the American people.

Other interesting things to consider:

- **The United States has not tested in some time and has no plans to test again in the near future. Yet, we refuse to sign a treaty barring others from testing. Why not stop the race while we're ahead?
- **Opponents fear that we would not be able to detect tests other countries conduct in violation of the treaty. But the Seismological Society of America and American Geophysical Union have declared that yes, we would be able to detect these tests. Furthermore, the CTBT would create an international monitoring mechanism far more effective than the US could ever have alone.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Call your Senator and tell them that they should support the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty! Consider referencing some of the information above. The call need not be long -- if you like you can just give your position to the person who answers the phone. If you have the time and inclination, ask for the staff person working on the CTBT and leave your message of support with them. All Senate Democrats and Republican Senators Chafee (RI), Jeffords (VT), and Arlen Specter (PA) support the treaty. All others need to hear from you! Please take 2 minutes and give them a call. The Senate Switchboard number is (202) 224-3121. >>

2. Two folks called to volunteer. They came to our office to call and fax congregations urging them to make an announcement at Sunday's service. Rob emailed all the congregations with email.

3. Our president, Rev. Dr. John A Buehrens, wrote letters to the 40 target senators.

4. Buehrens also put out a statement after the vote. (He's only put out 4 or 5 in the 3 years I've been working here.)

This is mostly FYI. We do want to keep involved and look forward to your emails, particularly the minutes of meetings. Larry just finished a stint in Kosovo with Drs Without Borders. What a nice coincidence when DWB won the Nobel Peace Prize. I'm not sure exactly when Larry will be back in the US.

Theresa Kashin
Unitarian Universalist Assn. Washington Office.

From: "Joan Wade" <disarmament@igc.org>
To: "Joan Wade" <disarmament@igc.org>
Subject: NAC Sign on for Monday Lobby Groups
Date: Tue, 19 Oct 1999 17:02:39 -0400
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2314.1300
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300

<x-html><!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<HTML><HEAD>
<META content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" http-equiv=Content-Type>
<META content="MSHTML 5.00.2314.1000" name=GENERATOR>
<STYLE></STYLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY bgColor=#ffffff>
<DIV>Dear Monday Lobby Friends,</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Below you will find a brief note and organizational sign on letter from Tracy Movaero of the Peace Action International Office in support of the New Agenda Coalition and ICJ Resolutions on abolition and disarmament negotiations in the U.N. As you will read, this sign-on requires a fairly quick turnaround time. I urge you to seriously consider signing onto this letter of global importance. Simply sign-on by replying to this message or otherwise sending a message to me at disarmament@igc.org. Include your organization name and appropriate signatory. Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns. </DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>Sincerely,</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Joan L. Wade
Disarmament Clearinghouse Coordinator
1101 14th Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC, 20010
Ph: (202) 898-0150 x232
Fax: (202) 898-0172
E-mail: disarmament@igc.org
Web: http://www.disarmament.org</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>Dear friends,

As the First (Disarmament) Committee of the U.N. General Assembly gets
underway, now is the time for us to show our support for two important
resolutions under consideration. Most of you will remember from previous
years the resolutions supporting the "New Agenda" and International Court of
Justice advisory opinion. We are seeking *organizational* signatures, not
individuals. We need your organization's signature by Monday, October 25 so
the letters can be distributed in advance of the early November votes. The
letter will go to every delegation of the First Committee. When we did this
last year, we got 92 signatures, and one of the New Agenda Coalition
delegations told us that this was quite helpful.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Tracy Moaero
Peace Action International Office

Sign-on Letter to Support the New Agenda and ICJ Resolutions:

Your Excellency,

As citizens' organizations working to end the threat of nuclear war, we urge
your government to support two important resolutions which are before the
United Nations General Assembly First Committee for

consideration.

The "New Agenda" resolution reflects our concerns about the urgent need for
complete nuclear disarmament. The concrete steps in it lay important
groundwork for moving stalled processes and creating new opportunities for
progress. Far from hindering any existing efforts, this resolution
strengthens them by taking them out of isolation and bringing them together
to create momentum. The sponsors' commitment to building consensus is clear
this year's text, which take into consideration concerns raised by some
delegations when this resolution was considered last year.

We also support the resolution affirming the 1996 advisory opinion of the
International Court of Justice that there exists a legal obligation to
pursue and conclude nuclear disarmament negotiations. As the United Nations
becomes increasingly important in enforcing the rule of law to build and
keep peace, this resolution strengthens the position of the U.N. in that
regard. Anything less than a strong affirmative vote would send an ambiguous
message about the respect for international law.

The timing of these resolutions is crucial. We are distressed not only by
the slow pace of progress toward disarmament, but even more so by disturbing
signs that nuclear arsenals are becoming even more entrenched in the
security policies of some nations. Failure of the U.N. General Assembly to
strongly support these resolutions at this time would send a dangerous
signal to those who are trying to invigorate nuclear weapons programs.

We recognize the vital role of the United Nations in fostering nuclear
disarmament and see ourselves as partners in those efforts. While the
undersigned organizations are from many different parts of the globe, we are
working together to build support for these resolutions. NGO representatives
will be using the Internet to send up-to-the-minute updates, allowing
organizations around the world to closely follow First Committee proceedings
and plan their work accordingly.

We were pleased that the fifty-third session of the General Assembly
overwhelmingly adopted these resolutions, confirming the broad support -
among both civil society and governments - for swift and concerted action
for complete nuclear disarmament. We await similar and even stronger results
this year.

Nuclear disarmament is often noted as an "ultimate goal." The time has come
for that "ultimate goal" to be realized.

Sincerely,

[your organization]

Tracy Moavero
Peace Action International Office
866 United Nations Plaza, #4053
New York NY 10017-1822
USA
Tel + 1 212 750 5795
Fax + 1 212 750 5849
Paintl@igc.org
www.peace-action.org
</DIV>
<DIV>--
Joan L. Wade
Disarmament Clearinghouse Coordinator
1101 14th Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC, 20010
Ph: (202) 898-0150 x232
Fax: (202) 898-0172
E-mail: disarmament@igc.org
Web: http://www.disarmament.org
</DIV></BODY></HTML></x-html>

To: "Joan Wade" <disarmament@igc.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: NAC Sign on for Monday Lobby Groups
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <006901bf1a75\$50611a20\$3036b1cc@psr.org>
References:

At 05:02 PM 10/19/99 -0400, you wrote:

> Dear Monday Lobby Friends, Simply sign-on by replying to this
>message or otherwise sending a message to me at disarmament@igc.org
>Sincerely, Joan L. Wade

Joan,

We'll sign.

Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace with Justice

From: "Tracy Moavero" <paintl@igc.org>
To: <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: NAC sign on letter
Date: Wed, 20 Oct 1999 12:32:00 -0400
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

Howard W. Hallman,

Thank you for signing our letter supporting the New Agenda and International Court of Justice resolutions before the U.N. General Assembly. We will send out follow-up reports shortly.

In peace,
Tracy Moavero

Tracy Moavero
Peace Action International Office
866 United Nations Plaza, #4053
New York NY 10017-1822
USA
Tel + 1 212 750 5795
Fax + 1 212 750 5849
Paintl@igc.org
www.peace-action.org

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

Phil,

Is this something the Foundry Peace Mission might be interested in? If so and you plan to go, I'll try to join you.

Shalom,
Howard

>X-Originating-IP: [12.78.126.63]
>From: "Jen Corlew" <corlew@hotmail.com>
>To: mupj@igc.org, dkraus@cunr.org, tcollina@ucsusa.org, ggilhool@ix.netcom.com,
> tony_fleming@hotmail.com, TheFolks@Businessleaders.org,
> info@graypanthers.org, jcorlew@calindian.org
>Subject: Wall of Denial
>Date: Wed, 20 Oct 1999 10:52:55 PDT
>X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igc7.igc.org id KAA04577

>
> PROJECT ABOLITION

>Global Resource Action Center for the Environment - the Nation Institute -
>Peace Action - PeaceLinks - Physicians for Social Responsibility - State of
>the World Forum - Women's Action for New Directions

>
>Project Abolition invites your organization to join us in the "Wall of
>Denial" demonstration to raise public awareness about the need for nuclear
>arms control. We would like various organizations to come down to the Wall
>of Denial from November 2-9 during the lunchbreak, in the evening, or for an
>overnight candlelight vigil to help construct and spray paint the wall with
>anti-nuclear slogans.

>What is the Wall of Denial?

>The Wall of Denial is a week-long commemoration of the 10th anniversary of
>the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War. Sponsored by
>Project Abolition, a 200-foot replica of the Berlin Wall will be erected on
>the National Capital Mall. The wall will be a focal point during the week of
>November 2 — 9 to raise awareness about the continued US policy of building
>new nuclear weapons, despite the end of the Cold War. The Wall of Denial
>will utilize paid television ads featuring actor Martin Sheen to help create
>widespread public discussion of nuclear disarmament and raise the profile of
>anti-nuclear groups. The Wall of Denial will culminate on November 9th as
>peace activists, advocacy groups, politicians, famous Americans, and the
>general public tear down the wall together.

>Join Project Abolition in the Wall of Denial demonstration! Work with your
>fellow peace, anti-nuclear, environmental, and other organizations to
>construct the wall. Take ACTION in this campaign to remind the U.S. public
>and media of the on-going threat nuclear weapons pose to human life! Contact
>Jen Corlew for more information (202)393-5201

>Check out the Wall of Denial website: www.disarmament.org

>

>

>Get Your Private, Free Email at <http://www.hotmail.com>

>

>

X-Sender: prop1@prop1.org (Unverified)
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.1
Date: Thu, 21 Oct 1999 14:47:43 -0400
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Ellen Thomas <prop1@prop1.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) US Campaign email list and Congressional working group: appeal
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Here's the e-mail list of the people who registered for the Ann Arbor meeting October 8-11. If you would like to consider yourself part of the U.S. Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, please send me your email and other addresses and I'll update the list.

At the organizing meeting I became Convenor of the Congressional working group. If you'd like to plug in, please reply to me with "Ellen" at the beginning of the subject line, for prompt response. Please tell me your vital statistics (name/org/addresses), what you think the Congressional working group should do, and how you'd like to participate. Like all of us, I have limited time, but serious commitment to helping make it easy for people to communicate with Congress. You can start with <http://prop1.org/prop1/letter.htm>

Ann Arbor meeting list:

johnburroughs@earthlink.net (John Burroughs-LCNP),
wslf@earthlink.net (Jackie Cabasso-WSLF),
dwyer@msu.edu (Anabel Dwyer),
shundahai@shundahai.org (Matteo Ferreira and Michelle Xenos-Shundahai),
globenet@afn.org (Bruce Gagnon-Global Network-Space),
ien@igc.apc.org (Tom Goldtooth-Indigenous Enviro Network),
aav1@ctaz.com (Anthony Guarisco-Alliance of Atomic Vets),
megiddo@umich.edu (Alan and Odile Haber-Megiddo Project and WILPF-Ann Arbor),
jahn@cruzio.com (Jan Harwood-WILPF),
will.hathaway@emich.edu (Will Hathaway-U.Michigan),
orep@earthlink.net (Ralph Hutchinson-Oakridge EPA),
jskatz@mich.com (Fern Katz-WAND),
skent@kentcom.com (Stephen Kent),
alichterman@worldnet.att.net (Andrew Lichterman-WSLF),
sallight@earthlink.net (Sally Light-TVC),
kmartin@fourthfreedom.org (Kevin Martin-FFF),
afscct@igc.org (Bruce Martin-AFSC),
pmeidell@igc.apc.org (Pamela Meidell-Atomic Mirror),
masayanishio@msn.com (Masaya Nishio-Akahata),
a2000@silcom.com (Carah Ong-Abolition 2000),
claudiap@sginet.com (Claudia Peterson),
cindypile@juno.com (Cindy Pile-Nevada Desert Experience),
vyquatmann@aol.com (Oakrdige EPA),
dave@paxchristiusa.org (Dave Robinson-Pax Christi),
gourihap99@igc.org (Gouri Sadhwani-Hague Appeal for Peace),
disarm@for-usa.org (Ibrahim Abdil-Muiid Clayton Ramey-FOR),
aslater@gracelinks.org (Alice Slater-GRACE),
prop1@prop1.org (Ellen Thomas-Proposition One),

disarmament@igc.org (Joan L. Wade-Disarmament Clearinghouse),
Ellen Thomas
Proposition One Committee
PO Box 27217, Washington DC 20038
202-462-0757 -- fax 202-265-5389
prop1@prop1.org -- <http://prop1.org>

BAN AND BURY ALL RADIOACTIVE BOMBS

* depleted uranium, fission, neutron *

About NucNews: <http://prop1.org/nucnews/nucnews.htm>

-
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.

From: "Esther Pank" <esther.p@erols.com>
To: <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Subject: Re: (abolition-usa) US Campaign email list and Congressional working group: appeal
Date: Fri, 22 Oct 1999 21:49:19 -0400
Organization: Peace Links
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2314.1300
X-Mimeole: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Please include: Esther Pank, Peace Links 666 11th St NW, Suite 202,
Washington, DC 20001 202-783-7030/202-783-7040 fax. esther.p@erols.com

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

From: Ellen Thomas <prop1@prop1.org>
To: <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 21, 1999 2:47 PM
Subject: (abolition-usa) US Campaign email list and Congressional working
group: appeal

> Here's the e-mail list of the people who registered for the Ann Arbor
> meeting October 8-11. If you would like to consider yourself part of the
> U.S. Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, please send me your email and
> other addresses and I'll update the list.

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> group. If you'd like to plug in, please reply to me with "Ellen" at the
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> us, I have limited time, but serious commitment to helping make it easy
for

> people to communicate with Congress. You can start with
> <http://prop1.org/prop1/letter.htm>

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> Ann Arbor meeting list:

>
> johnburroughs@earthlink.net (John Burroughs-LCNP),
> wslf@earthlink.net (Jackie Cabasso-WSLF),
> dwyer@msu.edu (Anabel Dwyer),
> shundahai@shundahai.org (Matteo Ferreira and Michelle Xenos-Shundahai),
> globenet@afn.org (Bruce Gagnon-Global Network-Space),
> ien@igc.apc.org (Tom Goldtooth-Indigenous Enviro Network),
> aav1@ctaz.com (Anthony Guarisco-Alliance of Atomic Vets),
> megiddo@umich.edu (Alan and Odile Haber-Megiddo Project and WILPF-Ann
> Arbor), jahn@cruzio.com (Jan Harwood-WILPF),
> will.hathaway@emich.edu (Will Hathaway-U.Michigan),
> orep@earthlink.net (Ralph Hutchinson-Oakridge EPA),
> jskatz@mich.com (Fern Katz-WAND),
> skent@kentcom.com (Stephen Kent),
> alichterman@worldnet.att.net (Andrew Lichterman-WSLF),
> sallight@earthlink.net (Sally Light-TVC),

> kmartin@fourthfreedom.org (Kevin Martin-FFF),
> afsctt@igc.org (Bruce Martin-AFSC),
> pmeidell@igc.apc.org (Pamela Meidell-Atomic Mirror),
> masayanishio@msn.com (Masaya Nishio-Akahata),
> a2000@silcom.com (Carah Ong-Abolition 2000),
> claudiap@sginet.com (Claudia Peterson),
> cindypile@juno.com (Cindy Pile-Nevada Desert Experience),
> vyquatmann@aol.com (Oakrdige EPA),
> dave@paxchristiusa.org (Dave Robinson-Pax Christi),
> gourihap99@igc.org (Gouri Sadhwani-Hague Appeal for Peace),
> disarm@for-usa.org (Ibrahim Abdil-Muiid Clayton Ramey-FOR),
> aslater@gracelinks.org (Alice Slater-GRACE),
> prop1@prop1.org (Ellen Thomas-Proposition One),
> disarmament@igc.org (Joan L. Wade-Disarmament Clearinghouse),
> Ellen Thomas
> Proposition One Committee
> PO Box 27217, Washington DC 20038
> 202-462-0757 -- fax 202-265-5389
> prop1@prop1.org -- <http://prop1.org>

> ***

> BAN AND BURY ALL RADIOACTIVE BOMBS

> * depleted uranium, fission, neutron *

> About NucNews: <http://prop1.org/nucnews/nucnews.htm>

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

Date: Sun, 24 Oct 1999 04:41:11 +1300
From: Rob Green <robwcpuk@chch.planet.org.nz>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Going for Blair
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.5 (32)
X-Sender: robwcpuk@mail.cyberxpress.co.nz

Dear Fellow Abolitionists,

As the full impact of the sensational acquittal of Angie, Ulla and Ellen gradually sinks in, I would like you to ponder on how this verdict must be working on the minds of the crews of the UK Trident submarines, plus all those involved in the planning and deployment of Trident patrols - and especially Prime Minister Tony Blair, who has the release codes with him at this moment.

I therefore believe we should now make Blair personally feel the pressure, in the run-up to the First Committee vote on the revised New Agenda Coalition resolution - expected around 8-9 November - to be followed a few days later by the biennial Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, which will be hosted by NAC member and NAM Chair South Africa in Durban 12-15 November.

So I offer the following background and sample letter for a personal letter-writing campaign, appealing to him to lead us to a nuclear weapon-free world. It is probably too long, but I thought you should be aware of the many angles to choose from. The background is for those who are unaware of the significance of the current state of the UK nuclear arsenal, Blair's political position and CHOGM. I'll send you the fax number as soon as I can confirm it. I strongly recommend you copy it to Lord Robertson, the new NATO Secretary General and former Defence Minister and Scottish MP. Good luck!

Best wishes,
Rob Green
Chair, World Court Project UK
* * *

PROPOSED LETTER CAMPAIGN TO UK PRIME MINISTER TONY BLAIR:

"PLEASE LEAD US TO A NUCLEAR WEAPON-FREE WORLD"

Introduction

On 12-15 November 1999, British Prime Minister Tony Blair will attend the biennial Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM), hosted by South Africa in Durban. At the last CHOGM, which he hosted in Edinburgh in October 1997, the Communique made no mention of nuclear weapons - but it did cover landmines, stressing that "an effective solution to the global problem of anti-personnel landmines would only be possible through effective international cooperation in all relevant fora...". At the one

before that, in Auckland in 1995, former UK Prime Minister John Major found himself in a minority of one when he refused to condemn French nuclear tests.

In July 1998, the UK Government published its Strategic Defence Review, in which it announced unilaterally that it would:

- 1) Reduce the UK nuclear arsenal from about 300 warheads to less than 200.
- 2) Relax the notice to fire of the single Trident submarine deployed on patrol from "minutes" to "several days".

This means that the UK now has the smallest nuclear arsenal of the five declared nuclear weapon states, and it is deployed in only one system, Trident. Also, though this is not currently verifiable, its deployed nuclear weapons are not on hair-trigger alert - unlike those of the US, Russia, France and possibly China.

In light of the sensitivity historically shown by Labour governments about this issue, and a consequent tendency to avoid any moves which might suggest it was responding to the known grassroots support for nuclear disarmament within the Labour Party, this was a surprisingly courageous initiative by Blair. It also was a straw in the wind to corroborate a rumour that, by demonstrating strong loyalty to the US in conventional military defence matters (viz Iraq and Yugoslavia), Blair was creating political room to move on nuclear disarmament.

Other positive factors include the fact that the UK is the only permanent member of the UN Security Council which accepts the compulsory jurisdiction of the ICJ for contentious cases. What is more, at the 1997 UN General Assembly when voting on the Malaysian resolution following up on the ICJ Advisory Opinion, Blair's government shifted from opposition to abstention (the US, Russia and France voted "No", while China voted "Yes") on an operative paragraph which underlined "the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control". And now we have the sensational acquittal of the "Trident Ploughshares Three" in Scotland.

Public Opinion is Supportive

Partly to test this, in March this year the Oxford Research Group published the findings of a MORI opinion poll it had commissioned on nuclear defence. 68% of nearly 2,000 Britons polled agreed with the statement "I would think more highly of the Prime Minister, Tony Blair, if he were to take a lead in negotiations to remove nuclear weapons worldwide", while only 16% disagreed and a similar number were undecided.

This followed a Gallup poll in September 1997, commissioned by Abolition 2000 UK, which found that no less than 87% of those polled wanted the UK government to help negotiate a Nuclear Weapons Convention like the widely-acclaimed global enforceable treaty banning chemical weapons. What is more, nearly 60% agreed that it would be best for Britain's security if it did not have nuclear weapons (a 20% shift from polls in the early

1990s); and the new Labour government stated that it had paid close attention to this.

Blair's Political Position

Meanwhile, Blair is in a uniquely powerful political position. Alone of the three democratic NATO nuclear weapon state leaders, he rules with an unassailable majority, and the Conservative Party is still in disarray. This means that he can plan on winning the 2002 election comfortably and therefore remaining as Prime Minister until at least 2007. He is only 46 years old, with a wife who is a judge (therefore receptive to the legal implications of the World Court Advisory Opinion), and they have a young family.

In NATO, when Clinton goes, Blair will be looked to for leadership. In addition, his former Defence Minister and Scottish MP, Lord Robertson, has just become NATO Secretary-General. Blair has raised the prospect of working towards a new international norm of humanitarian intervention. Nuclear weapons are an antithesis of this. Among the non-nuclear NATO members, all except Turkey abstained on the New Agenda Coalition (NAC)'s UN resolution in December 1998 - this was unprecedented insubordination, and a strong indicator that NATO's nuclear policy will have to change. Moreover, Canada and Germany have broken ranks in calling for a review of NATO nuclear policy.

In the Commonwealth, South Africa (this year's CHOGM host) and New Zealand are NAC members; and the government of Canada has pledged to "work with the NAC in pursuing shared nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives". 45 of the 54 Commonwealth members voted for the NAC resolution (the UK, India and Pakistan voted against; Australia, Canada and Mauritius abstained; Dominica, St Kitts and the Seychelles did not vote). It is hoped that the deepening crisis in nuclear disarmament will be on the Durban agenda, in the run-up to the new millennium with its associated computer bug problem, and the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in April-May 2000. Also, Canadian Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy is currently leading a mission to Pakistan to try to get the military dictatorship to agree to elections, or it will be expelled from the Commonwealth at CHOGM. That will further isolate Blair, and focus attention on the nuclear issue.

A Letter-Writing Campaign to Blair

My proposal, therefore, is to try to capitalise on the confluence of these events, and appeal personally to Tony Blair through an intensive, short duration letter-writing campaign to seize the moment and take a lead on nuclear disarmament. Having consulted widely on the impact of such a break-out by Blair, I have been assured that it would be sensational: overnight the nuclear debate would shift, and Blair would get the kudos. Indeed, this could be the issue for which he would deservedly win a Nobel Peace Prize - the first UK Prime Minister to do so - and his name would be secure in history.

I therefore offer a draft text to give a flavour of the line I have in mind. I strongly recommend that you fax a copy to the new NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson, Blair's former right-hand man on defence, and a key

factor in the forthcoming struggle to ensure that NATO conducts a substantive review of its nuclear policy.

* * *

SAMPLE DRAFT LETTER

The Rt Hon Tony Blair MP
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1A 2AA
UK

Dear Mr Blair,

In July 1998, your Government announced in its Strategic Defence Review that it would cut Britain's nuclear arsenal by a third to less than 200 warheads; and that the notice to fire of the nuclear weapons in the single deployed Trident submarine would be relaxed from minutes to days. This means that the UK now has the smallest nuclear arsenal of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Also there is almost no risk of any British nuclear weapon being launched accidentally as a result of the so-called millennium/Y2K computer problem.

This courageous and responsible decision met with no apparent criticism from the US or France, the other nuclear members of NATO. This was despite the fact that, in so doing, you had indicated a commensurately more relaxed attitude to NATO's current nuclear deterrence doctrine.

However, your decision was too little and too late for India and Pakistan. Only a month before, India had become an overt nuclear weapon state, inevitably followed by Pakistan. Their motivations were complex: but the two most stridently claimed by India were that it needed them to guarantee its security, and that without them it would continue not to be considered a great nation. In these, tragically it was following the example of the UK. And now there has been a military coup in Pakistan, with all the perilous implications for its nuclear arms race with India.

What is more, on 21 October in a jury trial in a court in Greenock, Scotland, three women from the Trident Ploughshares 2000 campaign were acquitted on charges of damaging equipment providing operational support for the UK Trident submarine force, because the Sherriff ruled that deployment of Trident is illegal.

Mr Blair, you are probably the most powerful British Prime Minister since Churchill. Indeed, because you are ruling in peacetime with a massive majority and an enviable popularity rating, you have it in your power to achieve more than even he did for world peace. Also, you seem to have more influence over your government machine than the US President has over his. With Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin standing down, and French Premier Jospin your chronologically political junior, you have the confident prospect of remaining in power until 2007. This means that you do not have to limit your horizon to the next election in 2002, unlike almost all your predecessors.

Your power for good or evil is fitting for the British Prime Minister who will lead our great nation into the new millennium. How are you going to use this extraordinary gift of Providence? How do you wish to be remembered? The following challenge would both secure your name in history and the world's deep admiration and gratitude - an extremely unusual combination for a politician.

In the closing months of this war-torn century and millennium, the world's attention will be increasingly focused on the Y2K computer problem. You have already demonstrated admirable leadership in alerting the nation to the risks from this in every aspect of life. You have acted to reduce the risk of accidental launch of a British nuclear weapon; and you have drawn the attention of the governments of the other nuclear weapon states to the need for them to act. However, this is not enough.

What is urgently needed is a leader of your calibre, and with your power to act, to take the crucial next step: to call on the other leaders of the nuclear states to join you in immediately opening negotiations on a treaty to eliminate them. You need do no more than that immediately. That will be enough instantly and sensationally to transform the sterile nuclear weapon debate: nuclear weapons will be seen for what they are - a security problem not a solution, and an unacceptable menace to humankind and the planet.

Have no fear of public opposition. This is now a vote-winner. In 1997 a Gallup poll found that no less than 87% of the British people surveyed want your government to help negotiate an enforceable global treaty to prohibit nuclear weapons, like the widely-acclaimed one banning chemical weapons. More specifically, a MORI poll last March found that 68% agreed with the statement:

"I would think more highly of the Prime Minister, Tony Blair, if he were to take a lead in negotiations to remove nuclear weapons worldwide", while only 16% disagreed.

When to do it? The Commonwealth Heads of Government are meeting in Durban 12-15 November. South Africa, the host, is also current leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, which is fearing a crisis for nuclear disarmament when the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty comes up for review in April next year. What is more, most of the Commonwealth voted for a UN resolution last December, co-sponsored by South Africa and New Zealand, which called for the reinvigoration of the nuclear disarmament agenda. The UK was in a minority of 18 states opposing it; and Canada and Australia were among the abstainers.

With a revised, more moderate version of this resolution being voted on in the UN a few days before you go to Durban, why not take this opportunity to show leadership on this issue, and send a strong signal to the US Senate for voting down ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by having the UK vote for it?

You could immediately follow through by using the Commonwealth meeting to reverse the humiliation of your predecessor in 1995. As John Major arrived in New Zealand, you wrote in the New Zealand Herald as Opposition Leader: "Britain will be isolated in Auckland because of the Government's misguided

support for French nuclear tests. The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting will again become an exercise in damage limitation rather than an opportunity... But it does not have to be this way. A new, confident Britain, recovering its pride in its role in the world, could offer leadership and breathe new life into the Commonwealth...". In Edinburgh in 1997 you acted on anti-personnel landmines; in Durban you have the chance to act on nuclear weapons which, as the World Court reminded us in 1996, alone can destroy all civilization and the entire ecosystem of the planet.

Finally, please bear in mind that this could be a last chance for you to persuade the other leaders of the nuclear powers to stand down their nuclear forces from hair-trigger alert before the Y2K computer bug kicks in.

Mr Blair, the people of the world are looking to you as their best hope to use your power for the sake of not just your own children, but all humanity and the planet.

Yours sincerely

ENDS

Commander Robert D Green, Royal Navy (Retired)
Chair, World Court Project UK

Disarmament & Security Centre
PO Box 8390
Christchurch
Aotearoa/New Zealand

Tel/Fax: (+64) 3 348 1353

Email: robwcpuk@chch.planet.org.nz

[The DSC is a specialist branch of the NZ Peace Foundation]

To: relctbt
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Working for the CTBT and other nuclear disarmament measures
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

First, for those of you who were not at the October 19 meeting of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT on October 19, let report what we covered. We began by tabulating all the activities we carried out in the hectic days from October 1 to 13. Collectively we did an amazing amount of work, built upon the foundation we had established the previous two years. I hope that Kathy Guthrie will be able to circulate a summary. We felt positive about our work even though political circumstance foredoomed a negative vote on the CTBT.

We also discussed the future of this working group. The majority believed that we should continue as a single-issue group. Several ideas were suggested about activities in 2000, but we reached no conclusions. We decided to recess until after the first of the year and meet again (tentatively) on Tuesday, January 18, 2000 from 3:00 to 4:30 p.m. at FCNL.

Second, as I said at the meeting, Methodists United for Peace with Justice is interested in pursuing a broader agenda of issues dealing with the abolition of nuclear weapons. I suggested that the Interfaith Group for the CTBT consider expanding its mission to other nuclear disarmament issues, but the majority at the meeting favored sticking to the CTBT as the single issue. I accept and respect that decision.

At the same time I am moving ahead to promote interfaith action on nuclear abolition. With that in mind I am circulating a proposal to create an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Abolition (the name is open to change). You should be receiving a copy in the mail. I'm also sending this proposal to heads of communion, denominational headquarters contacts, and heads of Washington offices. This is not to bypass any of you but rather to raise consciousness of the importance of nuclear disarmament and stimulate broader interest in cooperative, interfaith activities. I very much would like to have your comments on my ideas.

We did a tremendous job on the CTBT and will continue to push for ratification until it is achieved. But the CTBT only retards the nuclear arms race. It doesn't even stop it, for the U.S. will continue designing new weapons and training a new generation of nuclear weapons scientists. In my view the interfaith community needs to plunge wholeheartedly into the quest for actual disarmament measures, such as de-alerting, deep cuts in the strategic arsenals, and ultimately a Nuclear Weapons Convention that abolishes all nuclear weapons on Earth.

I hope that you all will be willing to join this broader effort in a format beyond the Interfaith Group for the CTBT. I'll be talking with you more about this.

Shalom,
Howard

X-Sender: pmeidell@pop2.igc.org
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.3 (32)
Date: Tue, 26 Oct 1999 12:58:06 -0700
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com, abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de,
abolition-caucus@igc.org, abolition@watserve1.uwaterloo.ca
From: "Pamela S. Meidell" <pmeidell@igc.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) 1999 Abolition 2000 Report Card
Cc: jbloomfield@gn.apc.org, wslf@earthlink.net, org@oxfrg.demon.co.uk,
pmeidell@igc.org, abeath@aol.com, kilali@lesamoa.net,
jackie@gzcenter.org, EMLECAIN@aol.com
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Dear Abolition Friends,

Here is this year's Report Card. Please distribute widely and make use of it wherever you can. We would be pleased to receive any feedback. We are planning to produce and print a special Abolition 2000 Report Card for the NPT Review and Extension Conference next spring, that will cover progress (or lack thereof) since the founding of Abolition 2000 in 1995. Please feel free to send any suggestions to us.

In peace,
Pamela and Janet

ABOLITION 2000 PROGRESS REPORT CARD
UNITED NATIONS DAY: OCTOBER 24, 1999.

Total grade on progress toward abolition: 12 out of 120 points. For comparison, the 1996 report card scored 31/110, the 1997 card: 7/120, the 1998 card: 16/120. (The discrepancy in total points is due to the inclusion since 1997 of the Moorea Declaration.)

For the last three years, we have issued an Abolition 2000 report card in October, assessing progress toward a nuclear weapons free world. For the fourth 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, and compliance with the letter and spirit of the Moorea Declaration. 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: The New Agenda Coalition (NAC) grouping of countries sponsored a

resolution at the United Nations General Assembly at its final session in 1998: UN Resolution 53/77 "Towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World: The Need for a New Agenda". This resolution was agreed by a large majority. Most encouragingly, 12 NATO countries, including Germany, abstained from the resolution, indicating their willingness to take the proposals seriously. The NAC will table another resolution at the UN this year.

Apart from this effort, little progress has been made. The non-governmental organizations that crafted the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention published a book in 1999 "Security and Survival: The Case for a Nuclear Weapons Convention." A number of "Track Two Diplomacy" meetings (where NGO experts met with decision-makers in nuclear weapons states off the record) have discussed the Convention. But there is still no sign of any multilateral government forum taking on the task of negotiating such a convention. The Japanese government, following the model of the influential Canberra Commission, has convened the Tokyo Forum. This international expert group has warned that unless concerted action is taken "nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament treaties could become hollow instruments" We think their assessment is irrefutable.

Grade: 1 out of 10.

2) Immediately make an unconditional pledge not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons.

Report: The NATO action in Kosovo was a defining event of 1999 in relation to nuclear policy. NATO's review of its nuclear posture, timed to be agreed at NATO's 50th Anniversary Summit in April, was overshadowed by events in the Balkans. The developing debate about no-first use initiated by Canada and Germany was completely sidelined. However, the alliance did agree to a review of its nuclear policy in December 1999, which may give an opportunity for progress. Meanwhile Washington and London argue that the right to first use of nuclear weapons gives NATO the flexibility to respond to a variety of threats to the alliance.

The increasing insecurity felt by Russia has led it to become more in favour of the policy of first use of nuclear weapons than before. This stance could not have been clearer than at the Abolition 2000 Meeting in St Petersburg in June. Speaker after speaker from the Russian Federation spoke of the serious situation that we were now facing, particularly with regard to nuclear disarmament, after the NATO war in the Balkans. NATO policy was identified clearly as US Foreign Policy. The NATO action, carried out without the mandate of the UN and against the principles of international law, was seen as an extension of the Cold War, or 'Cold Peace,' as one speaker called it. Why didn't the US abide by the clauses of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty? What about the US nuclear weapons on bases in Europe? Russians, already suffering from vastly reduced living standards since the introduction of the market economy, have now suffered the further indignity of this attack, as it was often seen, on their compatriots. Already upset at NATO expansion nearer and nearer to their border, Russians view recent events in NATO's 50th Anniversary year as further evidence of the pursuit of the US government of complete global military dominance.

China remains the only state with a public policy in place of no first use,

although India has recently made a statement in favour of this posture. Speaking at the UN in September the representative of India urged nuclear weapons' states to re-orient nuclear doctrines to incorporate "no-first-use" and then "no-use" policy to de-legitimise nuclear weapons globally. It remains to be seen if this is a serious proposal or just rhetoric.

Grade: 1 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: On October 13, when after a bitter debate, the US Senate voted down ratification of the CTBT, it dealt a severe blow to the world's non-proliferation regime, and jeopardized the treaty's chances of ever becoming law. Since the CTBT was open for signature on Sept. 24, 1996, 154 nations have signed the convention and 45 of them have ratified it. Among the 44 countries with nuclear weapons, power stations or other atomic capabilities, all but India, Pakistan and North Korea have signed. All five declared nuclear powers -- the United States, Russia, France the UK, and China -- signed the treaty. But only the UK and France have ratified it. India has vowed not to sign the treaty until the declared atomic powers devise a timetable for destroying their nuclear arsenals. Pakistan will not sign until India does.

The 21 nuclear-capable countries that have so far ratified the treaty are: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and the UK. For the treaty to take effect, however, ratification is still needed from 23 countries: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Mexico, North Korea, Pakistan, Romania, Russia, South Korea, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, US, and Vietnam. What will happen to the ratification process in these other countries after the recent debacle in the US Senate is anyone's guess. But it doesn't bode well for the world community. (See also number 7.)

Grade: -5 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: Again the Kosovo war had a profound effect on prospects for nuclear disarmament. An already resistant Russian Duma will not ratify START II and, despite a flurry of diplomatic activity between Russia and the US, discussion on START III between the two countries looks bleak.

The need for de-alerting of nuclear warheads has been brought into sharp focus by growing concerns about the possible effects of the Millennium Computer Bug. (Y2K). Nuclear weapons and their delivery systems rely on computers. 4,400 of the world's nuclear weapons are still held on "hair trigger alert." Early warning and communication systems are liable to be severely affected by Y2K, thereby risking a misreading of nuclear weapons

data, and increasing the danger of an unauthorized or accidental use of nuclear weapons. Citizen's groups involved in Abolition 2000 are calling for a World Atomic Safety Holiday--taking all nuclear weapons off "hair trigger alert" from 1 December 1999 onwards, and removing all nuclear warheads from their delivery systems so that they cannot be launched immediately.

The US Deputy Secretary of Defense John Hamre stated this year that "Probably one out of five days I wake up in a cold sweat thinking [Y2K] is much bigger than we think, and then the other four days I think maybe we really are on top of it. Everything is so interconnected, it's hard to know with any precision whether we have got it fixed." His worry was confirmed on 29 September when the US and Russia announced via a top Pentagon official that they have found millennium bug glitches in all but one of their seven cold war-era "hotlines" and are rushing to correct them.

The situation regarding India and Pakistan has deteriorated even further since their nuclear tests last year. In April, Abdul Kalam, the head of India's missile program said that the Agni-II, with a range of 2,000-3,000 kilometers, was operationally ready for deployment with a nuclear warhead. In his Independence Day speech, India's Prime Minister announced that "Agni-II has been tested ... and will be integrated into our defence arsenal." India's space launcher successfully launched three satellites from one rocket, and could be converted into an intercontinental ballistic missile with multiple warheads, given enough time and money. There is no doubt Pakistan's missile men will say that they too can achieve this, if they are given enough money.

Prior to the Indian elections, the Indian government produced a chilling document outlining its nuclear doctrine. The doctrine declares that "the very existence of offensive doctrine pertaining to the first use of nuclear weapons and the insistence of some nuclear weapons states on the legitimacy of their use even against non-nuclear weapon countries constitute a threat to peace, stability and sovereignty of states." It is this threat, the doctrine declares, that India's nuclear weapons are supposed to protect against. What account does the Indian government take of the International Court of Justice opinion declaring such treat of nuclear weapons "generally illegal?" How will Pakistan respond? The recent military coup there does not bode well for the future. In the same region of the world, China made a break with its past statements on nuclear weapons by announcing that it is developing a neutron bomb and a Chinese equivalent of the W-88 warhead (used by the US and The UK on their Trident submarines).

Grade: 2 out of 10.

5) Prohibit the military and commercial production and reprocessing of all weapons-usable radioactive materials.

Report: As the Fissile Material Cut Off talks in Geneva remain stymied in procedural wrangling, the first of a series of up to 80 plutonium fuel shipments between Europe and Japan (that could take place over the next 10 years to 15 years) started this year. This reality has been greeted with protests from citizen's groups and governments along the shipments' route. Among those who have lodged strenuous objections with the Japanese, French

and British Governments are: Ireland, South Africa, New Zealand, Mauritius, Fiji, the South Pacific Forum, the Federated States of Micronesia, South Korea, and the Association of Caribbean States.

Confidence in European plutonium-MOX production was further undermined following the revelation in September that vital quality checks on MOX produced for Takahama in Japan by British Nuclear Fuel Limited (BNFL) had been bypassed and data sheets had been falsified. While the BNFL data falsification scandal has placed a question mark over the MOX fuel arriving in Japan, it also underlines the inherent danger in plutonium-MOX fuel. Such are the risks linked to this material that even a small error in production could lead to a major accident when it is loaded into a reactor. It appears that European plutonium-MOX fuel manufacturers are failing to adequately test the distribution of plutonium in their MOX fuel, a failure that drastically undermines reactor safety.

The dangers of nuclear fuel fabrication going badly wrong were underlined by the September 30th nuclear accident at a test facility in the uranium processing plant located in Tokaimura, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan. Workers at the plant mistakenly put nearly eight times the proper amount of uranium into a mixing tank, triggering an uncontrolled nuclear reaction. Initially, an atmospheric radiation count of 0.84 mSv/hour (10,000 times of the annual dose limit) was monitored. 55 workers at the plant were exposed to high levels of radiation with three becoming very seriously ill. Over 300,000 people were confined to their houses for over 24 hours. According to Greenpeace, the number of people exposed to radiation by the accident was much higher than official estimates. The accident has been rated a 5 on an internationally established scale of 1-9 (Chernobyl was a 7.)

On the plus side, US-Russian co-operation on the control of fissile materials continues after a hiatus caused by NATO's Kosovo action.

Grade: 1 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 registry of all weapons-usable radioactive materials.

Report: No other government followed the lead of the UK last year when it announced the details of its stocks of weapons-usable radioactive materials.

Grade: 0 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: The US sub-critical nuclear test program continues unabated. The latest US Department of Energy's (DOE) detonation of a subcritical nuclear test, code-named "Oboe 1," the seventh in a series which began in 1997, was detonated on September 30th at the Nevada Test Site.

However the US nuclear weapons complex has not had an easy year. Dogged by accusations of lax security and spying, it has even had to issue guidelines to its employees on how to conduct their love lives. Lawrence Livermore Laboratory's top laser scientist, Michael Campbell, who was responsible for the National Ignition Facility project, resigned in August after it was revealed he never earned a doctorate from Princeton University. More importantly the \$5 billion National Ignition Facility (NIF)-- the centerpiece of the \$60 billion* US "Stockpile Stewardship" program is seriously over budget. The true nature of "Stockpile Stewardship" was revealed in a public ceremony at Livermore Laboratory this summer, featuring the "Death Star" centerpiece of the program. US Energy Secretary Bill Richardson joined Livermore Lab employees and officials from various federal agencies (such as the Strategic Air Command) to oversee the dedication of the 130 ton spherical target chamber of the NIF, designed to contain thermonuclear explosions. The installation of the target chamber marked the halfway point in NIF construction. The nuclear establishments of France and the UK have invested over one hundred million dollars in the US Stockpile Stewardship Program. (See also number 3)

* US General Accounting Office estimate for 13 years of Stockpile Stewardship.

Grade: -4 out of 10.

8) Create additional nuclear weapons free zones such as those established by the treaties of Tlatelolco and Rarotonga.

Report: Very few African states have ratified the Treaty of Pelindaba, creating the world's latest Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in Africa. No nuclear weapon state has ratified the protocols related to it. Any discussion of a Central European Nuclear Weapons Free Zone was buried when NATO bombed Belgrade.

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: 100 years after the first Hague Peace Conference, which helped lay the foundations of today's international law, governments and citizens' groups commemorated the event at the Hague and in St Petersburg. At the end of the Hague Appeal for Peace Conference, several hundred people from all over the world joined the "2000 Walk for Nuclear Disarmament" to NATO headquarters (organized by Abolition 2000 group For Mother Earth). Calling for NATO to uphold international law and abandon its policy of nuclear deterrence, the Walk arrived on May 27th to be greeted by riot police and water cannons. On May 27th and 28th, 450 people were arrested.

Actions to uphold international law against the US and UK Trident systems have continued in Bangor, Washington and in Scotland. In Washington State, home of the Pacific US Trident Base, nine defendants were unanimously acquitted by a boxful of tearful jurors. Presiding Juror Barbara Johnson explained that the jurors had been deeply moved by the defendants' convictions and courage, and that "we discussed the ramifications of this

decision on our community," but that ultimately, we simply "followed the law" in reaching not-guilty verdicts. Judge James Riehl concluded, "I think we all agree that the use of nuclear weapons is unacceptable..."

In Scotland, a judge took the even bolder step of declaring Trident illegal. As part of the Trident Ploughshares 2000 campaign, 326 arrests and 39 trials have taken place, with the case for the illegality of nuclear weapons being argued strongly by each defendant. In the best news all year, three Trident Ploughshares activists made history at Greenock Sheriff's court on October 21st when Sheriff (Judge) Margaret Gimblett declared Trident illegal and acquitted the activists of "malicious damage," letting them walk free. Sheriff Gimblett said she accepted the argument put forward by defense advocate John Mayer who said Trident was illegal under international law and the women were acting simply to prevent a crime. Mr. Mayer said a ruling by the International Court of Justice in 1996 made Trident and all nuclear weapons illegal. At the time of this writing, the flow of congratulations to Sheriff Gimblett for her courageous ruling has not stopped. The implications of these decisions for the abolition movement will continue to reverberate for many years to come.

Grade: 8 out of 10.

10) Establish an international energy agency to promote and support the development of sustainable and environmentally safe energy sources.

Report: The use of renewables is growing but there is no overall strategy in place globally to encourage their use. Although development is piecemeal; some positive signs this year include: In June US Energy Secretary Bill Richardson announced a plan to produce 5 percent of the nation's electricity from wind by 2020, up from one-tenth of one percent now. Richardson stated that "We think that wind technology has the most potential of any renewable energy technology right now."

In August, a poll of Japanese opinion conducted on behalf of the Prime Minister's Office revealed that 70% of Japanese people are concerned about possible nuclear accidents, while 67% supported introducing alternative energy sources and 60% wanted to see greater efforts made in energy conservation.

In September, the Belgian group, For Mother Earth, signed a contract to place a 1.65 megawatt wind turbine near the Belgian coast as an investment for the future, and to promote anti-nuclear politics and green energy. This Vestas-turbine could generate electricity for 1,200 families!

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: This year the Abolition 2000 network has grown to over 1300 groups in 89 plus countries. At its annual meeting in the Hague in May, Abolition 2000 agreed to aim for a total of 2000 groups in the network by the 2000 NPT Review Conference next April. Once again, NGOs spoke at the New York NPT Prep Comm but access was still limited. The aspirations of the Hague

Appeal for Peace for the development of a "New Diplomacy" between citizens and governments (as pioneered by the landmines campaign) are still limited by the secrecy of the nuclear weapons states. However Abolition 2000 made a major step forward on October 11 (Indigenous Peoples' Day) when US abolitionists launched the US Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons -- part of the Abolition 2000 Global Network in Ann Arbor, Michigan. This initiative could not be more timely.

Abolition groups and activists have also been engaging in new arenas such as the G8 meetings (where they were admitted as official participants in Y2K Contingency Planning in Berlin in September) and the World Trade Organization meeting, in Seattle in November, where they will be making the links between economic globalization and nuclear weapons.

Grade: 5 out of 10

>From the Moorea Declaration: "The anger and tears of colonized 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.... Colonized and indigenous peoples have, in the large part, borne the brunt of this nuclear devastation.... We reaffirm... that indigenous and colonized 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: The Pacific has continued to suffer as the nuclear age continues. The protests of the South Pacific Forum against nuclear shipments were treated with contempt by BNFL. The Aboriginal peoples of Australia continue the struggle to stop Energy Resources of Australia from developing a mining lease carved out of the heart of Kakadu National Park at Jabiluka, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The plan by a company called PANGEA to create a global nuclear waste depository in the heart of Australia is also being resisted. This company has a budget of \$5million per annum from BNFL to organize a PR campaign on the citizens of Australia, who are opposed to the plan.

On a positive note, the letter and spirit of the Moorea Declaration will be taken to the heart of the Amazon in November, to a tribal people's conference in Leticia, Colombia. These tribal people invited Pacific activists to share with them about indigenous issues and activities in the Pacific.

Grade: 0 out of 10

Total grade: 12 out of 120

Conclusions: As John Kenneth Galbraith argued in his most recent essay: the great unfinished business of the 20th Century is the global elimination of nuclear weapons. But that business looks set to be unfinished for many years if current trends continue. The hopes of the early and mid-nineties are fading and the proponents of nuclear weapons appear to be back in the saddle (Reagan's Star Wars brainstorm has been resuscitated, for example).

This reality was demonstrated most starkly by the CTBT vote in the USA. A nuclear armed NATO is the dominant force in Europe whilst the human rights and conflict prevention based OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe) is starved of resources.

Two new factors have arisen this year that bode ill for the future:

- (1) The undermining of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty due to a renewed interest in the US in a national ballistic missile defense (BMD) system, to defend the country against a limited ballistic missile attack. The 1972 ABM Treaty restricts the testing and deployment of ballistic missile defenses. Eroding the ABM Treaty further threatens the prospects of progress on US/Russian nuclear disarmament.
- (2) An increasing emphasis by the Pentagon on space warfare. Russia and China have called for the UN Conference on Disarmament to form an ad hoc committee on the "prevention of an arms race in outer space." But the US is blocking that initiative as the Pentagon plans "full spectrum dominance" including the dominance of space by 2020.

All in all, 1999 was a pretty depressing year for nuclear abolition. It is at times like these that the vision that led to the creation of Abolition 2000 needs to be re-affirmed. As the St Petersburg Declaration approved by the Abolition 2000 meeting of June 19th states:

"There can be no peace and security with nuclear weapons. The dogma of "nuclear deterrence" led to the building of ever-larger arsenals by the nuclear weapons states. It is illegal, immoral and irresponsible; it must be rejected. For worldwide security, nuclear weapons must be eliminated. We must move to common security based on human and ecological values and respect for international institutions and law. NATO's recent assertion of the right to engage in "out-of-area" operations conducted without United Nations authority is contrary to this imperative. Future European security arrangements must comply with international law, encompass all European countries including Russia, and exclude nuclear weapons. Genuine and lasting peace cannot be achieved by building and expanding military alliances."

We can only hope that, as the reality of the situation is made plain by the work of the Abolition 2000 network and others, the opportunity to mobilize for a nuclear free 21st Century will be taken.

Janet Bloomfield and Pamela S. Meidell
(with thanks to abolition colleagues for contributions, comments and suggestions)
October 24, 1999

[Janet Bloomfield <jbloomfield@gn.apc.org> is a consultant to the Oxford Research Group in Oxford, England; Pamela S. Meidell <pmeidell@igc.org> is the founder/director of the Atomic Mirror in Port Hueneme, California. Both have been involved with Abolition 2000 since its conception.]

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The Atomic Mirror is part of Abolition 2000:
A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

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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.

Date: Tue, 26 Oct 1999 10:54:32 -0400
From: "L. William Yolton" <lwyolton@prodigy.net>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.04 [en] (Win95; U)
To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>
CC: "Leonard B. Bjorkman" <jljborkman@aol.com>,
Marilyn White <marwhite@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Working for the CTBT and other nuclear disarmament measures
X-Corel-MessageType: EMail

Yes, PPF is still committed to Nuclear Abolition. And yes, we think that it will happen step-by-step. So, we think we should be involved in both a CTBT continuing effort, convening in January, and whatever long-range coalition you can put together.

I realize that there was/has-been/maybe-still-is a group that Dave Robinson of Pax Christi, for instance, preferred to the CTBT coalition because they think the big picture must be pursued, instead of piddly things like the CTBT.

Cc: wilpf-news@igc.apc.org
Date: Tue, 26 Oct 1999 12:23:01 -0400
From: Felicity Hill <flick@igc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: NAC Speech, introducing resolution
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igcb.igc.org id JAA07687
X-Sender: flick@pop.igc.org

X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igcb.igc.org id JAB08336

The following text is the speech read by Clive Wallace, New Zealand's Ambassador for Disarmament, when introducing the New Agenda Coalition Resolution in the 1st Committee (disarmament and related international security matters) of the General Assembly 26th October, 1999

Mr. Chairman,

I have the honour to introduce the draft resolution entitled "Towards a Nuclear Weapon-Free World: The Need for a New Agenda" contained in the document L18. I do so on behalf of Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Mr., Chairman, the purpose of this resolution is simple and transparent: to reinvigorate the way we should approach the nuclear disarmament agenda. Its intention is to galvanise the international community in a concerted push to move forward - in realistic and achievable steps - so that we can work to eradicate nuclear weapons once and for all. We see it as the duty and obligation of all members of the United Nations to address this crucial imperative.

This resolution outlines the contours for moving forward. It does not presume to supplant other resolutions on nuclear disarmament before this Committee. Rather, its purpose is to offer a comprehensive way forward, contingent on an "unequivocal undertaking" to speed up the pace of engagement.

This resolution addresses the task before us in the round. It is not discriminatory in approach, as has been claimed. IT calls for steps to be taken, appropriately, by the five Nuclear Weapon States who possess the largest arsenals. It calls upon the nuclear capable states that are not parties to the NPT to renounce the nuclear weapons option and adhere to the non-proliferation regime unconditionally and without delay. And, it contains calls upon the non-Nuclear Weapon States to take a considerable number of steps. This resolution, therefore, offers an all-inclusive approach.

Its goal is to engage the international community as a whole in underpinning the steps along the way that we all, collectively, need to be part of in the exercise of our obligations and responsibilities. And, importantly, it addresses the considerable inventory of unfinished business in disarmament. In this context, it is both inclusive and comprehensive.

The resolution focuses on the need to use existing mechanisms and approaches. It provides a balance between bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral approaches, each of which undeniably, must be pursued to achieve nuclear disarmament. It does not attempt to multilateralise the ongoing bilateral process, but it recognises, as this process evolves further, that others will need to engage along the way.

The new agenda co-sponsors believe that the approach set out in this resolution offers a decisive way to proceed, if we are to achieve the consensus of eliminating these weapons.

Mr. Chairman, an over-riding concern we have in tabling this resolution is the reality that the nuclear disarmament process is faltering, if not stalled. It needs a kick start, we believe. The perceived benefits and the promise that came with the end of the Cold War seem to have eluded us. As a consequence, we are not delivering, as fast as we could or should be, on nuclear disarmament.

... the nuclear tests in South Asia and subsequent talk of developing a nuclear deterrent have changed the nuclear architecture. Our resolution addresses this development along with the need for universal adherence to the NPT.

... concept of nuclear deterrent are being expanded, or, at least, becoming more ambiguous. The retention of nuclear weapons is being re-rationalised for potential use against biological and chemical weapons attack.

... there are other challenges being pursued in missile proliferation and missile defence.

Complacency has crept into the nuclear agenda. The political agenda, more often than not, has followed rather than led public expectations on disarmament. But, we sense that complacency may have permeated civil society thinking as well as the political process itself.

It is this sense of real concern and frustration that has driven the new agenda process. It is an approach that is underwritten by the provision of the NPT and, in particular, its basic bargain to forego the nuclear weapons option in return for the undertaking to work for the elimination of these weapons: provisions, Mr. Chairman, that we take very seriously.

The NPT carries an explicit obligation to pursue the elimination of these weapons. And it calls for the cooperation of all states in the attainment of this objective. It follows then that non-Nuclear Weapon States have both the right and the responsibility to pursue this obligation.

When the NPT was extended indefinitely in 1995, that agreement did not sanction the indefinite retention of nuclear weapons: on the contrary. The

NPT makes another important distinction: progress on nuclear disarmament is not contingent on progress on conventional disarmament. Finally, it is inherent in a Treaty based on mutual obligations that no one group of states can determine independently the pace with which the obligation of that Treaty are implemented.

Those are the legal imperatives before us. Let me now touch on the political imperative of the new agenda resolution.

Mr. Chairman, the United States and the Russian Federation reject categorically any multilateralisation of the START process. We do not dispute that, nor is this initiative calling for multilateralisation of this important initiative. We welcome and endorse it. But, we do see the process evolving into plurilateral engagement and, in turn, eventually becoming multilateral and universal.

Our resolution is balanced in another important respect. It acknowledges and it welcomes disarmament that is already being pursued by some Nuclear Weapon States. Most important in this context is the Trilateral Initiative between the IAEA, the United States and the Russian Federation. We hope this initiative can be broadened and expanded in the future. We also acknowledge unilateral measures, such as those of the United Kingdom and France.

But, let us remind ourselves also of another political reality. Nuclear weapons must not, in the new millennium, become an inevitable feature of our society. The fact that they have not been used for 50 years does not mean that the risks they carry are lessened. The longer we retain them, the greater the temptation for others to acquire them.

Increasingly, nuclear weapons will become an even greater liability as inventories age and exceed their design life. What happens then? Are we already seeing a new race for technology replacement?

Let us be clear on one thing - nuclear weapons are multilateral in their reach and their devastation: whether we like it or not.

Mr. Chairman, the pernicious capacity of the current inventory of nuclear weapons is beyond comprehension. It seems to us - as others have pointed out - that "we have weapons chasing targets rather than targets requiring weapons".

It is not new agenda thinking to engage in a debate over what might or might not be lower levels at which a deterrent might be maintained in the future. Our goal, which is consistent with our international obligations, is to work determinedly for their elimination altogether. No more, no less.

In taking the new agenda forward, we have been conscious that for too long it has been all too easy to dismiss calls for action as being premature, unrealistic, counter productive or impossible to achieve. We had the classic situation where the perfect became the enemy of the good.

We have also heard that there is no need for a new agenda. We consider this is disingenuous talk. The only agreed agenda we know of that has

currency are the elements set down in the NPT's Principles and Objectives. Our resolution incorporates and endorses that agenda.

The new agenda approach is qualitatively different, however. It calls for implementation of some practical measures that can be taken now and measures that can be taken in the future. It advocates a step by step, progressive approach. It argues for mutually-reinforcing steps. It does not attempt to put down deadlines.

It confirms the call made in this Committee last week that disarmament is best achieved through practical, discrete, incremental steps. The calls this resolution makes are, we believe, realistic and achievable.

We are seeking, therefore, to move the debate along a measured path, where the requisite confidence, productive engagement and outcomes can be delivered. It may not be a comfortable scenario for action: disarmament rarely is for those who possess the weapons.

Mr. Chairman, allow me finally to highlight some of the change we have made to this year's resolution. First, the text has been updated to take into account developments over the past year. Secondly, a number of refinements have been made to the preambular and operative paragraphs which take into account constructive dialogue we have had in the last year with those countries keen to engage with us on substance.

This resolution - explicitly and deliberately - does not question the commitments to Article VI of the NPT. It seeks only to accelerate the process leading to the fulfillment of these obligations. This is a very important distinction. And, the new agenda also endorses the need for the full implementation of the decisions and the resolution that came from the 1995 NPT Review Conference.

In addition, this year's text endorses and welcomes the disarmament measures that are being taken, in addition to the START process. It also reinforces the joint call by the United States and Russian Governments on the strategic importance of the ABM Treaty. And, it records the reality that all Articles of the NPT are binding, as appropriate, on States parties at all times: an important imperative in addressing accountability.

Central to the new agenda approach - and it is articulated again this year in a new formulation - is a determination that we need an unequivocal undertaking to speed up the process leading to elimination. And, we are seeking to have this undertaking articulated at the highest political levels.

Mr. Chairman, we urge all delegations to consider this resolution carefully and to join us in supporting it this year. And, we ask that delegations assess this resolution for what it says, rather than for what it does not.

The sponsors of this resolution have always been ready to engage in dialogue on substance of this text. We do not claim that this is a novel or exhaustive agenda, for it is not. And, I want to make it clear also that it is not a hidden agenda. Nor is it intended to be confrontational. We would be relaxed if some delegations want to call it a "renewed" agenda.

More importantly, it encapsulates the elements that we consider would be part of a new push to move us forward in eliminating nuclear weapons for all time. At a time when the process is stumbling if not stalled altogether, it would be irresponsible if we failed to lift our game.

Mr. Chairman, we have been told in this Committee that there is one road forward and that we can not bypass key milestones. We agree entirely with that view. And, recent events reinforce the need for all of us to stay on the road and to make sure also that we are all travelling on the same road. But, in making any journey, we must be clear about the objectives, how we are going to get there and what is the best route to take. The new agenda does just that.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you.

Date: Thu, 28 Oct 1999 05:13:47 -0500
From: Peggy Mason <pmics@intranet.ca>
Organization: PMICS
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: New York Times op ed by Paul Nitze
To: "abolition-caucus@igc.org" <abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-Accept-Language: en
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.6 (Macintosh; I; PPC)

Dear All,

Attached please find Op ed in today's New York Times by respected SALT negotiator, Paul Nitze, calling for USA to unilaterally eliminate all its nuclear weapons.

- Peggy Mason

(Former Canadian Ambassador for Disarmament)

P.S. Nitze is also the one who set out the pre-conditions for SDI going forward, conditions that the programme was never able to meet. Would that a similar approach was being followed with NMD.)

[Image] [Image] [Image]

[banner]

[toolbar]

October 28, 1999

A Threat Mostly to Ourselves

By PAUL H. NITZE

[T]he Senate's failure to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty set off a contentious debate on American leadership and led President Clinton to decry a "new isolationism" in the Republican majority. However, this is purely a discussion of political preferences rather than a debate affecting our basic and intrinsic security.

The fact is, I see no compelling reason why we should not unilaterally get rid of our nuclear weapons. To maintain them is costly and adds nothing to our security.

I can think of no circumstances under which it would be wise for the United States to use nuclear weapons, even in retaliation for their prior use against us. What, for example, would our targets be? It is impossible to conceive of a target that could be hit without

large-scale destruction of many innocent people.

The technology of our conventional weapons is such that we can achieve accuracies of less than three feet from the expected point of impact. The modern equivalent of a stick of dynamite exploded within three feet of an object on or near the earth's surface is more than enough to destroy the target.

In view of the fact that we can achieve our objectives with conventional weapons, there is no purpose to be gained through the use of our nuclear arsenal.

To use it would merely guarantee the annihilation of hundreds of thousands of people, none of whom would have been responsible for the decision invoked in bringing about the weapons' use, not to mention incalculable damage to our natural environment.

As for the so-called rogue states that are not inhibited in their actions by the consensus of world opinion, the United States would be wise to eliminate their nuclear capabilities with the preemptive use of our conventional weapons -- when necessary, and when we have unambiguous indication of these countries' intent to use their nuclear capability for purposes of aggrandizement.

The same principle should apply to any threat emanating from unstable states with nuclear arsenals. By simply having our intelligence services "read their mail," we can tell if there is compelling reason to take preemptive action.

Why would someone who spent so many years negotiating with the Soviet Union about the size of our nuclear arsenal now say we no longer need it? I know that the simplest and most direct answer to the problem of nuclear weapons has always been their complete elimination. My "walk in the woods" in 1982 with the Soviet arms negotiator Yuli Kvitsinsky at least addressed this possibility on a bilateral basis. Destruction of the arms did not

prove feasible then, but there is no good reason why it should not be carried out now.

For now, the rejection of the test-ban treaty will undoubtedly bring up the question of whether the United States should resume testing, and there may be short-term political considerations in favor of forgoing testing or even making a declaration that we do not intend to test.

But in the long term, the treaty does not address the survival or existence of states. It is the presence of nuclear weapons that threatens our existence.

Paul H. Nitze is a former arms control negotiator and was an ambassador-at-large in the Reagan Administration.

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X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Mon, 01 Nov 1999 09:48:53 -0500
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: Summary of CTBT plng. mtgs; CTBT Wkg. Grp. mtg, 11/5

November 1, 1999

TO: CTBT supporters
FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: Summary of CTBT planning mtgs; Next CTBT Wkg. Grp. mtg, 11/5 -- REPLY REQUESTED

The following is a summary of the results of two meetings (held on October 15 and October 21) organized by the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers to evaluate the October 13 Senate vote on the CTBT and to begin the process of adjusting our strategies and goals.

A WordPerfect 7.0 file version is attached.

NEXT MEETING: Coalition members and other NGOs working on the CTBT will have an opportunity to develop our post-vote strategy and workplan at our next CTBT Working Group Meeting from 9:30 - 11:00am on November 5, at the UCS 7th floor conference room, at 1616 P Street NW.

In preparation for the Nov. 5 meeting, at which we will make assignments for specific work products, please review the notes from the meetings and identify those items for which your organization will take responsibility.

For more information, contact Daryl Kimball (202-546-0795 x136) or <dkimball@clw.org>

DK

SUMMARY OF "NEXT STEPS" CTBT MEETINGS

October 31, 1999

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

The following is a summary of the results of two meetings (held on October 15 and October 21) organized by the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers to evaluate the October 13 Senate vote on the CTBT and to begin the process of adjusting our strategies and goals.

The discussion focused on concrete efforts aimed at:

1) reinforcing the non-testing regime (i.e. preventing nuclear testing by the U.S. or other nations, or policy changes that make nuclear testing more likely;

2) laying the groundwork for bringing the CTBT back to the Senate for reconsideration in 2001; and

3) other initiatives that address how we hold the line and/or build toward progress on related nuclear policy and nuclear risk reduction issues (national missile defense; stockpile stewardship; NPT review, etc.)

The discussion was structured around what can be done in the near-term (now thru January); mid-term (January thru November 2000); and longer-term (following the November 2000 election, during the "transition" period for the new administration). We identified how the suggestions might fit into each of the following areas of work:

- * grassroots field work and constituency outreach;
- * issue advocacy in the 2000 elections (this may require further work thru a dedicated subgroup);
- * research and analysis (i.e. such as response to opposition arguments raised during the debate and review);
- * liason with key Senators and the Administration;
- * liason with foreign governments/multilateral fora.
- * and media activities.

NEXT MEETING: Coalition members and other NGOs working on the CTBT will have an opportunity to develop our post-vote strategy and workplan at our next CTBT Working Group Meeting from 9:30 - 11:00am on November 5, at the UCS 7th floor conference room, at 1616 P Street NW.

For more information, contact Daryl Kimball (202-546-0795 x136) and <dkimball@clw.org>

I. Near-term (now until January) CTBT-related Activities

* Encourage our members to thank Senators who voted "aye" and to express their disapproval of Senators who voted "no." Who: Organizations with memberships Other activities include:

- Peace Action pro-CTBT demonstrations at offices of Senators who voted "no" on Nov. 2 (Abraham, Santorum, Gorton, Snowe)

- November 2-9 Fourth Freedom Forum "Wall of Denial" media events commemorating the 10th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall

* Develop a hard-edged "we will not forget" political campaign aimed at the 2000 elections. Who: CLW, Peace Action, WAND Pac, FCNL, others? NOTE: some new coordination structure will have to be instituted. Efforts would include:

- raising money to defeat Republicans who voted "no" and are up for election
- consider preparing t.v. ads. Encourage opponents of Senators who voted "no" to use the vote against the incumbents
- spread the message of the Gore test ban commercials

- meet with Presidential and Senate candidates/staff about CTBT
- get the October 13 CTBT vote in the annual legislative scorecards of concerned organizations

* Assemble Expert Response to Issues Raised During the Senate's CTBT "Debate." In order to set the record straight on key CTBT ratification issues and to rebut opposition arguments and misrepresentations could compile and publish a series of 6-10 concise issue brief-style papers that address key questions that arose in the debate. Who: CRND along with interested individuals with expertise on these issue.

* Document reaction to the Senate vote (i.e. post-vote CTBT editorials; international reaction; etc.) Who: CRND with BASIC and Acronym Institute

* Meet with leaders and representatives of governments supportive of the CTBT and nuclear disarmament and encourage them to increase their advocacy for CTBT entry into force. Who: Greenpeace, ISIS, CRND, BASIC, WILPF. Opportunities include:

- work at upcoming New Agenda Resolution Coalition resolution; CTBT resolution at UN; NPT Review Conference in April 2000.
- meeting(s) with ambassadors of supportive governments

* Meet with and advise Clinton administration officials and Senate CTBT supporters on follow-up work on the CTBT. Message should communicate need for an effective administration CTBT coordinator/team; disappointment with previous efforts; danger of another damaging blow to arms control with the NMD/ABM/START decision in 2000. Who: CRND has requested a mtg w/Berger, Fueth, and will meet with Holum a second time (11/3). Other efforts include:

- Letter from NGOs to Clinton about next steps on CTBT Who: D. Albright, D. Moglen of Greenpeace, CRND (contact by Nov. 1 to sign-on)
- Meet with "internationalist" Republicans. Who: ?? (See next section for more detail)

* Protect \$20 million requested for Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization in Vienna in fiscal 2000 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. Who: CRND, others?

* Compile a summary of NGO activities during the course of the truncated CTBT campaign and analyze what worked and what didn't work. Who: CRND (and others)

* Analyze what went wrong and what went right in the CTBT campaign in 1999

* Develop and stay on message on CTBT and related issues. (Also see Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers Oct. 13 news release and the statements of other NGOs).

* Convene and coordinate followup NGO planning meetings on the CTBT to further hone message and analyze our past effort and plan our future work. Who: CRND (others?) Opportunities include: Nov. 5 CTBT Wkg. Grp. Meeting; possible "grassroots" groups meeting on CTBT efforts; Coolfont planning

retreat for Monday Lobby Group (Wk. of Jan. 11, 2000).

* Continue focused media work utilizing consultants. Purpose would be to continue to encourage newspaper editorials, place op-eds, respond to post-CTBT analysis and campaign-related media coverage of the issue. Who: CRND for benefit of member groups.

II. Mid-term (January through November 2000) CTBT-related Activities

* Increase community-wide work on the July 2000 decision on deployment of a limited NMD. Connect this decision to the CTBT defeat and the "attack" on nuclear arms control that may increase the dangers of nuclear war. Who: interested organizations through CRND's BMD Wkg. Grp. and other mechanisms.

* Systematically monitor "opposition" activities on the CTBT and other nuclear issues. Who: 20/20 Vision and others? Activities might include review newsletters, joining mailing and email lists, etc.

* Implement a strategy to make the Test Ban an issue in key Senate races. (See previous reference, above.)

* Meet with Presidential candidates and their staffs on the CTBT issue. Who: WAND(and others?) A very specific goal will be to encourage George W. Bush to maintain an ambiguous position on CTBT that leaves open the possibility that he will support the current CTBT.

* Collect information and continue to pursue ways of reaching Republicans (Hagel and Warner) and Democrats with whom it may be possible to work with in 2001 to bring the Treaty back for approval by the Senate. This group should include those who favored the Treaty and who favored postponement. Who:CRND and others? One suggestion about how this could be pursued was to hire a Republican strategy/lobbying firm to assist.

* Encourage/draft sense of Senate resolution urging other countries not to test nuclear weapons and to observe the de facto test moratorium

* Build support for continued funding for the CTBTO for FY 2001.

* Encourage the convening of the second international conference for CTBT entry into force in New York after the November election

* Encourage periodic hearings on nuclear testing-related issues in relevant Congressional committees,perhaps led by Democrats (i.e. test ban monitoring/verification; stockpile stewardship; the NPT; etc.)

* Additional public opinion polling and focus groups? Who: CRND, CLW

* Build support for the Treaty through outreach to mainstream organizations that have pull with Republicans and through outreach to "validators" former diplomats, officials and military people. Who:CRND and many others
Suggestions as to how to do so include:

- PSR to organize a statement from physicians nationwide supportive of CTBT
- hire outreach coordinator to bring in additional support
- organize state-specific conferences to educate new constituencies on the test ban and other issues nuclear
- engage support of labor unions who may endorse candidates who support the CTBT
- reinforce support from JCS and continue to collect CTBT "validators" and nuclear policy experts (i.e. former gov't and military types)

* Assessment of Web and E-Mail Strategies to Promote Public Awareness on the Test Ban. During the course of the recent CTBT campaign, the Coalition provided advice and information to the MoveOn email advocacy project, which sent out an alert to its 500,000 strong contact list on the CTBT on October 10. In addition, the CLW/Coalition Web Site received nearly 100,000 hits in the first half of October. Who: ??

* Encourage State Legislatures to endorse pro-CTBT resolutions. Who: WAND/WILL, others?

* Develop public and media educational resources on basic nuclear weapons issues and choices about the United States policies on nuclear weapons. Some suggested that possible resources could address issues such as "first strike" and deterrence policy and U.S. Treaty compliance/non-compliance. The Coalition could develop a public- friendly brochure that explains the nuclear risk reduction agenda described in its mission statement. Who: IEER? CRND?

* Need to rebut statements about the labs about the uncertainties of stockpile stewardship and the need for more resources to do the job. Alternative and credible critiques of the stockpile stewardship program will be needed to avoid the ongoing problem of having the laboratory directors continue to be the sole arbiters of these issues. Otherwise, opposition to the CTBT will be easy to generate. Who: ANA (and NRDC? Taxpayers for Common Sense? others?) with support from CRND if member groups are interested. Possible methods include: highlighting NIF program cost overruns; PAC funding for Domenici and other SSMP advocates on the Hill; and publicizing upcoming GAO report on SSMP

III. Longer-term (post-election transition period) CTBT-related Activities

* Prepare strategy to encourage next President to bring the Treaty back before the Senate

* Continue to explore ways that opponents could be encouraged to support the Treaty

* Meet with the Transition team

* Get distinguished "validators" to promote bringing the Treaty back for approval

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\CTBTnextstepsmtg102199.wpd"

Daryl Kimball, Executive Director
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Avenue NE, Suite 505
Washington, DC 20002
(ph) 202-546-0795 x136 (fax) 202-546-7970
website <<http://www.crnd.org>>

From: Robin Ringler <DRingler@UMC-GBCS.ORG>
To: "<ANNFPRICE@aol.com> (E-mail)" <ANNFPRICE@aol.com>,
"Lsabin1313@aol.com (E-mail)" <Lsabin1313@aol.com>,
"mupj@apc.igc.org (E-mail)" <mupj@igc.org>,
"pwjp@juno.com (E-mail)" <pwjp@juno.com>,
"walkeraustin@yahoo.com"
<walkeraustin@yahoo.com>

Subject: notes from call

Date: Fri, 29 Oct 1999 14:25:23 -0400

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

Hi you all,

Here are my notes from our conference call today re: the PwJ Breakfast at Gen'l Conf.

- Rich asked Bishop White and he agreed to be one of our keynoters
- Bishop Martinez also agreed to speak and Bishop Jordan agreed to preside
- I will write to thank them and confirm
- I have written Bishop Katembo and will call/write Bishop Morrison
- Breakfast buffet costs are \$14.25 per person at the Marriott (where the Bishops are staying) and \$10.95 at the Sheraton. I will call both and try to negotiate down the cost and ask for a more continental breakfast menu.
- There are GBCS PwJ Program funds available to help with some of the breakfast expenses.
- Howard will get me a copy of the 1996 invitation, which I'll update and send to you all as a draft.
- I will promote the breakfast at the annual conference C&S Chair gathering next week here in Washington. I'll give the chairs a flyer which they can take home and circulate.
- Ann proposed two hymns with familiar tunes but peace related words. She'll get the words to me which I'll send to you all.
- Active and retired Bishops will receive a special invitations.
- All invitations/announcements about the breakfast will come from the annual conference PwJ Coordinators in conjunction with Methodists United (not the GBCS).
- Carol, Howard and Ann will try to contact heads of Gen'l Conf. delegations in their jurisdictions (and Carol will try to get John Ed. Frances to take the West) about the breakfast.
- I will contact GCFA about getting two sets of mailing labels.

I think that was it. What did I forget? Our next conference call is Friday, Dec. 3, 10 a.m. eastern, 9 a.m. Texas time. Thanks for all your help!

Robin

Date: Fri, 29 Oct 1999 15:08:14 -0400
From: "Tracy Moavero" <paintl@igc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Euro Parl resolution on CTBT and nuclear disarmament
To: <abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

From: Sharon Riggle <s.riggle@worldnet.att.net>
To: Abolition Server <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
Date: Friday, October 29, 1999 12:05 AM
Subject: Euro Parl resolution on CTBT and nuc. dis.

Dear friends,

There has been a welcome move from the European Parliament regarding the CTBT events in the US and tying it to efforts for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation as a whole. They reference their strong resolution on the New Agenda Coalition adopted last year, and call for their leaders to continue to push for disarmament. I believe the voting and debate will soon be available on the website: www.europarl.eu.int.

I hope this is useful for your work.

Best wishes,
Sharon Riggle
CESD

=====

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Resolution

PASSED 28 October 1999

Joint motion for a resolution on the

US Senate's rejection of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

Pursuant to Rule of 37(4) of the Rules of Procedure,

- having regard to the final declaration unanimously adopted at the CTB Conference in Vienna on 8 October 1999,
- taking into account the decision of the Senate of the USA of 13 October 1999 in rejecting the ratification of the CTBT,
- taking into account the declarations of the Secretary-General of the

United Nations, of the European Council in Tampere and of various heads of State and Government, in particular the ones directed to the President of the USA, regarding the abovementioned decision of the American Senate,

- having regard to its earlier resolutions on nuclear disarmament, nuclear proliferation and nuclear testing, in particular its resolution of 19 November 1999 on the New Agenda Coalition on Nuclear Disarmament,

A. whereas the United States Senate has voted down the global treaty banning nuclear tests, designed to halt the spread of nuclear weapons,

B. whereas it is the first time the US Senate has rejected a nuclear arms control pact,

C. whereas in the USA (as well as in Europe) numerous polls have shown that there is overwhelming public support for ending nuclear testing,

D. whereas the CTBT has already been signed by more than 150 countries, but cannot come into force until it is ratified by all 44 countries judged to have nuclear capability,

E. noting that apart from the US, seventeen other States have not yet ratified the CTBT, amongst them the Russian Federation, China, Iran, Israel, India, Pakistan, and the People's Republic of Korea,

F. emphasising that the decision by the US Senate not to ratify the CTBT may have serious consequences as at the time of the renewal of the Non-Proliferation Treaty for an indefinite period the prospect of the entry into force of the CTBT played a crucial role,

G. noting that the Treaty rejection was made despite an open letter in the New York Times on 8 October 1999 in which French President Chirac, British Prime Minister Blair and German Chancellor Schroeder together called on the USA to ratify the CTBT,

1. Strongly criticises the US Senate's irresponsible attitude with its vote on 13 October 1999 to reject ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty; welcomes, however, the declaration by President Clinton that the US will in the meantime continue its policy of not conducting any nuclear testing;

2. Reminds the US Senate and the international community that such non-ratification could have serious consequences for the fragile worldwide system of treaties against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and therefore for world security; for that reason, remains convinced that the CTBT is strongly in the interest of all states as an essential barrier to the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

3. Calls upon all states that have not yet signed the Treaty to sign it without delay and in the meantime to refrain from acts that would defeat its object and purpose;

4. Furthermore, urges all those states which have yet to ratify to do so rapidly, in particular those seventeen states whose ratification is

necessary to bring the Treaty into force;

5. Above all, and most importantly, urges the US Senate to re-examine the matter with a view to obtaining US ratification of the CTBT Treaty without delay;

6. Calls on the Presidency of the Council to ensure that these issues are raised during the forthcoming EU-US Summit, stressing EU support for the ABM Treaty and the CTBT, and further calls on the Commission and Council to raise CTBT ratification at all future bilateral meetings with US counterparts until the Treaty is ratified;

7. Calls on the EU, its Member States and the applicant countries to take up the challenge of adopting a leadership role in all issues of nuclear disarmament;

8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the governments of the Member States, the US Government and the US Senate.

To: kathy@fcnl.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Request for letters, etc.
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Kathy,

I never got from you the collection of denominational letters sent to Congress and the press kit with the religious leaders' statements. Also, have you written up the notes about all the interfaith activities of our ten-dayblitz? It might be useful to post that via e-mail to the Interfaith Group for the CTBT. Please mail the first mentioned to me at my home address, 6508 Wilmet Road, Bethesda, MD 20817.

Thanks,
Howard

From: Kathy Guthrie <kathy@fcnl.org>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: Request for letters, etc.
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 1999 15:01:05 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

Howard,
I sent the notes out already. I'm not sure what happened to yours! Here they are:
Tuesday, October 19, 1999, meeting of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT

List of activities carried out by individual participating groups
Hill drop by FCNL of 21 letters from faith groups
Action Alerts sent to constituents by LOGA, NCC, FCNL, MCC, Methodists
Phone calls to activists by many groups
Faxed action alert to all state councils by NCC
Disciples of Christ President spoke about CTBT at annual convention
Bishop of Nebraska had meeting with Sen. Hagel
Lutheran Bishop of DC called all of his counterparts across the country
United Methodist Church Board made phone calls during meeting in town
FCNL committee members lobbied and called constituents during meetings in town
Friends United Meeting General Secretary, Earlham College President, others in Indiana sent letter to Sen Lugar; group from Indiana met with Lugar
Religious leaders statement updated and dropped at Senate by FCNL
FCNL organized a religious leaders press conference, which was moved at request of White House religious press liaison to White House to have 8 leaders appear with the President on South Lawn. Senators Dorgan and Jeffords also appeared, as they had already committed to participating in the press conference.
FCNL put together 100 press packets for White House and Senate press corps
FCNL placed an ad in Roll Call--the religious leaders statement, showing 14 signatures--paid for by Ploughshares Fund

Looked at our strengths during this intense campaign:
Worked on single issue
Personal outreach to Hagel appeared to make a difference
Sen Warner sent a letter asking for a delay which 24 Republican senators signed (indicated that they had been receiving pressure from their constituents)

Follow-up:
Ask grassroots to thank Republicans who voted for treaty and Democratic leadership
Look to next Congress and Administration for treaty

Observations:
Sen. Warner spoke after the vote, indicating that he was uncomfortable with the outcome.

Likewise with Sens Hagel, Stevens, Domenici
How to facilitate conversations between them and military leaders

Campaign 2000:

States where senators voted against treaty
Education packet--Presbyterians
Voting Record--FCNL, MCC, Network

Be aware:

There are senators who want to resume nuclear testing
Look at where most hawkish senators are running for reelection

Future ideas

Steps toward disarmament--MUPJ
UN Conference on Disarmament
De-alerting

Work during primaries and general election to make discussion of CTBT an issue, to educate grass roots to have responses to concerns raised in debates

Tap into indignant church leadership attitudes on vote
Millennium Forum at UN in May 2000 may include world religious leaders

Individual church leaders take higher profile during 2000 campaign
Denominational conferences in spring, outside of or in Washington
Need state level energy and involvement
Interfaith Impact Briefing--attach something to it
How to get urgency of nuclear situation to church members

Other events:

NCC General Assembly in Cleveland, Nov 8-11, 50th anniversary
Catholic Bishops meet in November

Next meeting:

January 18, 2000, 1:30 at FCNL

Kathy Guthrie

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]
Sent: Monday, November 01, 1999 8:49 AM
To: kathy@fcnl.org
Subject: Request for letters, etc.

Kathy,

I never got from you the collection of denominational letters sent to Congress and the press kit with the religious leaders' statements. Also, have you written up the notes about all the interfaith activities of our ten-dayblitz? It might be useful to post that via e-mail to the Interfaith Group for the CTBT. Please mail the first mentioned to me at my home address, 6508 Wilmet Road, Bethesda, MD 20817.

Thanks,
Howard

Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036
Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org

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

From: owner-sunflower-napf@lists.xmission.com

Bcc:

Date: Tue, 2 Nov 1999 14:49:39 -0700

THE SUNFLOWER

Sender: owner-sunflower-napf@lists.xmission.com

Precedence: bulk

Reply-To: sunflower-napf

ISSUE NO. 30, November 1999

NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION

The Sunflower is a free, monthly e-newsletter providing educational information on nuclear weapons abolition and other issues relating to peace in the Nuclear Age. <http://www.wagingpeace.org/sf/index.html>

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End of a Nuclear Test Site In Kazakhstan

The Semipalatinsk Test Range in Kazakhstan was used for more than 400 nuclear explosions during the Cold War, but during this autumn an effort has been underway to set off chemical explosive blasts inside underground chambers on the test range near the Degelen Mountains. The intent is to seal tunnels used in the old nuclear tests, end the use of the range as a nuclear test site, and stop scavengers from removing copper tubing and other irradiated items from the site which is the size of the state of Indiana. Scientists at the National Nuclear Center in Kazakhstan, who now work on nonproliferation, are using the demolition blasts with their counterparts across the globe to calibrate seismic equipment for monitoring and detecting any future Asian nuclear tests.

Since 1995 the US has allocated \$21.2 million to blow up and seal 181 horizontal tunnels at the Balapan Nuclear Test Site within the Semipalatinsk test range in Kazakhstan. So far 179 tunnels have been blasted and sealed, as well as numerous vertical bore holes each 1,000 to 1,650 feet deep, all used for Soviet nuclear tests. Kazakh-American agreements signed in 1994 helped Kazakhstan get rid of its weapons of mass destruction and the infrastructure that supported the weapons. Since then, Kazakh and American officials have removed more than a thousand nuclear weapons, closed the Soviet ICBM missile silos, converted the biological weapons production centers, and taken away more than 1,300 pounds of highly enriched weapons-grade uranium. According to a 1998 UN health report, much of the test site is contaminated by Cesium 137, Strontium 90, and plutonium. Local studies attribute high rates of cancer in the 1.2 million people who live around the test site to radiation from the tests. Kazakhstan has the 9th largest population of all countries in the world. (New York Times, Sept. 25, 1999)

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Y2K IN RUSSIA

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State of Readiness Remains Uncertain

Russia has 11 time zones so the first moments of Jan. 1, 2000 may take a half day to roll across the entire country. Concerns for Y2K in Russia center around blackouts, freezing cities, and no phones. The Y2K list of disruptions could include, at a mild level, electrical failures, telecommunications shutdowns, bank disruptions, and municipal water and gas cutoffs. At all 29 nuclear power plants, backup generators have been set to provide power for cooling the nuclear material in the core (not for spent fuel rods) if normal electric service should fail and if there is gasoline available to power those generators. Joint US/Russia monitoring of any inadvertent missile launches due to Y2K glitches is now operational at the Joint Center for Y2K Strategic Stability at Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado Springs. The Russians have been slow to react to Y2K. At first

http://www.wagingpeace.org/calendar/events_current.html

Nov. 2-9: Tear Down the Wall of Denial! On the tenth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall (Nov. 9), help tear down a 200 foot replica in Washington DC at the National Capital Mall, erected to remind the US public and media of the ongoing threat that nuclear weapons pose to human life. For info contact Alistair Millar at (202)393-5201 or visit <http://www.disarmament.org>

Nov. 4-6: International Law Weekend 1999 in New York City. For info contact Kelly Askin by email at kaskin@wcl.american.edu

Nov. 7-13: International Week of Science and Peace. Explore The International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility (INES), an independent organization concerned about the impact of science and technology on society. Website located at <http://www.mindspring.com/~us016262/ines.html>

Nov. 10-14: Anuvrat Global (ANUVIBHA) hosts a conference on AHIMSA Non-Violence, Peacemaking, and Conflict Prevention and Management in New Delhi. Contact ANUVIBHA at 92-141-510347

Nov. 13: "The Search for World Peace: What Can World Religions Do" all day seminar at the Foundry Methodist Church, 1500 16th Street, N.W., Washington D.C. For info contact cleopm@aol.com .

Nov. 13-14: Disarmament Camp at Coulport in Scotland. For info contact Trident Ploughshares 2000 in Norfolk UK via email tp2000@gn.apc.org

Nov. 26: International Buy Nothing Day. Info at <http://www.ddh.nl/bnd>

Nov. 27-Dec. 3: Abolition 2000 Working Group on Corporate Issues will sponsor a forum at the World Trade Organization Summit, its ministerial meeting in Seattle. For info contact Steve Staples [sstaples@canadians.org](mailto:ss Staples@canadians.org)

Nov. 29-Dec. 3: Festival of Resistance in Seattle during the World Trade Organization meeting. Info available at <http://agitprop.org/artandrevolution>

Dec. 1: Prisoner of Conscience Day. Read the most recent Amnesty International news releases at <http://www.amnesty.org>

Dec. 10: Human Rights Day. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is online at <http://www.udhr50.org/UDHR/default.htm>

Dec. 29, 1999 - Jan. 2, 2000: No Plans Yet for New Year's Eve 2000? Give the event some meaning. The Nevada Desert Experience at Millennium 2000: Walking The Ways of Peace gathering in Las Vegas and at the Nevada Test Site. For info e-mail nde@igc.apc.org or visit <http://www.shundahai.org/nde>

Jan. 15, 2000: Global Peace Walk begins in San Francisco and concludes Oct. 24, 2000 at the UN headquarters in New York. Join the walkers in support as they pass through your community. Map, dates, and details at <http://www.globalpeacenow.org>

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RESOURCES

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"Where They Were" is an informative article about where the US deployed nuclear weapons overseas from 1951-77; written by Robert S. Norris, William M. Arkin, and William Burr; published in the Nov/Dec 1999 issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists. To read the entire article, go to <http://www.bullatomsci.org/issues/1999/nd99/nd99norris.html>

"Ending the Nuclear Madness" by General George Lee Butler, former Commander-in-Chief of the US Strategic Command, is available from the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation for \$4.00 plus \$3.00 S/H. Call (805)965-3443.

Where did the outside assistance for India and Pakistani nuclear weapons come from? Go to <http://www.nci.org/for-asst.htm> for a list of the countries that supplied the components, legally or illegally.

More Y2K De-alerting sample sign-on letters to urge Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin to take nuclear weapons offline at the turn of the millennium can be found at <http://www.cornnet.nl/~akmalten/letters.html>

Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien will visit Cyprus and urge Turkey's government to stop all work on the Akkuyu Nuclear Plant because an earthquake could be a cause of a catastrophic meltdown accident with global consequences. The executive summary of "The Izmit Earthquake and the Akkuyu Nuclear Plant Proposal" report is available at <http://www.cnp.ca> . Also, go to <http://www.diaspora-net.org/nuclear> to learn how to contact government officials to protest, read on-line expert analyses.

There are 52 nuclear reactors in Japan. For a map of their locations as well as other information - in English and French - about nuclear disarmament issues all around the world, visit the Peace 2000 site at <http://www.paix2000.org>

Women's International League For Peace And Freedom has created a new website to get ready for the 2000 Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty at the U.N. scheduled for April 24-May 19, 2000 at UN headquarters in New York. Site is under construction, but go to <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org> and bookmark it.

The 1999 edition of the booklet, "Chemical Disarmament: Basic Facts" is available from the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in The Netherlands. Internet site is <http://www.opcw.org> . Email to mediabr@opcw.org for details on cost and shipping.

Nuclear safety and Y2K may not mix well. For information and suggestions for action, such as petitions to governments asking them to take de-alert nuclear weapons, take them offline, go to <http://www.y2kwash.org> , <http://www.basicint.org> , and <http://www.trendmonitor.com/y2kad.htm> .

The publication "Security and Survival: The Case for a Nuclear Weapons Convention" is available from IPPNW for \$12.00 (includes S/H). Website is

E-mail to ipnwbos@ipnw.org or visit their website at <http://www2.healthnet.org/IPPNW>

The United States currently spends \$35 billion a year or more than \$96 million a day on nuclear weapons. About \$25 billion of the total goes toward operating and maintaining the nuclear arsenal, with the remainder used for managing and cleaning up nuclear waste, verifying arms control agreements, and conducting research into ballistic missile defenses. These facts and more can be found at <http://www.NuclearFiles.org> , a project of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

The latest edition of the Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter is now available online at <http://www.wagingpeace.org/Abolition2000>

Join the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. We invite you to join the growing worldwide movement of individuals and citizen organizations working for a peaceful future. Members receive the Waging Peace Worldwide journal, Waging Peace Series booklets, invitations to hear outstanding speakers and to attend special events, and discounts on books and tapes. Go to <http://www.wagingpeace.org>

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EDITORS
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David Krieger
Penny Sidoli

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To: mupj@igc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposal for a de-alerting campaign
Cc:
Bcc: mondayplus
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

In these post-vote-on-the-CTBT days and what-do-we-do-next discussion, I suggest that our community take up de-alerting in a major way. Virtually every major study group on nuclear disarmament has advocated de-alerting. A wide array of retired military officers (such as General Butler) and civilian officials (such as former Senator Sam Nunn) favor de-alerting. Most of the organizations in the arms control/disarmament community include de-alerting on their agenda for action even though most have done little so far to promote the practice. Fewer organizations in the faith community have policies on de-alerting, but it's an issue they would rally around. Although de-alerting is not a well-known issue among the wider public, it is one which people can understand and support.

I'm not hopeful that President Clinton or President Yeltsin would be courageous enough to embark upon de-alerting in the waning months of their terms, but you never know. However, it's a good issue to introduce into the U.S. presidential campaign. Furthermore, on the legislative front we have a clearcut issue in getting rid of congressional restrictions on the opportunity to take missiles off hair-trigger alert. I believe that this is winnable in 2000. Without diminishing the importance of keeping the CTBT on the table, I believe we should make de-alerting our major issue for 2000 on the legislative front. Rather than tucking de-alerting into a few minutes discussion by the Nuclear Weapons Working Group every two weeks, we might want to create a special De-alerting Working Group. Also, we might want to use Coolfont as an opportunity to complete plans for a de-alerting campaign for 2000.

In addition to our customary tactics, I suggest that we create a De-alerting Discussion Group on somebody's web site. As a focus for discussion, we can put out a request-for-proposals for plans to achieve zero alert for the global strategic arsenal. As background we can provide a listing of the strategic arsenal, country by country, and a list of de-alerting methods that have been suggested (with an opportunity for others to add new methods). We can tap into the wisdom of persons affiliated with FAS, UCS, PSR, Student Pugwash, and other organizations in the United States and around the world to offer their best thinking on the subject. When proposals are posted, they will automatically be open for comments by others. We should try to draw in members of Congress, the Russian Duma, other national legislative bodies, President Clinton as a readers, other persons from the Executive Branch in the U.S. and elsewhere, persons in the Pentagon and other military establishments (even if they use pseudonyms), skeptics and opponents. The goal would be to come up with several alternatives that achieve zero alert as quickly as possible with proper respect for the security concerns of nuclear weapons states at all moments along the line. There could even be drafts of several model executive orders to be used in reciprocal initiatives and drafts of multilateral understandings. We ought to stress executive action and not treaties that require legislative approval.

We could take another step by engaging in citizen diplomacy. We could organize a delegation of prominent scientists, retired military leaders, religious leaders, and other well-known citizens and have them present alternative de-alerting plans to heads of the nuclear weapon states. After the election of the new Russian president, we could ask President Clinton to work out mutual de-alerting. If we do our preparatory work well, we might get an endorsement of the Democratic and Republican presidential nominees. (Remember: President Bush provided our best example of de-alerting through unilateral initiative.)

De-alerting is an idea whose time has come. Let's make this our major issue push for 2000.

I would welcome your comments.

Shalom,
Howard

X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Wed, 03 Nov 1999 11:41:58 -0500
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: Lott/Helms bothered by U.S. policy and legal obligation not to
test

November 3, 1999

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: Republicans dispute U.S. legal obligations under CTBT

In an attempt to give the Senate's October 13 vote rejecting the CTBT greater legal/policy effect than it has, the Senate Republican leadership is attacking the position expressed by President Clinton and Secretary Albright that the United States will, as a signatory to the Treaty, not take any action contrary to the "object and purpose" of the Treaty (i.e. conduct a nuclear test explosion).(See detailed explanation, below.)

The President and the Secretary of State have said the U.S. will maintain its moratorium on nuclear testing and is encouraging other states to do the same, and the U.S. remains committed to bringing the CTBT into force and to create the conditions for advice and consent in the Senate.

Ignoring the fact that 62 Senators supported "... putting off final consideration until the next Congress..." and recognized "that throughout history the Senate has had the power, the duty to reconsider prior decisions....," Lott charges that: "If the Senate does not consent to ratification of a treaty -- and in this case we didn't -- it has no status for the United States in international law. In fact, the Senate vote serves to release the United States from any possible obligations as a signatory of the negotiated text of the treaty."

Mr. Lott is wrong. The Senate does not make treaties, the President does.

While Lott and Helms and Co. have little legal ground to stand on, they may succeed in whipping up another round of partisan anger with the President and encourage retribution through possible reduction or elimination of U.S. funding for the CTBTO (U.S. contribution is approx. \$20m for 2000). The CTBTO was fully funded in the Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill, which the President vetoed and which is now part of the omnibus budget negotiations between Senate Republicans and the White House.

BACKGROUND

As a signatory to the CTBT, the United States is obligated under a "customary" understanding of international law not to take action contrary to the "object or purpose" of a Treaty it has signed and until the President makes it clear that the U.S. does not intend to become a party. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties obliges a signatory to refrain from acts that would defeat the "object and purpose" of the treaty it has

signed until "it shall have made its intention clear not to become a party to the treaty...", Art. XVIII (a).

The United States signed the Vienna Convention on Treaties and sent it to the Senate for approval in 1971, but it has not yet been ratified. But the United States has previously agreed that the Convention reflects a "customary" rule of international law governing executive branch action pursuant to unratified treaties. For further analysis, see: "The Status of Norms Against Nuclear Testing", George Bunn, *The Non-Proliferation Review*, Winter 1999.

President Clinton confirmed that his Administration adheres to this view when he said in an October 14 nationally-broadcast news conference: "All I can tell you is, we're not going to test, I signed that treaty, it still binds us unless I go, in effect, and erase our name - unless the President does that and takes our name off, we are bound by it".

Secretary Albright reinforced the position in her letter to Foreign Ministers on the Senate's rejection of the CTBT dated October 18 in which she said: "Despite this setback, I want to assure you that the United States will continue to act in accordance with its obligations as a signatory under international law, and will seek reconsideration of the treaty at a later date when conditions are better suited for ratification ..."

Contrary to the allegations of Senator Lott, it is the responsibility of the President -- not the Senate -- to make Treaties and to determine whether the U.S. intends to become a party to a particular Treaty, regardless of Senate action on that Treaty.

Two relevant articles from The Washington Times are attached below.

DK

"Albright Says U.S. Bound By CTBT"
Washington Times - November 2, 1999 - By Bill Gertz, The Washington Times

Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright has written foreign governments to say the United States is legally bound to observe the nuclear test-ban treaty, despite the Senate's rejection of the pact.

In a letter to selected foreign officials, Mrs. Albright said the Clinton administration does not regard the Senate's refusal to approve the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty as the death of the pact, despite the convincing vote against ratification.

The treaty was rejected 51-48 by the Senate on Oct. 13. Two-thirds approval was needed to pass the treaty before the president formally could ratify it.

The secretary's letter was the administration's formal diplomatic notice that it will abide by the unratified test-ban treaty, a position made clear by President Clinton a day after the Senate's historic treaty vote. Mr. Clinton told reporters, "We will not abandon the commitment inherent in the

treaty and resume testing ourselves."

Mrs. Albright said in her letter that the Senate vote "was a major disappointment to the administration, as I know it was to your government."

"Despite this setback, I want to assure you that the United States will continue to act in accordance with its obligations as a signatory under international law, and will seek reconsideration of the treaty at a later date when conditions are better suited for ratification," Mrs. Albright stated. A copy of one letter dated Oct. 18 was obtained by The Washington Times from U.S. officials. Its authenticity was confirmed by an administration official.

The United States, she wrote, has no plans and no need to conduct nuclear tests and will maintain a self-imposed ban on testing.

"Second, the administration continues to support strongly the treaty and the associated international regime," she said. "The United States will continue to urge others to adhere to the CTBT and to refrain from all nuclear explosive tests."

James Rubin, Mrs. Albright's spokesman, confirmed that letters were sent to numerous foreign ministers outlining the U.S. policy.

The administration believes it is still bound to legally abide by the test-ban treaty because it has not given up on ratification in the future, Mr. Rubin said in an interview.

"We believe that so long as the president, in this case President Clinton, expresses his intention to seek advice and consent pending whatever time frame he chooses, customary international law applies," Mr. Rubin said.

Asked about Mrs. Albright's reference in the letter to "international law," Mr. Rubin said, "other countries actually care about international law, even if some in the United States don't."

The administration will continue adherence to the pact "so long as we have signed a treaty and not repudiated it," Mr. Rubin said.

The letter from the secretary of state is not the first time the administration contacted foreign governments regarding its differences with Congress.

Shortly after President Clinton signed a bill in March making it U.S. policy to deploy national missile defenses as soon as possible, the State Department quietly informed U.S. embassies abroad to notify foreign governments that the administration is not obligated to build anti-missile defenses.

The notice was made in a cable signed by Mrs. Albright. Its disclosure angered Senate Republicans, who said it "distorted" the law on missile defenses.

Mrs. Albright, in her letter to foreign officials, said some "voices in our

domestic debate" questioned international support for the treaty and "our ability to verify compliance with it."

The fact that 51 other states ratified the treaty is a positive sign, she said.

"As more states ratify and as the treaty's monitoring system continues to improve, I believe that this will positively influence future Senate deliberations," Mrs. Albright said.

"We believe that the more senators understand about what the treaty does and why it is so important to U.S. national security and international stability, the more likely they are to support it," she said. "Meanwhile, we will be working to ensure that the merits of the CTBT are well understood, and to address concerns that senators may have about the treaty."

Several Republican Senate aides said they were upset by Mrs. Albright's refusal to accept that the test-ban treaty was defeated.

"The president is not Louis XIV," said one aide. "He cannot declare that he is the state. The Senate has made clear by its vote that the United States intends not to be a party to the [test-ban] treaty."

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms, North Carolina Republican, is expected to discuss the Albright letter during a hearing today. Mr. Helms was one of the Senate's most outspoken opponents of the test-ban accord.

Mrs. Albright stated that the treaty was not defeated. "Despite the delay in U.S. ratification, let me reaffirm America's commitment to reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons," she said.

John Bolton, a constitutional specialist with the American Enterprise Institute, said the secretary's letter appeared to be a diplomatic effort to resurrect the treaty.

Mr. Clinton and Mrs. Albright might have argued that the treaty could be continued under the president's executive powers under the Constitution, Mr. Bolton said.

"What is striking is that they are not asserting that but the airy fairy notion of international law," Mr. Bolton said. "If I were in the Senate, I would be treating this as an affront."

As for sending the treaty back to the Senate for another vote, Mr. Bolton said that is very unlikely. "In theory they can always resubmit it, but as a practical matter, it's as dead as the Versailles Treaty," he said.

The Senate rejected the Versailles Treaty in 1919, repudiating the League of Nations international security organization promoted by President Woodrow Wilson. He did not seek ratification again.

Lott Hits Clinton's Stance On Nuke Pact

Says he's risking ties with Senate

By Bill Gertz, The Washington Times

Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott yesterday rejected the Clinton administration's continued observance of the defeated nuclear test-ban treaty and said the failure to ratify the pact releases the United States from any international legal obligations under the treaty.

The Senate leader also warned the White House that continued adherence to the treaty provisions will severely upset relations between the president and the Senate on international affairs.

"I am deeply disturbed by the administration's most recent interpretation of the status of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty," Mr. Lott said in response to a report in yesterday's editions of The Washington Times.

Mr. Lott, in the statement, challenged the Clinton administration's refusal to accept the treaty-approval role of the Senate, which voted down a resolution of ratification for the treaty by a wide margin on Oct. 13.

"If the administration persists in maintaining that the United States is bound as a matter of international law to a treaty that has been rejected by the Senate, then there will be profound implications for the relationship between the president and the Senate on foreign policy matters," Mr. Lott said.

A White House spokesman had no immediate comment.

Mr. Lott made the comments after The Times disclosed in its Tuesday editions that Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright wrote to foreign governments last month informing them the United States is still bound to follow the treaty under international law, despite the Senate's rejection.

Based on recent comments by President Clinton after the vote and the Oct. 18 letter from Mrs. Albright to foreign ministers, "it is now apparent that the administration does not understand or recognize the Senate's essential role in treaty-making under the Constitution," Mr. Lott said in a statement released to The Times.

"If the Senate does not consent to ratification of a treaty -- and in this case we didn't -- it has no status for the United States in international law," Mr. Lott said. "In fact, the Senate vote serves to release the United States from any possible obligations as a signatory of the negotiated text of the treaty."

The treaty has been signed by 154 nations and would ban all nuclear tests

and establish an international nuclear testing monitoring systems. Critics have said the ban cannot be verified and could hamstring the U.S. strategic nuclear arsenal in the future.

Mr. Clinton can continue the ban on U.S. nuclear-weapons tests and can follow the provisions of the anti-testing treaty, Mr. Lott said. "His decisions, however, must be based on his constitutional authorities and not on any purported obligations under international law," he said.

"Those foreign ministers who received Secretary Albright's letter should be under no illusion on this point," Mr. Lott said.

Mrs. Albright stated in a letter to several foreign ministers, including those of China and Russia, that the United States will "continue to act in accordance with its obligations as a signatory under international law."

She also said the administration plans to take the unprecedented step of seeking a second Senate ratification vote "when conditions are better suited for ratification."

Sen. Jesse Helms, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also rejected the administration's continued adherence to the test-ban treaty during a committee hearing yesterday.

Mr. Helms, North Carolina Republican, said the Senate's 51-48 vote against approving the treaty was an unambiguous rejection of the pact. Mr. Helms raised the issue during a nomination hearing for Avis Bohlen, who is seeking to be confirmed as an assistant secretary of state for arms control.

"Article 18 of the Vienna Convention . . . makes clear that the obligation of a signatory state terminates when the state shall have made its intention clear not to become a party to the treaty," Mr. Helms said.

"Since the Senate is a co-equal [in treaty-making] and the Senate has overwhelmingly vetoed the CTBT, the intention to never become a party has been made crystal clear," Mr. Helms said.

Mr. Helms then asked how Mrs. Albright can continue to believe the United States is legally bound by the treaty. Miss Bohlen did not answer the question directly.

State Department spokesman James P. Rubin told The Times earlier this week that because the administration plans to resubmit the test-ban treaty again that the United States is still legally bound to abide by its terms.

Sen. Jon Kyl, Arizona Republican and a leader in the Senate debate on the treaty, said in an interview that Mrs. Albright's letter was "illustrative of the arrogance that got them in trouble in the first place" with the treaty.

Mr. Kyle noted that after the president signed the National Missile Defense Act, making it U.S. policy to deploy a national missile defense, the administration also tried to claim it was not required to build the defense.

``The fact is that in both cases of the missile defense law and the nuclear testing agreement, the United States is no longer legally bound either to the [Anti-Ballistic Missile] Treaty or the [Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty]," Mr. Kyl said in an interview.

Like Mr. Helms, Mr. Kyl said that the Senate's rejection of the treaty releases the United States of any of the test-ban treaty's international obligations.

The administration can continue to abide by the treaty and ``as a practical matter there is very little the Congress can do," he said.

As for White House plans to resubmit the treaty, Mr. Kyl said it will not happen.

``Certainly not any time in the near term or during the remainder of this administration," he said.

Mr. Kyl said Mrs. Albright's letter to foreign governments appeared to be an effort at diplomatic damage control.

``They're terribly embarrassed," he said. ``I'm sure the letter is to cover the embarrassment and it doesn't change anything."

Daryl Kimball, Executive Director
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Avenue NE, Suite 505
Washington, DC 20002
(ph) 202-546-0795 x136 (fax) 202-546-7970
website <<http://www.crnd.org>>

To: relctbt
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposal for a de-alerting campaign
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Interfaith Colleagues:

I would like to share with you a proposal I sent to the Monday Lobby community for a stepped-up De-alerting Campaign. If this should develop, I would hope that the faith community could play an important role, as we did with the CTBT campaign. It would fit comfortably with the proposal I sent you last week for a major faith-based campaign for nuclear abolition.

Please give me your comments.

Shalom,
Howard

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To: Monday Lobby Community

Dear Colleagues:

In these post-vote-on-the-CTBT days and what-do-we-do-next discussion, I suggest that our community take up de-alerting in a major way. Virtually every major study group on nuclear disarmament has advocated de-alerting. A wide array of retired military officers (such as General Butler) and civilian officials (such as former Senator Sam Nunn) favor de-alerting. Most of the organizations in the arms control/disarmament community include de-alerting on their agenda for action even though most have done little so far to promote the practice. Fewer organizations in the faith community have policies on de-alerting, but it's an issue they would rally around. Although de-alerting is not a well-known issue among the wider public, it is one which people can understand and support.

I'm not hopeful that President Clinton or President Yeltsin would be courageous enough to embark upon de-alerting in the waning months of their terms, but you never know. However, it's a good issue to introduce into the U.S. presidential campaign. Furthermore, on the legislative front we have a clearcut issue in getting rid of congressional restrictions on the opportunity to take missiles off hair-trigger alert. I believe that this is winnable in 2000. Without diminishing the importance of keeping the CTBT on the table, I believe we should make de-alerting our major issue for 2000 on the legislative front. Rather than tucking de-alerting into a few minutes discussion by the Nuclear Weapons Working Group every two weeks, we might want to create a special De-alerting Working Group. Also, we might want to use Coolfont as an opportunity to complete plans for a de-alerting campaign for 2000.

In addition to our customary tactics, I suggest that we create a De-alerting Discussion Group on somebody's web site. As a focus for discussion, we can put out a request-for-proposals for plans to achieve zero alert for the global strategic arsenal. As background we can provide a listing of the strategic arsenal, country by country, and a list of de-alerting methods that have been suggested (with an opportunity for others to add new methods). We can tap into the wisdom of persons affiliated with FAS, UCS, PSR, Student Pugwash, and other organizations in the United States and around the world to offer their best thinking on the subject. When proposals are posted, they will automatically be open for comments by others. We should try to draw in members of Congress, the Russian Duma, other national legislative bodies, President Clinton as a readers, other persons from the Executive Branch in the U.S. and elsewhere, persons in the Pentagon and other military establishments (even if they use pseudonyms), skeptics and opponents. The goal would

be to come up with several alternatives that achieve zero alert as quickly as possible with proper respect for the security concerns of nuclear weapons states at all moments along the line. There could even be drafts of several model executive orders to be used in reciprocal initiatives and drafts of multilateral understandings. We ought to stress executive action and not treaties that require legislative approval.

We could take another step by engaging in citizen diplomacy. We could organize a delegation of prominent scientists, retired military leaders, religious leaders, and other well-known citizens and have them present alternative de-alerting plans to heads of the nuclear weapon states. After the election of the new Russian president, we could ask President Clinton to work out mutual de-alerting. If we do our preparatory work well, we might get an endorsement of the Democratic and Republican presidential nominees. (Remember: President Bush provided our best example of de-alerting through unilateral initiative.)

De-alerting is an idea whose time has come. Let's make this our major issue push for 2000.

I would welcome your comments.

Shalom,
Howard

From: tcollina@ucsusa.org
X-Mailer: ccMail Link to SMTP R8.20.00.25
Date: Wed, 03 Nov 1999 12:01:41 -0500
To: <mupj@igc.org>, <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re:Proposal for a de-alerting campaign

With all due respect, I do not agree that de-alerting is the next issue on the arms control agenda for our community. It has no hope for 2000. And if we waste time on it, we will not effectively block deployment on NMD next summer. That is job one for this community. All else pales in comparison. There is a time to play offense, and a time to play defense. Now is the time to keep things from getting worse, so that someday we can get back on the offensive. Tom.

=====
Tom Z. Collina
Director, Arms Control and International Security Program
Union of Concerned Scientists
1616 P St, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 332-0900 x107
fax (202) 332-0905
tcollina@ucsusa.org
www.ucsusa.org

_____Reply Separator_____

Subject: Proposal for a de-alerting campaign
Author: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Date: 11/3/99 11:19 AM

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De-alerting is an idea whose time has come. Let's make this our major issue push for 2000.

I would welcome your comments.

Shalom,
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Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036
Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org

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

Date: Wed, 03 Nov 1999 14:20:36 -0500
From: "Robert C. Vandivier" <bobvan@erols.com>
Reply-To: bobvan@erols.com
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.61 [en] (Win95; I)
X-Accept-Language: en
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Proposal for a de-alerting campaign

Howard, great ideas! Good luck at Coolfont! - Van

"Howard W. Hallman" wrote:

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From: "Erik Pages" <epages@sso.org>
To: "'Howard W. Hallman'" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: Proposal for a de-alerting campaign
Date: Wed, 3 Nov 1999 14:44:03 -0500
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook 8.5, Build 4.71.2173.0
Importance: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

Howard,

While I'm no longer at BENS and thus no longer directly involved in arms control work, I do still kibbitz and received a copy of your proposal. I think it's a great idea that has lots of resonance with the average citizen. I always felt that this was an issue where BENS should get involved.

The case for dealerting is strong and will be stronger in the aftermath of CTB defeat. There's also a good deal of empirical evidence of the benefits of dealerting in the conventional arms field, and of the dangers of hair-trigger alerts. In terms of tactics, I'm not sure that there is a legislative fix here---you can't really legislate a change in alert status. The best tools might be a series of hearings (unlikely on Senate side--perhaps doable in the House) or the use of a Sense of the Congress resolution on the issue. Another option would be to require a study of the issue---what needs to happen to make dealerting work and what are the effects? These ideas would have a fairly good chance of getting tacked onto the FY2001 Defense bill.

Keep up the good work.
Erik R. Pages
National Commission on Entrepreneurship
444 North Capitol Street, Suite 399
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 434-8061
FAX: (202) 434-8065
epages@sso.org

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]
Sent: Wednesday, November 03, 1999 12:19 PM
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: Proposal for a de-alerting campaign

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I would welcome your comments.

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X-Sender: maureene@earthlink.net
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.5 (32)
Date: Wed, 03 Nov 1999 16:35:06 -0500
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
From: maureen eldredge <maureene@earthlink.net>
Subject: Re: Proposal for a de-alerting campaign

Howard,

ANA, in conjunction with the Snake River Alliance, is about to launch a major de-alerting campaign, that includes hiring a new, dedicated staff member to work just on de-alerting. We also had a very productive meeting with Rep. Markey yesterday, organized by Bob Tiller, on very short term efforts (Markey wants to get 100 co-sponsors to his resolution by Monday). I don't know what the best way is to link all of these different efforts together, but I do agree with you that it would be good to move on a bit from the CTBT. Perhaps the NWWG meeting can move de-alerting to the usual time slot that the CTBT got in the past. And perhaps you could join ANA and friends on the next de-alerting conference call we have.

Thanks,
Maureen

At 11:19 AM 11/3/1999 -0500, you wrote:

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>

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>

>I'm not hopeful that President Clinton or President Yeltsin would be
>courageous enough to embark upon de-alerting in the waning months of their
>terms, but you never know. However, it's a good issue to introduce into
>the U.S. presidential campaign. Furthermore, on the legislative front we
>have a clearcut issue in getting rid of congressional restrictions on the
>opportunity to take missiles off hair-trigger alert. I believe that this
>is winnable in 2000. Without diminishing the importance of keeping the
>CTBT on the table, I believe we should make de-alerting our major issue for
>2000 on the legislative front. Rather than tucking de-alerting into a few
>minutes discussion by the Nuclear Weapons Working Group every two weeks, we
>might want to create a special De-alerting Working Group. Also, we might
>want to use Coolfont as an opportunity to complete plans for a de-alerting
>campaign for 2000.

>

>In addition to our customary tactics, I suggest that we create a
>De-alerting Discussion Group on somebody's web site. As a focus for

>discussion, we can put out a request-for-proposals for plans to achieve
>zero alert for the global strategic arsenal. As background we can provide
>a listing of the strategic arsenal, country by country, and a list of
>de-alerting methods that have been suggested (with an opportunity for
>others to add new methods). We can tap into the wisdom of persons
>affiliated with FAS, UCS, PSR, Student Pugwash, and other organizations in
>the United States and around the world to offer their best thinking on the
>subject. When proposals are posted, they will automatically be open for
>comments by others. We should try to draw in members of Congress, the
>Russian Duma, other national legislative bodies, President Clinton as a
>readers, other persons from the Executive Branch in the U.S. and elsewhere,
>persons in the Pentagon and other military establishments (even if they use
>pseudonyms), skeptics and opponents. The goal would be to come up with
>several alternatives that achieve zero alert as quickly as possible with
>proper respect for the security concerns of nuclear weapons states at all
>moments along the line. There could even be drafts of several model
>executive orders to be used in reciprocal initiatives and drafts of
>multilateral understandings. We ought to stress executive action and not
>treaties that require legislative approval.

>
>We could take another step by engaging in citizen diplomacy. We could
>organize a delegation of prominent scientists, retired military leaders,
>religious leaders, and other well-known citizens and have them present
>alternative de-alerting plans to heads of the nuclear weapon states. After
>the election of the new Russian president, we could ask President Clinton
>to work out mutual de-alerting. If we do our preparatory work well, we
>might get an endorsement of the Democratic and Republican presidential
>nominees. (Remember: President Bush provided our best example of
>de-alerting through unilateral initiative.)

>
>De-alerting is an idea whose time has come. Let's make this our major
>issue push for 2000.

>
>I would welcome your comments.

>
>Shalom,
>Howard

>
>Howard W. Hallman, Chair
>Methodists United for Peace with Justice
>1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036
>Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org

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

>
>
Maureen Eldredge
Program Director
Alliance for Nuclear Accountability

Ph: 202-833-4668
Fax: 202-234-9536
email: maureene@earthlink.net

Date: Wed, 03 Nov 1999 15:18:09 -0600
From: Joseph Gerson <Jgerson@afsc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Cambridge and Newton Massachusetts Voters Call for Nuclear
Weapons Abolition
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.6 (32)
X-Sender: jgerson@mail.afsc.org

November 3, 1999

Friends,

In Cambridge and Newton Massachusetts local activists placed as local referendum the question of whether or not the President of the U.S. should be instructed to negotiate a treaty to abolish nuclear weapons.

Yesterday was election day, and unofficial results indicate that voters in Cambridge endorsed negotiation of a nuclear weapons abolition treaty by a margin of 75-25% and that the pro-abolition vote in Newton was even higher.

We hope that this can serve as a model and encouragement for others, and that we have the wisdom and determination to transform these votes into effective political influence.

For abolition...and Life!

Joseph Gerson

American Friends Service Committee

To: maureene@earthlink.net
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: De-alerting
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Maureen,

I'm just getting back into de-alerting after concentrating on the CTBT for most of 1999. I'd heard that ANA is initiating a campaign with leadership from the Snake River Alliance, but I know practically nothing about it. Can you send me some information?

Thanks,
Howard

To: tcollina@ucsusa.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re:Proposal for a de-alerting campaign
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <9911039416.AA941648522@ucsusa.org>
References:

At 12:01 PM 11/3/99 -0500, you wrote:

>With all due respect, I do not agree that de-alerting is the next issue on the
>arms control agenda for our community. It has no hope for 2000. And if we
>waste time on it, we will not effectively block deployment on NMD next summer.
>That is job one for this community. All else pales in comparison. There is a
>time to play offense, and a time to play defense. Now is the time to keep
>things from getting worse, so that someday we can get back on the offensive.
>Tom.

Tom,

I don't think it's a question of either/or but rather both/and. At least in the faith community the Senate defeat of the CTBT is a wake up call, which we use to focus attention on several components of the quest for nuclear abolition. I'm suggesting a five year perspective for interfaith efforts so that what we do in 2000 by defining issues leads to grassroots mobilization on a wide front, to the extent possible in the context of the 2000 elections and most certainly in dealing with a new president and a new Congress in 2001. For us de-alerting can be a central issue because it is an actual step toward nuclear disarmament.

Our community is pluralistic and broad enough to have several clusters of issues that people work on.

Shalom,
Howard

X-Sender: maureene@earthlink.net
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.5 (32)
Date: Thu, 04 Nov 1999 09:11:59 -0500
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
From: maureen eldredge <maureene@earthlink.net>
Subject: Re: De-alerting

Yes, I'll send you the draft campaign proposal. I'd also invite you to participate in a conference call about the campaign (strategizing and planning) on Nov. 11 at noon. I'll send you the call details when I get them. Also, we have a list-serve on de-alerting, that I believe is open to non-ANA people, if you want I can put you on that as well. I job announcement for a staff person for the campaign was advertised a while ago, I don't know the status of that as I am not on the hiring committee, but I imagine they will be getting someone fairly soon.

-Maureen

At 07:59 AM 11/4/1999 -0500, you wrote:

>Maureen,

>

>I'm just getting back into de-alerting after concentrating on the CTBT for
>most of 1999. I'd heard that ANA is initiating a campaign with leadership
>from the Snake River Alliance, but I know practically nothing about it.

>Can you send me some information?

>

>Thanks,

>Howard

>Howard W. Hallman, Chair

>Methodists United for Peace with Justice

>1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036

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

>

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

>

>

Maureen Eldredge

Program Director

Alliance for Nuclear Accountability

Ph: 202-833-4668

Fax: 202-234-9536

email: maureene@earthlink.net

To: maureen eldredge <maureene@earthlink.net>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: De-alerting
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <3.0.5.32.19991104091159.008de100@earthlink.net>
References: <3.0.3.32.19991104075934.0068ec40@pop2.igc.org>

At 09:11 AM 11/4/99 -0500, you wrote:

>Yes, I'll send you the draft campaign proposal. I'd also invite you to
>participate in a conference call about the campaign (strategizing and
>planning) on Nov. 11 at noon.

Maureen,

Thanks for the invitation, but I have a conflicting appointment on the 11th. I'll look forward to receiving your material.

Howard

Date: Thu, 4 Nov 1999 10:40:01 -0500
From: "Tracy Moavero" <paintl@igc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Final list of NAC/ICJ supporters
To: <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

Dear friends,

Below is the final edition of the sign-on letter to support the New Agenda resolution and the International Court of Justice resolution at the U.N. General Assembly. We have 160 organizations in 22 countries signed on. Thank you to all of our signers. We are in the process of getting this delivered to all the First Committee delegations, which should be completed by today. Keep the pressure up on your governments for positive votes!

All the best,

Tracy Moavero
Peace Action International Office

November 1, 1999

Your Excellency,

As citizens' organizations working to end the threat of nuclear war, we urge your government to support two important resolutions which are before the United Nations General Assembly First Committee for consideration.

The "Towards a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World: The Need for a New Agenda" resolution reflects our concerns about the urgent need for complete nuclear disarmament. The concrete steps in it lay important groundwork for moving stalled processes and creating new opportunities for progress. Far from hindering any existing efforts, this resolution strengthens them by taking them out of isolation and bringing them together to create momentum. The sponsors' commitment to building consensus is clear from this year's text, which takes into consideration concerns raised by some delegations when this resolution was considered last year.

We also support the resolution affirming the 1996 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice that there exists a legal obligation to pursue and conclude nuclear disarmament negotiations. As the United Nations becomes increasingly important in enforcing the rule of law to build and keep peace, this resolution strengthens the position of the U.N. in that regard. Anything less than a strong affirmative vote would send an ambiguous message about respect for international law.

The timing of these resolutions is crucial. We are distressed not only by

the slow pace of progress toward disarmament, but also by the disturbing signs that nuclear arsenals are becoming even more entrenched in the security policies of some nations. Failure of the U.N. General Assembly to strongly support these resolutions at this time would send a dangerous signal to those who are trying to invigorate nuclear weapons programs.

We recognize the vital role of the United Nations in fostering nuclear disarmament and see ourselves as partners in those efforts. While the undersigned organizations are from many different parts of the globe, we are working together to build support for these resolutions. NGO representatives will be using the Internet to send up-to-the-minute updates, allowing organizations around the world to closely follow First Committee proceedings and plan their work accordingly.

We were pleased that the fifty-third session of the General Assembly overwhelmingly adopted these resolutions, confirming the broad support – among both civil society and governments – for swift and concerted action for complete nuclear disarmament. We await similar and even stronger results this year.

Nuclear disarmament is often noted as an “ultimate goal.” The time has come for that “ultimate goal” to be realized.

Sincerely,

(See attached list of Civil Society Organizations)

Contact: Tracy Moavero
Peace Action International Office
866 United Nations Plaza, Room 4053
New York, NY 10017-1822
Phone: (212) 750-5795
Fax: (212) 750-5849
Email: paintl@igc.org

Signatures to the letter supporting the New Agenda and International Court of Justice resolutions

Total 160
in 22 countries

INTERNATIONAL (15)
British-American Security Council (BASIC)
For Mother Earth International
Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space
Grandmothers for Peace International
Greenpeace International
International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA)
International Peace Bureau (IPB)
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW)
International Student Movement for the U.N.
Pacific Campaign for Disarmament and Security
Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (PIANGO)

Pax Christi International
Women's Environment and Development Organization
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)
Working Group Eurobomb/Project on European Nuclear Non-Proliferation (PENN)

AUSTRALIA (6)

Australian Peace Committee (South Australian Branch)
Australian Peace Committee National Office
Campaign for International Cooperation and Disarmament
Friends of the Earth Australia
People for Nuclear Disarmament (Western Australia)
Medical Association for Prevention of War (MEDACT SA) South Australian Branch

BELGIUM (1)

War Resisters International / Flemish section

CANADA (6)

Canadian Network to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
Centre De Ressources Sur La Non-Violence
The Simons Foundation of Canada
Physicians for Global Survival
Physicians for Global Survival Calgary Chapter
No Nukes!

DENMARK (2)

Enhedslisten Aalborg
Green Party

FRANCE (3)

Appel des Cent Pour la Paix
Le Mouvement de la Paix
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom France

FINLAND (2)

Committee of 100 / Sadankomitea
Suomen Rauhanpuolustajatry / Finnish Peace Committee

GERMANY (5)

Deutsche Friedensgesellschaft-Vereinigte KriegsdienstgegnerInnen
Landesverband Berlin-Brandenburg (German Peace Society - United Consciencous Objectors Section Berlin-Brandenburg)
German Peace Council / Deutscher Friedensrat
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) – German section
Nonviolent Action to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (GAAA) Gewaltfreie Aktion
Atomwaffen Abschaffen
Women for Peace

GREECE (4)

Independent Peace Movement (AKE) Adesmeyth KINHSH EIPHNHS
EEDYE
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW)
SOS Mediterranean

INDIA (2)

Indian Social Institute
Movement in India for Nuclear Disarmament

JAPAN (2)

GENSUIKIN Japan Congress Against A and H Bombs
GENSUIKYO Japan Council Against A and H Bombs

MALAYSIA (1)

Malaysian Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (MPPNW)

NETHERLANDS (7)

Anti-Militaristies Onderzoekskollektief
Dutch Medical Association for Peace Research
Dutch Socialist Party
Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance (GANA)
Interchurch Peace Council (IKV) Helsinki Citizens' Assembly / IKV
Milieudefensie Kerngroep Delft
Stichting Vredesburo Eindhoven (Peaceoffice Foundation Eindhoven)

NEW ZEALAND (9)

Canterbury Workers Educational Association Incorporated (WEA)
Disarmament and Security Centre (Christchurch)
Engineers for Social Responsibility
Federation of Workers Educational Associations (FWEA)
Golden Bay Peace Group
New Zealand Nuclear Free Peace Making Association
Peace Action, Tauranga (New Zealand)
Peace Foundation (Aotearoa/New Zealand)
Women's International League for Peace
Freedom (Otautahi/Christchurch)

NORWAY (5)

Information for Peace, Norway
International Peace Bureau, Oslo Office
Norwegian Lawyers against Nuclear Arms
Norwegian Peace Alliance
Norwegian Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

PAKISTAN (1)

AWAMI Committee for Development

ROMANIA (1)

MAMA TERRA / For Mother Earth-Romania

RUSSIA (2)

Center for Russian Environmental Policy
Chelyzbinsk-Hanford Project

SPAIN (3)

Euskadiko Komite Antinuklear eta Ekologistak
Paz Y Cooperacion
Plataforma Ekologista Erreka-EKI

SWITZERLAND (1)

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW)

TOGO (1)

Darius

UNITED KINGDOM (9)

Campaign for the Accountability Of American Bases (CAAB)

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND)

Christian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Cumbria & North Lancashire Peace Groups, UK.

Medical Action for Global Security

Network Information Project UK

Scottish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Trident Ploughshares

West Midlands Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (WMCND)

UNITED STATES (72)

National level organizations

20/20 Vision

Center for International Policy (CIP)

Committees of Correspondence for Democracy and Socialism

Fellowship of Reconciliation

Fund for New Priorities in America

Global Resource Center for the Environment

Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy (LCNP)

Methodists United for Peace with Justice

Military Toxics Project

NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby

Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

Pax Christi USA

Peace Action

Peace Links

Project Abolition

Proposition One

Physicians for Social Responsibility USA

Psychologists for Social Responsibility

Student Peace Action Network

Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations, Washington Office for

Faith in Action

Veterans For Peace

War Resisters League

Western States Legal Foundation

Women's Actions for New Directions

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Women's Strike for Peace

State/local organization in the United States:

CALIFORNIA (8)

Alliance for Survival
The Atomic Mirror
California Peace Action
Peace Action of San Mateo County
Peace Resource Center of San Diego
The Redwood Peace Coalition
TaiMei Peace Action
Tri-Valley CAREs

COLORADO (2)

Peace and Justice Task Force, Rocky Mountain Conference, United Church of Christ
Rocky Mountain Peace and Justice Center

CONNECTICUT

Greenwich Stamford Peace Action

DELAWARE (1)

Delaware Pacem in Terris

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (1)

District of Columbia Green Party

HAWAII (1)

SANE Nuclear Freeze

MAINE (1)

Peace Action Maine

MARYLAND (1)

Maryland Peace Action

MICHIGAN (1)

Peace Action Michigan

MISSOURI (1)

Peaceworks Kansas City

NEW HAMPSHIRE (1)

New Hampshire Peace Action

NEW JERSEY (4)

Coalition for Peace Action
Coalition for Peace and Justice
New Jersey Peace Action
Stockton Peace Action (Stockton State College)

NEW YORK (7)

Brooklyn Heights Peace Action
Great Neck SANE/ Peace Action
The Greenwich Village Coalition for Peaceful Priorities
Metro New York Peace Action
Peace Action of Central New York State
Peace Action of New York State

South Asian Magazine for Action and Reflection

NEW MEXICO (2)

Los Alamos Study Group
Peace Action New Mexico

NORTH CAROLINA (1)

Peace Action North Carolina

OHIO (1)

Cleveland Peace Action

OREGON (2)

Center for Energy Research
Oregon PeaceWorks

PENNSYLVANIA (1)

Physicians for Social Responsibility—Pittsburgh

RHODE ISLAND (1)

Rhode Island Peace Action

SOUTH CAROLINA (1)

Carolina Peace Resource Center

TENNESSEE (2)

Mid-South Peace + Justice Center
Tennessee Peace Action

TEXAS (1)

Peace Action Texas, Central Houston Chapter

WASHINGTON (3)

Freeze Education Fund
Ground Zero Center for Nonviolent Action
Peace Action of Washington

WISCONSIN (1)

Peace Action Wisconsin

Tracy Moavero

Peace Action International Office

866 United Nations Plaza, #4053

New York NY 10017-1822

USA

Tel + 1 212 750 5795

Fax + 1 212 750 5849

Paintl@igc.org

www.peace-action.org

X-Sender: syoung@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Thu, 04 Nov 1999 10:42:42 -0500
To: syoung@clw.org
From: Stephen Young <syoung@clw.org>
Subject: Editorial Advisories on NMD, START

November 4, 1999

To: Coalition members and friends
Fm: Stephen Young

Below is a cover letter and two editorial advisories we sent out this week to editorial boards across the country.

The cover letter focuses on the the upcoming 10th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, on November 9, and suggests that would be an appropriate time to editorialize.

Ira Schorr, who is doing media work for Peace Action, is making follow-up calls to editorial boards on these advisories.

Stephen

+ + + + +

November 1, 1999

To: Editorial Board members
Fm: Stephen Young, Deputy Director, 202-546-0795, x102

Ten Years after the Fall of the Berlin Wall
the Threat of Nuclear War Remains

Dangerous Deadlock in Disarmament Demands Action

WASHINGTON - The decade since the dissolution of the Soviet Union provided a historic chance to step back from the precipice of nuclear war by significantly reducing the Cold War-era Russian and U.S. arsenals and stemming the spread of nuclear weapons. Instead it's been a decade of lost opportunities and emerging dangers:

- * The U.S. and Russia still possess tens of thousands of nuclear weapons, many of them on hair- trigger alert.
- * U.S. refusal to move beyond the START II treaty has frozen nuclear arsenals at dangerously high levels.
- * Movement to abandon the ABM treaty could unleash a new nuclear arms race.
- * The rejection of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty has increased the threat of nuclear proliferation.

Led by Congress, the United States is moving toward a "Fortress America" go-it-alone strategy, ignoring the need to engage allies and potential opponents alike in multilateral cooperation and international arms control. The Clinton Administration has an historic opportunity to reverse this

trend and revive the nuclear arms control process in the coming months. The Clinton Administration and Congress should support action to:

- * agree to a Start III Treaty with Russia at levels of 1,000 strategic warheads;
- * postpone the decision to deploy a "limited" national missile defense system until at least 2001;
- * ensure continued reductions in Russia's nuclear arsenal by maintaining the ABM Treaty; and
- * work together to lay the groundwork for reconsideration and approval of the Test Ban Treaty.

Editorial Boards are encouraged to use November 9, the 10th Anniversary of the Fall of the Berlin Wall, as an opportunity to comment on the state of nuclear weapons policy and call on leaders in Washington to break the disarmament deadlock.

Current Status of U.S. and Russian Nuclear Forces and Arms Control Negotiations

START I, which will reduce U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear warheads to 6,000 a side, was agreed in 1991 and ratified in 1994. START II will cut that level to 3,500 each. It was signed in January 1993 by President Bush, ratified by the United States in 1996, but has not yet been ratified by Russia. The Clinton Administration refuses to begin negotiations on START III and Congress has mandated maintaining absurdly high START I force levels until Russia ratifies START II. This disarmament deadlock can be broken.

US and Russian Strategic Nuclear Warheads, 1989 and 1999

	ICBM		SLBM		Bomber		Total	
	1989	1999	1989	1999	1989	1999	1989	1999
US	2,440	2,000	5,152	3,456	5,188	1,750	12,780	~7,200
Russia	7,030	3,590	2,938	1,576	1,572	806	11,540	5,972

Source: Natural Resources Defense Council

The following Editorial Advisories provide additional information and analysis:

- * Re-START Nuclear Reductions: Strong Public Support for Deep Cuts
- * National Missile Defense and the ABM Treaty: Postpone the Decision to Deploy

+ + + + +

Re-START Nuclear Weapons Reductions Strong Public Support for Deep Cuts

November 1, 1999

Contact: Stephen Young, 202-546-0795, x102

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION is engaged in high-level but slow paced discussions with Russia on agreeing a START III treaty, which would further reduce both countries' strategic nuclear arsenals, and on the future of the

Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. The U.S. Senate's recent rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty makes these talks even more vital, especially on START. The Administration will have to move quickly and decisively to achieve progress on reducing the massive nuclear arsenals built up during the Cold War. If the United States and Russia do not reach a START accord before President Yeltsin leaves office next summer, the opportunity may be lost for years.

Unfortunately, the Clinton Administration has unwisely refused to begin negotiations on START III until the Russian Duma ratifies START II. For its part, Congress has frozen nuclear force levels at dangerously high levels by mandating that the United States maintain START I force levels and alert status until START II is ratified. This provision locks in U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenal levels at over 13,000 strategic nuclear weapons (US: 7,200; Russia: 6,000). Over 4,000 of those remain on Cold War-era "hair-trigger" alert status, ready for launch within 15 minutes.

Action is Needed Now

To break this impasse, the United States and Russia should agree to a START III treaty as soon as possible, preferably early in 2000. The Clinton Administration should move quickly to accept Russia's proposed ceilings of 1,500 strategic warheads for each nation. Even further reductions, down to 1,000 strategic warheads, would still leave the U.S. and Russia with arsenals well in excess of what is needed to deter attack.

Public Support

The Clinton Administration has the backing of the public in pushing for START III, and for even deeper nuclear arms reductions. The most recent opinion survey shows Americans believe that reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons should be the goal of U.S. nuclear policy. More than 4 in 10 Americans (44%) believe that the complete elimination of nuclear weapons should be the U.S. policy. Another 26% say that reduction of these weapons should be the goal (The Mellman Group, September 1999).

Reaching agreement on START III is critical for US security, and should not be held up by political wrangling over START II. As former Senator Sam Nunn, Bush-era national security advisor Brent Scowcroft, and former Undersecretary of State Andrew Kanter write in the September 13 Boston Globe: "It is time to move forward, whether or not the Duma ratifies START II." The three argue persuasively that the US has "an interest in being freed from the increasingly anachronistic and expensive strategic nuclear forces dictated by the START I agreement (and related congressional requirements that these higher levels be maintained)."

Other observers go even further. Paul Nitze, a Reagan-era arms control official, wrote in the Washington Post on October 28: "I know that the simplest and most direct answer to the problem of nuclear weapons has always been their complete elimination . . . It is the presence of nuclear weapons that threatens our existence."

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 the dangers of weapons of mass destruction. The views expressed in this advisory do not necessarily reflect those of every member of the Coalition.

+ + + + +

National Missile Defense and the ABM Treaty Postpone the Decision to Deploy

November 1, 1999

PRESIDENT CLINTON HAS announced that his Administration will decide whether to deploy a national missile defense in June or July 2000. That system seeks to detect, intercept and destroy missiles fired at the United States. Because such a system would violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, U.S. officials are discussing changes in the treaty with Russia that would allow deployment of the "limited" national missile defense currently envisioned by the Clinton Administration.

Should the U.S. decide to deploy a national missile defense system as soon as 2000? If it does, should it go forward regardless of whether Russia agrees to modify the ABM Treaty? On both questions, the answer is no. The threat does not justify rushing to deploy a system that has yet proven it will work. Abrogating the ABM Treaty could lead Russia to withdraw from the START process and push China to expand their nuclear arsenal. The best solution is to postpone a decision to deploy until at least 2001, or even longer to allow the Pentagon to make sure the technology is reliable before committing to a system.

Postponing a decision is particularly critical in light of the Senate's rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Combined with that vote, unilateral withdrawal from the ABM Treaty would undermine the basis of the U.S.-Russian strategic nuclear framework and the international non-proliferation regime.

The Decision to Deploy

President Clinton has stated that next summer's decision to deploy will be based on four factors: the readiness of the technology, the impact of deploying defenses on arms control and relations with Russia, the cost effectiveness of the system, and the threat. On each of these points, the case for deciding to deploy next summer is simply not there.

The readiness of the technology: Unproven by next summer

By next June, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization will have conducted only three intercept tests of the proposed national missile defense system. Nineteen such tests are scheduled before the first limited system is scheduled to go online, in late 2005. In the current design, the system launches missiles that attempt to collide with incoming warheads, obliterating both by the force of impact alone. The first intercept attempt, on October 2, hit its target. However, this was only a test of the "kill vehicle," the last component that destroys the incoming warhead. The booster rocket, which puts the kill vehicle in position, the radars, and

the integrated management system were not tested. In fact, only one of the first three tests will involve the complete system, and all three will use surrogate parts, not the actual components. So few tests can not show the system to be reliable and effective by next summer's scheduled deployment decision.

The effect on arms control: Increasing nuclear dangers

Both Clinton Administration and Russian officials have repeatedly stated that the ABM Treaty remains the "cornerstone of strategic stability." To date, Russia has opposed all changes to the ABM Treaty and declared that U.S. withdrawal from it or insistence on changes would end the START process that is reducing strategic nuclear arsenals. China already perceives that U.S. efforts to build a missile defense are intended to weaken the Chinese deterrent. China's current arsenal is around 20 long-range, single warhead missiles. However, it is in a slow modernization program to build longer-range missiles with multiple warheads. Evidence of China's response to U.S. talk of abrogating the ABM Treaty is already developing, with Reuters reporting on October 25 that China recently added \$9.7 billion to its defense budget to improve its nuclear arsenal.

The cost

Estimates for the cost of deploying a missile defense depend on the type of system built. In January 1999, the Clinton Administration added \$6.6 billion to its five year budget plans for procurement of a national missile defense, but most observers expect even the small initial system envisioned would cost far more. The General Accounting Office estimated that it would cost \$18 to \$28 billion to deploy a small system like the one the Clinton Administration plans; the U.S. has spent over \$60 billion since 1983 without fielding a workable missile defense.

The threat

The United States has faced the threat of nuclear missile attack for forty years. Absurd as it seems, ten years after the Cold War, Russia maintains over 2,000 nuclear warheads on high alert, capable of destroying the United States in under an hour. No missile defense envisioned could defend against such an attack. The new "threat" advocates cite to justify deploying missile defenses comes from three countries: North Korea, which recently pledged to freeze its missile testing program; Iran, where experts are divided on whether its nascent program will be able to threaten the U.S. within the next 15 years; and Iraq, which is under severe sanctions that hinder it from developing any missiles. Deploying a missile defense against these low-risk, potential threats would almost certainly exacerbate the real and potentially growing threats from Russia and China.

Alternatives to missile defense

Missile defense proponents support deployment because of the potential threat from the very few countries outside the international non-proliferation regime. But in practical terms, these cases are better handled through a combination of tough diplomacy and maintenance of the U.S. conventional deterrent. Any country that carried out a missile attack

on the United States would face certain, massive retaliation. Furthermore, it makes little sense to rush into deploying a missile defense of questionable reliability when attacks on the U.S. are far more likely to be carried in other more effective and less traceable ways, by bombs on-board ships or planes or other forms of terrorism.

Advocates of missile defense call for focusing on developing a complicated, expensive, and probably unreliable response to a low-risk, potential threat. In doing so, they may ensure that the real, much larger threat not only remains, but grows. The most sensible course is to continue to research missile defense technology, to pursue cooperative steps with Russia that would improve both countries' security, but to focus on reducing the greatest threat to the United States: Russia's large remaining nuclear arsenals.

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 the dangers of weapons of mass destruction. The views expressed in this advisory do not necessarily reflect those of every member of the Coalition. Coalition members are: Arms Control Association, British American Security Information Council, Center for Defense Information, Council for a Livable World Education Fund, Federation of American Scientists, The Henry L. Stimson Center, Institute for Science and International Security, International Center, Lawyers Alliance for World Security, Natural Resources Defense Council, Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Plutonium Challenge, Public Education Center, Inc., 20/20 Vision, Union of Concerned Scientists, Women's Action for New Directions.

Stephen Young, Deputy Director
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
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Washington DC 20002
p: (202)546-0795 ext. 102; fax: (202)546-7970
website: <<http://www.crnd.org>>

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.2
Date: Thu, 04 Nov 1999 10:13:36 -0600
From: "David Radcliff" <dradcliff_gb@brethren.org>
To: mupj@igc.org
Cc: lborgmann_gb@brethren.org
Subject: for Howard Hallman

Howard, I like your idea for a faith-based concerted effort to work toward nuclear disarmament. Personally, I don't know who else can/will take the lead on this issue. Did you send a copy of your letter to our Washington Office?

Comments: It's a little hard for me to imagine our Exec. Director meeting several times a year with a group of her colleagues. I wonder if the folks at her level could have more of a public role, and less one of adopting policy statements and setting direction, etc. She may not have the time or expertise for more than this. An initial meeting would certainly be in order, and then periodic meetings after that, coupled with actions or statements that will give the issue visibility.

In our organization, it would be our Board that would make policy statements. Perhaps the Boards of the various groups could be challenged to adopt statements or resolutions on the topic.

I would be happy to participate in a working group, but monthly would be difficult to manage, since for me here in Chicago, it would likely mean travel to the east. I might ask our Washington office to represent us. Maybe they could be involved in monthly meetings, with people in my position brought in quarterly or something. I would be willing to host a meeting of national peace staff here in Elgin at some point.

These are some of my thoughts. FYI, we have a missile silo vigil every four years at our National Youth Conference. It is regularly attended by several hundred youth, and makes quite an impact on them. Maybe every national youth program could be encouraged to hold such events in conjunction with big events, esp. if these take place in the Plains or the West.

David Radcliff
Director, Brethren Witness

c Loyce Borgmann, Coordinator, Washington Office

X-Originating-IP: [205.188.195.37]

From: "Jen Corlew" <corlew@hotmail.com>

To: ajm@gwu.edu, gwpsu@gwu.edu, jwillson@gwu.edu, pugwash@gwu.edu, 15Barnett@cua.edu, scubee28@hotmail.com, volare81@yahoo.com, rajeev_kasat@yahoo.com, adam@2030.org, kathycrandall@earthlink.net, capp@essential.org, washofc@aol.com, dshank@sojourners.com, mshaffer@commoncause.org, clw@clw.org, action@essential.org, fas@fas.org, fcnl@fcnl.org, gkripke@foe.org, info@graypanthers.org, damon.moglen@wdc.greenpeace.org, atif_tate@habitat.org, marsusab@aol.com, mupj@igc.org, eirik@igc.org, whauter@citizen.org, search@sfcg.org, tcollina@ucsusa.org, lmcspedon@yahoo.com, uspirg@pirg.org, jonisaacs@mfnc.com, vfp@igc.org, tony_fleming@hotmail.com, jsteinbach@igc.apc.org, nonviolence@igc.apc.org, amillar@fourthfreedom.org, adam@rabinowitz.com, corlew@hotmail.com

Subject: Who, what, when for the Wall of Denial demonstration

Date: Thu, 04 Nov 1999 08:30:36 PST

Project Abolition invites your organization to join us in the "Wall of Denial" demonstration to raise public awareness about the need for nuclear arms control. The demonstration has already exploded into being but you can still help us promote public awareness and discussion about the United States nuclear policy. Come down to the Wall of Denial for any of the following events:

Tuesday and Wednesday, November 2-3 at noon
Build and spray paint the wall of denial

Friday, November 5: during lunch, after work, or all day
Hand out flyers, decorate the wall, and join the public forum

Saturday, November 6: noon-5pm
Join the Hiroshima Nagasaki Peace Association American University chapter in a video showing and discussion

Sunday, November 7: all day
Build paper bombs to line the wall and decorate the wall

Monday, November 8: 6:30pm
Join our candlelight vigil for the past, present, and future victims of nuclear testing and warfare

Tuesday, November 9: 11:30 am
10th Anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall- listen to distinguished speakers at the media event and help tear down the Wall of Denial

The Wall of Denial is on 3rd Avenue between Independence and Constitution Avenues, directly in front of the Capitol Building on the West side. The closest metro stop is Smithsonian on the red line- walk along the Mall with the Washington Monument behind you and the Capitol Building in front to 3rd Avenue.

The Wall of Denial is a commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War. Sponsored by Project Abolition,

a 200-foot replica of the Berlin Wall will be erected on the National Capital Mall. The wall will be a focal point to raise awareness about the continued US policy of building new nuclear weapons, despite the end of the Cold War. Contact Jen Corlew for more information (202)393-5201

Get Your Private, Free Email at <http://www.hotmail.com>

Date: Fri, 5 Nov 1999 16:35:38 -0500
From: "Suzy Pearce" <mpi@ippnw.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Fast Track to Zero Nuclear Weapons
To: <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3612.1700
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3612.1700

NEW RESOURCE

The revised edition of the briefing book "Fast Track to Zero Nuclear Weapons" by Rob Green is available through the Middle Powers Initiative and IPPNW. This book highlights the deepening nuclear weapons crisis, makes the case for the feasibility and desirability of rapid nuclear disarmament and explores the role that middle power governments, supported by citizens, can play in abolishing nuclear weapons. 88 pp. illustrated. \$10 (\$6 each for order of 10 or more). US shipping/handling is \$2 each, international is \$4 each. Make check (in US funds) to IPPNW and mail to IPPNW, 727 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139. Phone: (617) 492-9189. email mpi@ippnw.org

German edition available from Xanthe Hall, Co-Director of IPPNW Germany in Berlin. Contact her for information: Koertestrasse 10, D-10967 Berlin 61, Germany. Tel: +49 (0)30 693 0244 Fax: +49 (0)30 693 8166
IPPNW@OLN.comlink.apc.org <http://www.ippnw.de>

Japanese edition available through HIromichi Umebayashi, Executive Director of the Peace Depot, 3-3-1 Minowa-cho, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama, 223-0051, Japan
Tel: 81-45-563-5101 Fax: 81 45 563-9907 Email: CXJ15621@nifty.ne.jp

Finnish edition: contact MPI for information.

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X-Sender: maureene@earthlink.net
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.5 (32)
Date: Fri, 05 Nov 1999 17:43:26 -0500
To: mupj@igc.org
From: maureen eldredge <maureene@earthlink.net>
Subject: de-alerting proposal

Hi Howard,

pasted below is the de-alerting proposal. we have regular conference calls to work out strategy.
-M

Back from the Brink:

A Campaign to Take Nuclear Weapons Off Alert

Fiscal Agent: Snake River Alliance Education Fund
A 501(c)(3)(h) Corporation

310 East Center, Suite 205
Pocatello, ID 83201

Contact: Beatrice Brailsford, program director and campaign liaison
(208)234-4782; fax: (208)232-4922; email: srabb@earthlink.net
Abstract

Despite the end of the Cold War, thousands of nuclear weapons remain deployed in a launch-on-warning status. The Idaho-based Snake River Alliance Education Fund is the fiscal agent for a special campaign called Back from the Brink: A Campaign to Take Nuclear Weapons Off Alert. The goal of the campaign is to successfully pressure decisionmakers to "de-alert" all nuclear weapons, which means placing technical or operational obstacles in the chain-of-command requirements so that a time delay is introduced between when the use of nuclear weapons is first considered and when the launch order is actually given. That the global de-alerting of nuclear weapons is urgently needed is best illustrated by an incident in January 1995. The Russian strategic nuclear force mistook an American atmospheric research rocket for a possible incoming warhead targeting Moscow. There were only four to five minutes remaining in the Russian launch protocol before President Yeltsin decided not to retaliate.

The time is ripe for broad-scale de-alerting. Serious economic constraints

will inevitably force Russia to drastically reduce its nuclear arsenal.

Therefore, the US can afford to de-alert larger portions of its own arsenal. The US precedent for wide-scale de-alerting was established in 1991 when President Bush ordered various unilateral de-alerting steps, to which Russian President Gorbachev quickly reciprocated. The United Kingdom has recently lowered the state of readiness of its submarine fleet.

Possible Year 2000 computer problems are a compelling reason for the prompt de-alerting of nuclear weapons.

Wide-scale de-alerting by the previously declared weapons states could play a decisive role in persuading both India and Pakistan to never deploy their own arsenals and would be a major step towards finally honoring the 1970 NonProliferation Treaty.

The Back from the Brink Campaign is unique due both to its national scope and its sole focus on de-alerting. To implement it, a management board has already been formed. The campaign will help coordinate, expand upon and make more effective a broad range of de-alerting activities-some initiated by the campaign and some initiated by others. Because the order to remove nuclear weapons from hair-trigger alert must come from the President, he is the primary focus of the campaign. In order to prompt him, the campaign will also seek to influence Congress and other elected officials, Department of Defense and Department of Energy personnel, national lab scientists, and the public at large. The campaign will craft and implement media and public education strategies.

The de-alerting of nuclear weapons is technically and operationally feasible in a short period of time-it just needs the necessary political will. We believe that the Back from the Brink Campaign is the vehicle to catalyze and generate that will. We are determined to succeed towards that end.

The Idaho-based Snake River Alliance Education Fund is acting as fiscal agent for a special campaign initiated by activists across the country to vigorously promote the de-alerting of nuclear weapons. To implement the campaign, the Alliance has formed from nominations made by de-alerting activists across the country a six-member management board for Back from the Brink: A Campaign to Take Nuclear Weapons Off Alert.

We will launch the campaign this December, hire in the near term a full time campaign coordinator for its practical and effective implementation, and begin the ambitious process of encouraging the global de-alerting of nuclear weapons.

The De-Alerting of Nuclear Weapons Is Urgently Needed

Despite the end of the Cold War, thousands of nuclear weapons remain deployed in a launch-on-warning status. To "de-alert" nuclear weapons is to remove them from that hair-trigger posture. On a practical basis, that means technical or operational obstacles in the chain-of-command requirements to fire nuclear weapons. The object is to intentionally introduce a time delay of hours, days, or even weeks from when the use of nuclear weapons is first considered to when the launch order is actually given. That the global de-alerting of nuclear weapons is an urgent

necessity is best illustrated by the following incident:

In January 1995 technicians for the Russian strategic nuclear force suddenly detected an unexplained blip on their radar 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 US Trident submarines (which commonly patrol the Baltic Sea) could land eight nuclear warheads on Moscow within 15 minutes, the radar operators immediately alerted the Russian high command. Each Trident warhead can have a yield of up to 475 kilotons, some 40 times the destructive power of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs. Together, eight of these warheads would obliterate the Russian capital.

For the first time ever, including even the Cold War years, the "black suitcase" was activated so that Russian President Boris Yeltsin could order a retaliatory attack. About eight minutes into the missile's trajectory, senior military officers finally calculated that the rocket was headed far out to sea and posed no threat to Russia. Mr. Yeltsin had an estimated four or five minutes remaining in which to decide the fate of the world.

The intruding radar blip in this case turned out to be an American atmospheric research satellite. The Norwegian government had informed Russian authorities of the planned launch weeks earlier, but somehow word of the high altitude experiment had never reached the Russian strategic command. This near catastrophe aptly demonstrates the danger of maintaining nuclear arsenals in a state of hair-trigger alert. Without the broad-scale de-alerting of nuclear weapons, a real nuclear catastrophe could occur either through accident or miscalculation.

Unfortunately, the Norwegian incident is not an isolated case. The Center for Defense Information recently reported that between 1977 and 1984, a total of 20,784 false nuclear weapons warnings occurred. That problem, it is feared, could be possibly exacerbated by potential Year 2000 computer problems. Last March, appearing before a joint meeting of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, General Lee Butler (former commander of the US strategic command) testified that upon receiving confirmation of a perceived incoming attack, the US president (like his Russian counterpart) would have only twelve minutes in which to decide whether to retaliate.

Given these severe constraints, the central purpose of de-alerting is to institute intentional response time delays so that the accidental or miscalculated use of nuclear weapons is avoided, thereby helping to relieve humanity and the planet of incalculable suffering.

The Time is Ripe for Broad-Scale De-Alerting

Ironically, while the threat of an apocalyptic nuclear war appears to have receded, the odds of a nuclear war actually breaking out have increased.

There are multiple reasons, including the deterioration of Russian command and control systems, potential Y2K computer problems and a possible nuclear arms race in South Asia. All these threats can be reduced, directly or indirectly, through wide-scale, multilateral de-alerting.

A number of interrelated international circumstances encourage and/or make necessary the prompt wide-scale de-alerting of nuclear weapons:

Thousands of nuclear weapons 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. The US can begin de-alerting large portions of its own arsenal without seriously risking its own deterrence.

The US 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, the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from surface naval ships, and the withdrawal of the bulk of US tactical nuclear weapons from Europe. Russian President Gorbachev quickly reciprocated with similar measures.

The United Kingdom, traditionally the US's staunchest ally, announced this year that it has withdrawn the last of the Royal Air Force's gravity bombs, thus relying solely on its four-boat Trident submarine fleet for deterrence. With respect to that fleet, the UK also announced that its submarines will now routinely be at a "notice to fire" measured in days, in contrast to the few minutes alert status kept during the Cold War.

Additionally, that lowered state of readiness will be maintained with a stockpile of fewer than 200 operationally available warheads.

The potential effects of Y2K computer problems on military radar and nuclear weapons command and control systems are not publicly known.

However, should any problems arise, they can only serve to increase the risk of accidental nuclear war. Possible Y2K computer problems, which could last beyond the turn of the millennium, are a compelling reason for the prompt wide-scale de-alerting of nuclear weapons.

The increasing proliferation of nuclear weapons has been most concretely demonstrated by the 1998 Indian and Pakistani nuclear weapons tests.

India's tests were in large part driven by the previously existing nuclear powers' refusals to enter into the serious global nuclear disarmament negotiations mandated by the 1970 NonProliferation Treaty (NPT).

Wide-scale de-alerting by the earlier weapons states could play a decisive role in persuading India and Pakistan to never deploy their own arsenals.

The stated justification for the continued preservation of the weapons states' nuclear stockpiles is for deterrence, in contrast to first strike use. The wide-scale de-alerting of nuclear weapons can greatly help to eliminate the possibility of first strike use and/or nuclear war by accident, miscalculation, or unauthorized use but still provide for interim deterrence capability while disarmament negotiating steps are undertaken pursuant to the NPT.

Progressively more stringent de-alerting steps can serve as confidence-building measures towards the NPT's goal of eventual nuclear disarmament. Nearly one hundred former military commanders and high-ranking government officials from all five previously declared nuclear powers have called for deep cuts in all nuclear weapons arsenals, which would lower the threat to global security and bring substantial direct annual savings to individual nations. The Canberra Commission, the American Medical Association, and the New Agenda Coalition have also called for de-alerting.

Some Possible Means of De-Alerting Nuclear Weapons

Given the political will to carry them out, the following means of de-alerting nuclear weapons can be accomplished unilaterally in several weeks, thereby significantly reducing the chance of accidental or miscalculated nuclear war. Since Russian military and economic weakness means that Russia cannot afford a large arsenal, an American initiative could lead to Russian reciprocity and a broad decrease of bilateral tensions. Some technical or operational de-alerting measures that can be rapidly put into place include:

Prolonging land-based missile firing time in various ways such as by pinning open the motor ignition switches of missiles, removing the pneumatic systems that enable the silo covers of land-based missiles to be opened automatically, or covering missile silos with massive mounds of earth.

Lengthening the preparation time for the launch of submarine-based missiles to many hours by various procedural and physical steps. Some of these could include an internationally verifiable requirement to physically separate missile guidance systems from submarine platforms. Another method could simply be to position all submarines on more southerly patrols, a few days outside the striking range of their missiles. The necessary submarine positions could be verified by the periodic release of radio buoys.

Stuffing a piece of removable wire into the hollow plutonium pit of each nuclear warhead so that it cannot be detonated until the wire is removed.

Removing the bottle containing radioactive tritium gas that is essential for modern "boosted" plutonium pits, which in turn allows for their miniaturization and hence for their first-strike capability.

The withdrawal of US nuclear weapons from Europe. Greater geographical distance from intended Russian targets is a simple de-alerting step, one that would serve to greatly lessen bilateral tensions.

Overarching Goals and Objectives of Back from the Brink

The long-term goal of the Back from the Brink Campaign is to encourage the global de-alerting of all nuclear weapons, thereby greatly reducing the chance of an accidental or miscalculated nuclear launch. Both as a US-based initiative and in the belief that the US can largely shape international nuclear weapons policies for good or bad, we are focused on American nuclear weapons policies. More particularly, we are focused on how the president can shape nuclear weapons policies. We want to encourage the US and Russia to resume nuclear weapons-related Y2K and missile early warning cooperative efforts. We seek to encourage the US president to undertake short-term de-alerting measures that can be accomplished in weeks or months, thereby lessening bilateral tensions. To accomplish that, we seek the repatriation of the 150 tactical nuclear weapons from Europe back to the US and the end of "forward deployments" (i.e., near Russia) of US Trident submarines. Ultimately, we seek to change the American policy that keeps nuclear weapons in a war-fighting posture to one that pulls us back from the brink of nuclear annihilation.

To achieve these ends:

All nuclear weapons states should begin de-alerting nuclear weapons

immediately and complete at least one de-alerting measure on all nuclear weapons as soon as technically feasible. The objective is to dramatically reduce the global risk of nuclear war by accident, miscalculation, or unauthorized use, and to strongly discourage the proliferation of nuclear weapons through strong international leadership by example.

Multi-lateral criteria for de-alerting nuclear weapons should be developed and adopted as a basis for building towards increasingly deeper de-alerting steps. All nuclear weapons states must 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 that allows time for the diplomatic defusing of any perceived nuclear crisis.

To help initiate and facilitate wide-scale de-alerting of their arsenals by all nuclear weapons states, the US should, if necessary, unilaterally begin the process of de-alerting its own nuclear weapons, thereby promoting greater American national security and global security in general.

Implementation of Back from the Brink

Because the order to remove nuclear weapons from hair-trigger alert must come from the President, he is the primary focus of our campaign. In order to get the President to act, this campaign has been created to build pressure on the President from the ground up. First, it should be noted that good work on de-alerting is already being conducted by disarmament coalitions (e.g., Abolition 2000), academics, and various grassroots groups as part of their overall program. However, the Back from the Brink Campaign is unique due both to its national scope and its sole focus on de-alerting. The campaign will help coordinate, expand upon, and make more effective a broad range of de-alerting activities-some initiated by the campaign and some initiated by others-all with the President as the ultimate target in mind.

To begin, the campaign will set up phone, fax, mail, and email networks dedicated to the de-alerting issue. Based on an expanding activist base, these networks will then conduct regular actions, such as national call-in days, letter writing campaigns, etc. The immediate first step is to identify and further educate our potential allies, those who will help us to encourage citizen action in pressuring Congress to in turn pressure the President. These allies would include other activist and peace organizations, especially those in the various US states which site deployed nuclear weapons. Also included would be potential international allies in countries where the US has deployed nuclear weapons. We would also seek alliances in those countries that possess their own nuclear weapons to encourage them to not only pressure their own governments to de-alert, but to apply increasing international pressure on the US government to de-alert as well. A particularly valuable opportunity for promoting international cooperation in and building pressure towards de-alerting is the pending NonProliferation Treaty Review Conference in April and May 2000, where the Back from the Brink Campaign intends to have a strong presence.

In the US, the campaign will work with local groups to undertake public education on de-alerting in key communities across the country. These public education activities will include town meetings, press conferences,

and workshops to help empower local activists to take up the daily advocacy of de-alerting nuclear weapons. The campaign will both provide expert speakers and talking points for community events and seek to train the "next generation" of regional de-alerting advocates, all with the aim of building a movement.

The campaign will draft and implement a media strategy. Tools used in this overall media strategy will include opinion editorials, letters to the editor, newsletter articles, PSAs, media briefings, etc. The Campaign will develop and distribute action kits with talking points, fact sheets, mail-in postcards, and other participatory activities to get the general public involved. More immediately, we will launch the Back from the Brink Campaign in December with the release of a de-alerting video produced by the Center for Defense Information. With the help of future international allies, we will initiate a postcard campaign targeting the President and the US Congress. In all of these media activities, our basic message is primarily this: we can afford to take nuclear weapons off launch-on-warning status and make a safer world.

The campaign will seek to influence academics, elected officials, Department of Defense and Department of Energy officials, and national laboratories scientists, educating them where necessary and finding new allies that will help promote de-alerting within their own agencies/institutions. One of the objectives here is to encourage useful activities at the national labs that would help promote de-alerting, such as developing the technical means of international verification of de-alerting measures.

An obvious key element in the implementation of a successful de-alerting initiative is to focus on Congress as well the President. De-alerting already has powerful proponents on record in senators Harkin, Kerry, Wellstone, Daschle, and Moynihan. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee also includes several possible supporters, and there are many potential allies in the House. The House of Representatives has a non-proliferation task force, including Representative Markey, who has already introduced a resolution urging the broad-scale de-alerting of the US nuclear arsenal.

Back from the Brink can help move the Markey resolution forward by assisting in securing additional co-sponsors and arranging for related staff briefings and hearings. Representatives McKinney and Lee, among others, have traditionally supported de-alerting, and signers of the House's START III letter to President Clinton are also likely to support de-alerting measures. As a focal point, we would aim for a "Dear Colleague" letter from a sympathetic sponsor soliciting other members of Congress to urge the President to de-alert nuclear weapons and to support a Congressional resolution to that effect.

The Potential Winnability of the Back from the Brink Campaign

De-alerting is technically and operationally feasible in a short period of time. There are precedents to de-alerting, such as when George Bush unilaterally took tactical nuclear weapons off all surface ships in 1991 and Mikhail Gorbachev promptly followed suit with similar measures. Procedurally, it is also a relatively simple action, because de-alerting would require a presidential order and not necessarily a treaty. There

appears to be growing international momentum towards the de-alerting of nuclear weapons, such as the recent extension of the time requirements to fire missiles from UK submarines. Activist organizations in the US are increasingly interested in de-alerting issues. Due to current developments, nuclear weapons issues seem to be more predominant in public awareness, a trend likely to be accelerated by the ongoing presidential campaign. Generally, members of the public are shocked when it is brought to their attention that thousands of nuclear weapons remain on hair trigger alert despite the end of the Cold War. Nearly a hundred former military commanders and top governmental officials from all the declared nuclear weapons powers have called for various de-alerting measures. There are strong Congressional advocates for de-alerting as well.

While none of this guarantees the success of the Back from the Brink Campaign, the potentially fortunate confluence of all these elements argues positively for the strong advocacy of simple de-alerting measures that would provide greater international security. The first measures, once implemented, can lead to progressively more stringent de-alerting steps that eventually lead to the disarmament already required by the NonProliferation Treaty. We believe that Back from the Brink is well suited to promote the needed citizen-based advocacy of these ideals. We are determined to succeed towards those ends.

Campaign Structure

The Snake River Alliance, the fiscal agent for the Back from the Brink Campaign, is an Idaho-based grassroots group working for peace and justice, the end of nuclear weapons production activities, and responsible solutions to nuclear waste and contamination. Through two decades of solid, responsible research, education, and community advocacy, the Alliance has stopped three nuclear weapons plants, slowed the flood of nuclear waste into Idaho, and pushed for cleanup of nuclear contamination above the Snake River Aquifer and throughout the nuclear weapons complex. The Alliance has over 1,300 dues-paying members in Idaho, 37 other states, and Puerto Rico; a member-elected board of directors; and staffed offices in Boise, Ketchum, and Pocatello, Idaho.

A six-member management board will oversee the work of a campaign coordinator, fundraise, and be responsible for the logistical aspects of the campaign. The campaign coordinator will be located in or near the office of one of the management board members. These board members are Beatrice Brailsford (Snake River Alliance), Jay Coghlan (Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety), Susan Gordon (Alliance for Nuclear Accountability), Marylia Kelley (TriValley CARES), Arjun Makhijani (Institute for Energy and Environmental Research), and Bob Schaeffer (Public Policy Communications). The board members serve in their individual capacity-their affiliations are for identification only.

A broader campaign committee, consisting of local, regional, and national organizations, will create the strategy and implement it. In our preparations for this work, we have found that there is a large latent interest in a focused de-alerting campaign. We expect to have a large number of active participants in the design and implementation of the campaign.

The core of the campaign committee has been working for about one year. Now we are ready for a broader launch and more intense effort. While this will be a single issue campaign focused on de-alerting, we will coordinate our work with the national efforts for nuclear disarmament and arms control that include calls for de-alerting, such as those being conducted by the Fourth Freedom Forum, Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Abolition 2000, and the Center for Defense Information. Representatives of these groups, as well as local grassroots groups, are already on the campaign committee of Back from the Brink. The video we will use to launch Back from the Brink is in final production by the Center for Defense Information in close coordination with the management board.

Campaign Budget

The management board and campaign committee expect that the Back from the Brink Campaign will last at least two to three years with an annual budget approaching \$200,000. This budget includes a campaign coordinator as full time staff and major outreach and media expenses, as well as expenses associated with the work of the management board and campaign committee. However, time expended by members of these and other committees will not be compensated as part of the campaign budget, as that will be either absorbed by the participating organizations or donated as volunteer time.

Management Board Biographies and Contact Information

Beatrice Brailsford is program director of the Snake River Alliance. An Idaho native, she graduated from Cornell University with a degree in government. For eight years, Beatrice worked at The Brooklyn Museum, for the last several years as editor of all its publications, and helped unionize the museum's professional, administrative, and technical employees. Beatrice taught at the University of Idaho while studying English literature. She has served on state and federal environmental and health advisory committees and speaks to and writes for a wide range of audiences. Beatrice has testified before Congress, the National Academy of Sciences National Research Council, and the advisory committee on independent regulation of the Department of Energy.

Beatrice Brailsford, Snake River Alliance, 310 East Center, Room 205, Pocatello, ID 83201. (208) 234-4782, fax: (208) 232-4922, e-mail: srabb@earthlink.net

Jay Coghlan became director of Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety's (CCNS's) Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Program in 1992 after three years organizing the Los Alamos Task Force, a volunteer group. Jay helped initiate campaigns that stopped radioactive incineration and an advanced plutonium laboratory at LANL. He was central to efforts that obtained both programmatic review of the modernization of the nuclear weapons complex and LANL site-wide environmental review and to legal efforts that resulted in a 16-month injunction against the construction of an advanced nuclear weapons design facility and a federal court ruling that LANL had been out of compliance with the Clean Air Act for over six years. Jay served on the Alliance for Nuclear Accountability management board for four years, the

last three as co-chair. He serves on an advisory board to the administrator of a \$6.25 million settlement fund that will facilitate public analysis of DOE environmental management issues and a plaintiffs/DOE working group for the creation of a national integrated hazardous and radioactive waste database. Both the fund and the database are the result of litigation that he persuaded a coalition of plaintiffs to undertake. Jay Coghlan, Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety, 107 Cienega Street, Santa Fe, NM 87501. (505) 986-1973, fax: (505) 986-0997, e-mail: jcoghlan@earthlink.net

Susan Gordon is the director of the Alliance for Nuclear Accountability (ANA), a national network of more than thirty groups working to address issues of nuclear weapons production and waste cleanup. She has helped ANA create cross-cutting, broad-based national campaigns for grassroots activists on nuclear issues including the stockpile stewardship program, nuclear waste transportation, and reprocessing of nuclear materials. Susan has been organizing on a wide range of issues for 18 years, with a specific focus on nuclear issues. She was executive director of Oregon PeaceWorks, a statewide peace and justice grassroots organization, for more than four years before moving to Seattle. Working closely with Senator Mark Hatfield and Congressman Mike Kopetski, she played a key role in national strategizing that led to the passage of the nuclear test moratorium in 1992.

Susan Gordon, Alliance for Nuclear Accountability, 1914 N. 34th Street, #407, Seattle, WA 98103. (206)547-3175, fax: (206)547-7158, e-mail: susangordon@earthlink.net

Marylia Kelley brings sixteen years of in-depth research, writing, and facilitating public participation in decisions regarding the US nuclear weapons complex, including the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL). She is executive director of Tri-Valley CAREs in Livermore, California, coordinator for the organization's Livermore Lab Conversion Project, a member of the East Bay Conversion and Reinvestment Commission, and a charter member of the LLNL Community Work Group, which advises state and federal regulators on the Superfund cleanup of toxic and radioactive pollutants at Livermore Lab. Marylia manages Tri-Valley CAREs's two Environmental Protection Agency technical assistance grants to monitor cleanup activities and involve the public in decision-making at the LLNL main site and its site 300 high explosives testing range. Marylia has testified on nuclear weapons and waste issues before numerous deliberative bodies, including the California's Higher Education Committee and the National Academy of Sciences National Research Council. She was a guest lecturer on US nuclear policy at Ritsumeikan University in Japan and accompanied US and Japanese students to Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1999. Marylia Kelley, Tri-Valley CAREs, 2582 Old First Street, Livermore, CA 94550. (925)443-7148, fax: (925)443-0177, email: marylia@earthlink.net

Arjun Makhijani is president of the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research in Takoma Park, Maryland. He earned his PhD in engineering at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1972, specializing in nuclear fusion. Arjun is the author and co-author of numerous reports and books on topics such as radioactive waste storage and disposal, nuclear testing, disposition of fissile materials, energy efficiency, and ozone depletion. He is the principal editor of *Nuclear Wastelands: a Global Guide to*

Nuclear Weapons Production and Its Health and Environmental Effects, published by MIT Press in July 1995 and subsequently nominated for a Pulitzer Prize. He has served as a consultant to numerous organizations, including the Tennessee Valley Authority, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, and several agencies of the United Nations.

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Bob Schaeffer is the head of Public Policy Communications in Sanibel, Florida, and since 1984 has been a full-time consultant for national non-profit organizations, grassroots activist groups, political campaigns, and socially responsible businesses seeking to deliver their messages to mass audiences more effectively and efficiently. Bob was Editorial Writer at the NBC-TV affiliate in Boston, host of a talk show on a regional National Public Radio station, and writer for an alternative weekly newspaper. He served as Research Director for the Massachusetts Legislature's Human Services Committee and worked as a staffer for several activist groups in New England. Public Policy Communication's current clients include the Alliance for Nuclear Accountability (ANA), Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IEER), Chemical Weapons Working Group, and Tides Foundation Project for Participatory Democracy. Over the past decade, Bob has also consulted for such groups as the Military Toxics Project, Ploughshares Fund, Physicians for Social Responsibility, and the W. Alton Jones Foundation. He has led workshops on media relations, public speaking, strategic planning, advocacy skills, and political campaign management for community groups in 42 states. His publications include "Giving the Media Your Message," "Winning Local and State Elections" (Free Press/MacMillan, 1986), and "The News Media and the Big Lie."

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Maureen Eldredge
Program Director
Alliance for Nuclear Accountability

Ph: 202-833-4668
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email: maureene@earthlink.net

Date: Fri, 05 Nov 1999 18:10:56 -0800
From: Andrew Lichterman <alichterman@worldnet.att.net>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 [en] (Win98; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
To: Abolition USA <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>,
bananas@lists.speakeasy.org
Subject: (abolition-usa) WSLF CTBT vote response flyer available
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

WSLF has available a 6 page flyer responding to the U.S. Senate vote on the Comprehensive Test Ban. The flyer, "Reclaiming the Comprehensive Test Ban: A Step on the Road to Elimination of Nuclear Weapons," is available in pdf (Acrobat) format. The flyer contains a brief analysis of the CTBT vote, background on nuclear testing and U.S. nuclear weapons "stockpile stewardship" activities, and information about the Abolition 2000 global network for the elimination of nuclear weapons and about the new US Campaign to Abolish Nuclear weapons, a part of Abolition 2000.

If you would like a copy of this flyer sent to you as an enclosed file, please e-mail me at this address.

Andrew Lichterman
Western States Legal Foundation

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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.

Date: Thu, 30 Sep 1999 09:57:20 -0700
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Request for help
From: Web Response Help <wrhelp@microsoft.com>
Reply-To: Web Response Help <wrhelp@microsoft.com>
X-Mailer: Kana Customer Messaging System 3.0

Hello Howard,

Thank you for contacting Microsoft.

Microsoft offers several support services for your issues with Word for Windows 4.0. To explore these options, go to <http://support.microsoft.com/support/default.asp>

If you would like to search our Knowledge Base for an answer to your question, click on the Search Personal tab located in the blue toolbar or click here:
<http://support.microsoft.com/support/search>

If you would like to work directly with a support professional, click on the Contact Us tab located in the blue toolbar. Then click Submit an incident online.

Please select the type of support you prefer. To determine if you are eligible for our no-charge assisted support, please visit:
<http://www.microsoft.com/support/supportnet/overview/overview.asp>
If you have not previously used our online services, please create a Microsoft Online ID. If you possess a Microsoft Online ID username and Password from a previous issue, you can go directly to our support options.

If you are unable to send your request via the web site and you are eligible for no-charge assisted support, you can submit your issue by sending e-mail to msupport@microsoft.com with the following information:

- * Product name, version and Product Identification number (PID)
[if you need assistance locating your PID, please visit <http://support.microsoft.com/support/webresponse/pid/pidfind.asp>]
- * Operating system and version (i.e. Windows 98)
- * Computer make and model
- * Memory (RAM)
- * CPU type and speed
- * Error messages (if any)
- * Specifics of the problem
- * File Name(s), and passwords, as applicable
- * Contact information (name, telephone number, e-mail)

Thank you,

Toby Johnson
Microsoft Customer Service Representative

Original message follows:

Dear Friends:

I am using Word for Windows 4.0 to write a screenplay. I have run into two problems.

(1) A screenplay requires one set of margins for descriptive material and a wider set of margins for dialogue. I have created a macro for each set so that I can go back and forth easily. However, the page number in the upper right corner shifts with the set of margins I am using. Thus, if dialogue is at the top of the page, the page number is in two inches, but if description is at the top of the page the page number is in one inch. I want all page numbers to be one inch from the edge of the page. When I used to use WordPerfect for DOS, I could set the page numbers separately from the text. Is there a way to do this with Word for Windows?

(2) For convenience in editing I am starting different sections of the screenplay as a new document but continuing the page numbers from the previous document. The section I am now writing begins on page 72. I go to insert, select page numbers, go to format, and enter 72 as new page number. I type the text. The next page is correctly numbered 73, but the following page is also numbered 73. I went through this problem with the previous section and had to go to insert-page numbers-format for each page to get it right. What is the problem?

You may reply by e-mail at mupj@igc.org, by phone at 301 897-3668, or by fax at 301 896-0013.

Thanks for your help,
Howard

Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036
Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org

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

X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Mon, 08 Nov 1999 14:56:51 -0500
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: ISSUE BRIEF: Bethe on CTBT vote; more CTBT analyses

November 8, 1999

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: Coalition Issue Brief on Bethe essay on Senate rejection; additional
CTBT vote analyses and articles

Attached below is the latest Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers Issue Brief -- "Hans Bethe on the Senate's Deadly Decision to Reject the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty." Bethe's essay -- reprinted here with permission from The New York Review of Books -- is very much on the mark and worth a read.

It is available on our web site at
<<http://www.clw.org/coalition/briefv3n18.htm>>

Also, several post-vote analyses have recently been published. The following is a partial list that are available on the Web:

1) from Disarmament Diplomacy, September/October 1999
<<http://www.acronym.org.uk/dd40.htm>>

* Article XIV Conference on Entry Into Force by Rebecca Johnson, Director of the Acronym Institute <<http://www.acronym.org.uk/40artxiv.htm>>

* What Went Wrong with US Senate Ratification by Daryl Kimball, Director, Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers <<http://www.acronym.org.uk/40wrong.htm>>

* International Implications of US Senate Vote by Patricia M Lewis, Director, UNIDIR
<<http://www.acronym.org.uk/40impl.htm>>

* Verifying the CTBT by Oliver Meier, VERTIC
<<http://www.acronym.org.uk/40verif.htm>>

2) "The Beast Awakens: Nuclear safety net unravels; new dangers walk the earth," by Jonathan Schell for MSNBC.com <<http://www.msnbc.com/new/324694.asp>>

3) "The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT): A Damage Assessment of Senate Action," An Arms Control Association Press Breakfast, October 14, 1999
<<http://www.armscontrol.org/EVENTS/1099intro.htm>>

Remarks from:

* Spurgeon M. Keeny, Jr., President and Executive Director of the Arms

Control Association;

* Ambassador Thomas Graham, Jr., President of the Lawyers Alliance for World Security;

* John Steinbruner, Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution; and

* John Isaacs, President of Council for a Livable World

4) And for look into the minds of those who applauded the Senate's vote, see the Weekly Standard, Nov. 1, 1999:

* "Arms Control: The End of an Illusion," by Charles Krauthammer

<http://www.theweeklystandard.com/magazine/mag_5_7_99/kraut_feat_5_7_99.html>

* "The Right Thing for Our Country," by Mattheew Rees

<http://www.theweeklystandard.com/magazine/mag_5_6_99/rees_feat_5_6_99.html>

DK

COALITION TO REDUCE NUCLEAR DANGERS -- ISSUE BRIEF

Vol. 3, No. 18, November 8, 1999

"Hans Bethe on the Senate's Deadly Decision
to Reject the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty"

AS NOBEL PRIZE WINNING physicist and nuclear arms expert Hans A. Bethe argued in his October 3, 1999 letter to the President and the Senate:

"Every thinking person should realize that [the Comprehensive Test Ban] treaty is uniquely in favor of the United States. We have a substantial lead in atomic weapons technology over all other countries. We have tested weapons of all sizes and shapes suitable for military purposes. We have no interest in and no need for further development through testing. Other existing nuclear powers would need tests to make up this technological gap. And even more importantly, a test ban would make it essentially impossible for new nuclear powers to emerge."

But on October 13, the U.S. Senate decided not to ratify the CTBT. In an authoritative essay published this week in the November 18 issue of The New York Review of Books, Bethe writes that the Senate vote "... was a serious mistake both because the CTBT would have been good in itself and because I believe that the failure to ratify the treaty will have serious consequences for American foreign policy for years to come."

Hans Bethe is professor Emeritus of Physics at Cornell University. During the construction of the first atomic bomb, he was head of the Theoretical Physics Division at Los Alamos and he has worked on arms control for the last forty years. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1967. The full version of Bethe's essay, "The Treaty Betrayed," is reprinted below with permission from the author and the publisher.

THE TREATY BETRAYED

Hans A. Bethe

On October 13 the US Senate saw fit not to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. This made me sad, both for my country and for the world. I believe that it was a serious mistake both because the CTBT would have been good in itself and because I believe that the failure to ratify the treaty will have serious consequences for American foreign policy for years to come.

Fifty-four years ago I watched from a distance as the work we had done at Los Alamos was verified in the Trinity test. This was a necessary test for us. We did not know whether the device we had invented, designed, and built would explode. Like others who had worked on the atomic bomb, I was exhilarated by our success-and terrified by the event. A few weeks later atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Fortunately, none has been dropped on an adversary since then.

I assume we want to keep it that way. One of the key elements in achieving this is for as few countries as possible to possess nuclear weapons technology. Another is maintaining the capacity to respond to any who attempt to use it.

The effort to get a comprehensive test ban treaty has a long history in this country. The basic purpose of a test ban is straightforward. On the one hand it would help curb proliferation, that is, the spread of atomic and nuclear weapons to additional countries. On the other it slows or stops the nuclear arms development race among existing nuclear powers.

In 1958, the President's Science Advisory Committee, of which I was a member, suggested to President Eisenhower that he propose a ban on tests of nuclear weapons. Eisenhower accepted our suggestion, and was joined by both of the other then-existing nuclear powers, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, in seeking such a ban. In 1961, Eisenhower said that one of his chief regrets upon leaving office was that this had not been achieved. Every administration since has had a stated goal of working for a comprehensive test ban treaty.

A scientific conference involving scientists from the three nuclear powers was held in 1958 to investigate the feasibility of a test ban. The conference determined that the process for detecting underground tests of weapons with an explosive power lower than 20 kilotons was unreliable. (For comparison, the Trinity test and the two bombs dropped in World War II had yields of between 15 and 25 kilotons.) Today reliable detection is possible for tests with explosive power as low as approximately one kiloton. The 1958 conference led to a treaty banning atmospheric nuclear weapons testing in 1962.

Opponents of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty have now raised three basic objections to it. First, those who wish to continue nuclear weapons development believe, correctly, that new weapons need to be tested in order to discover whether they work. Second, while the CTBT prohibits any testing whatever -- "zero tolerance"-- there might be small-scale tests that could not reliably be detected. Third, occasional tests may be required as part

of the process of maintaining our own stockpile. I would like to address each of these objections briefly.

Everyone concerned should realize that a test ban treaty is strongly in favor of the United States. We have a substantial lead in nuclear weapons technology over all other countries. We have tested weapons of all sizes and shapes suitable for military purposes. We have no need for further development of nuclear weapons through testing.

A test ban would make it extremely difficult for new nuclear powers to emerge. In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Richard Garwin, a distinguished physicist with long experience in arms control, pointed out that under ideal conditions we could now detect tests with nuclear yields as low as one ton! Under almost all conditions, tests of weapons with more than a one-kiloton yield can be reliably detected. The CTBT provides for an extensive increase in test-monitoring stations, which would improve the ability to detect nuclear tests anywhere in the world.

Opponents of the CTBT have made much of the possibility of undetectable tests by rogue countries. But it is extremely difficult to build a workable nuclear weapon whose yield could be relied on to stay beneath the detection threshold. Even if a new nuclear power did build and test a nuclear weapon that escaped detection, the test would provide far less information than would be gained from testing a much-easier-to-build, and highly destructive, 5- to 20-kiloton bomb. Tests of that magnitude can be detected. Always. The information from a low-yield test that was undetectable would be of essentially no help in the development of a hydrogen bomb capable of destroying a large city. For the existing nuclear powers such very-low-yield tests would provide no useful information.

Thus the powers that could build weapons capable of escaping detection have no incentive to do so. And the countries that might gain minimally useful information from such tests are unlikely to be able to build the low-yield weapon. We now have a large stockpile of nuclear weapons of all imaginable types. Of course this stockpile must be preserved through careful stewardship. This is one of the primary occupations of the national atomic laboratories, to which I continue to be a consultant.

Preservation of existing weapons is a very different matter from the design of new ones. We already know that the bombs we have work. The problem is to make sure that their various components have not deteriorated with the passage of time. This can be done without nuclear tests through a combination of sophisticated inspection techniques and computer simulation, two methods that enable us to see whether the observed effects of time affect a weapon's effectiveness. If any component shows signs of deterioration, it is re-fabricated. If the nuclear fuel itself is becoming degraded, the fuel can be re-machined. It is well established that, with existing apparatus, the efficacy of the re-fabricated units can be proved by sophisticated non-nuclear tests. We do not need explosive tests to prove that these weapons work.

The key to the process of stewardship, however, is people. For the stewardship to be successful, the national laboratories need to recruit and retain top-flight scientists and engineers. The working environment at the

labs must promote trust and stability. The head of one of the labs has testified, in essence, that with current personnel he could promise to maintain the nuclear stockpile's integrity without testing but that he would not be able to promise this in ten years if the present environment of constant budget cuts and witch hunts continues. I believe, moreover, that if the quality of our personnel diminishes, he could not promise to maintain the stockpile's integrity even with tests.

Thus, on close examination, the objections raised to the CTBT are not valid. We do not need to test new developments in nuclear arms since we are no longer in an arms development race. We have won it and the test ban would help preserve our advantage. While it is true that some tests might successfully be hidden by would-be nuclear powers, the tests that could reliably be hidden would be so small that they would not be helpful, especially for the development of thermonuclear weapons. And we do not need testing in order to maintain the stockpile as long as the government properly supports the stewardship program.

I believe that the rejection of the CTBT will hurt our country in more important ways. The treaty still needed the signatures of twenty-one "nuclear capable" nations to go into force and, with the defeat in the Senate, the chances of getting further agreement have been badly damaged. The United States has lost credibility in matters of arms control. It will take a long time before the US can regain leadership in this field. This is particularly serious because most of the ideas in arms control have come from America.

The most important current arms control initiative is START, the reduction in the number of strategic nuclear weapons from the absurd level of about six thousand both for the US and Russia. START was begun by President Reagan and is far more important than the test ban. It holds out the prospect that the largest and most dangerous stocks of nuclear weapons will be reduced to the minimum necessary for deterrence. Who will now take the lead in carrying it forward? Russia, which is struggling for political and economic existence? One of our NATO partners, such as Great Britain or France, which have relatively small nuclear arsenals, or Germany, which has none? China?

The vote against the test ban treaty undermines the entire future of arms control. It is a decision that should be reversed.

-October 21, 1999

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The Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers is an alliance of 17 nuclear non-proliferation and arms control organizations committed to a practical, step-by-step program of action to reduce nuclear dangers.

Daryl Kimball, Executive Director
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Avenue NE, Suite 505
Washington, DC 20002

(ph) 202-546-0795 x136 (fax) 202-546-7970
website <<http://www.crnd.org>>

X-Sender: jdi@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Mon, 08 Nov 1999 18:10:11 -0500
To: jdi@clw.org
From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>
Subject: CTBT Polling (cont.): only 26% know Senate defeated Treaty

CNN/USA TODAY/GALLUP: America Wants Test Ban Treaty Ratified

Conducted 10/21-24/99; surveyed 1,005 adults; margin of error +/- 3%
(release, 11/8).

Recently the U.S. Senate considered an international treaty, called the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, that would have banned testing of any nuclear devices by all countries in the world, including the United States. Had you heard about that treaty before I just mentioned it, or not?

65% Heard about it
34% Not heard about it

(If heard about treaty) How closely have you followed the arguments both for and against the treaty?

8% - Very closely
30% - Somewhat closely
22% - Not too closely
40% - Not at all closely

Are you aware of whether or not the U.S. Senate recently voted to approve the treaty, or are you unsure what the Senate did? [IF AWARE: What did the Senate do?]

26% - Voted to defeat the treaty
4% - Voted to ratify the treaty
60% - No not aware
9% - No opinion

[split sample]

Regardless of what the Senate actually did, what do you think the Senate should have done — (N=493; MoE +/-5%)

44% - Should have ratified treaty
21% - Should have withdrawn it
19% - Should have defeated the treaty
16% - No opinion

Regardless of what the Senate actually did, what do you think the Senate should have done --

(N=512; MoE +/-5%)
59% - Voted to ratify the treaty
29% - Voted to defeat the treaty
11% - No opinion

John Isaacs
Council for a Livable World
110 Maryland Avenue, NE - Room 409
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 543-4100 x.131
FAX (202) 543-6297

X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Mon, 08 Nov 1999 18:24:57 -0500
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: more post-vote CTBT poll results

November 8, 1999

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: more post-vote CTBT and nuclear weapons polling results

In the aftermath of the October 13 vote and the talk of the CTBT becoming a 2000 Presidential and Senatorial campaign issue, pollsters have been checking with the public on their views. The result: a majority of the American public supports the CTBT, though most of the public is not aware that the Senate rejected the Treaty last month. The following is a brief summary and analysis with key results from four recent public opinion surveys.

CNN/GALLUP

This poll shows that while most Americans support the general idea of the treaty, few were aware that it had just been rejected by the Senate. Barring a major communications effort by the treaty's proponents by next year's election, voters cannot be expected to remember the Senate action.

Conducted October 21-24, the poll shows that about two-thirds of Americans had heard of the treaty, but only about half that number were closely following the issue, and only a quarter of the public knew that the Senate had recently voted to defeat the treaty. When asked what the lawmakers should have done, 59% of respondents said the Senate should have voted to ratify the treaty -- with 39% saying they felt strongly and the other 20% not strongly about the matter. Another 29% said the Senate should have voted to defeat the treaty -- 18% who felt strongly about the issue and 11% who did not.

When given a third option -- withdrawing the treaty to consider at a later time -- 44% of respondents favored ratification of the treaty, 21% opted for withdrawing it from consideration, and 19% said the Senate should have defeated the treaty.

MARK PENN

In a poll conducted by Mark Penn for the DLC just before the Senate vote on the CTBT (Sept. 28-29), most Americans think that nuclear policy should shift from figuring out how to create the most credible deterrent to phasing out nuclear weapons around the world according to most Americans. Almost seven in ten think "the U.S. should lead all nuclear powers to phase

nuclear weapons out of existence around the world."

Support for eventual ratification of the CTBT remains high despite the Senate's recent failure to muster the necessary two-thirds vote. When asked: "the United States, along with over 150 other countries has signed a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests worldwide. Do you favor or oppose the nuclear test ban treaty?," the result is 75% favor and 21% oppose.

This question is worded almost exactly like the Coalition-sponsored Mellman/Wirthlin poll of June 1999 <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/rel072099.htm>> and, taking into account margins of error, has a very similar result.

NBC/WSJ

An NBC/Wall Street Journal poll conducted by Peter Hart (Democrat) and Robert Teeter (Republican) released October 29, 1999 shows that 46% disapprove of the Senate's rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, 28% approve and 26% are don't you have an opinion either way or are not sure.

That poll also presented respondents with brief arguments cited for and against the Treaty, with the result being that the approve disapprove numbers were even. However, it should be noted that the pro and con arguments that were used were not balanced, with the con argument containing 3 points against while the pro-CTBT argument contained 2 points for. ("Supporters say that the test ban would reduce the spread of nuclear weapons to new countries by stopping the testing needed to perfect them, yet still allow the U.S. to keep its nuclear arms up to date through computer-simulated testing. Opponents say that the test ban would not reduce the spread of nuclear weapons to new countries because there would be no way to know for sure whether other countries were testing nuclear arms, and the prohibition on testing ultimately would reduce the quality of U.S. nuclear weapons."

PEW RESEARCH CTR.

A Pew Research Center poll, conducted from October 15-19, shows that the public considers the test ban issue to be near the top of election issues (with 57% saying it is "very important to hear what positions presidential candidates take on this issue"), but it also shows that just under half (49%) of those surveyed had heard of the vote (with only 21% saying they had heard "a lot" about the Senate vote against the CTBT).

By almost 2 to 1, respondents said it was a "bad thing that the Senate voted against this treaty" (47% "bad thing;" 26% "good thing;" with 27% saying neither or "don't know"). Only 9% said they had "heard a lot" about "the reasons why U.S. Senators" cast their votes they way they did, 29% heard "only something," and a whopping 61% haven't heard about the reasons for Senators' votes.

FINDINGS CONSISTENT WITH PAST POLLS

The findings from the CNN/Gallup and Pew polls are generally consistent with findings from

Coalition-sponsored Wirthlin/Mellman surveys on the CTBT conducted in 1999 <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/polling.htm#ctbt>>, which show that when given the choice between one candidate who supports the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and another who opposes the Treaty, Americans prefer the candidate who supports the Treaty by a two-to-one margin. (See <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/mellmanwirthlin0799.htm#candidate>> and below.)

The June 1999 Wirthlin/Mellman survey shows that sixty-two percent (62%) say they would vote for a candidate for US Senate who supports the Treaty saying:

* The U.S. Senate should ratify the Comprehensive Test an Treaty, because the United States signed this Treaty almost three years ago and we should honor our promise to the other countries that have signed. Many other countries will not implement this treaty unless we do, and unless we lead the way to ratify and help implement the treaty, countries without nuclear weapons will continue their efforts to develop them. Even underground explosions have released radioactive gas and we have a responsibility to future generations to make the world safer and to end the environmental damage caused by nuclear testing.

Fewer than a third (31%) choose a candidate who opposes the Treaty saying:

* The U.S. Senate should not ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty because the Treaty does not stop other countries from acquiring nuclear weapons and because we cannot be sure other countries are living up to the Treaty. If the United States ratifies this treaty, we will be obligated to commit millions of dollars to implement it when it cannot be effectively verified. Countries like China and Iran can always conduct nuclear tests in secret, meanwhile we will no longer be able to test our own nuclear arsenal to make sure our existing weapons work and will continue serve as an effective deterrent to other nations.

The Penn poll question on CTBT is very consistent with the Coalition-sponsored Mellman/Wirthlin poll results of June 1999 <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/re1072099.htm>> which shows 82% support and the Coalition-sponsored Mellman/Wirthlin poll results of May 1998 <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/re10521.htm>> which shows 73% support.

The response to the Penn poll question on nuclear weapons reductions (see below) is similar to the response to the Coalition-sponsored Mellman survey in August 1999 <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/briefv3n13.htm>> shows that the Clinton Administration would have the backing of the public in pushing for START III, and even deeper nuclear arms reductions. The survey shows Americans believe that reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons should be the goal of U.S. nuclear policy. More than 4 in 10 Americans (44%) believe that the complete elimination of nuclear weapons should be the U.S. policy goal, up from 36% in 1997. Another 26% say that reduction of these weapons should be the goal. The 1999 poll, commissioned by the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers, reveals that support for the elimination and reduction crosses partisan lines with 62% of Republicans in favor of elimination (35%) or reduction (27%) and 75% of Democrats in favor of elimination (49%) or reduction (26%).

BOTTOM LINE

No matter how or when the question is asked, good majorities of Americans continue to think the CTBT and further nuclear weapons reductions are good ideas. However, the findings from the Pew study and the CNN/GALLUP study show that further public education and media work are vitally important to help inform the public's understanding of CTBT vote and its consequences.

Further details about the recent opinion surveys are attached below:

- * GALLUP/CNN survey released November 8
- * PENN/DLC survey released November 2
- * NBC/Wall Street Journal released October 29
- * Pew Center survey released October 22

DK

<<http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr991105.asp>>

POLL RELEASES

November 5, 1999

Public Supports Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in Principle

Public is largely unaware of U.S. Senate vote to reject it, by David W. Moore

GALLUP NEWS SERVICE

PRINCETON, NJ -- When the U.S. Senate voted last month against ratification of the Comprehensive Test

Ban Treaty, which bans the testing of nuclear devices by all countries in the world, some Democrats vowed

to make it an election issue in the year 2000. But a Gallup poll taken the week after the Senate vote suggests

that such an effort may be difficult. The poll shows that while most

Americans support the general idea of the

treaty, few were aware that it had just been rejected by the Senate.

Barring a major communications effort by

the treaty's proponents, by next year's election even fewer voters can be expected to remember the Senate

action.

Conducted October 21-24, the poll shows that about two-thirds of Americans had heard of the treaty, but

only about half that number were closely following the issue, and only a quarter of the public knew that the

Senate had recently voted to defeat the treaty. When asked what the

lawmakers should have done, 59% of

respondents said the Senate should have voted to ratify the treaty -- with

39% saying they felt strongly and

the other 20% not strongly about the matter. Another 29% said the Senate

should have voted to defeat the

treaty -- 18% who felt strongly about the issue and 11% who did not.

When given a third option -- withdrawing the treaty to consider at a later time -- 44% of respondents favored ratification of the treaty, 21% opted for withdrawing it from consideration, and 19% said the Senate should have defeated the treaty. The withdrawal consideration option was advocated by President Clinton once it became clear there were not enough votes in the Senate for ratification, but Senate Republican leaders scheduled the vote anyway.

Knowledge of Issue Not Related to Treaty Support

Support for the treaty does not vary significantly by how closely Americans were following the issue.

Overall, just 8% of Americans were following the issue very closely, and another 30% somewhat closely. As expected, knowledge about the Senate vote is higher among these two groups than among Americans who were not following the issue closely. However, the margin of support for the treaty is only slightly greater among the more knowledgeable -- 68% to 29%, with 3% unsure -- than among those who were paying less attention to the issue, who support the treaty by 55% to 29%, with 16% expressing no opinion.

Widespread Support Across Partisan Spectrum

While there are some partisan differences in attitudes toward the treaty, even Republicans give near majority support, with 50% supporting Senate ratification and 39% favoring rejection of the treaty. Among independents the margin in favor is 2-to-1 (62% to 28%), and among Democrats 3-to-1 (66% to 21%). Conservatives support the treaty by 51% to 40%, while moderates and liberals express support by about 3-to-1 margins.

Survey Methods

The results reported here are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,005 adults, 18 years and older, conducted October 21-24, 1999. For results based on the whole sample, one can say with 95 percent confidence that the maximum error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3 percentage points. In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

CNN/USA TODAY/GALLUP: America Wants Test Ban Treaty Ratified

Conducted 10/21-24/99; surveyed 1,005 adults; margin of error +/- 3% (release, 11/8).

Recently the U.S. Senate considered an international treaty, called the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, that would have banned testing of any nuclear devices by all countries in the world, including the United States. Had you heard about that treaty before I just mentioned it, or not?

Heard about it	65%
Not heard about it	34

(If heard about treaty) How closely have you followed the arguments both for and against the treaty?

Very closely	8%
Somewhat closely	30
Not too closely	22
Not at all closely	40

Are you aware of whether or not the U.S. Senate recently voted to approve the treaty, or are you unsure what the Senate did?
[IF AWARE: What did the Senate do?]

Voted to defeat the treaty	26%
Voted to ratify the treaty	4
No not aware	60
No opinion	9

Regardless of what the Senate actually did, what do you think the Senate should have done --
(N=493; MoE +/-5%)

Should have ratified treaty	44%
Should have withdrawn it	21
Should have defeat the treaty	19
No opinion	16

Regardless of what the Senate actually did, what do you think the Senate should have done --
(N=512; MoE +/-5%)

Voted to ratify the treaty	59%
Voted to defeat the treaty	29
No opinion	11

Mark Penn for the Democratic Leadership Council

Findings are based on a nationwide telephone poll of 511 registered voters, with a plus or minus 4.4% margin of error, conducted by the DLC by Penn, Schoen & Berland Associates on September 28-29, 1999.

[Excerpts from 11/2 DLC Press Release: "DLC Releases Penn Poll Outlining American's Post Cold War Attitude on Foreign Policy and National Security"]

Nuclear Arms Reduction

Not Surprisingly, Americans want to reduce nuclear stockpiles around the world. People believe that the deterrent value of Cold War stockpiles is diminishing, given U.s. superiority in conventional weapons and the greatest nuclear threat coming from terrorists rather than countries. More than half agree with the statement: "The Cold War is over and the U.S. has clear superiority in conventional and high tech weaponry. As a result, we can significantly reduce our reliance on nuclear weapons to protect our security and deter threats to America."

All Dem GOP Ind

Agree	54%	65%	38%	54%	
Disagree		42%	30%	61%	40%

Nuclear policy should shift from figuring out how to create the most credible deterrent to phasing out nuclear weapons around the world according to most Americans. Almost seven in ten think the U.S. should lead all nuclear powers to phase nuclear weapons out of existence around the world.

All Dem GOP Ind

Agree	68%	80%	60%	66%	
Disagree		28%	17%	38%	30%

A sensible step in that direction, according to 75% of respondents, would be for the U.S. Senate to approve the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Support for eventual ratification of the treaty remains high despite the Senate's recent failure to muster the necessary two-thirds vote.

Q. The United States, along with over 150 countries, has signed a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests worldwide. Do you favor or oppose the nuclear test ban treaty?

All Dem GOP Ind

Favor	75%	90%	60%	73%	
Oppose		21	8	35	22

Q. Some people say the Senate should sign the treaty because it will prevent new countries from developing nuclear weapons and will sharply reduce the threat of nuclear war. Others say the Senate should not sign the treaty because it will be difficult to enforce and other countries might cheat. Which is closer to your view?

All Dem GOP Ind

Sign the treaty	60%	75%	49%	52%	
Should not sign the treaty		33	18	44	41

[Other questions and responses]

Q. What do you feel is the biggest threat to America's national security?

	All	Dem	GOP	Ind
Terrorism	21%	21%	23%	19%
Spread of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons	19	16	24	17
World economic instability	16	17	12	18
Drug-trafficking	15	17	10	17
Unstable or hostile govt's	10	9	9	11
International organized crime	5	7	3	4
Spying at the Energy dept	3	1	7	2
Regional wars	3	3	1	3

Q. Which of the following do you think should be the most urgent foreign policy priority for the United States?

	All	Dem	GOP	Ind
Stopping the flow of illegal drugs into the U.S.	27%	29%	29%	23%
Preventing the spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons	26	22	27	31
Stopping ethnic killing and human rights abuses	12	19	11	8
Working to prevent regional wars that could threaten world peace	11	10	9	15
Combating international terrorism	10	11	10	9
Opening new markets for American products	6	6	8	4

Q. Which nation do you consider the greatest threat to U.S. national security?

	All	Dem	GOP	Ind
China	36%	28%	50%	35%
Iraq	21	27	16	18
Russia	8	11	8	6
Iran	6	8	1	7
North Korea	5	4	3	6
Libya	1	1	2	1
Cuba	1	1	1	-

Which is the best way to encourage change in China?

	All	Dem	GOP	Ind
By continuing to trade and constructively engage with China to keep it	65%	61%	65%	69%

moving toward greater
economic and political
freedom

To work with our allies 29 33 29 25
to cut off trade with China
to punish it for its
crackdown on Democracy

NBC/Wall Street Journal poll conducted by Peter Hart (Democrat) and Robert Teeter (Republican) released October 29, 1999; interviews taken Oct. 23-25, 1999; 1003 adults interviewed

(Test ban treaty results taken from a list of other questions)

1. As you may know, the U.S. Senate rejected an international treaty called the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which would prohibit the testing of nuclear weapons. The Senate's action means that the U.S. will not be part of the treaty. Do you approve or disapprove of the Senate's rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, or don't you have an opinion either way?

28% Approve
46% Disapprove
22% Don't have an opinion either way
4% Not sure

2. Let me read you two statements that supporters and opponents of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty make, and then get your reaction.

Supporters say that the test ban would reduce the spread of nuclear weapons to new countries by stopping the testing needed to perfect them, yet still allow the U.S. to keep its nuclear arms up to date through computer-simulated testing.

Opponents say that the test ban would not reduce the spread of nuclear weapons to new countries because there would be no way to know for sure whether other countries were testing nuclear arms, and the prohibition on testing ultimately would reduce the quality of U.S. nuclear weapons.

With whom do you agree more — supporters or opponents of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty?

44% Agree more with supporters
43% Agree more with opponents
13% Not Sure

3. If your senator voted to reject the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, would that make you more likely or less likely to vote for your senator in the next election, or would it not be a factor in your decision.

14% More likely to vote for senator
23% Less likely to vote for senator

59% Not a factor in decision
4% Not sure

4. Now I'd like to read you a list of issues that Congress has worked on this year, but on which it has not yet passed legislation. Please tell me which ONE would be the biggest disappointment to you personally if Congress failed to pass legislation on that issue. [RANKED BY THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE]

21% Passing a patient's bill of rights
20% Restricting the sale and distribution of guns
19% Cutting taxes
12% Putting more restrictions on abortion
10% Ratifying a comprehensive nuclear testing ban treaty
9% Reforming the campaign finance system
4% All
3% None/other
2% Not sure

PEW RESEARCH CTR.

"Poll finds nuclear test ban near top of issues"
October 22, 1999, by the Associated Press

The Senate's rejection of a nuclear test ban treaty went unnoticed by half the public, but most Americans in a survey also said the issue is a "very important" one for presidential candidates.

The poll by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press found that only 49 percent of those surveyed said they were aware of the Oct. 13 Senate vote.

And only 21 percent said they had "heard a lot" about the treaty vote.

But when asked how important it is for presidential candidates to take positions on various issues, 56 percent said it is "very important" for candidates to take a stand on whether the United States "should participate in a treaty to ban all underground nuclear tests."

Only the issue of whether to provide health insurance to the uninsured drew a higher percentage of "very important" responses -- 62 percent, according to the poll.

Overall, the poll shows that "a lot of people don't know about the vote. But it also shows this tests very highly as a potential campaign issue," said Pew pollster Andy Kohut.

The survey, conducted last Friday through Tuesday, found sentiment running against the Senate decision.

Asked if they think "it was a good thing or a bad thing that the Senate

voted against this treaty," 49 percent said it was a "bad thing" and 35 percent said it was a "good thing."

SENATE TEST BAN VOTE LITTLE NOTICED, LESS UNDERSTOOD But Has Strong Campaign Potential

The Pew Research Center, October 15 - 19, 1999 poll

The U.S. Senate's rejection of the underground nuclear test ban treaty has gone unnoticed by half of the public, and only one-in-ten Americans say they have heard a lot about why some in the Senate backed the treaty, while others opposed it. Just about half of respondents (49%) polled in a Pew Research Center survey conducted October 15-19, 1999, were at all aware of the vote, and only 21% say they have heard a lot about it. Small percentages report hearing a lot (9%), or even something (29%) about reasons behind the vote.

Yet most Americans say it is very important to know what the presidential candidates have to say about the treaty. In fact only the issue of how to provide health insurance for the uninsured evokes significantly more public interest as a potential campaign issue in nationwide Center surveys. (See box).

The new poll found a 47% to 26% plurality of all respondents opposing the Senate vote to reject the test ban treaty. However, people who have heard at least something about why the senators voted as they did are somewhat more supportive of the vote (35% good thing, 49% bad thing) than are those who have not heard the senators' reasons (21% to 45%).

Overall, men are more aware of the Senate's action on the treaty than women -- 56% of men have heard at least something about the vote and 44% have heard about the reasons why senators voted for or against the treaty. By comparison, just 43% of women have heard that the treaty was rejected, and fewer than one-in-three (32%) have heard anything about the reasons for voting one way or the other.

Reaction to the vote is less positive among women than men (21% vs. 32%, respectively, say that rejecting the treaty was good). Opinion over the test ban vote splits along party lines. Among Democrats, a 57% majority opposes the vote and just 18% supports it, with opposition running nearly two-to-one among Independents (47% vs. 26%). By contrast, Republicans show more support for the GOP-led Senate decision, but are nonetheless divided -- 37% say it was a good thing and 37% say it was a bad thing.

Interest in hearing presidential candidates discuss their positions on U.S. participation in a test ban treaty is particularly high among Democrats, 65% of whom think it is very important to hear the candidates' stands on the issue. Half of Republicans and Independents agree. Despite this fact, fewer Democrats (17%) than Republicans (28%) have heard a lot about the Senate vote.

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

Results for the survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 1,022 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period October 15-19, 1999. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
 TEST-BAN TREATY
 FINAL TOPLINE
 October 15 - 19, 1999
 N=1,022

TB.1 On another subject... Now I'd like to ask you about the importance of some issues to next year's presidential campaign. The (first one/next one) is (INSERT ITEM; ROTATE ITEMS). How important is it for you personally to hear what positions presidential candidates take on this issue very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?

	Very Not at all	Don't know/ Refused	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not too Important
a. How to provide health insurance to children and adults who can't afford it	3	2=100	69	21	5
b. Whether to invest a portion of Social Security funds in the stock market	17	4=100	39	25	15
c. Whether the U.S. should participate in a treaty to ban all underground nuclear tests	8	2=100	56	27	7

TB.2 Have you heard a lot, only something, or haven't you heard that the U.S. Senate voted against a treaty that would ban all underground nuclear testing?

21	Heard a lot
28	Only something
50	Haven't heard
1	(DO NOT READ) Don't know/ Refused
100	

TB.3 Do you think it was a good thing or a bad thing that the Senate voted against this treaty?

26 Good thing
47 Bad thing
12 (DO NOT READ) Neither/Other
15 (DO NOT READ) Don't know/ Refused
100

TB.4 How much have you heard about the reasons WHY some U.S. Senators voted for the treaty and others voted against it have you heard a lot, only something, or haven't you heard about this?

9 Heard a lot
29 Only something
61 Haven't heard
1 (DO NOT READ) Don't know/ Refused
100

Daryl Kimball, Executive Director
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To: Dringler
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Resolution on "The United Methodist Church and Peace"
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Robin,

Will you please send me a copy of the revised resolution on "The United Methodist Church and Peace", which GBCS has submitted to General Conference. You can fax it to 301 896-0013, or mail it to me at 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, or e-mail it to mupj@igc.org.

Thanks,
Howard

To: "Sheila McGee" <petitions@umpublishing.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: General Conference Petition
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

November 9, 1999

To: 2000 United Methodist General Conference

From: Methodists United for Peace with Justice

Re: A Proposal to Amend the Resolution on "Nuclear Abolition"

Methodists United for Peace with Justice, a national association of laity and clergy, proposes amendments to the resolution on "Nuclear Abolition: Saying No to Nuclear Deterrence" in the 1996 Book of Resolutions, pages 556-561. The purpose is to bring the resolution up-to-date with world events and to address public policy issues expected to arise during the next four years. Our recommendations are as follows:

1. Retain the first four paragraphs through the quotation ending "to the eventual goal of a mutual and verifiable dismantling of all nuclear armaments."
2. Add the following sentence to paragraph five: "The 1996 General Conference reaffirmed this commitment in a resolution entitled "Nuclear Abolition: Saying No to Nuclear Deterrence" and recommended a set of initiatives to achieve this goal.
3. For the sections on "Goals and Objectives", "Progress and Prospects", and "Further Initiatives Required", substitute the following:

Our Commitment

We reaffirm the finding that nuclear weapons, whether used or threatened, are grossly evil and morally wrong. As an instrument of mass destruction, nuclear weapons slaughter the innocent and ravage the environment. When used as instruments of deterrence, nuclear weapons hold innocent people hostage for political and military purposes. Therefore, the doctrine of nuclear deterrence is morally corrupt and spiritually bankrupt.

Therefore, we reaffirm the goal of total abolition of all nuclear weapons throughout Earth and space.

Recommended Actions

Because we unequivocally reject the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons, we call upon all possessors of nuclear weapons to carry out the following actions as soon as possible:

- 1) Renounce unconditionally the use of nuclear weapons for deterrence and war-fighting purposes.
- 2) Pledge never to use nuclear weapons against any adversary under any circumstance.
- 3) Immediately take all nuclear weapons off alert by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and by other means.
- 4) Embark upon a program to systematically dismantle all nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles as soon as possible with adequate safeguards and verification, carried out under multilateral treaties and through reciprocal national initiatives.
- 5) Ratify and implement the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

- 6) Cease all research, development, testing, production, and deployment of new nuclear weapons and refrain from modernizing the existing nuclear arsenal.
- 7) Halt all efforts to develop and deploy strategic antimissile defense systems because they are illusory, unnecessary, and wasteful.
- 8) Respect the requirements of nuclear weapon-free zones where they exist.
- 9) Enter into a multilateral process to develop, adopt, and carry out a nuclear weapons convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.
- 10) Develop and implement a system for control of all fissile material with international accounting, monitoring, and safeguards.

We call upon all nations that do not possess nuclear weapons to:

- 1) Cease all efforts to develop these instruments of mass destruction and their delivery systems.
- 2) Ratify and carry out the provisions of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- 3) Adhere to all provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
- 4) Respect the requirements of nuclear weapon-free zones and extend this approach to other nations and continents.

4. For the section on "Leadership for Study and Action", substitute the following:

Implementation

To promote the achievement of goals and objectives specified in this resolution,

- 1) We ask the Council of Bishops to transmit a copy of the resolution to the heads of states of all nations possessing nuclear weapons.
- 2) We ask the General Board of Church and Society to publicize the resolution with appropriate governmental officials, legislators, the media, and the general public.
- 3) [Retain the language of the "Leadership for Study and Action" section.]
- 4) We request the Council of Bishops and the General Board of Church and Society to report to the 2004 General Conference the activities they have carried out and the progress achieved by the nations of Earth toward the goal of nuclear abolition.

5. Retain the section entitled "Conclusion".

Respectfully submitted,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair,
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.
Phone/fax: 301 896-0013. E-mail: mupj@igc.org.

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X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Tue, 09 Nov 1999 16:24:29 -0500
To: jdi@clw.org
From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>
Subject: Arms control observer group?

Another Try for Arms Control / Bipartisan coalition sought in Senate
BY: By Roy Gutman. WASHINGTON BUREAU - Newsday - Nov. 9, 1999

Moderate Republicans are trying to revive the bipartisan commitment to limiting the testing and spread of nuclear arms.

With arms control in cold storage following Senate defeat of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) has publicly bemoaned the demise of the Senate Arms Control Observer Group, a 25-member committee that had quietly provided the core of bipartisan support for six major treaties.

In spring of this year, Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) quietly dissolved the Observer Group and replaced it with the "national security working group," focused on development of a space-based missile defense system.

The system, a legacy of Ronald Reagan's Star Wars defense proposals, is anathema to arms control advocates because it would violate the 1973 anti-ballistic treaty with Russia. Sen. Thad Cochran (R-Miss.), who chairs the new group, wants to abandon that agreement.

The transformation of the Senate Observer Group from arms control champion to potential wrecking crew is a tale of the 1990s in which the shifting tide of world politics, episodic attention from the Clinton administration, and changes in the Senate played a contributing role.

Created during the Reagan administration, the Support Group provided a way for Senate leaders to observe arms reduction talks and anticipate issues that might block eventual ratification. It was also a critical contact point for negotiators from the Reagan, Bush and Clinton administrations seeking support for the treaties.

The result was a series of ratified treaties: the Intermediate-range Nuclear Arms Treaty in 1988, the Threshold Test Ban Treaty and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty in 1990, the four-power Berlin accords leading to German unification in 1990, the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty in 1991, the START II strategic arms treaty in 1996, and the Chemical Weapons Treaty in 1997.

But since the Senate failed to ratify the test ban treaty last month, both Democrats and Republicans have been trying to rebuild the bipartisan coalition of arms control supporters. Sen. John Warner (R-Va.) has proposed a bipartisan commission to assess the need for a test-ban treaty. The commission would include private-sector representatives as well as senators.

More than any other senator, Lugar's decision to vote "no" doomed the test ban treaty. It had been signed by Clinton in 1996 and would have banned underground nuclear tests. Four Republicans supported the pact, but Lugar, Warner and moderates Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.) and Ted Stevens (R-Alaska,) who have supported past treaties, opposed this one.

By contrast, Lugar said, the Observer Group "was bipartisan. It worked in Congress to build a consensus. It did all the legwork. None of that was done with this treaty." Lugar and Georgia Democrat Sam Nunn organized the original Observer Group.

Lugar's new initiative, backed by Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.), is to start a bipartisan dialogue that will later include administration officials and focus on the broader issue of Russia - not specifically arms control - and to find a forum for continuing the talks. "I don't want to propose it as a rival" to the Cochran working group, he said, leaving the exact shape of the group vague.

Lugar said that presidential involvement was essential to its operation and that President Bill Clinton had provided inadequate leadership on the issue.

Bob Bell, a former Democratic aide to the group and later Clinton's arms control adviser, disputed that. He said he had repeatedly suggested that senators travel to Geneva. "The fact is we couldn't interest them in Geneva or in treaty negotiations." Senate politics had changed, particularly after passage by 74 votes to 26 of the Chemical Weapons Treaty, over the objections of conservative Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms (R-N.C.). Bell said other Republicans are unwilling to cross Helms in his determination to block any further arms control treaties. Interest dwindled, particularly after the retirement of Nunn and Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.).

The changed international climate also undermined Senate cohesion, according to Monica Chavez, an Observer Group staffer for its entire existence. After the collapse of Communism in Europe and Russia's demise as military superpower, the focus of international public attention now changed from arms control to the atrocities committed by "rogue" states such as Serbia.

When it was created, the group met twice a week, and as many as a dozen senators traveled to Geneva in the early '90s to monitor treaty talks. But interest waned, and objectives changed. According to Chavez, the Clinton administration "wanted the Observer Group to help them and did not see them as being there to facilitate the making of the agreements." According to Stephen Ledogar, a chief test-ban treaty negotiator, senators showed little interest in the treaty at any stage, but the administration also did not put in the effort that would have been needed.

Ledogar said under Reagan, Paul Nitze, a top State Department official, made it "practically his sole job" to maintain liaison with Congress. As for senators, "I did talk to a couple of senators from time to time. But it was not routine.

If they had come regularly to the negotiations, I would have made sure they were briefed. But I did not brief them." He said he assumed they were being briefed in Washington.

Another factor was Helms' assault on John Holum, the administration's principal arms control advocate. As part of a 1997 deal with Helms to bring the Chemical Weapons Treaty before the Senate, the administration agreed to close the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Today, Holum, who had exhausted much of his political capital trying to save the agency, is waiting for Helms to approve his confirmation as undersecretary of state.

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Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com
Date: Tue, 09 Nov 1999 14:27:11 -0700
From: Delongs <delong@nucleus.com>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.01 [en] (WinNT; I)
To: Abolition Listserv <abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca>,
CNANW Listserv <cnanw@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca>,
"Int'l. Abolition List" <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>
X-Corel-MessageType: EMail
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Re: Statement by Senator Douglas Roche on NAC Vote at U.N.

Statement by Senator Douglas Roche, O.C. on NAC Vote at U.N.

1. On November 9th, the U.N. First Committee adopted the New Agenda

Coalition resolution with 90 yes votes, 13 no's and 37 abstentions.

Last year's First Committee vote was 97-19-32. The heart of the resolution is contained in Operative Paragraph 1: "Calls upon the Nuclear Weapon States to make an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the speedy and total elimination of their nuclear arsenals and to engage without delay in an accelerated process of negotiations, thus achieving nuclear disarmament to which they are committed under Article VI of the NPT."

2. Four NWS (the U.S., Russia, the U.K., and France) again voted no and China repeated its abstention. In 1998 NATO, which then had 16 states, voted 0-4-12. This year, with 19 members, Turkey and the Czech Republic

moved from no to abstention, while Hungary and Poland voted no. Thus the NATO count was 0-5-14. Though some states (e.g. Azerbaijan, Benin) dropped to abstention from last year's yes, the effect of this was offset by 14 NATO states together sending a message to the NWS that progress must be made.

3. The Explanations-of-vote contained revealing observations. The U.K. said the NAC resolution was incompatible with the maintenance of a credible minimum deterrence. France accused the NAC of having ulterior motives in challenging the right to self-defence. The U.S. said it had already given a "solemn undertaking" concerning Article VI of the NPT and why should it

be
asked to give more? Canada, which abstained, praised the resolution but

added: "The nuclear-weapon states and their partners and alliances need
to
be engaged if the goals of the New Agenda resolution are to be
achieved."

This was a tacit admission that the Western NWS (the NATO leaders) had
tied Canada's hands. Australia, which also abstained, said it did not
want to
challenge the sincerity of the NWS commitment to the ultimate
elimination of nuclear weapons.

4. It is disappointing that the leaders of the NATO countries could
not
bring themselves to vote that the Nuclear Weapon States make an
"unequivocal undertaking" to engage without delay in negotiations to
achieve nuclear disarmament. The present situation is truly alarming:
the U.S. Senate has rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty; the U.S.
is preparing to deploy a missile defence system over the objections of
Russia and China; India is preparing to deploy nuclear weapons in air,
land, and sea; Pakistan, which has successfully tested nuclear weapons,
is now ruled by the military; meaningful discussions at the Conference
on Disarmament are deadlocked; the preparatory conferences for the 2000
Review of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) have failed; the Russian
Duma has not ratified START II. The gains made in the past decade on
reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons are being wiped out.
Immense dangers to the world lie ahead if the present negative trends
are not reversed.

5. We have offered logic, law, and morality to government leaders
as
reasons for them to move forward on nuclear disarmament. We are
tempted, at this moment, to despair that we will ever be heard. That is
the wrong reaction. We are being heard as never before, and the
proponents of the status quo are being forced to invent the most
preposterous reasons to
justify their slavish adherence to weapons that have justly been
called "the ultimate evil." We do not have the luxury of despair at
this
moment. We must continue, with all our growing might, to speak truth to
power.

6. It is disturbing to be thwarted by a residual Cold War mentality
driven by the military-industrial complex that infects the political
decision-making process with fears of an unknown enemy. It is myopic
for
NATO government leadership to live in fear of U.S. government
retribution
for voting to advance nuclear disarmament. It is an abrogation of
governments' responsibility to humanity to stare silently into the abyss
of

more nuclear weapons.

7. But rage bounces off the shields of denial constructed by the powerful. It does little to berate government leaders. Those in governments and in civil society who have worked hard for the successful

passage of the NAC resolution as a way out of looming catastrophe must be humble enough to recognize that there is still not a vibrant public opinion in our society against nuclear weapons. The public generally does not know enough about the present situation even to be in denial.

8. The time has come to inject renewed energy into the nuclear weapons debate. The sheer force of this energy must penetrate the consciences of decision-makers in the powerful states and thus transfer the nuclear abolition debate into a whole new field of action. We must rise up above the political, economic, social and cultural blockages to abolition and infuse the societal and political processes with a dynamic of action. The approach I am calling for must be based on our overpowering love for God's planet and all humanity on it. In this call to witness, we will find new confidence in our ability to overcome the temporary denial by politicians and officials who do not understand the power of this transformation moment in history.

9. By coincidence, the NAC vote, in which the NWS are still showing their defiance, occurred on the tenth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall. The Wall fell because enough people created a force for freedom that became unstoppable. The Wall of resistance to nuclear weapons abolition will also crumble when the non-nuclear allies of the U.S. demonstrate the courage that we must give them. Already there are signs, in the speculation that tactical nuclear weapons will be removed from seven NATO countries in Europe, that the NATO leadership is feeling this pressure.

10. Our first task now is to give our complete support to the leaders of the New Agenda Coalition, telling them we will not cease our active support

of their efforts. Our second is to gather more strength among the public so that even the most skeptical of leaders will feel a new heat on this issue.

Our third is to be a witness in our own communities, each in our own way, to our unflagging desire to leave a world for humanity that will indeed be nuclear-weapons-free.

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To: hipkins
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Peace Leaf article: a wake-up call
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Jim,

Here is a proposed article for Peace Leaf. It is an adaptation of a proposal I am circulating to denominational leaders.

Edit and format it as you choose.

Shalom,
Howard

###

Senate Rejection of the CTBT
A Wake-up Call for the Faith Community

by
Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace with Justice

An alarm has sounded on nuclear weapons. It happened on October 13, 1999 when the United States Senate by a vote of 51 to 48 rejected ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). With strict party discipline that only four Republican senators had the courage to ignore, the Republican majority voted against a global ban on nuclear weapons testing.

In the debate the leading Republicans insisted that the United States should maintain its nuclear superiority for the foreseeable future and should therefore retain the ability to develop and test new weapons. They repudiated the idea that the United States has a significant leadership role in halting the spread of nuclear weapons and in promoting restraint by the current nuclear weapons states. They were not persuaded by the argument that defeat of the CTBT could have grave consequences for the global nuclear nonproliferation regime. The message was keep America strong and let the rest of the world be damned.

The 48 senators who vote for ratification of the CTBT deserve praise, for they stood up for nuclear restraint and world responsibility. Yet, they said some troublesome things during the Senate debate. Democratic supporters of the CTBT asserted that the \$4.5 billion-a-year Stockpile Stewardship Program will indeed assure continuation of U.S. nuclear superiority. They acted under the assumption that nuclear weapons will be a part of the U.S. military posture forever. In this respect they reflected the official policy of the Clinton Administration. Throughout the debate not a voice of doubt was raised by either side concerning the legitimacy of nuclear weapons or the morality of nuclear deterrence. This is the second alarm to heed.

This dual wake-up call is a tremendous challenge to the faith community in the United States and the rest of the world. Prominent religious leaders and study commissions have repeatedly denounced the doctrine of nuclear deterrence. Numerous denominations and ecumenical bodies, including the United Methodist General Conference, have proclaimed that all nuclear weapons on Earth should be eliminated. Yet, the United States Government is unwilling to move steadfastly in that direction. Nor are the other nuclear weapons states. Judging by their actions they have no intent to put aside their nuclear arms and dismantle their production and delivery systems.

What Then Shall We Do?

The faith community should respond in two ways. First, we should speak as prophets to proclaim that possession, threatened use, and actual use of nuclear weapons is morally wrong. Second, we should put our faith into action by becoming thoroughly engaged in the policy-making processes that determine the course toward or away from achieving a world free from the curse of nuclear weapons.

Voice of Prophecy

In our prophetic voice we should affirm once again our conviction that nuclear weapons, whether used or threatened, are grossly evil, morally wrong, and spiritually bankrupt. As an instrument of mass destruction, nuclear weapons slaughter the innocent and ravage the environment. When used as instruments of deterrence, nuclear weapons hold innocent people hostage for political and military purposes. Therefore, the doctrine of nuclear deterrence is morally and spiritually corrupt.

We should call upon the nuclear weapon states to renounce unconditionally the use of nuclear weapons for war-fighting purpose, to pledge never to use nuclear weapons against any adversary under any circumstance, to cease threatening adversaries with their use, and to carry out actions that achieve their elimination under strict and effective international control.

We should state our position unequivocally even though so-called realists would respond that our vision is unachievable. We can speak through sermons, resolutions, and public statements. We have done this before and should do so again. Indeed, a new interfaith statement on nuclear disarmament is in the works, this one jointly with military leaders.

To be truly valuable such statements should be accompanied by a pledge of the signers committing themselves, their denominations, and their associations to work together until all nuclear weapons are abolished. This is where our second task comes to the fore, making our vision achievable by putting our faith into action.

Faith into Action

Focus for engagement. Because all nuclear weapons (as far as we know) are in the control of governments, their abolition requires changing governmental policies. This means influencing decisions of governmental policy-makers, elected and appointed. In the United States they consist of the president, members of Congress, cabinet officers and other top civilian officials, and top military leaders. There are similar officials in the other nuclear weapons states, though the relationship between the chief executive and the legislative body varies.

In the United States the top elected and appointed officials can be influenced in a number of ways: the electoral process; lobbying public officials directly and through grassroots mobilization; legal processes in some instances; the mass media; protest and demonstrations; and other expressions of public opinion.

These are the arenas where faith interfaces with action. Different segments of the faith community will feel called to work in different ways, but in our totality we need engagement in all of these arenas.

Time frame. Since nuclear weapons have been with us a long time, it will take a number of years to eliminate them all. Even obtaining all the necessary policy decisions is likely to be a multi-year process. For a new round of interfaith activities, I suggest a five year period: 2000 through 2004. This will take us through the 2000 election, the next presidential term, and two Congresses.

Structure. As the faith community is pluralistic so also a faith-based quest for nuclear abolition should be pluralistic. Each denomination, each religious association has contributions to make through its own membership and institutional structure. But for the tremendous strength of the faith community to be adequately asserted there should be some kind of structural framework for working together for nuclear abolition.

Needed is an interfaith partnership (or coalition) for nuclear abolition. Participants would pledge to work together until all nuclear weapons are eliminated from Earth. This partnership might have two operational components: a leadership council and a working group.

The leadership council would consist of representatives of religious denominations and other major religious bodies that are committed to the elimination of nuclear weapons and are willing to work together to achieve this goal. Members would be bishops and other such prelates rather than denominational staff. The leadership council could meet annually to set the course for the interfaith partnership and to consider and adopt policy statements. Throughout the year members of the leadership council would be provided background reports and as appropriate could receive briefings from experts on nuclear disarmament and from governmental officials.

Delegations of the leadership council and individual members would call upon public officials to press the case for nuclear abolition. Representatives of the leadership council would speak at public gatherings and participate in media events. Members of the leadership council would confer and work with their counterparts from other sectors (military leaders, scientists, physicians, and others) who are working for nuclear abolition.

An interfaith working group for nuclear abolition would consist of staff from denominations and staff and voluntary leaders from other religious associations that are part of the partnership. It would meet monthly to plan partnership activities, guide implementation, and evaluate the results. (Thus, an alternative name would be "steering committee".) Sub-groups would function as appropriate to plan and carry out particular tasks or work on specific issues. Most of the implementation would be carried out by partnership denominations and associations, working together cooperatively.

The working group would particularly focus on promoting public advocacy for nuclear abolition through direct contact with public officials and through grassroots networks of the participating organizations. The working group would encourage and assist interfaith advocacy within the 50 states and other geographic units. Such outreach would occur largely through denominational channels and membership networks of religious associations, but there should be a common effort to bring about interfaith cooperation for nuclear abolition at the state and local levels. In this sense it would build upon the experience of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT, which develop widespread, grassroots support within the faith community for ratification of the CTBT.

To foster education on nuclear abolition issues, the working group could also encourage the development and production of study guides, worship material, and audio-visual resources. Distribution would occur primarily through networks of participating organizations.

The working group should facilitate internet linkage on nuclear abolition matters, both among its members and through contacts with secular organizations working for the elimination of nuclear weapons. As appropriate the working group could invite representatives of secular organizations to participate in its meetings and could carry out joint projects with such organizations.

The interfaith partnership for nuclear abolition should have a media component. Its purpose would be to get the faith perspective on nuclear abolition into television and radio news and analysis and into the print media, both national and local. Also, use would be made of denominational and other religious publications to articulate the necessity of nuclear abolition, to explain ways for achieving this objective, and to encourage public advocacy.

Issue focus. The interfaith partnership for nuclear abolition should deal simultaneously with the long-range goal of total elimination of nuclear weapons and with short- and intermediate-term steps that move toward that goal. Among the latter the following objectives are suggested as a five-year agenda for action:

Ø Ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Ø De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.

Ø Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 warheads on each side but de-alerted).

Ø Curtailment of the weapons development features of the U.S. Stockpile Stewardship Program.

Ø Negotiation and adoption of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.

Ø Achievement of an international system of fissile material control.

Items on this agenda can and should be pursued in 2000, though the present stalemate in Washington will make progress difficult. As the presidential and congressional elections proceed, we should strive to bring nuclear disarmament issues into public policy debate. At the same time, we should develop a strong grassroots network that will be prepared to deal with the next president and the next Congress.

Now is time to answer the wake-up call. Now is the time for the faith community to make a renewed commitment and to work together until all nuclear weapons are eliminated.

To offer your comments on these ideas, please contact Howard W. Hallman, Chair, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Phone/fax: 301 896-0013. E-mail: mupj@igc.org.

To: hipkins
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Nuclear Abolition as a Human Right
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Jim,

Here is a second Peace Leaf article, describing how nuclear abolition is a humanrights issue. I've discuss this perspective with Thom Fassett, and it appeals to him. I think it might to other people-of-color leaders.

Edit this as you choose. It doesn't have to be signed.

Shalom,
Howard

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Nuclear Abolition as a Human Rights Issue

We have become accustomed to thinking of nuclear abolition as a peace issue. That it is. At the fundamental level nuclear disarmament is also a human rights issue.

The General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948 adopted without dissent the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This action was based upon the recognition that "the inherent dignity of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world." It was adopted at a time when "disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind."

Article I of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights specifies that "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights." Article III states: "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person."

Although the Universal Declaration of Human Rights does not deal specifically with military issues, the development, testing, deployment, threatened use, and actual use of nuclear weapons constitute clearcut abuses of human rights.

Ø Uranium mining, nuclear weapons testing, and disposal of nuclear wastes have disproportionately effected indigenous people and people of color.

Ø The only two bombs used in warfare killed Japanese civilians.

Ø Consideration of other use has most commonly involved people of color, such as Koreans, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Iraqis.

Ø Any further use of nuclear weapons, regardless of the adversary, would be a barbarous act by killing and maiming large numbers of civilians.

Ø Threatening civilians with death in the name of nuclear deterrence is likewise a barbarous act, for it holds innocent people hostage for political and military purposes.

Ø The spread of radioactive fallout harms civilians far beyond the sites of nuclear explosions. It pollutes the air, destroys crops, and poisons the ground.

Ø Large-scale use of nuclear weapons would kill millions of people in numerous countries beyond the borders of combatant nations. The possibility of nuclear winter threatens the continued existence of the human race.

In these ways nuclear weapons, threatened and used, are contrary to the right to life and security specified in Article III of the Universal Declaration.

Furthermore, the vast expenditures of public funds to develop and maintain nuclear arsenals is, as former U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower stated, "a theft from those who are hungry and are not fed, those who are cold and not clothed." This is contrary to Article 25 of the Universal Declaration that specifies: "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family." (Update to "all persons" for "themselves" and "their" families.)

Therefore, individuals and organizations which have a strong commitment to human rights should also have an interest in the abolition of nuclear weapons.

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Subject: NAC update

Date: Wed, 10 Nov 1999 10:15:10 -0500

X-MSMail-Priority: Normal

X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1

X-Mimeole: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

Dear friends,

Please excuse double postings of this message.

Thank you for signing our letter expressing support for the New Agenda resolution and the International Court of Justice resolution before the United Nations General Assembly First (Disarmament) Committee. That letter, signed by 160 organizations in 22 countries, was delivered to over 180 national delegations.

Today, November 9, 1999, the First Committee of the General Assembly has adopted the New Agenda resolution by 90 yes vote versus 13 no votes with 37 abstentions.

Some notable votes (not a complete list):

Abstentions:

Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine

No:

France, Hungary, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States, Bulgaria

Yes:

Belarus, Sweden, Austria

I add below a quick overview of some of the statements made by delegations relating to this vote. Now is the time to let your Foreign Ministry know what your organization feels about this vote.

The resolution was adopted last week on the "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons" by a vote of 98 to 27 with 21 abstentions.

I will be in Washington until Monday 15 November. If you have any questions, I can answer them early next week.

Thanks again for your support for our letter.

Sincerely,

Tracy Moavero
Peace Action International Office Coordinator

Some of the notable statements by delegations after the vote on the New Agenda resolution:

Canada: Expressed strong support for the text, noting that it has "has

evolved favourably" relative to last year's and was not the primary reason for the abstention. The nuclear weapons states and their partners and

alliances must be engaged if the aims of the resolution are to be achieved.

"As a member of NATO, Canada was pleased to note the increase in the number of NATO non-nuclear-weapon states sharing a common position on this year's vote. We look forward to NATO's consideration of non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament options mandated by the Washington Summit. We see this process as one of the avenues for addressing the critical issues raised by the New Agenda resolution. As Minister Axworthy said in Boston on Oct 22nd, the Canadian Government believes it crucial for NATO to have an arms control and disarmament policy that reflects the next decade - not the last." Noted that the issues addressed by the NAC resolution will come up at the NPT Review Conference, when the accountability promised in the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 will be put to "an important public test."

Belgium spoke on behalf of Germany, Denmark, Spain, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Moldova, and the Czech Republic on their abstentions: Concerned by lack of progress on the CTBT and problems with the ABM; new momentum for disarmament needed. Noted the efforts by the NAC to build consensus through an improved text over last year's. Universality of the NPT of "utmost importance" especially in view of last year's South Asian tests. Revitalized efforts for START II and opening of START III talks needed without delay. "... deeply regret the negative vote by the US Senate on the CTBT. We welcome the public commitment by President Clinton to continue to work for the ratification of the Treaty, as well as to continue to observe a moratorium on nuclear test explosions. International efforts towards the early entry into force of the CTBT must be pursued with increased determination." Appeals to the CD to begin negotiations on a fissile materials cut-off treaty without delay and without preconditions. "...support the establishment of an ad-hoc working group by the CD to study ways and means to exchange information and to enhance the process of nuclear disarmament, as proposed by Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway in February 1999." Stressed a successful NPT Review in 2000 and the start of FMCT negotiations at the outset of the next CD session.

China: conditions are not right for de-alerting/removing warheads from delivery vehicles, greater transparency in arms or fissile material stocks. New Agenda resolution doesn't call for no-first-use or for negative security assurances for all non-nuclear weapons states (only NPT parties)

India: strong statement condemning the resolution's language regarding South Asia, particularly the failure to recognize India as a nuclear weapons state (instead of "capable") and the suggestion of a nuclear weapons free zone in South Asia.

US: Reiterated recent statements - if the disarmament agenda isn't working well enough, more work is needed on existing initiatives, not added new ones.

France: Harsh statement accusing the NAC sponsors of hidden agendas, ulterior motives and double talk, calling the resolution dangerous and full of contradictions. Statement provoked a rebuke from the chairman.

Australia: Few concerns about the text itself, but approach calls into

question the commitment of the nuclear weapons states to disarmament, which is not a helpful one. Important to get their support.

Tracy Moavero
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To: petitions@umpublishing.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Petition to General Conference
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Recommendation

We strongly recommend that the General Conference retain Peace with Justice as a special Sunday at which time a Peace with Justice Offering may be taken.

Respectfully submitted,

Methodists United for Peace with Justice
1500 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
301 896-0013

To: "DeLaPena, E" <Edelapena@umpublishing.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: Petition to General Conference
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <2487AAC1CB62D311A1750800367BA003868EE0@tweety.umpublishing.org>
References:

Dear Friend:

What's going on? In 1988, 1992, and 1996 Methodists United for Peace with Justice submitted proposed resolutions that were printed in the DCA and acted upon by legislative committees. In 1996 a delegate moved on the floor of General Conference that all petitions from unofficial groups be disallowed and that motion was defeated.

As an organization, we have separately submitted a resolution to amend the current resolution on "Nuclear Abolition". The current resolution is based upon what we submitted in 1996. Will our new submission be disallowed also?

Our current board is composed of United Methodist laity and clergy. Why are we being displaced? By what authority?

Shalom,
Howard W. Hallman

At 12:59 PM 11/10/99 -0600, you wrote:

>Mr. Hallman:

> thank you for submitting the petition below. I am sorry that it cannot be
>included in the Advance Edition of the Daily Christian Advocate as submitted
>because only official UM organizations, churches, or individuals who are UM
>may submit petitions.

>
> However, if you are a UM clergy or layperson, you may submit it
>under your name and it can then be processed.

>
> Elena de la Peña
> Associate Editor
> DCA

>> -----

>> From: McGee, Sheila
>> Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 1999 10:16 AM
>> To: DeLaPena, E
>> Subject: FW: Petition to General Conference

>>
>> -----Original Message-----
>> From: Howard W. Hallman [SMTP:mupj@igc.org]
>> Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 1999 9:21 AM
>> To: petitions@umpublishing.org
>> Subject: Petition to General Conference

>>
>> Recommendation
>>
>> We strongly recommend that the General Conference retain Peace with
>> Justice
>> as a special Sunday at which time a Peace with Justice Offering may be

>> taken.

>>

>> Respectfully submitted,

>>

>> Methodists United for Peace with Justice

>> 1500 16th Street, NW

>> Washington, DC 20036

>> 301 896-0013

>>

>> Howard W. Hallman, Chair

>> Methodists United for Peace with Justice

>> 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036

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

>>

>> Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a membership association of

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

>>

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X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <2487AAC1CB62D311A1750800367BA00386910F@tweety.umpublishing.org>
References:

Dear Rich Peck:

Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a caucus within the United Methodist Church, as listed on page 177 of the 1999 United Methodist Directory. We put the disclaimer on our e-mail and on our letterhead merely to avoid claiming that we are an official agency. I am a United Methodist layperson. All our directors are United Methodists. Therefore, please include our petition on Peace with Justice Sunday, preferably on behalf of Methodists United for Peace with Justice or if not that, in my name.

Thanks,
Howard W. Hallman

At 03:02 PM 11/10/99 -0600, you wrote:

>> From: Peck, Rich
>> Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 1999 2:49 PM
>> Subject: RE: Petition to General Conference

>>
>> Paragraph 507 -- "Any organization, ordained minister, or lay member of
>> the UMC may petition the General Conference...

>>
>> Were it not for the memo on the bottom of your petition saying that you
>> were not affiliated with the UMC or any Methodist body, we would have
>> quickly processed the petition. We will also be happy to process the
>> petition if it is signed by a United Methodist member. However, we are
>> not authorized to process petitions from non United Methodist groups or
>> individuals.

>>
>> -----
>> From: Howard W. Hallman[SMTP:mupj@igc.org]
>> Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 1999 2:31 PM
>> To: DeLaPena, E
>> Subject: RE: Petition to General Conference

>>
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>> >>
>> >> Howard W. Hallman, Chair
>> >> Methodists United for Peace with Justice
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>>

>>

>

X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Wed, 10 Nov 1999 21:55:31 -0500
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: news: Albright outlines post-vote CTBT effort

November 10, 1999

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

RE: Albright announces "high-level Administration task force" on CTBT

In a speech this evening devoted primarily to the CTBT and strategic nuclear weapons issues delivered to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, Secretary of State Albright announced that the Clinton Administration:

"... will establish a high-level Administration task force to work closely with the Senate on addressing the issues raised during the test ban debate."

Though the details are not yet fully clear, the announcement is clearly a step in the right direction and a small victory for the many people in the NGO community who recommended this initiative before - and after - the October 13 Senate vote on the CTBT. It creates the opportunity for a coordinated, ongoing executive branch effort on the Treaty that can increase the chance that the Senate will reconsider - and approve - the CTBT at some point in the future.

In the "as prepared for delivery text of the speech," Albright described the CTBT task force slightly further:

"As we did with NATO enlargement, this team will also carry the dialogue to Americans from all walks of life to explain and analyze the Treaty.

In our discussions with the Senate, we will be open to a variety of possible approaches for bridging differences, including at an appropriate point the potential need for additional conditions and understandings, as was the case with the Chemical Weapons Convention.

Meanwhile, President Clinton has made clear that the United States will continue to observe a moratorium on nuclear explosive tests and has urged all others to do the same. And we will continue to work with Congress to provide our share of support for preparatory work, including construction of the International Monitoring System."

In the speech, Albright also makes a good case for the CTBT and she also makes the important acknowledgement that the Administration didn't do all it could do for the Treaty before the vote:

"Much has been said about how the Administration and Senate leadership handled this issue. It is fair to assign blame to both sides: to the Senate

for giving the Treaty short shrift; to the Administration for not doing enough to lay the groundwork for a successful debate."

The final third of the speech outlines the Administration's approach to the missile defense/ABM/Russia issue. She fails to specifically mention the four criteria outlined by the President for the deployment decision (technological readiness; threat assessment; cost effectiveness; and impact on arms control). But her iteration of the current U.S. approach is slightly different from some recent Administration statements in that she more clearly articulates the value of the ABM Treaty and the risks of abandonment:

"For more than a quarter century, the ABM Treaty has contributed to strategic nuclear stability. It is based on the understanding that an all-out competition in ABM systems would create destabilizing uncertainties about intentions, and destroy our ability to reduce strategic offensive arms. Preserving this understanding is vital to us. It is also essential to Russia.

If we were simply to abandon the ABM Treaty, we would generate fears in Moscow that we are also abandoning the goal of stability. We would squander an historic opportunity for negotiating further mutual reductions in our nuclear arsenals. And we would run the unnecessary risk of transforming Russia into once again our most powerfully armed adversary.

On the other hand, our partners must recognize that the strategic environment has changed greatly in the 27 years since the ABM Treaty was signed. The Gulf War showed what a real threat theater-range missiles in hostile hands can be. And tests of longer-range missiles by Iran and North Korea raise concerns about vulnerability that must be addressed."

Attached below is the body of the speech.

I will send further details including any press coverage and Q & A when available.

DK

[EXCERPT FROM]

Remarks of Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright
Chicago Council on Foreign Relations

Chicago, Illinois
November 10, 1999

(As Prepared for Delivery)

"... even though the Cold War has ended, the dangers posed to us by nuclear weapons have not. We must carry out a comprehensive strategy to limit those dangers both by keeping such weapons out of the wrong hands and by

detering and defending against their possible use.

These goals received a setback last month when the U.S. Senate voted not to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, or CTBT.

America's allies and friends responded to this vote with universal shock and disappointment. I have personally been besieged by calls from counterparts around the globe. All express concern. Some even fear that America is on the verge of deciding simply to go it alone; to abandon efforts at nuclear nonproliferation; and to rely solely on military might in what could become a new, wider and even more dangerous nuclear arms race.

My reply to those who harbor such fears is not to over-react. The United States has not gone crazy. A clear majority in the Senate wanted to delay voting to allow more time to deliberate on the Treaty. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have reaffirmed America's commitment to nonproliferation. And, as Winston Churchill once reportedly declared, "Americans can always be counted upon to do the right thing in the end, after all other possibilities have been exhausted."

That said, the Senate debate was a highly sobering experience. Never before have the clearly expressed views of our closest allies been so lightly dismissed. Never before has the Senate rejected so abruptly a Treaty of this importance. Never before has the tradition of a bipartisan foreign policy, once championed by such giants of this state as Everett Dirksen and Paul Douglas, seemed so distant.

Much has been said about how the Administration and Senate leadership handled this issue. It is fair to assign blame to both sides: to the Senate for giving the Treaty short shrift; to the Administration for not doing enough to lay the groundwork for a successful debate.

But our focus now must be not on where we have been, but on where we are headed. And that is why I have chosen to address this subject here, tonight. Those of us in public life have a duty—when circumstances warrant—to raise a flag of warning. I do so now. Because I believe it is dangerous when the world's leading nation is as sharply divided as we appear to be on how to confront the world's greatest threat.

Our challenge is to overcome the scars left by past arguments, put aside partisan distractions, and come together around concrete measures that will keep Americans secure.

To succeed, we must go beyond slogans to the reality of a world in which U.S. actions and attitudes have real consequences.

Because if we do not accept the rules we insist that others follow, others will not accept them either. The result will be a steady weakening of nuclear controls. And if efforts at control fail, within a couple of decades or less, a host of nations from the Middle East through South Asia to the Korean Peninsula could possess nuclear weapons and the ability to deliver them at long range.

One can imagine then a world imperiled by bitter regional rivalries in

which governments are able to threaten and destroy each other without ever having to mass troops at a border, send an aircraft aloft, or launch a ship of war.

This is where the issues of nuclear testing and missile defense are linked. For those of us concerned about defending against missiles armed with weapons of mass destruction should be the first to value halting nuclear tests as an initial line of defense.

More than four decades ago, President Eisenhower warned that the knowledge of how to build nuclear weapons would spread, and that not even a massive arsenal would be enough to keep America safe. He strived, therefore, to achieve agreements, including a comprehensive test ban, that would reduce the risk of war.

His successor, President John Kennedy, took up that same banner. In 1963, he said that "the conclusion of a treaty to outlaw nuclear tests.. .would check the nuclear arms race in one of its most dangerous areas. Surely, this goal is sufficiently important to require our steady pursuit, yielding to the temptation neither to give up the effort, nor... our insistence on vital and responsible safeguards."

These, then, are the core principles that guided America in years past and should guide us still. First, America must lead in the effort to assure stability and peace in a nuclear world. Second, we should strive for sound agreements to reduce the dangers posed by nuclear weapons. Third, we should view such agreements not as ends, but as means; they must contribute to our overall security.

Obviously, agreements do not erase the need for a powerful nuclear and conventional military deterrent. But they establish rules that increase the chance that our deterrent will succeed in preventing war. They complicate efforts by potential adversaries to develop and build nuclear weapons. And they make it more likely that others will join us in a common response against those who break the rules.

By outlawing nuclear tests, the CTBT will impede the development of more advanced weapons by nuclear weapons states, and constrain the nuclear capabilities of countries that do not now have such weapons.

For example, in Asia, the CTBT would make it harder for North Korea to advance its nuclear weapons program; or for China to develop the technology required to place multiple warheads atop a single small missile.

In the Persian Gulf, the Treaty would create another important yardstick to measure the intentions of Iran, where an historic debate between the forces of openness and isolation is underway.

In South Asia, the Treaty would be a valuable tool for constraining a potentially catastrophic arms race along a disputed border.

In Russia, there is support among some for building a new generation of tactical nuclear arms, because Russia's conventional military capabilities have degraded and money is lacking to rebuild them. The CTBT would

reinforce momentum towards nuclear restraint around the world.

Despite these benefits, critics say the Treaty is too risky because some countries might cheat.

But improvements in our own national means of verification, together with the International Monitoring System established by the Treaty, would enhance our ability to detect nuclear explosions.

Also, the Treaty's provisions for on-site inspections should help deter violations and assist in finding the smoking gun should a violation occur.

Moreover, the military value of very low-yield tests is limited. They are of little use in developing more advanced strategic weapons.

The bottom line is that, under the CTBT, it is less likely that nations will test because the risks of detection will be higher. But if they do test in ways that might threaten our security, they will be detected. And if that were to happen, the world, not just the United States, would object with the full force of international law on its side.

Of course, some among you may be asking, so what? Aren't international law and world opinion merely abstractions? Won't governments, and especially those we worry about most, pursue their own interests regardless of treaty obligations?

There is a good deal of merit in these questions. But there is no merit to the conclusion that some draw, which is that if we cannot assure 100% compliance with the rules we establish we are better off not establishing any rules at all. Consider the facts.

During the first 25 years of the nuclear age, five countries tested nuclear weapons. In the 29 years since, two, India and Pakistan, have joined the list. During this period, knowledge about how to build nuclear arms has spread, but far fewer nations than we once predicted are acting on that knowledge.

The question is: "Why?" The answer, I think, is that global standards do matter. Over the years, more and more nations have embraced the view that it is unnecessary and dangerous to develop and test nuclear weapons.

This view has given birth to an extensive, although not yet complete, framework of legally binding agreements. These include nearly universal participation in the Nuclear NonProliferation Treaty, or NPT.

Of course, neither law nor opinion will prevent nations from acting in their own best interests. But most countries are influenced in how they define their interests by what the law is; and most find it in their interests to operate within the law, or at least be perceived as doing so.

Why else, for example, did South Africa, Brazil and Argentina abandon their nuclear weapons programs?

Why else did China agree to halt its own nuclear tests and sign the CTBT?

Why else have India and Pakistan agreed, in principle, to do the same?

And why else have the nations that contribute to the proliferation problem made such vigorous efforts at concealment?

Some Treaty opponents have pointed out., accurately, that North Korea joined the NPT and then evaded its obligations under it. But why did North Korea take on those obligations in the first place? And why should we conclude that because that pact was violated, we would have been safer without it? After all, North Korea's secret activities first came to light as a result of inspections under that agreement.

Further, we can only imagine what kind of world we would have today if the NPT had not entered into force three decades ago. Or what kind of world we will have three decades from now if we decide that the job of stopping proliferation is either not worth doing or already done.

To me, it is an open and shut case that outlawing nuclear tests by others will result in a more favorable security climate for America than would otherwise exist. But the second question we must consider is whether accepting a legal ban on our own tests will undermine our nuclear deterrent.

That deterrent includes our ability to put a nuclear weapon on a bomber or missile and deliver that weapon with a high degree of accuracy. The knowledge that we can do this will stop any rational government from attacking us, and the CTBT would not affect that. Because the Treaty does not cover delivery systems, we can continue to test and modernize them.

There can be no doubt that our deterrent is effective. After all, we have already conducted more than 1000 tests — hundreds more than anyone else. Our knowledge base and technology are superb.

However, many Senators opposed the CTBT because of their concern that, without testing, weapons in our arsenal might become either unsafe or unreliable.

Obviously, this is a very serious concern, which we have taken seriously. Our nation's most experienced nuclear weapons scientists have examined very carefully the possibility that our weapons will degrade without testing. They have recommended steps that will enable us to retain confidence in the safety and reliability of our arsenal under CTBT, including a robust program of Stockpile Stewardship. These steps were incorporated in a package of understandings that accompanied the Treaty when it was submitted to the Senate.

We simply do not need to test nuclear weapons to protect our security. On the other hand, would-be proliferators and modernizers must test if they are to develop the kind of advanced nuclear designs that are most threatening. Thus, the CTBT would go far to lock in a technological status quo that is highly favorable to us.

There is, moreover, even another layer of protection for American security. If the day should come when our experts are not able to certify the safety

or reliability of our nuclear arsenal — or if the Treaty is not working, and new threats are arising that require us to resume nuclear tests — we will have the right to withdraw from the Treaty.

The case for ratifying the CTBT is strong. It asks nothing of us that we cannot safely do; it requires of others a standard we very much want the world to meet. Those tempted to cheat will face a higher risk of being caught, and will pay a higher price when they are. And if the worst case unfolds, and we must withdraw, we can and will.

The burden on Treaty supporters is to persuade skeptics that ratifying the CTBT will reduce the dangers posed to our security by nuclear weapons, without endangering our security by preventing us from taking steps necessary to national defense.

But there is also a burden on Treaty opponents. For it is not sufficient simply to say the Treaty is imperfect. Opponents must offer an alternative that is better.

And they must explain why America will be safer in a world where nuclear tests are not outlawed and may again become commonplace; where there is no guarantee of an international monitoring system to detect such tests; where we have no right to request on-site inspections; and where America is held responsible by allies and friends everywhere for the absence of these protections.

To those Senators who want the Administration to bury the CTBT, we say, "No, our national interests will not allow us to do that" But to those who are willing to take a further look at the Treaty, we say, "How can we help?" For despite the Senate vote, the Treaty lives.

It is essential that the dialogue on CTBT continue and bear fruit. After all, the Administration and Congress have worked together on difficult national security issues before. A number of leading Senators from both parties have expressed interest in a bipartisan effort to move forward on CTBT now.

In that spirit, I am announcing today that we will establish a high-level Administration task force to work closely with the Senate on addressing the issues raised during the test ban debate.

As we did with NATO enlargement, this team will also carry the dialogue to Americans from all walks of life to explain and analyze the Treaty.

In our discussions with the Senate, we will be open to a variety of possible approaches for bridging differences, including at an appropriate point the potential need for additional conditions and understandings, as was the case with the Chemical Weapons Convention.

Meanwhile, President Clinton has made clear that the United States will continue to observe a moratorium on nuclear explosive tests and has urged all others to do the same. And we will continue to work with Congress to provide our share of support for preparatory work, including construction of the International Monitoring System.

Finding the way forward on CTBT is necessary, but not sufficient, to crafting a bipartisan strategy for reducing the nuclear danger. It is equally important that we establish common ground on the question of national missile defense and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

Here, agreement must be found between the extremes. On one side, there are those demanding that we scrap the ABM Treaty, despite objections from Russia, China and our allies. On the other are people who oppose any adjustments to the Treaty, and are against developing even a limited system of national missile defense.

The Administration believes that both extreme views are dangerous. The first risks reviving old threats to our security; the second fails to respond to new ones.

For more than a quarter century, the ABM Treaty has contributed to strategic nuclear stability. It is based on the understanding that an all-out competition in ABM systems would create destabilizing uncertainties about intentions, and destroy our ability to reduce strategic offensive arms. Preserving this understanding is vital to us. It is also essential to Russia.

If we were simply to abandon the ABM Treaty, we would generate fears in Moscow that we are also abandoning the goal of stability. We would squander an historic opportunity for negotiating further mutual reductions in our nuclear arsenals. And we would run the unnecessary risk of transforming Russia into once again our most powerfully armed adversary.

On the other hand, our partners must recognize that the strategic environment has changed greatly in the 27 years since the ABM Treaty was signed. The Gulf War showed what a real threat theater-range missiles in hostile hands can be. And tests of longer-range missiles by Iran and North Korea raise concerns about vulnerability that must be addressed.

Our military serves as an effective deterrent to any rational adversary. The problem is how to deal with threats from sources that are neither rational nor interested in complying with global norms.

It is against this danger that the Administration is developing and testing a limited National Missile Defense System, with a decision on deployment possible as early as next summer.

For deployment to occur, certain changes to the ABM Treaty would be necessary, and we have begun discussing these with Congress, our allies and Moscow.

To date, Russian leaders have expressed strong opposition to any Treaty modifications, and accused us of undermining the entire system of international arms control simply by raising the subject.

A Russian defense official recently proclaimed that his nation has the ability to overwhelm the missile defense system we are planning. That is true — and part of our point. The system we are planning is not designed to

defend against Russia and could not do so. And that will remain true even if we are able to negotiate further deep reductions in our arsenals.

The changes we are contemplating in the AEM Treaty are limited. They would not permit us to undermine Russia's deterrent. And because Russia and we are vulnerable to the same threats, we are prepared to cooperate with Moscow on missile defense. In response, Russia must do more than just say "Nyet." It is in our mutual interest to develop an arrangement that preserves the essential aims of the ABM Treaty, while responding to the new dangers we both face.

Domestically, the Administration recognizes that if we are to have support for any agreement we might reach with Russia, we must consult closely with the Legislative Branch.

The Administration and Congress have the same boss—and that is the American people. We have an obligation to work shoulder to shoulder in support of policies that will keep our citizens secure."

Daryl Kimball, Executive Director
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
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X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.3 (32)
Date: Wed, 10 Nov 1999 18:15:37 -0500
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
From: Disarmtimes <disarmtimes@igc.org>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] comments from U.S. Ambassador

Dear friends,

Today Robert Grey, the U.S. Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament, gave a briefing for NGOs at the U.S. Mission to the U.N. in New York. He made a couple of comments that were news to me and seem worth reporting, for what they're worth. One thing he said was that the United States is now prepared to endorse the so-called NATO-5 proposal, advanced by the delegations of Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Norway, that the Conference on Disarmament establish an ad hoc working group "to study ways and means of establishing an exchange of information and views within the Conference on endeavors towards nuclear disarmament." In addition, he said his instructions are now to accept the creation of an ad hoc working group on the issue of Preventing an Arms Race in Outer Space (PAROS). U.S. objections on these two matters were central to the CD's failure to adopt a work program in 1999.

Ambassador Grey responded to a question about a recent Agence France Presse report that the U.S. was considering withdrawing its nuclear weapons deployed in Europe. He said his inquiries had established that this report was a complete falsehood. Interestingly, he added that even if the report were true and the tactical weapons withdrawn, he believed such an action would have only minimal impact on the upcoming NPT Review Conference, since the extremist proponents of nuclear disarmament are never satisfied by good news but always raise the bar whenever they hear it.

Peacefully,
Roger Smith
Network Coordinator
NGO Committee on Disarmament
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Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

- Easily schedule meetings and events using the group calendar!
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From: "Alyn Ware" <alynw@ibm.net>
To: <flick@igc.org>, "forum" <forum@vredesaktie.ngonet.be>
Cc: "abolition caucus" <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>
Date: Thu, 11 Nov 1999 10:36:11 +1300
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
Subject: [abolition-caucus] NPT Review Focus?

Dear Friends,

Thank you for consulting me regarding the NPT Review Conference and what would be a good agenda. I should mention that my reply is only my personal reply, as there are many different ideas on what is the best strategy. You raise a good question about whether to aim for small steps which could be more achievable in the short term, or focus on the nuclear weapons convention. My guess is that the NGOs will not come up with one agreed focus, but that we should at least support each other and not frame the approaches as mutually exclusive.

My preferred approach is to focus on the main goal, a nuclear weapons convention, but to campaign for steps in the framework of achieving an NWC. Focusing on steps outside this framework can lead to minimalist movement at the best and be counter productive at the worst.

De-alerting is an important step, but if done without an abolition commitment could lead to a halt in further progress as the media and political actors will say something like "Now the weapons are safe so there's nothing more to worry about (except those nasty "rogue" states which we'll have to prevent from having nukes by threatening them with ours)"

Fissile material ban is important, but if not in an abolition framework, it will leave large stockpiles in the hands of the nuclear haves and resistance from the nuclear wannabees without large stockpiles, a similar dynamic to what we have with the CTBT and those wannabees (India, Pakistan) that did not have the technology for virtual testing.

No first-use is important but runs risks of justifying retaliatory use. Some say that it would be better to go for a no-use policy. If the nuclear weapon states are ready for no-first-use but not no-use, then they could add a rider to that effect. This is somewhat like what happened with the Geneva Gas Protocol, which prohibited the use of chemical weapons, but states reserved the right to respond with chemical weapons if attacked with them. The difference is subtle but important. No-first-use maintains an indefinite justification for retaliatory use and for continued possession of nuclear weapons. No-use with reservation indicates that the option of retaliatory use is only a temporary option until nuclear weapons are eliminated....

Legally binding current negative security assurances could be useful, but really does not advance the situation much. The ICJ affirmed that existing agreements and obligations are binding. This includes the negative security assurances given by the NWSs. The only advance in achieving an agreement affirming this is that the nuclear weapon states, would have agreed to be legally bound, which they haven't done completely in regard to the ICJ opinion. I think that the time spent on it could be more usefully spent on more significant proposals.

Other proposals have been made, such as that by Jonathan Dean for a commitment to reducing nuclear weapons to low levels and placing all weapons in internationally monitored sites with restricted access.

My feeling is that unless we focus on negotiations leading to a NWC, we will only be tinkering with insignificant measures most of which provide little constraint on the nuclear weapon states because, until the NWS agree to move towards abolition, they will want to maintain the optimum nuclear deterrent/offensive arsenal they can, and will only agree to measures which do not affect the nuclear deterrent/offensive capability. (However the Dean proposal does go much further than the other steps and could be a useful compromise. MPI has discussed this in some detail with varying thoughts on it...)

I would suggest that at the NPT Review, at the very least, the NWS need to reject the indefinite possession of nuclear weapons and commit themselves to a program leading to their elimination. That this program needs to include a process of enhanced bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral negotiations. The multilateral negotiations could be in the CD, in a subsidiary body of the NPT or a stand alone forum. That practical steps such as dealerting be taken as a priority. If the NWS do not make such a commitment, I would support the convening of an ammendment conference of the NPT with a specific nuclear abolition ammendment to be discussed. (Let me know if you want more information about this latter proposal, which has been discussed in "Disarmament Diplomacy" by Zia Miann and M.V. Ramana.)

All the best for your deliberations
Alyn

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X-Sender: a2000@mail.silcom.com
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <a2000@silcom.com>
Date: Wed, 10 Nov 1999 19:41:30 -0800 (PST)
Subject: [abolition-caucus] UN Millenium Assembly

Dear abolitionists - On coordinating committee calls, it has been suggested that A2000 should be planning for millenium events at UN as well as NPT Review Conference. Here is some basic info about the UN events, along with a website. I am told the website as of yet has little information. The office referred to is at 866 UN Plaza. Here at the Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy, we will keep you advised of further info re these events. -
John Burroughs

22 October 1999 Press Release GA/9640 PI/1190
UNITED NATIONS LAUNCHES MILLENNIUM ASSEMBLY WEB SITE AT
<HTTP://WWW.UN.ORG/MILLENNIUM>
19991022

The United Nations is launching today a new Web site for the Millennium Assembly and Millennium Summit it will hold next year. The United Nations General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session, which will open on 5 September 2000, as "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations".

The Millennium Summit, which is likely to be the largest gathering of heads of State or government ever held, will consider challenges facing the United Nations in the new century and how best to meet them. It will open on 6 September 2000 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

For Secretary-General Kofi Annan, the Millennium Assembly "offers a timely opportunity for the world's leaders to look beyond their pressing daily concerns and consider what kind of United Nations they can envision and will support in the new century".

The Web site will provide continuously updated information on the Millennium Assembly and the Millennium Summit, as well as on preparations leading up to the Summit, including United Nations regional hearings. The Web site will also provide links to the many Web sites relating to activities organized by civil society in connection with the Millennium Assembly. Among these is the "Millennium Forum", to be held on 22 to 26 May 2000 at United Nations Headquarters. The Web site, initially launched in English, can be accessed at
<http://www.un.org/millennium>.

Design for the Web site was supported by the Together Foundation for Global Unity, a not-for-profit New York-based foundation. The site will be

maintained by the United Nations Department of Public Information and the Office for the Millennium Assembly.

The United Nations Web site, www.un.org, was launched in September 1996. It now receives weekly over 4 million accesses from some 140 countries, and is available in the six official languages of the Organization.

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-- <http://www.egroups.com/vote?listname=abolition-caucus&m=1>

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Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com

X-Sender: a2000@mail.silcom.com

To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com

From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <a2000@silcom.com>

Date: Wed, 10 Nov 1999 19:46:55 -0800 (PST)

Subject: [abolition-caucus] UN Disarmament Committee Approves Draft Resolution in Support of the ICJ

UN Disarmament Committee Approves Draft Resolution in Support of the ICJ
Advisory Opinion on Nuclear Weapons U UNITED NATIONS (4 November) --

The First Committee of the UN General Assembly, which deals with disarmament and international security issues, today adopted a draft resolution on the "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons" by a vote of 98 to 27 with 21 abstentions.

The draft, introduced by Malaysia and co-sponsored by more than forty states, calls on all states to immediately fulfil disarmament obligations as stated in the 1996 ICJ opinion "by commencing multilateral negotiations in 2000 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."

Besides voting on the resolution itself, there were two separate votes on individual paragraphs. Paragraph One, which emphasized "the unanimous conclusion of the [ICJ] 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," was adopted 137 to two (the US and Russia), with three abstentions (the UK, Bulgaria and Israel). France did not vote. The vote on Paragraph Two (which is quoted above) was adopted 93 to 26 with 22 abstentions. The US, UK and Russia voted no; China and France did not vote. [For those who access the official UN documents will see the vote on this paragraph as 94 to 25; the UK accidentally voted "yes" when it meant to vote "no."]

In explaining its vote, the United States said, "We oppose this idea because we remain convinced that the step-by-step process... is yielding concrete results... and is the only realistic [option]" and that the resolution contains "mischaracterizations" of the NPT's Article VI and the NPT Review Conference's 1995 Principles and Objectives. Other NATO countries and Japan (who all voted no) had similar complaints about the resolution's selectiveness and support for a step-by-step process. In defending the resolution, Chile said the Advisory Opinion has a "sound doctrinal basis... [that] cannot be ignored."

Committee votes are only recommendations to the General Assembly. The GA is expected to take up this and the other First Committee resolution by early December.

Jim Wurst
Program Director
Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

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From: "DeLaPena, E" <Edelapena@umpublishing.org>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: FW: Petition to General Conference
Date: Fri, 12 Nov 1999 10:02:52 -0600
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2232.9)

Good morning Mr. Hallman:

Thanks for responding quickly and for clarifying that MUPJ is a UM caucus. That changes the entire picture and knowing this, I can process the petition. The disclaimer really threw me, particularly in light of the recent Judicial Council decision.

Elena de la Peña
Assoc. Ed. DCA

> -----

> From: Howard W. Hallman[SMTP:mupj@igc.org]
> Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 1999 5:57 PM
> To: DeLaPena, E
> Subject: Re: FW: Petition to General Conference

>

> Dear Rich Peck:

>

> Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a caucus within the United
> Methodist Church, as listed on page 177 of the 1999 United Methodist
> Directory. We put the disclaimer on our e-mail and on our letterhead
> merely to avoid claiming that we are an official agency. I am a United
> Methodist layperson. All our directors are United Methodists. Therefore,
> please include our petition on Peace with Justice Sunday, preferably on
> behalf of Methodists United for Peace with Justice or if not that, in my
> name.

>

> Thanks,
> Howard W. Hallman

>

>

> At 03:02 PM 11/10/99 -0600, you wrote:

>>> From: Peck, Rich
>>> Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 1999 2:49 PM
>>> Subject: RE: Petition to General Conference

>>>

>>> Paragraph 507 -- "Any organization, ordained minister, or lay member of
>>> the UMC may petition the General Conference...

>>>

>>> Were it not for the memo on the bottom of your petition saying that you
>>> were not affiliated with the UMC or any Methodist body, we would have
>>> quickly processed the petition. We will also be happy to process the
>>> petition if it is signed by a United Methodist member. However, we are
>>> not authorized to process petitions from non United Methodist groups or
>>> individuals.

>>>

>>> -----

>>> From: Howard W. Hallman[SMTP:mupj@igc.org]
>>> Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 1999 2:31 PM

>>> To: DeLaPena, E
>>> Subject: RE: Petition to General Conference
>>>
>>> Dear Friend:
>>>
>>> What's going on? In 1988, 1992, and 1996 Methodists United for Peace
> with
>>> Justice submitted proposed resolutions that were printed in the DCA and
>>> acted upon by legislative committees. In 1996 a delegate moved on the
>>> floor of General Conference that all petitions from unofficial groups
> be
>>> disallowed and that motion was defeated.
>>>
>>> As an organization, we have separately submitted a resolution to amend
> the
>>> current resolution on "Nuclear Abolition". The current resolution is
>>> based
>>> upon what we submitted in 1996. Will our new submission be disallowed
>>> also?
>>>
>>> Our current board is composed of United Methodist laity and clergy.
> Why
>>> are we being displaced? By what authority?
>>>
>>> Shalom,
>>> Howard W. Hallman
>>>
>>> At 12:59 PM 11/10/99 -0600, you wrote:
>>> >Mr. Hallman:
>>> > thank you for submitting the petition below. I am sorry that it
> cannot
>>> be
>>> >included in the Advance Edition of the Daily Christian Advocate as
>>> submitted
>>> >because only official UM organizations, churches, or individuals who
> are
>>> UM
>>> >may submit petitions.
>>> >
>>> > However, if you are a UM clergy or layperson, you may submit it
>>> >under your name and it can then be processed.
>>> >
>>> > Elena de la Peña
>>> > Associate Editor
>>> > DCA
>

From: Ross Don <Ross_Don@prc.com>
To: Bob Creveling <CrevelingB@extra.niddk.nih.gov>,
Carlee Hallman
<mupj@igc.apc.org>, Debbie Gillette <dsr3@cdc.gov>,
Don Ross
<ross_don@prc.com>, Drapers <drapers@worldnet.att.net>,
Eulers
<eulers@erols.com>, Gunars Platais <gplatais@worldbank.org>,
Jesse Draper <jdraper@super.org>, Joan Porter <jporter@ostp.eop.gov>,
Lauretta Clough <lc37@umail.umd.edu>,
Mary Ann Toomey
<Toomeym@gunet.georgetown.edu>,
McCullohs <macnsylva@aol.com>, Mike Wozny <wozny@cat.rpi.edu>,
Pat Beverly <beverley@erols.com>,
Patty
<Patricia_Ross@fc.mcps.k12.md.us>,
Ross Family <donandpatty@erols.com>,
Sheila Peel <spel@pasteur.hjf.org>, Tony Andrews <andrewsa@saic.com>,
Vernon Loeb <loebv@washpost.com>

Subject: Emails and Phones

Date: Mon, 15 Nov 1999 09:13:38 -0500

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

Hi everyone,

Here is the list we compiled yesterday. Please reply with any corrections or additions. I'll be sending out "ballots" later.

<<PTR List.doc>>

Don

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\PTR List.doc"

From: "Joan Wade" <disarmament@igc.org>
To: "Joan Wade" <disarmament@igc.org>
Subject: Markey Resolution and More!
Date: Mon, 15 Nov 1999 09:36:19 -0500
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2314.1300
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300

<x-html><!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
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<META content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" http-equiv=Content-Type>

<META content="MSHTML 5.00.2314.1000" name=GENERATOR>

<STYLE></STYLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY bgColor=#ffffff>

<DIV>Dear Friends of the Disarmament
Clearinghouse,</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Chances are, many of us are still in a post-CTBT
vote daze. Feeling disheartened? Angry? There is only one
cure: TAKE ACTION! Now is the most important time for us to show our
stuff to the Senate and the media. We must get the message out that we
will make CTBT a big thorn in the election-crazed sides of all Senators who
dared to vote against it. We must also unite in the struggle for
de-alerting and nuclear abolition, and against missile defense and increased
spending for nuclear weapons.</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Below are some action ideas, housekeeping items,
and freebies to give us all a jumpstart. Please feel free to contact me
with any questions or suggestions at any time. Thank you, as always, for
your support!</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>1) Markey Resolution:
Congressman Ed Markey (D-MA) has introduced a resolution in the House
to take nuclear weapons off hair-trigger alert. House Concurrent
Resolution 177 seeks to reduce the risk of accidental nuclear through
"de-alerting." The resolution currently has 67 co-sponsors and has room
for many more. Contact your Representative today and urge her/him to
become a co-sponsor of "H. Con. Res. 177." <SMALL>To view the full
resolution click here. <FONT
size=2>Send letters to: The Honorable _____, U.S. House of
Representatives, Washington, DC 20515 or call them via the Capitol Switchboard
at (202) 224-3121.</SMALL></DIV>

<DIV><SMALL></SMALL> </DIV>

<DIV><SMALL>2) WEB
SITE!!!!!! In case you haven't
visited it yet, the Disarmament Clearinghouse web site has changed! Visit
it today at www.disarmament.org to
learn about new action ideas, Clearinghouse resources, and more.

Free bumper stickers with the web address and an abolition message are
available for you to distribute in your
area!</SMALL></DIV>

<DIV><SMALL></SMALL> </DIV>
<DIV><SMALL>3) 1-800-4-DENUKE: The Disarmament Clearinghouse and its member organizations have recently launched a new toll free number. </DIV>
<DIV><SMALL></SMALL> </DIV>
<DIV><SMALL>4) Missile Defense: President Clinton is poised to make a decision on deploying a national missile defense system next June. </DIV>
<DIV><SMALL></SMALL> </DIV>
<DIV><SMALL>5) House Party Housekeeping: Many thanks to those of you who ordered House Party Kits. </DIV>
<DIV><SMALL></SMALL> </DIV>
<DIV><SMALL>I hope all of you are well out there. </DIV>
<DIV><SMALL></SMALL> </DIV>
<DIV><SMALL>Yours in Peace,</SMALL></DIV>
<DIV>
Joan L. Wade
Disarmament Clearinghouse Coordinator
1101 14th Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC, 20010
Ph: (202) 898-0150 x232
Fax: (202) 898-0172
E-mail: disarmament@igc.org
Web: http://www.disarmament.org</DIV></BODY></HTML>
</x-html>

PTR List

Name	Home Email	Work Email	Home Phone	Work Phone
Tony Andrews		andrewsa@saic.com	301-816-5956	
Lauretta Clough		lc37@mail.umd.edu		
Vernon Loeb		loebv@washpost.com	301-933-6607	
Pat Beverly	beverley@erols.com		301-986-1214	
Mary Ann Toomey		toomeym@gunet.georgetown.edu		
Bob Creveling		crevelingb@extra.niddk.nih.gov		
Mildred Sarsfield			301-530-4380	
McCullohs	macnsylva@aol.com			
Barbara Martin			301-229-3482	
Jean Altimont			301-320-5161	
Mike Wozny		wozny@cat.rpi.edu		518-276-2898
Joan Porter		jporter@ostp.eop.gov	301-365-0765	202-456-6100
Sheila Peel		speel@hiv.hjf.org		
Jesse Draper	drapers@worldnet.att.net	jdraper@super.org		
Carlee Hallman		mupj@igc.apc.org		
Gunars Platais		gplatais@worldbank.org		202-473-2627
Don Ross	donandpatty@erols.com	ross_don@prc.com	301-530-6249	703-413-1775
Patty Ross	donandpatty@erols.com	patricia_ross@fc.mcps.k12.md.us	301-530-6249	
Eulers	eulers@erols.com			
Gene Vincent			301-469-6930	

From: JFNORTH@aol.com
Date: Tue, 16 Nov 1999 15:41:08 EST
Subject: Fwd: Capacity Building and Strengthening of CBOs/POs
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
X-Mailer: AOL for Macintosh sub 54

Howard, thought that you would be interested in this communication via the Participation Network. Jeanne North
Return-Path: <owner-gp-net@info.usaid.gov>
Received: from rly-yc03.mx.aol.com (rly-yc03.mail.aol.com [172.18.149.35])
by air-yc02.mail.aol.com (v62.15) with ESMTP; Mon, 15 Nov 1999
12:15:29 -0500
Received: from gaia.info.usaid.gov (gaia.info.usaid.gov [198.76.84.1]) by
rly-yc03.mx.aol.com (v63.6) with ESMTP; Mon, 15 Nov 1999 12:15:14
1900

Received: from info.usaid.gov (localhost [127.0.0.1])
by gaia.info.usaid.gov (8.8.4/8.8.4) with SMTP
id MAA00675; Mon, 15 Nov 1999 12:17:55 -0500 (EST)
Received: from aed.aed.org (aed.org [198.69.134.4])
by gaia.info.usaid.gov (8.8.4/8.8.4) with ESMTP
id MAA00401 for <gp-net@info.usaid.gov>; Mon, 15 Nov 1999 12:08:13 -0500
(EST)

Received: from aed.org ([199.75.20.159])
by aed.aed.org (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id MAA04488
for <gp-net@info.usaid.gov>; Mon, 15 Nov 1999 12:04:35 -0500 (EST)

Message-Id: <38303D05.80078E21@aed.org>

Date: Mon, 15 Nov 1999 12:04:06 -0500

Reply-To: gp-net@info.usaid.gov

Sender: owner-gp-net@info.usaid.gov

Precedence: first-class

From: Maura Fulton <mfulton@aed.org>

To: POSTINGS <gp-net@info.usaid.gov>

Subject: Capacity Building and Strengthening of CBOs/POs

MIME-Version: 1.0

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

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.06 [en] (WinNT; U)

X-Listprocessor-Version: 8.0 -- ListProcessor(tm) by CREN

*This message comes from Janardhan Rao of the Church World Service in
Cambodia.

<janu@bigpond.com.kh>

My name is Janardhan Rao, Janu for short. I am working with Church
World Service- Cambodia as a Local Institutions Development Advisor.
CWS has been working in Cambodia since 1979 and currently it is involved
in working with local communities directly as well as through supporting
local NGOs.

Recently our thinking about the importance of the role of people's

organisations in development work has made us accord it the top priority. Thus Institution building has become the first objective of CWS-Cambodia. In order to achieve this objective we have several activities ranging from strengthening existing CBOs as well as forming new and appropriate people's organisations such as Village Development Committees, Self Help Groups and other forms of interest groups. Most of these CBO/POs are organised around single or multi-purpose objectives. Some of these have a long term objective and the others have short term objectives.

Our work with the CBO/POs has gone on for a few years now. We have three field based projects who are independent in organising people. Thus there is a lot of diversity in the kind of PO/CBOs organised between the projects. While some projects have given emphasis on the organisation development processes, the others are more concerned with the delivery of services through these people's organisations and the capacity building efforts have mainly focused on the ability of these organisations in delivering such services.

Currently we are planning to organise a workshop in December where we would like to come together and look at the various forms of PO/CBOs we have formed, and the capacity building processes we have undertaken. We plan to critically reflect on the processes and see if we are on the right track given our assumption that in future these PO/CBOs will carry on with the development interventions we have initiated/ supported, even after we leave the area.

In this connection I would like to request the GP-Net members for some information related to PO/CBOs. There is some confusion related to terminology and also about the processes of capacity building and strengthening of these PO/CBOs. I will be grateful if I could get any response for the above and specifically to some of the questions I would like to raise in the following. Your answers will certainly help us during our workshop.

Definitions/meaning of the following terminology:

Community Based Organisations
People's Organisations
People's Institutions
Local Institutions
Capacity Building

What are the characteristics of a good CBO/PO?

How do we support/organise CBO/POs? What is our role as an outside development agency?

There are traditional forms of people's organisations in Cambodia such as the Pagoda (Buddhist temple) committees, comprising the village elderly and wise men. These committees play a significant role in the social lives of the communities. They are instrumental in building schools, roads and other community infrastructure.

However, they are made up of only men and quite often they are the influential villagers. Working with them raises certain questions related to representation of women and the poor in those committees. How do we reconcile between what we would like (the Ideal?) and what there is in the village. Will it not be an imposition of our values if we try to raise questions of gender and equity. Again, is it not relevant to raise such value based questions? How much do we respect the local cultural values and how much should we challenge and influence to bring in 'desirable change'?

There are many more questions as we work along trying to sort out, making compromises sometimes, giving in to our own urges at other times. There is no ONE ANSWER to the kind of issues I have tried to raise here. Without going into what I or we at CWS think about these issues I would like to request the GP-Net members to send their opinions, ideas or any feedback they may have to the above queries. If any of you have direct experience in working with rural communities that would be great to learn about.

Thank you for your attention.

My e-mail address is janu@bigpond.com.kh

Sincerely

Janardhan Rao
LID Advisor
CWS-Cambodia

Date: Tue, 16 Nov 1999 17:32:42 -0800
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: Announcing RealPlayer 7 - FREE Download!
From: RealPlayer News <news@dmail1.real-net.net>

++++
ABOUT THIS E-MAIL

You are receiving this email because you downloaded RealPlayer(TM) and indicated a preference to receive product news, updates and special offers from RealNetworks(R).

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++++

Dear RealPlayer Customer,

I'm happy to announce that the latest version of our player - RealPlayer 7 - is now available. We've made improvements in speed, added over 100 live radio stations, and even given it a new look. Plus, we've got lots of great programming with our new show, Take5(TM), that you can watch right from your desktop!

Check out the new RealPlayer 7 here:

==> <http://www.real.com/products/sevenlook.html>

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With Real.com's Take5, a new show highlighting the day's top five entertainment and news stories, as well as 100 Live Stations from around the world built right into RealPlayer 7, you're always one click away from great audio and video.

It's Faster

We've streamlined RealPlayer 7 so it starts playing 40% faster than RealPlayer G2. That means you get to the audio and video you want as quickly as possible.

It's Easier to Use

RealPlayer 7 has a great new look and new features, including a location bar with back and forward buttons, and the ability to save and organize clips in a Favorites folder so you can play them back whenever you'd like.

You can download our free player - RealPlayer 7 Basic - at:

==> <http://www.real.com/products/sevenlook.html>

Or, if you want the very best Internet audio and video possible, try RealPlayer 7 Plus. With RealPlayer 7 Plus, you get all the features in RealPlayer 7 Basic, as well as:

More Live Stations

RealPlayer 7 Plus has 150 premium live radio stations. That's 50 more than RealPlayer 7 Basic!

Better Audio

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From: JFNORTH@aol.com
Date: Tue, 16 Nov 1999 21:58:07 EST
Subject: Fwd: Capacity Building and Strengthening of CBOs/POs
To: mupj@apc.org
X-Mailer: AOL for Macintosh sub 54

Howard: More of the same. Jeanne

Return-Path: <owner-gp-net@info.usaid.gov>

Received: from rly-yc04.mx.aol.com (rly-yc04.mail.aol.com [172.18.149.36])
by air-yc02.mail.aol.com (v65.3) with ESMTP; Tue, 16 Nov 1999
15:58:55 -0500

Received: from gaia.info.usaid.gov (gaia.info.usaid.gov [198.76.84.1]) by
rly-yc04.mx.aol.com (v63.6) with ESMTP; Tue, 16 Nov 1999 15:58:33
-0500

Received: from info.usaid.gov (localhost [127.0.0.1])
by gaia.info.usaid.gov (8.8.4/8.8.4) with SMTP
id QAA03804; Tue, 16 Nov 1999 16:01:22 -0500 (EST)

Received: from aed.aed.org (aed.org [198.69.134.4])
by gaia.info.usaid.gov (8.8.4/8.8.4) with ESMTP
id PAA03514 for <gp-net@info.usaid.gov>; Tue, 16 Nov 1999 15:56:40 -0500
(EST)

Received: from aed.org ([199.75.20.159])
by aed.aed.org (8.8.5/8.8.5) with ESMTP id PAA14109
for <gp-net@info.usaid.gov>; Tue, 16 Nov 1999 15:53:05 -0500 (EST)

Message-Id: <3831C409.E2178D85@aed.org>

Date: Tue, 16 Nov 1999 15:52:25 -0500

Reply-To: gp-net@info.usaid.gov

Sender: owner-gp-net@info.usaid.gov

Precedence: first-class

From: Maura Fulton <mfulton@aed.org>

To: POSTINGS <gp-net@info.usaid.gov>

Subject: Re: Capacity Building and Strengthening of CBOs/POs

MIME-Version: 1.0

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

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.06 [en] (WinNT; U)

X-Listprocessor-Version: 8.0 -- ListProcessor(tm) by CREN

In response to Janardhan Rao's 15 November request for information and definitions on capacity building and strengthening of CBOs/POs for his work in Cambodia:

***From Richard Ford <rford@clarku.edu>

RE Cambodia request for definitions about nature of CBOs etc, the two best bets are both by Norman Uphoff et al and published by Kumarian Press .

One is "Reasons for Hope" and the second is "Reasons for Success." My copies are on loan at the moment so I may get the titles backward but as I recall "Reasons for Hope" contains roughly thirty case studies of effective community-based experiences in Asia, Africa and Latin America

and "Reasons for Success" is a synthesis of the lessons learned from the 30+ case studies. Excellent reading; opportunities abound to develop case study discussion and "what if" scenarios; a series of good themes to consider for effective CBO management including leadership, institutional capabilities, ownership, scale, structured participation, transparency, and assisted self-reliance. Whether there are copies other than in English, I do not know. Check with Kumarian. Their EMAIL is kpbooks@aol.com and web address www.kpbooks.com

Good luck,
Richard Ford,
Clark University
<rford@clarku.edu>

=====
***From Christin Hutchinson <Brown1irm@aol.com>

Janu,

I received your email the other day and though I would let you know that perhaps we have some resources that might interest you. Michael Brown of Innovative Resources Management was project director of the PVO-NGO/NRMS project (Private Voluntary Organizations- Non Governmental Organizations/Natural Resource Management). This was a project that focused on Africa, but he authored several reports that might interest you insofar as they concern capacity building and organizational strengthening.

If you are interested I could send the following: A Guide to Strengthening Non-Governmental Organization Effectiveness in Natural Resource Management and Non-Governmental Organizations and Natural Resource Management: Synthesis Assessment of Capacity Building Issues in Africa. I am not sure how much of your work deals directly with resource management issues, but these reports have a lot of background information that would probably be applicable to Cambodia.

Let me know if you want the references and I will send them out.

Christin Hutchinson
Innovative Resources Management
<Brown1irm@aol.com>

X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Thu, 18 Nov 1999 09:34:50 -0500
To: "Daryl Kimball" <dkimball@clw.org>
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: CTBT news: Garwin profile; account of pro-test effort;
Albright essay; Duma gets CTBT

November 18, 1999

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: CTBT news, 11/18

Attached below are five items relating to the Test Ban Treaty and a brief summary of each:

- 1) "must read" NYT profile on Dick Garwin's career and CTBT crusade;
- 2) "must read" National Review article on anti-CTBT campaign;
- 3) Albright on CTBT, NMD, arms control in TIME;
- 4) Yeltsin sends CTBT to Duma;
- 5) G. Perkovich on NPR's "Fresh Air," Nov. 18, 3pm on WAMU FM 90.1 in DC

GARWIN "Physicist and Rebel Is Bruised, Not Beaten:" This profile of Garwin's efforts for the CTBT by New York Times writer Bill Broad is a metaphor for the CTBT campaign itself. As Dr. Garwin says: "You do these things, and if you keep at it for a long time, sometimes you win."

The article is attached below. Also available from
<<http://www.nytimes.com/library/national/science/111699sci-garwin-testban.html>>

NATL. REVIEW ACCOUNT OF PRO-TEST EFFORT: A revealing article in the conservative magazine, National Review (Nov. 8), tracks the pro-nuclear testing, "Dr. Strangelove" Senate caucus efforts to defeat the Treaty. If the account is correct, the opponents were working behind the scenes at an earlier stage in the process that was apparent just before the time of the Oct. 1-13 period of Senate consideration. The account would also suggest that many Senators were lined up to vote against well before hearings or even private briefings on the subject. More evidence that Senate vote was based mainly on politics and very little on the substance of the case. The article, "Test-Ban Ban," by Richard Lowry, is attached below.

ALBRIGHT ON ARMS CONTROL: Attached below is an opinion essay by Secretary Albright which appeared in this week's edition of TIME. It is a derivation of her speech from November 10 in Chicago in which she announced that the Administration will establish a "high-level task force" on the CTBT.

CTBT GOES TO DUMA: President Yeltsin has at long last transmitted the CTBT to the Duma

for its consideration. Perhaps the Duma will finally ratify a nuclear arms control treaty. A Reuters report is attached below.

PERKOVICH ON RADIO ON N-TESTING/INDIA/PAKISTAN: Finally, for those of you in the States, George Perkovich will appear on NPR's "Fresh Air," on Thursday, Nov. 18. to speak on nuclear dangers in South Asia and elsewhere in the aftermath of the Senate rejection of the CTBT. The broadcast can be heard in the DC area at 3pm on WAMU FM 90.1 on your radio dial.

For the other news items, analysis and information on the CTBT and other nuclear disarmament initiatives, see the Coalition's web site <<http://www.crnd.org>>

DK

The New York Times, November 16, 1999

Physicist and Rebel Is Bruised, Not Beaten

By WILLIAM J. BROAD

Raw optimism is a trait not usually associated with longtime makers of atom bombs, advisers of presidents and heralds of doom.

But something like that emanated recently from Dr. Richard L. Garwin, one of the federal government's most widely respected science advisers.

In his office at the Council on Foreign Relations in Manhattan, his shirt pocket bulging with pens and papers, Garwin gave no hint that he had just suffered one of the worst defeats of his career and was deep into mounting a counterattack.

Instead, sipping coffee at a table strewn with papers and file folders, often smiling and seemingly relaxed, he radiated a kind of easy confidence.

"You do these things," he said with a shrug. "And if you keep at it for a long time, sometimes you win."

Garwin, 71, has been at such things for a long time indeed, nearly a half century. The onetime boy wonder and now celebrated physicist has acquired an astonishing number of victories, awards, patents, discoveries, plaudits and honorary degrees, not to mention a few painful bruises.

His current battle centers on the nuclear test ban treaty, which President Clinton signed three years ago and the Senate rejected last month.

Garwin, a test ban advocate, takes it personally.

"It's terrible," he said of the rebuff.

He rued what he considered a lost opportunity to bind other states into forgoing nuclear blasts, as Washington is doing unilaterally.

"Anything we can get in restraining other people is gravy," he said.

Backers see the ban blocking new nuclear states and arms races. Critics see it as a dangerous mirage, undermining the reliability of old arsenals.

Garwin, chairman of the State Department's advisory board on arms control for more than six years, has worked quietly but hard on the treaty's behalf.

"We have no need for new types of nuclear weapons," Garwin said. "So to keep every other country and its brother from having nuclear weapons is a good deal for us."

Garwin's detractors, while praising his scientific skills as exceptional, say he can be narrow and bullheaded.

"He's not a very flexible thinker," said Dr. John M. Deutch, a test-ban opponent and former director of central intelligence, now at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "He arrives at his judgment and sticks to it."

Still, Deutch added, Garwin is an exemplar of what a public-spirited scientist should be. "He's informed and presents his views forcefully. We need more people like Dick Garwin, not fewer."

Garwin's famously sharp tongue is often bemoaned by the assailed, and in the case of the test ban's defeat he is quick to lay much blame on the White House.

"The administration has a lot of people who are not very knowledgeable about such things," said the adviser to six presidents, including Clinton. "Administrations have increasingly focused on politics and public relations rather than on reality, and that's true whether it's national security or anything else."

Galvanized by the Senate's action, Garwin is taking on the treaty's most vociferous public foes one by one, writing letters, challenging their claims, suggesting that they debate him publicly and generally trying to undo what he regards as the distortion of the factual record. His dream is that the treaty will emerge again in the Senate, and this time get a fair hearing.

"Even if there's a relatively small chance of success," Garwin said. "I don't have anything more important to do."

The holder of 43 patents and a rebel physicist long proclaimed a genius, Garwin is doing everything he can to promote the end of nuclear bomb innovation, hoping to lower the odds of fiery destruction. It is a calculus he has pursued all his adult life.

Richard Lawrence Garwin was born in Cleveland on April 19, 1928. His

father was a high school teacher during the day and a projectionist in a movie theater at night. The boy, a tinkerer, helped his dad repair projectors and build audio amplifiers for the movies, newly with sound. In college, he worked nights as a projectionist himself.

By 1949, Garwin had acquired a PhD in physics from the University of Chicago, a mecca for such pursuits. He was 21. His mentor was the great physicist Enrico Fermi, who had fled from Italy after winning the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1938 and had then worked in New Mexico, helping to build the world's first atom bomb.

"Fermi said Garwin was the only true genius he had ever met," recalled Dr. Marvin L. Goldberger, one of Fermi's students, who went on to head the California Institute of Technology and, in Princeton, the Institute for Advanced Study.

For the summer of 1950, Garwin was invited by Fermi to Los Alamos in New Mexico to ponder nuclear arms design. Garwin, a faculty member at Chicago, quickly proved himself. In 1951 and 1952, he helped give birth to the world's first hydrogen bomb, a weapon roughly a thousand times more powerful than its atomic predecessors.

"The shot was fired almost precisely according to Garwin's design," Dr. Edward Teller, a widely acknowledged hydrogen bomb pioneer, later said.

Garwin was hooked on the atom. The bond was loose, however, as befitted his increasingly nomadic style. To some extent, he gave up a promising career at the frontiers of physics for wider pursuits.

In 1952, he joined the research side of the International Business Machines Corp. but made a deal by which he could also consult for Los Alamos and Washington and hold a physics appointment at Columbia University. The IBM arrangement lasted for four decades.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, waging a tense arms race with the Soviet Union, in 1958 proposed a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty as a way to tame the world's nuclear fires. Just as new jets cannot be made without test flights, new kinds of nuclear arms usually must be detonated repeatedly in fiery blasts to spot flaws and ensure potency.

Garwin was in Geneva for the government in 1958 as experts debated the ban's merits. Ever a number cruncher, he made detailed calculations of how well sensors in deep rocks might detect faint rumbles from distant nuclear blasts hidden beneath the earth.

"They weren't able to obtain it," Garwin said of the treaty, adding that the big hurdles turned out to be more political than technical. Critics had fanned apprehensions by saying the ban threatened to favor the Soviets if they cheated and pulled ahead surreptitiously.

A partial ban in 1963 did limit blasts, ending those in space, the seas and the atmosphere, and restricting the rest to areas beneath the earth's surface. In the Nevada desert, the ground shook repeatedly and the

United States soon amassed 32,000 weapons in dozens of varieties.

By 1978, Garwin, largely unknown to the public, his advisory work usually cloaked in military secrecy, began to lobby for a complete ban. That August, he wrote to President Jimmy Carter to address a new fear: that a ban would hurt arsenal reliability, saying careful inspections and repairs would "provide continuing assurance for as long as may be desired."

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 ended all treaty talk in the Carter administration, and the test ban issue lay dormant until after the Cold War. In 1993, Clinton resurrected the treaty.

Garwin was appointed to top panels. And as a longtime federal adviser, he helped critique a \$4 billion-a-year plan in which computer simulations and other advanced methods were to ensure the potency of nuclear arms in lieu of explosive blasts.

Pragmatic to a fault, Garwin praised the big programs but said the government also needed to focus on simple things like being able to easily remanufacture bombs.

Last month, as Senate Republicans prepared to reject the treaty, having balked at holding hearings for more than two years, they called in Garwin to testify. He was one of the only scientific backers of the ban in a sea of hostile witnesses.

Testifying late in the day on Oct. 7, after many senators had left the Foreign Relations Committee hearing, Garwin called for a "balanced assessment" and zeroed in on one point. No cheater, he said, could ever get away with secretly testing a hydrogen bomb, and he stressed that such explosions were the main things that counted in war.

A successful ban, he said, "limits greatly the destructive power that can be wielded by newly nuclear states."

And that, Garwin added pointedly, "would make a big difference in the threat that could face the United States or our allies, even if nations overtly or clandestinely pursue nuclear weaponry."

The Senate rejected the treaty on Oct. 13, and almost immediately Garwin began to mobilize.

Early this month, his desk at the Council on Foreign Relations was littered with papers from the Senate battle. Garwin, a senior fellow at the council, often seemed perplexed as he discussed treaty opponents, shaking his head like a teacher not quite sure what to do with backward students.

"These people are politically against the treaty," he said, and are eager to build up American arms and strength by detonating nuclear blasts. He added that the opponents, by accident or design, tended to be highly selective in their facts.

He especially faulted the testimony of Dr. James R. Schlesinger, a former secretary of defense and energy and director of central intelligence, whose views against the treaty were given great weight.

Schlesinger told the Senate that in the absence of testing, "confidence in the reliability of the stockpile will inevitably, ineluctably, decline" and "is declining today."

Nonsense, Garwin said, visibly upset. Weapons are being inspected more frequently, and longevity estimates are actually rising.

"If you talk to the nuclear weapons people at the laboratories, they have as much confidence in the stockpile as they ever did," he snapped, "and probably more."

In a nod to comity, he agreed with Schlesinger on a need for plants to rebuild old bombs. Such plants, Garwin said, had been neglected in the rush to develop flashy gadgetry and fast computers.

In an interview, Schlesinger called Garwin "a good fellow and a useful citizen, even though I don't always agree with him."

He continued, "Much of what he's said over the years is interesting, some is persuasive, and some is overly enthusiastic."

Despite the Senate defeat, Garwin says he remains hopeful for the test ban. He pointed to a number of military, technical and political long shots he had helped turn into successes over the decades.

"Astoundingly influential" is how Lew Allen Jr., a former National Security Agency director, characterized him in 1996 when Garwin received a top Central Intelligence Agency award for helping pioneer the nation's fleet of spy satellites.

His goal now, Garwin said, if not to alter the political views of treaty opponents, is at least to get them to stick to the facts.

"Anyhow," he said, smiling again, "I'll change how they testify."

From the National Review, Nov. 8, 1999

"Test-Ban Ban"

BY RICHARD LOWRY

'If we had a hearing and had a vote on the CTBT, we would win overwhelmingly.'

--Sen. Joe Biden, July 29, 1998

Jesse Helms mounted his motorized cart and left the Republican cloakroom, just off the Senate floor. Arizona senator Jon Kyl was right behind him. Georgia's Paul Coverdell got word in his office and immediately headed out the door. All were converging on the offices of majority leader Trent Lott late Tuesday afternoon, Oct.

12, as Senate staffers and others buzzed of an imminent deal to avoid a vote on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Minority leader Tom Daschle had just offered Lott a treaty-saving agreement. Now the small group of Republicans--after clearing Lott's cramped conference room of all staff, to ensure privacy--would decide whether the Senate would vote down a major international treaty for the first time in 80 years.

Their decision would be the culmination of months of work, and it would determine whether the congressional wing of the GOP would win its most significant victory since welfare reform in 1996. They knew they had a strong case on the merits. Defeating the treaty would, among other things, fit into a two-pronged national-security strategy featuring both missile defense and nuclear deterrence; deterrence is impossible without a safe, reliable American arsenal of the sort that the treaty would endanger. Shrewd GOP tactics and a series of Democratic miscalculations had brought the treaty to the brink, and now the senators were back where they had started--around that conference table--pondering whether to push it over the edge.

The first meeting in Lott's office had been in late April, when those same four began a quiet, well-organized effort to defeat the treaty. Kyl was the point man. A bright, serious-minded conservative and an authority on arms control, he had hosted meetings of anti-treaty staff as early as February. Soon after, he enlisted the help of Coverdell, always an important behind-the-scenes Senate player. Treaty opponents realized from the beginning that they would be wise to learn from their defeat on the Chemical Weapons Convention two years earlier, when Lott undercut them at the last minute. The first lesson? Get Lott on board early.

At the April meeting, Lott indicated his opposition to the treaty but said that no decisions could be made until the group determined how many Republicans were with them. So, in early May, treaty opponents began the first in a series of careful `whip checks' of how GOP Senators intended to vote. They gave wide berth to Senators who were likely to support the treaty or might spread word that something was afoot. `There were 15 to 20 members we didn't even ask,' says a Senate aide. The first count showed 24 votes against the treaty--10 short of the number needed to stop it--with another 11 `leaning against.'

Around this time, an internal debate among treaty opponents was close to resolution, at least in the minds of Kyl and Coverdell. The question had been whether it was better to `go fast'--gather the votes to defeat the treaty, then vote on it right away--or `go slow,' in the hope of bottling it up forever. The `go fast' advocates figured treaty opponents would only lose strength as the November 2000 elections neared. With the approach of Election Day, Senators would want to avoid any controversial vote, while the White House would benefit from additional time to hammer its opponents. The chemical-weapons fight had

demonstrated the awesome communications power of the administration. Why wait for it to shift into gear?

In early August, Lott was shown a binder full of clips—op-eds and letters—that supported the treaty, which seemed to indicate that the administration’s push for it was un-derway. For a long time, treaty opponents had feared the administration would use a September conference commemorating the third anniversary of the treaty’s signing as a deadline for Senate action. A July 20 letter from all the Senate Democrats demanding hearings and a vote by October—seemed to confirm this plan. A fall treaty fight would coincide nicely with the period in which Re-publicans would be scrambling to pass appropriations bills. Democrats would have leverage to threaten to bollix up the spending process—creating the conditions for another “government shutdown”—unless Republicans released the treaty.

Lott settled on a three-part interim strategy: (1) Helms—with 25 years’ experience opposing ill-conceived arms-control treaties—would continue to hold up the treaty in his Foreign Relations Committee; (2) meanwhile, influential former national security officials would continue to be lined up in opposition to it; and (3) Kyl and Coverdell would continue to work the vote count. By the time of a Sept. 14 meeting in Lott’s office, Kyl could guarantee 34 votes in opposition just enough. He could also deliver the energetic help of former secretary of defense (and secretary of energy) James Schlesinger.

Before long, the education effort by treaty opponents was in full swing. Kyl’s staff prepared briefing books to distribute to other Senate staffers. Two nuclear-weapons experts who had worked in the labs briefed sen-ators both individually and in small groups. And Schlesinger, who had served in both Re-publican and Democratic administrations, spoke at a luncheon for Republican Senators, then returned for more briefings the fol-lowing week.

“He was key to us,” says the Senate aide. The effort began to show in the steadily rising vote count: Sept. 14–34 opposed; Sept. 17–35; Sept. 22–38; Sept. 30—an amazing 42.

At the same time, Democrats heedlessly stepped up their agitation for action on the treaty. North Dakota Senator Byron Dorgan was threatening to tie up Senate business, getting under Lott’s skin. “They were a huge influence on the decision to say, ‘Okay, let’s just hold this vote,’ ” says Coverdell about the Democrats. On Sept. 28, Biden showed Helms a resolution that he planned to offer, proposing hearings on the treaty this year and a vote by March 31, 2000. Biden’s ploy seemed to indicate that the Democrats now planned to raise the temperature on the treaty in the spring, when it would get enmeshed in the presidential campaign and discomfit George W. Bush. As a result, Lott decided to move. He quietly reassured Biden that his resolution would be unnecessary.

On Sept. 30, Lott offered a “unanimous consent” agreement—all Senators have to sign on to such an agreement for it to go into effect—to bring up the treaty for an immediate vote. Daschle objected, charging that, among other things, there wasn’t enough time for debate. Lott gave the Democrats

the additional time they wanted, and on Oct. 1, Daschle lent his support to a new agreement. There would be a vote on the treaty within two weeks. Every Democrat in the Senate had endorsed the timing—and this was a mistake of major proportions.

Why did the Democrats do it? In part, they were trapped by their own rhetoric. Gleeful GOP staffers had a sheaf of statements from Democrats demanding a treaty vote this year. How could they back out now? They were also probably unaware of the direness of their situation.

“It was plain arrogance,” says Kyl. “They didn’t have any idea they wouldn’t win.” Democrats also might have figured that they could, if necessary, cut a last-minute deal with Lott to avert a vote.

The final days of the treaty fight featured a panicked Democratic effort to reverse course and do just that, even as the vote count against them continued to mount: Oct. 1 –43 against; Oct. 7 –45.

Lott was still open to avoiding a vote, but only if he could get an ironclad agreement from the Democrats that it would not come up again for the duration of the Clinton administration. It was this possibility—and the wiggle room the administration would surely find in any such deal—that had treaty opponents on edge.

“We were nervous until the vote took place that something was going to sidetrack it,” says Arkansas Senator Tim Hutchinson.

On Oct. 12, Daschle sent Lott a letter proposing to shelve the treaty, barring “unforeseen changes.” Lott promised to run it by his members. Hence the call that brought Helms, Kyl, and Coverdell dashing to Lott’s office. Daschle’s staff was already telling reporters that a deal was at hand, prompting yet another treaty opponent, Oklahoma’s Jim Inhofe, to sprint to Lott’s office unbidden.

Kyl, Helms, and Coverdell huddled with Lott over Daschle’s proposal. What did “un-foreseen changes” mean? Coverdell thought it was a “glaring escape clause.” The con-sensus of the group was that it was unacceptable. “We couldn’t have had a more calm, considerate discussion,” says Kyl. “Lott didn’t need to be persuaded or harangued in the least.” There was a brief discussion of going back to the Democrats with a draft of a foolproof deal. But it dawned on everyone that any deal would be impossible. The Democrats weren’t serious, and some Republicans were unwilling to go along no matter what. Inhofe, arriving at Lott’s office, emphasized just that. The only way out, as one Senate aide puts it, would have been “an internal Republican bloodbath.”

So, the next day, all systems were go. Lott firmly rejected a last-minute floor attempt by Democratic lion Robert Byrd to place obstacles in the way of a vote. Byrd threw a fit—to no avail. It was too late. Republican Senator John Warner was running around the floor, still gathering signatures on a letter asking that the vote be put off. Again, too late.

President Clinton called Lott, asking if there was anything he could do.

Replied

Lott: Too late. When the floor debate was concluded, 51 Republican Senators voted down the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in the face of international pressure, the opposition of the White House, and hostile media.

Surprising? Well, yes. "I thought we had 50," says Jon Kyl.

TIME

November 22, 1999

"A Call for American consensus:
Why our arms-control leadership is too important to risk in partisan political fights"

By Madeleine Albright

November 15, 1999

Web posted at: 1:53 p.m. EST (1853 GMT)

The U.S. Senate's recent rejection of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) was a huge disappointment to many Americans. The U.S.'s allies and friends responded to this vote with universal shock. I have been besieged by calls from around the globe. All express concern. Some commentators have used the vote to proclaim the death of arms control. But the obituaries are premature.

The CTBT and the larger challenge of reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons are far too important to abandon. So the Administration is determined to continue fighting for the treaty. Approval of the pact means the U.S. would be joining with other nations to halt the development of more advanced nuclear arms and prevent them from falling into the wrong hands.

Unfortunately, as the CTBT vote reflects, the Administration and Congress have not yet agreed on a common post-cold war strategy for responding to these dangers. But the world's leading nation cannot remain divided on how to respond to the world's gravest threats. The Administration and Congress have worked together in the past on such key issues as the Chemical Weapons Convention and NATO enlargement. We must put aside partisan distractions and work together now.

A common strategy must recognize the need for 1) a strong national defense; 2) American leadership in nonproliferation; and 3) responding to new threats without reviving old ones. And, of course, whatever agreements we enter into--the CTBT included--must serve America's overall national-security interests. The CTBT would do that by impeding the development of advanced new arms by nuclear-weapons states and constraining the nuclear capabilities of countries that do not now have such weapons.

For example, in Asia the CTBT would make it harder for North Korea to advance a nuclear-weapons program or for China to develop the technology

required to place multiple warheads atop a single mobile missile. The congressional committee investigating potential Chinese espionage concluded that it would be more difficult for Beijing to exploit secrets it may have acquired from the U.S. if it can't conduct nuclear tests.

Under the CTBT, America would gain the security benefits of outlawing nuclear tests by others, while locking in a technological status quo that is highly favorable to us. We have conducted more than 1,000 nuclear tests--hundreds more than anyone else. We do not need more tests to protect our security. Would-be proliferators or modernizers, however, must test if they are to develop the kind of advanced, compact nuclear weapons that are most threatening.

During the abbreviated Senate consideration of CTBT, many Senators raised concerns about verification and preservation of a safe, reliable nuclear deterrent. We take these concerns seriously and are prepared to explore a variety of ways to resolve them. We believe that, with hard work, favorable action on CTBT will become possible.

A second challenge we must meet is posed by the combination of our development of a limited National Missile Defense (NMD) system and our deep stake in preserving the benefits of the Antiballistic Missile Treaty of 1972, which bars such systems.

The ABM treaty has contributed much to strategic stability. It reassures leaders in Washington and Moscow about each other's intentions and gives them confidence to pursue mutual reductions in nuclear arsenals. This sense of confidence remains essential to both countries.

But the strategic environment has changed greatly since the treaty was signed. Iraqi Scud attacks during the Gulf War showed the dangers of theater-range missiles in hostile hands. And tests of longer-range missiles by North Korea and Iran raise concerns that must be addressed.

While the U.S. military provides an overwhelming deterrent to any rational adversary, we must also worry about how to deal with potential threats from sources that are not rational. And it is against these dangers that the Administration is developing and testing a limited NMD system, with a decision on deployment possible as early as next summer. This decision will be based on our overall security interests and will take into account cost, threat, technological feasibility and effects on arms control.

For deployment to occur under the treaty, certain changes would be necessary. We have been discussing these with Congress, our allies and Moscow.

To date, Russian leaders have strongly objected to any treaty modifications and accused us of undermining the entire system of international arms control simply by raising the subject.

This is an overreaction. The limited changes we are contemplating would not undermine Russian security. In fact, because Russia and the U.S. are vulnerable to the same threats, we are prepared to cooperate with Moscow on missile defense.

In response, Russia must do more than just say nyet. It is in our mutual interests to develop an arrangement that preserves the essential aims of the ABM treaty, while protecting us from the new dangers we both face.

Unfortunately, our consideration of NMD has aroused serious concerns not only in Russia, but also in Western Europe, China and elsewhere. As Secretary of State, I have repeatedly had to rebut fears expressed by my counterparts that the U.S. is intent on going it alone, disregarding the interests of former adversaries and current allies alike.

These fears were fueled by the vote on CTBT, and especially by the view some Senators expressed that efforts at nonproliferation are useless and naive. According to this thinking, agreements such as the CTBT will limit America's options but have no effect on rogue states--who will promise anything but allow nothing to slow their quest for nuclear arms.

It is plainly smart to anticipate that some countries will try to cheat on their obligations. It is not smart to conclude--as some do--that if we can't guarantee perfect compliance with the rules we establish, we are better off not establishing rules at all.

Consider that during the first 25 years of the nuclear age, five countries tested nuclear weapons. In the 29 years since, two, India and Pakistan, have joined the list. Knowledge about how to build nuclear arms has spread, but far fewer nations than we once predicted are acting on that knowledge. Why?

The answer is that global standards do matter. Over the years, nations have increasingly embraced the view that it is unnecessary and dangerous to develop nuclear weapons.

This view has given birth to a framework of legally binding agreements, including nearly universal participation in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). Of course, neither law nor world opinion can compel nations to act against their own best interests. But most countries find it in their interests to operate within the law and be perceived as doing so.

Why else, for example, did South Africa, Brazil and Argentina abandon their nuclear-weapons programs; or Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine return nuclear weapons to Russia after gaining independence; or China decide to sign the CTBT; or India and Pakistan agree, in principle, to do the same?

North Korea joined the NPT and then evaded its obligations under it. But why did North Korea even take on those obligations? And why should we conclude that because that pact was violated, efforts at arms control are fruitless? After all, North Korea's secret activities first came to light as a result of inspections under that agreement.

Obviously, agreements do not erase the need for a powerful military deterrent, but they do establish rules that increase the chance that our deterrent will succeed in preventing war. They complicate efforts by potential adversaries to develop and build nuclear weapons. They provide for wide-ranging verification systems that complement our own monitoring capabilities. And they make it more likely that others will join us in a

common response against those who break the rules.

Americans must resist the temptation to think the strength of our armed forces means we no longer need help from others. It is simply impossible to halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction unless countries work together.

Moreover, for almost six decades, American leaders have strived on a bipartisan basis to achieve security for our nation within a broader framework of security for all who desire to live in peace and respect the rights of others. In this era of readily available and highly destructive weaponry, this is the only true path to a secure future. And the only way to ensure that the U.S. remains respected, not only for our economic and military power, but also for the power of our example and our ideals.

Restoring an American consensus on reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles is among the most vital and complex challenges our leaders face. It will be a central priority during the remainder of this Administration and will surely preoccupy the next.

It is my hope that historians will view the Senate vote on CTBT not as marking the death of arms control but rather as a wake-up call--which spurred responsible leaders from both parties to come together and ensure the U.S.'s continued leadership in building a safer, stabler, freer world.

Reuters 11/17 1305

Yeltsin sends nuclear test ban for ratification

ISTANBUL - Russian President Boris Yeltsin, seeking to upstage the United States, said Wednesday he had signed a draft law approving a global nuclear test ban and sent it to parliament for early ratification.

The Senate dealt President Clinton an embarrassing blow Oct. 13 by rejecting the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, sparking international condemnation. Yeltsin appealed to the Duma to ratify the treaty and said he would urge all nations to follow Russia's example.

Yeltsin said he had signed the bill and sent it to the Duma before flying to Istanbul Wednesday for a 54-nation European security summit at which Moscow is expected to face a barrage of Western criticism over its military offensive in rebel Chechnya.

"I hope the Duma will ratify it and I call on all states to follow this example. I am going to announce this in my speech tomorrow," he told journalists after meeting Turkish President Suleiman Demirel.

Russia signed the treaty in September 1996 but, of the five official nuclear powers, only France and Britain have completed ratification so far. The treaty can only enter into force if 44 states with nuclear research programs -- including Iraq, Israel and North Korea -- endorse it.

Yeltsin's spokesman told reporters the Russian leader would discuss issues of nuclear arms control and strategic stability in Europe at a private meeting with Clinton Thursday morning.

Daryl Kimball, Executive Director
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website <<http://www.crnd.org>>

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-106-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com
From: "Tracy Moavero" <paintl@igc.org>
To: <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>
Date: Fri, 19 Nov 1999 10:04:21 -0500
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-URL: <http://www.egroups.com/list/abolition-caucus/>
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List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Subscribe: <<http://www.egroups.com/subscribe?listname=abolition-caucus>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Owner: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] US responds to NAC-ICJ sign on letter

Dear friends,

Here's the response of U.S. Ambassador Grey to our sign-on letter supporting the New Agenda and Int'l Court of Justice resolutions. It's almost word for word what he said on the floor of the First Committee. He addresses it to Peace Action, though the letter was clearly from the 160 organizations on the three page list I handed him myself.

Tracy

Dear Ms. Moavero,

Thank you for the Peace Action Education Fund's letter dated November 4 on behalf of affiliated organizations. While my government does not share all of Peace Action's views on the two United Nations resolutions mentioned in your letter, I did want to take a moment and share my thoughts on these resolutions.

Regarding the resolution entitled "Towards a Nuclear Weapon-Free World: The Need for a New Agenda," while we respect the motivations of the resolution's co-sponsors, my government does not support the premise that there is a need for a new agenda for nuclear disarmament. We believe that the current disarmament agenda is full enough, and that the "New Agenda" resolution will not help invigorate it. Consider the following two reasons why.

First, the resolution calls on nuclear weapons states to make an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the speedy and total elimination of their nuclear arsenals and to engage without delay in an accelerated process of negotiations. If the solemn undertakings already made in the Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty, which we take very seriously, are not sufficient, what good would it do to add yet another undertaking?

Second, the resolution calls for an international conference on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation to complement the efforts in other settings. Such conferences have their place, but we do not believe that another layer of international discussion will speed progress on nuclear disarmament. We prefer concrete, practical steps, such as beginning in earnest resolutions in the Conference on Disarmament on a treaty to cut off production of fissile material, as the means to achieve this progress.

Regarding the resolution on the International Court of Justice's 1996 advisory opinion that countries have a legal obligation to eliminate nuclear weapons, my government opposes this resolution because we feel it misrepresents the ICJ's advisory opinion, which is in any case not binding. In our view, this resolution uses the ICJ opinion as a justification to repeat calls for immediate multilateral negotiations on the time-bound elimination of nuclear weapons. We disagree with this idea because we believe that the step-by-step process that is underway encompasses unilateral, bilateral and multilateral efforts and is yielding significant, concrete results.

I hope this clearly explains our views on these two resolutions. Please allow me to conclude by assuring you that, though we may have a vision of how to achieve the "ultimate goal" of nuclear disarmament that differs from your organization, we agree that the United Nations has an important role to play in this effort.

Sincerely,
Ambassador Robert T. Grey, Jr.
U.S. Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament

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To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, send an email from the account you wish to be subscribed to: "abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com"

Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

-- Talk to your group with your own voice!
-- <http://www.egroups.com/VoiceChatPage?listName=abolition-caucus&m=1>

From: invoice.inquiry@mindspring.com
Date: Fri, 19 Nov 1999 09:27:41 -0500 (EST)
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: "MindSpring Invoice #20438599, Please Read"
X-Hercules-ID: mupj@igc.org

Remit To: Account Number: 2028691
Page: 1
MindSpring Enterprises, Inc. Invoice Date: 11/13/99
P.O. Box 7645 Invoice Number: 20438599
Atlanta, Ga. 30357-0645 USA

Bill To: Due upon receipt.
Late if not received by 12/08/99
Howard W. Hallman
Methodists United for Peace wi
1500 16th St., NW
Washington, DC 20036

Date	Description	Qty	Price	Amount
	Previous Balance			21.38
11/03/99	Check # 1215			21.38CR
	Adjusted Beginning Balance			.00
11/13/99	non-automated payment	1.00	1.00	1.00
	mupj (Howard W. Hallman)			
11/12/99	Oct 13-Nov 12:Hours used		8.90	
11/13/99	Nov 13-Dec 12:Standard monthly	1.00	14.95	14.95
	Current Chgs:		15.95	
	Balance Due:		15.95	

Please pay upon receipt and be sure to include your account number 2028691 with your payment.

Extra! Extra! Read all about it! The new issue of SpringTimes, MindSpring's online customer newsletter, has been posted featuring articles on DSL, new MindSpring products and online travel:
<http://www.mindspring.net/community/springauth.html>.

We provide several tools designed to help you manage your MindSpring account more effectively. These tools may be found at:

<http://www.mindspring.com/acct-mgmt/index.html>

If you think there is an error on your invoice, please write to us via email at invoice.inquiry@mindspring.com or US mail at the address above within 30 days of the invoice date to dispute the erroneous charge.

We'll be happy to clarify your invoice or correct any erroneous charges.

PTR List

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Lauretta Clough		lc37@mail.umd.edu		
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Pat Loeb			301-933-6607	
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Mary Ann Toomey		toomeym@gunet.georgetown.edu	301-654-9249	
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Eulers	eulers@erols.com		301-530-3290	
Gene Vincent			301-469-6930	
Debbie Gillette		dsr3@cdc.gov		
Mike Mitchell		mike.c.mitchell@lmco.com		
Ellie Moran				

To: c.wing@fordfound.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Meeting on December 2
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Chris:

This is to confirm my meeting with you on Thursday, December 2 at 3:30 p.m. at Foundry United Methodists Church, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC (corner of 16th and P).

To get there from the Carnegie Endowment, turn right coming out of the building, right on 18th Street, right on P Street for two blocks to 16th Street. Use the first entrance up 16th Street.

I look forward to seeing you then.

Shalom,
Howard

X-Sender: hisham.z/pop.mindspring.com@127.0.0.1
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.0.1
Date: Mon, 22 Nov 1999 15:17:25 -0500
To: hisham@ieer.org
From: Hisham Zerriffi <hisham@ieer.org>
Subject: (abolition-usa) De-Alerting: Launch of New Campaign
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Back from the Brink Campaign Launched
New Video Released

On January 25, 1995, millions of people were minutes away from being incinerated by a mistaken nuclear weapons launch. Russian radar had detected a US-Norwegian rocket that looked like a US Trident nuclear missile. The routine notice that it was a weather rocket was lost in the bureaucracy. The black suitcase containing Russian nuclear launch codes was already with President Yeltsin when he was informed that it was a mistaken alert.

There have been many false alerts on the US side as well, including one in which a nuclear warfare training tape being run on the command center computer was mistaken for the real thing.

The Cold War officially ended after the Soviet Union fell apart eight years ago. Yet today, the people of the United States and Russia still face the risk of being evaporated in an accidental nuclear war. That risk is increasing because of deteriorating infrastructure and the poor state of the Russian economy.

There is something that can be done to greatly reduce this risk: take nuclear weapons off of hair trigger alert. De-alerting nuclear weapons does not require a change in the size of the US or Russian arsenals. Nor are lengthy arms reduction negotiations or legislative debates needed. De-alerting simply requires a determination by national leaders to increase nuclear safety and abandon confrontational nuclear postures.

On December 9, 1999, a major national effort to de-alert nuclear weapons, the "Back from the Brink Campaign," will be launched. That morning, a new video made by the Center for Defense Information, discussing nuclear dangers and how de-alerting can reduce them, will be released at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. Speakers will include: Bruce Blair, one of the world's foremost authorities on the subject and a MacArthur Fellow; former Senator Dale

Bumpers, now head of the Center for Defense Information; Beatrice Brailsford, Program Director of the Snake River Alliance, a statewide peace and environmental group in Idaho, and Arjun Makhijani, President of the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research in Takoma Park, Maryland.

The heart of the campaign will be outside Washington, DC. That's where the pressure to persuade President Clinton as well as the House and Senate to de-alert nuclear weapons must come from.

You can participate in the launch of the Back from the Brink Campaign by showing the video at a house party or on your local cable access channel. Free copies of the Back from the Brink Campaign video are available. To get one, send an e-mail to srabb@earthlink.net or write the temporary campaign office at 310 E. Center, Suite 205, Pocatello, Idaho 83201. After December 1, 1999, you can call our toll free number at 1-877-55BESAFE.

You can also arrange a news briefing in your community around the showing of the video. The campaign can send you sample press materials and other information in a packet that you can use and distribute to local media.

The website of the campaign is at www.dealert.com

Arjun Makhijani
President, Institute for Energy and Environmental Research
6935 Laurel Ave., Suite 204
Takoma Park, Maryland 20912, U.S.A.
Phone 301-270-5500
Fax: 301-270-3029
e-mail: arjun@ieer.org
web page: <http://www.ieer.org>

-
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.

X-Sender: ieer/pop.mindspring.com@127.0.0.1
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.0.1
Date: Tue, 23 Nov 1999 16:08:36 -0700
To: "Fran Teplitz" <fteplitz@peace-action.org>,
"maureen eldredge" <maureene@earthlink.net>, <dkimball@clw.org>,
<jsmith@clw.org>, <syounge@clw.org>, <kathy@fcnl.org>,
<rachel@fcnl.org>, <mupj@igc.org>, <cpaine@nrdc.org>,
<fteplitz@peace-action.org>, <epank@peacenet.org>,
<kathycrandall@earthlink.net>, <kroberts@psr.org>, <btiller@psr.org>,
<brian@taxpayer.net>, <ctbt@2020vision.org>, <laura@2020vision.org>,
<tcollina@ucsusa.org>, <>wand@wand.org>, <cferg@fas.org>,
<sara@fcnl.org>, <disarmament@igc.org>, <fellow@2020vision.org>,
<ggilhool@ix.netcom.com>
From: Lisa Ledwidge / IEER <ieer@ieer.org>
Subject: De-alerting campaign announcement and invitation

Dear folks in NWWG,

I am writing to ask if you would please share the following invitation with your membership, chapters, or potentially interested members, colleagues, and friends. We hope to have lots of participation in the de-alerting campaign, which will be launched December 9th. Participation can be as simple as ordering a free video and showing it at a house party or on a local cable access channel.

If you'd like to order the video or get more information:

email <srabb@earthlink.net> or write to Back from the Brink Campaign, 310 E. Center, Suite 205, Pocatello, Idaho 83201

Thank you very much!

Lisa Ledwidge
Institute for Energy and Environmental Research

Please consider participating in the "Back from the Brink" Campaign, a major national effort to de-alert nuclear weapons. It's as simple as ordering a free video and showing it at a house party or on your local cable access channel.

To learn how you can get involved, please read on.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

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You can also arrange a news briefing in your community around the showing of the video. The campaign can send you sample press materials and other information in a packet that you can use and distribute to local media.

The website of the campaign is at <http://www.dealert.com> (starting December 9, 1999).

X-Sender: a2000@mail.silcom.com (Unverified)
Date: Tue, 23 Nov 1999 20:56:31 -0800
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com, abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <a2000@silcom.com>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter November 1999
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

(Apologies to anyone who receive duplicate posts due to list cross-overs)

Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter
November 1999

In This Edition...

- I. Introduction
- II. New Organizations
- III. Articles
- IV. Commentary
- V. Actions You Can Take
- VI. Calendar Events
- VII. Resources
- VIII. Letter from the Editor

Introduction

This year at the Abolition 2000 annual general meeting held at Hague Appeal for Peace, we set the goal of enrolling 2000 organizations by the year 2000. Currently, the Network is comprised of 1,391 organizations in 89 countries and 239 Municipalities have endorsed the Abolition 2000 Municipal Resolution. We are seeking your support to help us reach our goal. Please join me in wishing a warm welcome to the following organizations and municipalities which have recently endorsed the Abolition 2000 statement and joined the network. I urge you to support those within the network and continue building relationships with like-minded individuals and organizations. Please set a goal of enrolling at least one new organization during the month of December. Thank you for your continued support.

New Organizations

Association Togolaise des Jeunes Scientifiques, Togo/West Africa
Buddhist Peace Fellowship, Berkeley/California
Citizens Awareness Network, Shelburne Falls/Ohio

Citizens Protecting Ohio, Bexley/Ohio
Earth Action Congo, Brazaville/Republic of Congo
Global Forum International and Christian Religion for Peace, Justice and
Freedom, Benin/Nigeria
Gray Panthers of Metro Detroit, Royal Oak/Michigan
International Center for Peace Initiatives, Mumbai/India
Nagasaki Peace Institute, Nagasaki/Japan
Northern New Jersey Nation Associates, Hackensack/New Jersey
Pathways to Peace, Larkspur/California
Pax Christi, Michigan
Resource Center for Non-Governmental Organizations (CREST), Romania
The Romanian Multiple Schlerosis-MS Society, Romania
Waldron Island Nuclear Free Zone, Waldron Island/Washington
Youth for Environmental Sanity or YES!, California/US
YWCA Aotearoa, Wellington/Aotearoa

Articles

"Oboe 2": Protesting the Effects of Subcritical Testing

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

On Tuesday, November 9 at 2:19 p.m., "Oboe 2", a subcritical nuclear experiment was detonated at the Nevada Nuclear Test Site, just 85 miles north of Las Vegas. Members of the Shundahai Network sponsored a non-violent protest of the nuclear experiment and six activists were arrested at the Mercury entrance to the test site. Protesters also rallied in front of the Foley building in Las Vegas, protesting the fact that the Department of Energy (DoE) is "expanding their nuclear testing program while becoming increasingly secretive about their testing."

Gregor Gable, a spokesperson for the Shundahai Network, stated that despite the fall of the Berlin Wall ten years ago, "the DoE has accelerated their nuclear testing program after the US rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, demonstrating their desire to return to full-scale nuclear weapons testing...with no end in sight."

While the DoE claims their past nuclear tests have not contaminated any groundwater, they remain uncertain about the effects of subcritical testing and continue to jeopardize public safety for current and future generations by dispersing more plutonium in the earth.

For more information on "Oboe 2" and the Shundahai Network please contact:
Shundahai Network

5007 Elmhurst
Las Vegas NV 89108
Tel: (702) 647 3095 Fax: (702) 647 9385
Email: shundahai@shundahai.org URL: [Http://www.shundahai.org](http://www.shundahai.org)

Voters Call for Nuclear Weapons Abolition

In Cambridge and Newton, Massachusetts, local activists placed the question of whether or not the President of the United States should be instructed to negotiate a treaty to abolish nuclear weapons on a local referendum. Councilor Kathleen Born brought the petition to the Council to give voters the opportunity to voice their opinion in a message to President Clinton. On September 13th, the Cambridge City Council voted unanimously to put the "Citizen's Advisory Question" on the November ballot.

The advisory, addressed to President Clinton, asked him to initiate negotiations for a treaty calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons, in a specific timetable with effective verification and enforcement measures. The ballot question stressed that in signing the Non-Proliferation Treaty Extension in 1995, the US, Russia, the UK, France and China committed themselves to reducing nuclear weapons globally, and ultimately to eliminating them. However, nuclear weapons continue to threaten all life on earth. Developing and maintaining nuclear arsenals is costly and diverts resources from social programs such as health and medical care, education, welfare and protecting the environment.

On November 2nd, election day, unofficial results indicated that voters in Cambridge endorsed the negotiation of a nuclear weapons abolition treaty by a margin of 75-25%. The pro-abolition vote in Newton was even higher! Similar ballot questions have been passed by 33 towns in Vermont and by a wide margin in Framingham, Falmouth and Lincoln, MA.

For more information, please contact:
Joseph Gerson
American Friends Service Committee
Email: Jgerson@afsc.org

Landmark Decision Serves Justice for TP2000 Women

On Thursday October 21, 1999, Sheriff Margaret Gimblet instructed a jury at the Greenock Sheriff Court to acquit three members of the Trident Ploughshares 2000, who had been charged with causing £80,000 damage to a Trident barge. Angie Zelter, Ellen Moxley and Ulla Roder were cleared from charges on four accounts of maliciously and willfully damaging the "Maytime", a floating laboratory that provides operational support for Trident submarines on the waters of Loch Long in Scotland.

After an 18 day trial, the Sheriff (or judge) concluded that the women had acted without malice and without criminal intent. The Defense brought in

five expert witnesses, who argued that International Law applies in Scotland. The Defense argued that the ruling of the International Court of Justice, which declared the threat or use of nuclear weapons to be against International Law, applies everywhere, including Scotland, and the deployment of Trident is therefore a threat. After convincing arguments from the Defense, Sheriff Gimblet was convinced that the illegality of the Trident system under international law justified the actions of the three women and she directed the jury to acquit the women on all charges.

In her address to the jury Sheriff Gimblet stated, "I have to conclude that the three in company with others were justified in thinking that Great Britain in their use of Tridentcould be construed as a threat and as such is an infringement of international and customary law. ...I have heard nothing which would make it seem to me that the accused acted with criminal intent."

For more information, please contact:

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Norwich, Norfolk, NR2 1NR, UK
Tel: +44 (0) 1603 611953 Fax: +44 (0) 1603 633174
Email : tp2000@gn.apc.org URL: [Http://www.gn.apc.org/tp2000](http://www.gn.apc.org/tp2000)

Global Fax Campaign Targets Clinton and Cohen

On September 1, a global fax campaign was initiated by John Hallam, Friends of the Earth/Sydney, requesting Presidents Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin to take nuclear forces off alert during the Year 2000 (Y2K) roll-over period in order to prevent global nuclear catastrophe. In response to the original letter, which has now been signed by more than 460 NGO's, Russian Foreign Minister Ivanov stated, "The question of removing from the military duty of Russian and American nuclear armaments which you mention in your appeal may become the matter for discussion between the two countries in the context of negotiations on further limitation of the strategic nuclear weapons." Beginning November 7, fax a letter to President Bill Clinton and Secretary of Defense William Cohen asking them to address concerns about Y2K vulnerabilities and convincing them that taking nuclear weapons off "hair-trigger" alert is the most appropriate and effective means of preventing a global nuclear catastrophe.

In order to avoid Global Nuclear Catastrophe, it is imperative that President Bill Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin take nuclear weapons off alert during the Year 2000 (Y2K) roll-over period. Taking US and Russian nuclear missiles off alert is the most important issue facing the world between now and December 31st, before the Y2K bug wreaks havoc on their command and control systems.

Background Although the Cold War ended years ago, nations such as the United States and Russia continue to maintain their nuclear arsenal. Nearly five thousand nuclear weapons remain on high-alert, threatening all of creation and that which we hold most precious - life. Although the US and Russia have announced their formal "de-targeting" of one another, the

agreement is meaningless as both countries maintain their weapons on "hair-trigger" alert and in "launch-on" warning posture.

Contrary to conventional thought, keeping nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert does not enforce the security of any nation. In fact, it actually has the adverse effect in that it makes every individual and nation less secure. The Canberra Commission concluded in its 1996 report that taking nuclear weapons off alert is an immediate action and practical step to reduce the risk of nuclear war and enhance the security of all states.

As you may know, the US and Russia came to the "brink" of launching their nuclear weapons on several occasions because of miscommunication, misunderstanding or poor data. Removing nuclear weapons from high-alert status would eliminate the risk of global catastrophe caused by a hasty reaction from any nuclear weapons-holding nation, especially during the year 2000 rollover period when so many questions about computer-related glitches are still unanswered.

Action You Can Take Beginning November 7, 1999, fax a letter to President Bill Clinton and Secretary of Defense Cohen, requesting them to take nuclear weapons off alert to avoid a global nuclear catastrophe. A letter drafted by John Hallam, Friends of the Earth/Sydney, is posted at the Abolition 2000 website for you to download and fax to the numbers listed below.

WILLIAM COHEN, US SECRETARY OF DEFENCE,
+1-703-695-1149,

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON,
WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, US,
+1-202-456-2461, +1-202-456-2883.

Abolition 2000 Working Group on Corporate Issues to Co-Host Forum on the World Trade Organization

The Abolition 2000 Working Group on Corporate Issues will conduct a forum and non-violent direct actions during the World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial in Seattle throughout the week of November 27 to December 3, 1999. Pacific Northwest Disarmament Coalition (US) and End the Arms Race (Canada) have co-organized a forum on the WTO and the Global War System that will cover topics such as WTO and Economic Globalization, Weapons Corporations and Economic Conversion, and Nuclear Weapons and their Abolition.

Representatives from more than 10,000 non-governmental organizations and unions are expected to protest during the WTO Ministerial Meeting. The official meeting is scheduled from November 30 to December 2 1999, to set a new agenda of international trade negotiations. With power far beyond just promoting and regulating trade, the WTO is now considered one of the most important multilateral institutions in the world, often marginalizing the

role of the United Nations as the main forum for international relations. The WTO also directly contributes to some of the root causes of war, including poverty, human rights violations, and environmental degradation, by promoting unobstructed capitalism at the cost of a government's ability to control its own economy.

The Abolition 2000 Working Group on Corporate Issues hopes that the joint actions will strengthen the international network of activists and organizations working to promote nuclear abolition, peace, human rights, workers rights, and sustainable development.

For more information on activities and a calendar of events, please contact:
Steven D. Staples
Tel: (604) 688-8846 Email: [sstaples@canadians.org](mailto:ss Staples@canadians.org)

For more information on the WTO, please visit:
End the Arms Race's Arms Trade and Globalization Campaign (Peacewire)
[Http://www.peacewire.org/campaigns/content.html](http://www.peacewire.org/campaigns/content.html)

World Trade Organization
[Http://www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Increased Municipal Support for Nuclear Abolition

53% of Municipal councils in Aotearoa have endorsed the Abolition 2000 statement and an additional 26% have endorsed its goals. An inspiring chart, representing support for Abolition 2000 in Aotearoa, has been provided by Lawrence Carter and is now available on the Abolition 2000 website at:
[Http://www.napf.org/abolition2000/nz-nuclear-free-zones.htm](http://www.napf.org/abolition2000/nz-nuclear-free-zones.htm).

In Japan, 2,451 out of 3,300 municipalities have passed resolutions declaring themselves nuclear free. The same number of municipalities has also signed petitions requesting that the Japanese government endorse a treaty calling for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. For more information about support for nuclear abolition in Japan, please contact the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs at antiatom@twics.com

Follow their lead in your community with the Abolition 2000 Nuclear-Free Municipal Declaration. For information on how to introduce legislation into your city or municipal council, please download and print the Abolition 2000 Municipal Resolution available on the website or contact Carah Ong at A2000@silcom.com.

Commentary

"Nuclear disarmament should be sped up! "

"Nuclear disarmament should be sped up! " was the conclusion of participants after two working days convened by the Mouvement de la Paix.

In Bordeaux (South west), fifty peace activists met on a barge, anchored in the Garonne river. They came from local committees of the Mouvement de la paix in Bordeaux, Toulouse, Mont-de Marsan, Cahors, Pau, as well as from groups of the Appel des Cent pour la paix, Coalition Stop-Essais, Greenpeace and French IPPNW. They discussed the urgent need to sign a Convention on the abolition of nuclear weapons to confront the new threats of proliferation and of a new nuclear armament race.

Participants decided to take a regional and international initiative in March-April 2000 at the Barp, as part of Abolition 2000. Participants vigorously challenged the development of simulation programmes and lab tests everywhere including Le Barp, near Bordeaux (megajoule laser) and Livermore Lab in California. Participants urged the French and American government to declare an immediate moratorium on this research. In order to inform the public and develop a necessary public discussion, the minutes of the meeting will be broadly sent out to activists in the civil society, to elected representatives, scholars and scientists.

In Brittany, fifty activists met in Crozon, across the Ile Longue and its nuclear submarine base. They came from local groups of the Mouvement de la Paix in Brittany (Brest, Crozon, Morlaix, Rennes, St.-Brieuc, Angers, St-Nazaire) as well as CND Exeter, CND Cornwall and the World Court Project, and from union members of the CGT in Finistère and from the Brest arsenal.

The demand for the total elimination of nuclear weapons was vigorously expressed, based on the diverse approaches of participants. Many emphasized how much the continued modernization of nuclear weapons were incompatible with the NPT and the CTBT, if not with the law, as indicated by the International Court of Justice. Nuclear weapons remain an instrument of domination and power which goes against building a world of collective security, cooperation and justice. New initiatives will take place in the year 2000 in the region, in order to train activists and inform the public.

After these two abolition days, the Mouvement de la Paix nationally renewed its request to President Chirac of having France initiate an International conference in the year 2000 in Paris, in order to complete an international convention on the abolition of nuclear weapons.

For more information, please contact:

Lysiane Alezard
Le Mouvement de la Paix
139 BD VICTOR HUGO - F-93400 SAINT-OUEN
Email: mvtpaix@globenet.org URL: [Http://www.asi.fr/~ddurand/](http://www.asi.fr/~ddurand/)

Action You Can Take

Strengthen the Network!

Now, more than ever, your action and support are needed to make a difference. As the year 2000 quickly approaches, we must unite in our common endeavors to create a more peaceful and just world, free from the threat of nuclear weapons. Although our different organizations are unique and have a variety of priorities and agendas, we all are striving for the same end...nuclear abolition.

Here are three things you can do to unite and strengthen the Network:

1. Enroll Commit to enrolling at least one other organization in the month of December.
2. Circulate the Abolition 2000 International Petition among your friends, family and in your community and introduce the Municipal Resolution to your local government.
3. Donate Please commit to making a donation, however large or small to forward our common work and goals for this upcoming critical year.

Global Peace Now!

The Year 2000 Global Peace Walk will begin on January 15, 2000 at the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial in San Francisco, California. Peace Walkers will embark on a nine month journey across the US, carrying petitions and messages of peace. Among other survival issues, the Global Peace Walk has agreed to carry the Abolition 2000 message and petition. The journey will conclude in Washington, D.C. on October 8, 2000 (Indigenous People's Day) and the various petitions and messages will be delivered to governmental leaders.

Support from Abolition 2000 members is needed to help carry the message of disarmament to various communities. If you are interested hosting activities surrounding the Year 2000 Global Peace Walk in your city or in becoming a supporter, please contact:

Global Peace Walk
P.O. Box 170245
San Francisco, CA 94117-0245
Tel: (415) 863-2084 E-Fax: (413) 895-8588
Email: GPZONE2000@aol.com or Gear2000@lightspeed.net
URL: [Http://www.globalpeacenow.org](http://www.globalpeacenow.org)

Y2K: Ready or Not?

Did you know that there are 433 nuclear reactors around the world and each will be susceptible to Y2K-related software glitches? There are also approximately 4,400 nuclear weapons in the US and Russia that are still on hair-trigger alert. Visit the World Atomic Safety Holiday website at [Http://www.y2kwash.org](http://www.y2kwash.org) or email: y2kwash@y2kwash.org to find out more about the issues surrounding the Y2K roll over and sign the on-line petition to make nuclear installations safe for Y2K.

For further information on Y2K and De-Alerting, please visit the following sites:

Friends of the Earth/Sydney [Http://homepages.tig.com.au/~foesyd](http://homepages.tig.com.au/~foesyd)
[Http://www.nirs.org](http://www.nirs.org)
[Http://www.enviroweb.org/nukenet/](http://www.enviroweb.org/nukenet/)
[Http://www.kisnet.or.jp/wash/](http://www.kisnet.or.jp/wash/)
[Http://www.basicint.org/y2krept.htm](http://www.basicint.org/y2krept.htm)
[Http://www.noradiation.org/main.htm](http://www.noradiation.org/main.htm)
[Http://www.kreative.net/carolmoore/4-reasons-nuke-war.html](http://www.kreative.net/carolmoore/4-reasons-nuke-war.html)

Put Pressure on NATO

At the 50th Anniversary meeting in April, NATO vowed to review its nuclear policy at their meeting during the first week of December in Brussels. Pol Huyvetter, Chair of our Abolition Days Direct Action Working Group is organizing demonstrations at the NATO headquarters on December 2nd and 3rd. Please contact your legislators, heads of state and foreign ministers, and tell them to support change in NATO nuclear policy. For information about the demonstrations, contact:

Pol D'Huyvetter
Abolition -Days
Tel: +32-9-233 84 39 Fax: +32-9-233 73 02
Email: a-days@motherearth.org

Events

November

25-26 DAPHNE International Seminar on Gender and Militarism will be held in Leeds, UK at Bodington Hall. Themes include: "Violence Against Women in Peace an War", "Military Masculinities and Constructions of National Security", "Are Women More Peaceful than Men?". For more information, please contact:

Jane Gregory, Conference Administrator Email: jgregory@lmu.ac.uk
Research Centre on Violence, Abuse and Gender Relations
School of Cultural Studies, Leeds Metropolitan University, Leeds, UK LS1 3HE

26-December 3 is YouthPeace Week 1999. For information on how you can join a coalition of organizations and individuals who want to make peace and justice a global youth priority, please contact the War Resisters League at: youthpeace@imaginemail.com or call 1-800-975-9688

December

9-10 A lecture on "Arms and the Environment: Preventing the Perils of Disarmament", sponsored by the National Energy-Environment Law and Policy Institute will take place at the University of Oklahoma at Tulsa. For more information please contact Dr. Lakshman Guruswamy at the University of Tulsa College of Law.
310 E. Fourth Place
Tulsa Oklahoma 74104 USA
Tel: (918) 631-2431 Fax: (918) 631-2194 Email: nelpi@utulsa.edu

30-January 2 The Nevada Desert Experience is announces "Walking the Ways of Peace", a non-violent demonstration that will be held at Bishop Gorman High School, Las Vegas and the Nevada Test site. Join a candlelight procession onto the Test Site at midnight on December 31st. For more information, please contact the Nevada Desert Experience at: Telephone: (702) 646-4814 Email: nde@igc.apc.org URL: <http://www.shundahai.org/nde>

January

15-October 8 Year 2000 Global Peace Walk will journey from San Francisco to Washington, D.C., carrying petitions and messages of peace. For more information visit: [Http://www.globalpeacenow.org](http://www.globalpeacenow.org)

31 A protest vigil sponsored by the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space will be held from 10 am to 1 pm in front of the Hyatt Regency in New Mexico during the 17th Annual Symposium on Space Nuclear Power and Propulsion. For more information visit: [Http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk/](http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk/)

April '00

24-28 Auckland, New Zealand College of Humanities and Social Sciences Massey University (at Albany) is holding a conference entitled "Enhancing the prospect of peace within pluralistic societies and the pluralistic global body, across the realms of Community, Nationality, International Relations, and Individuality". For further information on conference themes and registration, please visit the website at: <http://www.massey.ac.nz/~wwsocial/homepage.htm>

or contact: Dr. Warwick Tie (conference convenor), School of Sociology and Women's Studies Massey University, Private Bag & Helli, North Shore Mail Centre, New Zealand. Fax +64 09 443 9716
Email: W.J.Tie@massey.ac.nz

24-May 19 Mark your Calendars! The 2000 NPT Review Conference will be held at the UN in New York. Stay tuned for forthcoming information on action you can take to demand disarmament from the nuclear weapons states.

May

7-13 Shoshone Walk and Run for the Damaged Land, Warm Springs to Mercury. Please call Johnnie Bobb of the Western Shoshone Nation, Yomba Tribe at (775) 964-2210

Resources

Videos

The Hague Appeal Mobilization Video is now available for purchase. The video features some of the campaigns, including Abolition 2000, that were present at the Hague Appeal for Peace Conference this past May. Running time is approximately 17 minutes. To purchase a copy of the video, please send your request along with a \$20 payment to:

Hague Appeal for Peace
c/o IWTC
3rd Floor, 777 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017
Tel: 212-687-2623 Fax: 212-661-2704
Email: hap99@igc.org

The Y2K WASH briefing video is a 20-minute video outlining the Y2K vulnerabilities faced by nuclear power plants and weapons systems. The emphasis is on nuclear power plants and the video promotes the World Atomic Safety Holiday platform for nuclear safety. The video is designed for briefing decision-makers and citizens and is produced by Options 2000 International. The VHS cassette is available for \$20 USD or PAL format copies for \$25 USD including shipping and handling. Please make checks payable to Y2K WASH and send your request to: P.O.Box 1047, Bolinas, CA 94924

Books

"The Moruroa Blues: a tale of spontaneous protest sailing adventure in

the South Pacific"* by Lyn Pistollis a story that begins in June of 1995 when French President Jacques Chirac made the decision to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific. Shortly after the announcement, 14 New Zealand yachts were prepared and provisioned for a 3000 nautical mile voyage to Moruroa, to protest against the French madness.

The account reveals the inside story of the protest from the view of one skipper. It covers the struggle, challenges, and achievement of organizing and preparing for the venture. The campaign focused world-wide attention on the French program, and ultimately resulted in the signing of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty; ending five decades of nuclear testing by the superpower States.

The book is 204 pages long with 70 supporting pictures and illustrations. It was published September 1999 and is available for \$24.95. Order forms can be obtained from Peace Movement Aotearoa at:

<http://www.converge.org.nz/pma/sept99.htm>

or send a request to:

PMA

PO Box 9314, Wellington,

Aotearoa / New Zealand; fax + 64 382 8173; pma@xtra.co.nz

*Full review can be found at: <http://www.converge.org.nz/pma/muroroab.htm>

The revised edition of the briefing book "Fast Track to Zero Nuclear Weapons" by Rob Green is now available through the Middle Powers Initiative and IPPNW. This book highlights the deepening nuclear weapons crisis, makes the case for the feasibility and desirability of rapid nuclear disarmament and explores the role that middle power governments, supported by citizens, can play in abolishing nuclear weapons. The book is 88 page long and includes illustrations. Copies are available for \$10 USD each or \$6 USD each for orders of 10 or more. US shipping/handling is \$2 each and international is \$4 each. Please send your request with a check in the proper amount of US funds to:

IPPNW

727 Massachusetts Avenue

Cambridge, MA 02139.

Phone: (617) 492-9189 Email mpi@ippnw.org

The German edition is available from Xanthe Hall, Co-Director of IPPNW Germany in

Berlin. For more information please contact Xanthe at:

Koertestrasse 10, D-10967

Berlin 61, Germany.

Tel: +49 (0)30 693 0244 Fax: +49 (0)30 693 8166

Email: IPPNW@OLN.comlink.apc.org <http://www.ippnw.de>

The Japanese edition is available through Hiromichi Umabayashi, Executive Director

of the Peace Depot. For more information, please contact Mr. Umabayashi at:

3-3-1 Minowa-cho,

Kohoku-ku, Yokohama,
223-0051, Japan
Tel: 81-45-563-5101 Fax: 81 45 563-9907 Email: CXJ15621@nifty.ne.jp

For information about the Finnish edition please contact MPI for
information at:

Suzanne Pearce, Coordinator
Middle Powers Initiative
727 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02139, USA
Tel: 617 492-9189 Fax: 617 868-2560
MPI webpage: www.middlepowers.org

Letter from the Editor

"If humanity is to maintain hope for the future, we must act now with
courage and decisiveness to achieve a nuclear-free world."

Takashi Hiraoka, 1995
Mayor of Hiroshima

Dear Friends and Activists,

Did you know that the sunflower is not just one flower, but actually a
collection of as many as 2,000 individual flowers, united together to
appear as one organic whole? The sunflower is the official logo for
Abolition 2000, and how appropriate! Abolition 2000 is like the sunflower
because it is not just one organization, but rather a network of
organizations united by our common work. Now, more than ever, your action
and support are needed to make a difference.

As the 1999 comes to a close, I am preparing a report on the status of the
Network at the Year 2000. This comprehensive report is intended to
evaluate the diverse aspects of the Network, produce appreciation for all
actions that have contributed to the Abolition 2000 movement and inspire
action.

I would like to hear of significant events, pertaining to the Network, that
have taken place in your country/region/organization throughout 1999 and
what plans are being made for the year 2000. I intend to have this report
finished and available to all by the end of December 1999. I would greatly
appreciate input from your country/region/organization by December 15, if
possible.

Suggested topics:

1. What significant events relating to Abolition 2000 or the abolition of
nuclear weapons have taken place in your country/region/organization this
year?

2. What plans pertaining to the Abolition 2000 network or actions towards abolishing nuclear weapons does your country/region/organization have for the year 2000?

3. How does your country/region/organization envision the future of the Network? What is your country/region/organization doing to carry out that vision?

4. How can the network be more effective in the year 2000? What type of actions should the Network take to become more unified and to achieve our goal of nuclear abolition?

Thank you for your continued actions in support of the Abolition 2000 network. I look forward to hearing from you soon. Please be encouraged to continue in your various endeavors, knowing that the effects of our actions together produce a whole that is greater than the sum of its parts.

Yours In Peace,
Carah

Carah Lynn Ong
Coordinator, Abolition 2000
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
1187 Coast Village Road PMB 121, Suite 1
Santa Barbara CA 93108

Phone (805) 965 3443 FAX(805) 568 0466
Email: A2000@silcom.com
Website <http://www.wagingpeace.org/abolition2000>

Join the Abolition-USA or Abolition-Global Caucus list serve to regularly receive updates about the Abolition movement. Both caucus' also provide a forum for conversation on nuclear-related issues as well as they are used to post important articles and information pertaining to nuclear abolition.

To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, please do one of the following:

1. Send a message to the list moderator at A2000@silcom.com
2. Visit the Abolition-caucus website at:
[Http://www.egroups.com/list/abolition-caucus/](http://www.egroups.com/list/abolition-caucus/) and submit a membership form.
3. Visit the Abolition 2000 website and submit a membership form.
4. Send an e-mail to: abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com (leave the subject line and body of the message blank).

To post a message to the Abolition Global Caucus, send your message to:

abolition-caucus@egroups.com

To subscribe to the Abolition-USA listserve, send a message (with no subject) to:

abolition-usa-request@lists.xmission.com

In the body of the message, write:

"subscribe abolition-usa" (do not include quotation marks)

To post a message to the Abolition-USA list, mail your message to:

abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

-

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.

To: ograbc@aol.com "Jim Matlack" <denhartz@erols.com> washofc@aol.com ann_d.parti@ecunet.org
tom.hart@ecunet.org epf@igc.org disarm@forusa.org joe@fcl.org kathy@fcl.org mark.brown@ecunet.org
J._Daryl_Byler@mcc.org mknolldc@igc.org jsammon@networklobby.org network@igc.org dave@paxchristiusa.org
Walter_Owensby@pcusa.org lwyolton@prodigy.net uuawo@aol.com jnoble@uahc.org lintnerj@ucc.org
Dringler@umc-gbcs.org gpowers@nccbuscc.org dratcliff_gb@brethren.org mupj@igc
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

I continue to explore the possibility putting together a broad interfaith campaign for nuclear disarmament. I have received useful feedback from "A Call for Prophecy and Action on Nuclear Abolition" that I sent out on October 25. In seeking possible financial support for such an endeavor, I have an appointment with a staff member of the Ford Foundation on December 2. A staff person from the W. Alton Foundation is interested in receiving a concrete proposal by a submission deadline of December 10. For that reason I would like to get quick feedback from you on some specific ideas for organization and action.

Response to Feedback.

First, let me indicate that my idea for a Leadership Council of official representatives of religious denominations and other major religious bodies doesn't seem feasible. Several persons pointed out that it is extremely difficult to get top leaders together because of their busy schedules. Moreover, some important groups, such as the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, are unlikely to formally affiliate with such an entity. (I have an idea for involving top leaders in a less formal manner, as indicated below.)

Second, it is probably too difficult to combine bold prophecy with nuts-and-bolts mobilization. My expression of prophecy states that "the doctrine of nuclear deterrence is morally and spiritually corrupt." In contrast, the U.S. Catholic Bishops still operate within the context of their 1983 pastoral letter that gave "a strictly conditional moral acceptance of nuclear deterrence." Some other religious bodies haven't take a position on deterrence. Yet the U.S. Catholic Bishops and numerous Protestant denominations agree upon the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons on Earth. If we focus on this goal and the concrete steps that lead to its achievement and not expect unanimity on underlying theology and philosophy, we can obtain broad agreement on public policy objectives. Prophecy can occur through other vehicles.

Third, the term "nuclear abolition" makes some persons uncomfortable. Although I like it for the challenge it provokes, I'm quite comfortable with substituting "nuclear disarmament".

This leads me to modify my October 25 proposal in the manner described below. I would like to offer this idea to foundations if there is sufficient interest within the interfaith community for organization and action along these lines. This is what I want your views on.

Modified Proposal

I propose that we establish an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. (Some other word could substitute for "partnership", such as "coalition".)

Steering Committee. It would be governed by a Steering Committee consisting of staff from denominations and staff and voluntary leaders from other religious associations. The Steering Committee would meet monthly to plan partnership activities, guide implementation, and evaluate the results. Because most of the members are likely to be

based in Washington, meetings would be held in D.C. However, it might be useful to have quarterly meetings that would bring in headquarters staff who are based elsewhere. Sub-groups would function as appropriate to plan and carry out particular tasks or work on specific issues. Most of the implementation would be carried out by participating denominations and associations, working together cooperatively.

Advisory Board. There could also be an Advisory Board of top religious leaders, who would serve as individuals though many of them would hold high level positions in their denominations. They would not be expected to meet or issue statements as a body but would be available to offer advice to the Steering Committee. Members of the Advisory Board could be drawn upon for meetings with executive officials and members of Congress.

Public statements. To extent that the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament speaks out on public issues, it would do so primarily through letters and statements signed by representatives or partnership organizations rather than by issuing statements in the name of the Partnership as a unit.

Policy goal and steps toward nuclear disarmament. The goal of the Interfaith Partnership would be to seek the global elimination of all nuclear weapons. It would focus its attention on specific steps that lead to this goal, including:

Ø Ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Ø De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.

Ø Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 warheads on each side but de-alerted).

Ø Curtailment of the weapons development features of the U.S. Stockpile Stewardship Program.

Ø Negotiation and adoption of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.

Ø Achievement of an international system of fissile material control.

Activities. The Interfaith Partnership would focus on public advocacy for nuclear disarmament through direct contact with public officials and through grassroots networks of the participating organizations. The Interfaith Partnership would encourage and assist interfaith advocacy within the 50 states and other geographic units. Outreach to states and localities would occur largely through denominational channels and membership networks of religious associations, but there should be a common effort to bring about interfaith cooperation for nuclear disarmament at the state and local levels.

Mailing lists. Each participating organization would retain its own mailing list and would send out alerts to its constituents as it chooses. However, the Partnership could produce common material than participating organizations can adapt to their own format.

Web site. The Interfaith Partnership could create a web site with linkages to web sites of faith-based organizations, civic organizations, and governmental agencies dealing with nuclear disarmament.

Personnel. The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament would need support of a small staff to be effective. One possibility would be to have a part-time, paid chair, a field coordinator to help pull together grassroots activities, and a webmaster. A media specialist would also be desirable to help the Partnership and its participating organizations to make better use of public media and denominational publications.

I am willing to serve as chair on this basis, but this is open to discussion and confirmation by partnership organizations. By way of illustration and not necessarily nomination, I see the field coordinator as a person with skills like Marie Rietmann, who while working for 20/20 vision on the CTBT combined knowledge of Capitol Hill and grassroots organizing.

There should also be funds so that denominational offices and religious peace fellowships can add staff who are assigned solely to nuclear disarmament issues. Some might take on a intern for this purpose while others would created a regular staff position. These units might also receive funds for mailings.

Budget. Denominational/peace fellowship grants might run from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Fifteen of them averaging

\$40,000 would total \$600,000. Staff and operational expense for the Steering Committee might amount to \$250,000 or so. Other funds could be added for production of joint material. Funding commitment should be sought for five years.

This is an ambitious budget but not out of keeping with the challenge of nuclear disarmament and the potential of the faith community. I believe that it is possible to obtain such funding from a combination of major foundations.

Incorporation. In order to handle funding of this magnitude the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament would need to incorporate. It could be a 501(c)(4) organization with a 501(c)(3) education fund, or vice versa. The Steering Committee could serve as a Board of Directors and might establish an Executive Committee to deal with corporate issues, subject to board approval. However, most of the Steering Committee's time would be spent on program and not process.

What do you think? If we can get the funds, would your organization be willing to be part of this Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. What I am suggesting is a broad outline to attract foundation support, but final details would be subject to decisions by the initial Steering Committee ? Please call me or reply by e-mail, fax, or letter to offer your views.

Shalom,
Howard

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-162-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-Sender: robwcpuk@mail.cyberxpress.co.nz
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.5 (32)
Date: Sun, 28 Nov 1999 15:58:27 +1300
To: Paul Swann <pswann@easynet.co.uk>
From: Rob Green <robwcpuk@chch.planet.org.nz>
Cc: y2k-nuclear@egroups.com, abolition-caucus@egroups.com
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Re: Y2K and Nuclear Arsenals: A Final Report

Dear Paul,

Many thanks for posting Michael Kraig's very timely and important report for BASIC updating the Y2K/nukes situation in the US/Russia.

Michael Kraig asks two crucial questions in the final paragraph (see below). The answer to both, I believe, is that to stand down the system would fatally undermine the dogma of current nuclear deterrence doctrine. The UK Ministry of Defence confirmed this in its July 1998 Strategic Defence Review: "[C]onsideration was given to more radical de-alerting measures, such as taking submarines off deterrent patrol, and removing warheads from their missiles and storing them separately ashore. Our work concluded, however, that neither step would be compatible in current circumstances with maintaining a credible minimum deterrent with a submarine-based nuclear system." The fate of humanity and possibly all life on Earth is therefore to be risked for this, the final, intransgressible justification for maintaining nuclear arsenals.

That is why, as a former operator of nuclear weapons, I'm compiling a primer debunking nuclear deterrence and offering alternative approaches to achieving security. I'd welcome any contributions to this: intellectual, references, cartoons etc. I hope to have it ready for printing here in Christchurch, Aotearoa/New Zealand by the end of March.

Best wishes,
Rob Green

At 09:13 AM 11/27/99 +0000, you wrote:

>
><http://www.basicint.org/y2k99part5.htm>

>
>
>There is one last paradox in official STRATCOM policy that bears
>scrutiny. Many officials in both the US and Russia have downplayed the
>significance of Y2K for safety of daily nuclear operations. This
>minimization of the problem is not based on a belief that 100% of all

>Y2K problems have been found and corrected in both US and Russian
>systems. Officials still openly worry about screen blackouts,
>communications outages, and faulty early warning data.
>
>Rather, it stems from the "common sense" belief that neither side will
>act on erroneous, incomplete, or ambiguous information, and also that
>neither side will infer the presence of nuclear detonations if Y2K
>errors cause the partial blackout of telecommunications networks for
>command posts and launch sites. According to this argument, the end of
>the Cold War will prominently figure in decision-maker's calculations,
>as will the a priori expectation that Y2K could indeed cause
>information-based errors of various sorts. The ultimate result is that
>human operators will have a near-automatic, gut-level dismissal of any
>positive identification of attack for either side. Putting these vague
>intuitive thoughts into a coherent logical form, it is hypothesized that
>the data outputs of C4I systems will be believed if there is no
>electronic indication of a nuclear attack, but that these self-same
>systems will be seriously doubted if there is positive indication of an
>attack, however large or small that indication may be.
>
>At the least, this mindset questions the entire relevance of
>launch-on-warning and the continuation of US-Russian dependence on early
>warning information systems in the post-Cold War world. If evidence of
>enemy launch will be largely ignored or suspected as false by the very
>people responsible for alerting the political leadership in both Russia
>and the US, what is the use of keeping weapons in a ready-to-launch
>mode? What is the utility of continued reliance on complex and expensive
>early warning sensors and supporting software systems? These questions
>need to be seriously addressed in the future by policymakers, whether or
>not Y2K ends up being anything more than a proverbial blip on the
>nuclear radar screen. [ENDS]

Commander Robert D Green, Royal Navy (Retired)
Chair, World Court Project UK

Disarmament & Security Centre
PO Box 8390
Christchurch
Aotearoa/New Zealand

Tel/Fax: (+64) 3 348 1353

Email: robwcpuk@chch.planet.org.nz

[The DSC is a specialist branch of the NZ Peace Foundation]

To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, send an email from the account you wish to be subscribed to: "abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com"

Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

Accurate impartial advice on everything from laptops to tablesaws.
<http://clickhere.egroups.com/click/1701>

eGroups.com Home: <http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>
<http://www.egroups.com> - Simplifying group communications

From: Robin Ringler <DRingler@UMC-GBCS.ORG>
To: "'ANNFPRICE@aol.com'" <ANNFPRICE@aol.com>,
"Lsabin1313@aol.com"
<Lsabin1313@aol.com>,
"mupj@igc.apc.org" <mupj@igc.apc.org>,
"pwjp@juno.com" <pwjp@juno.com>,
"walkeraustin@yahoo.com"
<walkeraustin@yahoo.com>

Subject: conf. call

Date: Mon, 29 Nov 1999 08:03:35 -0500

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

Hi you all!

Hope everyone had a blessed Thanksgiving. Our next conference call to continue planning for the PwJ Breakfast at Gen'l Conf. is this Friday, Dec. 3, at 10 a.m. eastern time. I will use the following phone numbers for you unless I hear from you otherwise:

Howard 301/896-0013

Carol 512/452-5218

Rich 440/871-7381

Ann 914/353-7522

Linda 937/426-9316

Please let me know ASAP if there's a different number for you and I'll contact the conf. call company. Otherwise, you will be called, as before, at the appointed hour!

Thanks to you all!

Robin

To: Robin Ringler <DRingler@UMC-GBCS.ORG>

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

Subject: Re: conf. call

Cc:

Bcc:

X-Attachments:

In-Reply-To: <619BD1E95646D311B69D0008C79FE32DD156@CHURCH2>

References:

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>

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>continue planning for the PwJ Breakfast at Gen'l Conf. is this Friday, Dec.

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>unless I hear from you otherwise:

Robin,

It's on my calendar. Talk to you then.

Howard

Date: Mon, 29 Nov 1999 08:48:36 -0800
From: "Wing, Christine" <C.WING@FORDFOUND.ORG>
Subject: RE: Meeting on December 2
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

Thanks. See you then.

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

> From: Howard W. Hallman [SMTP:mupj@igc.org]

> Sent: Monday, November 22, 1999 10:39 AM

> To: c.wing@fordfound.org

> Subject: Meeting on December 2

>

> Dear Chris:

>

> This is to confirm my meeting with you on Thursday, December 2 at 3:30

> p.m.

> at Foundry United Methodists Church, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC

> (corner of 16th and P).

>

> To get there from the Carnegie Endowment, turn right coming out of the

> building, right on 18th Street, right on P Street for two blocks to 16th

> Street. Use the first entrance up 16th Street.

>

> I look forward to seeing you then.

>

> Shalom,

> Howard

>

> Howard W. Hallman, Chair

> Methodists United for Peace with Justice

> 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036

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

>

> Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a membership association of

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

To: bgrieves@dfms.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: An Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Brian:

I continue to explore the possibility putting together a broad interfaith campaign for nuclear disarmament. I have received useful feedback from "A Call for Prophecy and Action on Nuclear Abolition" that I sent out on October 25. In seeking possible financial support for such an endeavor, I have an appointment with a staff member of the Ford Foundation on December 2. A staff person from the W. Alton Foundation is interested in receiving a concrete proposal by a submission deadline of December 10. For that reason I would like to get quick feedback from you on some specific ideas for organization and action.

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This leads me to modify my October 25 proposal in the manner described below. I would like to offer this idea to foundations if there is sufficient interest within the interfaith community for organization and action along these lines. This is what I want your views on.

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I propose that we establish an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. (Some other word could substitute for "partnership", such as "coalition".)

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Advisory Board. There could also be an Advisory Board of top religious leaders, who would serve as individuals though many of them would hold high level positions in their denominations. They would not be expected to meet or issue statements as a body but would be available to offer advice to the Steering Committee. Members of the Advisory Board could be drawn upon for meetings with executive officials and members of Congress.

Public statements. To extent that the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament speaks out on public issues, it would do so primarily through letters and statements signed by representatives or partnership organizations rather than by issuing statements in the name of the Partnership as a unit.

Policy goal and steps toward nuclear disarmament. The goal of the Interfaith Partnership would be to seek the global elimination of all nuclear weapons. It would focus its attention on specific steps that lead to this goal, including:

Ø Ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Ø De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.

Ø Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 warheads on each side but de-alerted).

Ø Curtailment of the weapons development features of the U.S. Stockpile Stewardship Program.

Ø Negotiation and adoption of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.

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Activities. The Interfaith Partnership would focus on public advocacy for nuclear disarmament through direct contact with public officials and through grassroots networks of the participating organizations. The Interfaith Partnership would encourage and assist interfaith advocacy within the 50 states and other geographic units. Outreach to states and localities would occur largely through denominational channels and membership networks of religious associations, but there should be a common effort to bring about interfaith cooperation for nuclear disarmament at the state and local levels.

Mailing lists. Each participating organization would retain its own mailing list and would send out alerts to its constituents as it chooses. However, the Partnership could produce common material than participating organizations can adapt to their own format.

Web site. The Interfaith Partnership could create a web site with linkages to web sites of faith-based organizations, civic organizations, and governmental agencies dealing with nuclear disarmament.

Personnel. The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament would need support of a small staff to be effective. One possibility would be to have a part-time, paid chair, a field coordinator to help pull together grassroots activities, and a webmaster. A media specialist would also be desirable to help the Partnership and its participating organizations to make better use of public media and denominational publications.

I am willing to serve as chair on this basis, but this is open to discussion and confirmation by partnership organizations. By way of illustration and not necessarily nomination, I see the field coordinator as a person with skills like Marie Rietmann, who while working for 20/20 vision on the CTBT combined knowledge of Capitol Hill and grassroots organizing.

There should also be funds so that denominational offices and religious peace fellowships can add staff who are assigned solely to nuclear disarmament issues. Some might take on an intern for this purpose while others would create a regular staff position. These units might also receive funds for mailings.

Budget. Denominational/peace fellowship grants might run from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Fifteen of them averaging \$40,000 would total \$600,000. Staff and operational expense for the Steering Committee might amount to \$250,000 or so. Other funds could be added for production of joint material. Funding commitment should be sought for five years.

This is an ambitious budget but not out of keeping with the challenge of nuclear disarmament and the potential of the

faith community. I believe that it is possible to obtain such funding from a combination of major foundations.

Incorporation. In order to handle funding of this magnitude the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament would need to incorporate. It could be a 501(c)(4) organization with a 501(c)(3) education fund, or vice versa. The Steering Committee could serve as a Board of Directors and might establish an Executive Committee to deal with corporate issues, subject to board approval. However, most of the Steering Committee's time would be spent on program and not process.

What do you think? If we can get the funds, would your organization be willing to be part of this Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. What I am suggesting is a broad outline to attract foundation support, but final details would be subject to decisions by the initial Steering Committee ? Please call me or reply by e-mail, fax, or letter to offer your views.

Shalom,
Howard

From: Brian Grieves <bgrieves@dfms.org>

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

Subject: Out of Office AutoReply: An Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament

Date: Mon, 29 Nov 1999 15:31:57 -0500

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

I will be out of the office November 12-29 and NOT online. You may contact Irina Diazgranados if your message is urgent at Iottley@dfms.org

Subject: W. Alton Jones information
To: mupj@igc.org
Cc: LBlomstrom@wajones.org
X-Mailer: Lotus Notes Release 5.0.1 (Intl) 16 July 1999
From: LBlomstrom@wajones.org
Date: Mon, 29 Nov 1999 13:45:20 -0500
X-MIMETrack: Serialize by Router on smtp/srv/wajones(Release 5.0.1 (Intl)|16 July 1999) at 11/29/99 01:41:37 PM

ATTN: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Mr. Hallman,

Katherine Magraw asked me to forward you the forms that you will need for MUPJ application for funding at the W. Alton Jones Foundation's February 2000 Board Meeting.

Attached please find the information necessary for your application. The deadline to have these materials returned to our office in order to be considered at our February board meeting is 10 December 1999.

Please let me know if you have any problems translating these items.

Thank you.

Laurie Blomstrom
Secure World Program Assistant

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\98exec~1.doc"

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\98exec~3.doc"

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-172-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-Sender: johnburroughs@mail.earthlink.net
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.0.1
Date: Mon, 29 Nov 1999 13:43:58 -0500
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
From: John Burroughs <johnburroughs@earthlink.net>
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] "Nuclear Deadlock Endangers NPT Review"

William Epstein's latest newsletter contains "Nuclear Deadlock Endangers NPT Review" (Nuclear Disarmament Commentary, #5, November 1999), which discusses proceedings in the First Committee of the General Assembly and also looks forward to the Conference on Disarmament and the NPT Review Conference. It can be found at www.lcnp.org. Also at the website is newsletter #4 containing an article by Lloyd Axworthy about the conference on facilitating entry-into-force of the CTBT held in Vienna. While the US Senate's rejection of the CTBT has drastically changed the landscape, the article still may be of interest as it refers to ways the CTBT could be brought into force on a limited basis absent the participation of all 44 parties.

John Burroughs, Executive Director
Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy
211 E. 43d St., Suite 1204
New York, New York 10017 USA
tel: +1 212 818 1861 fax: 818 1857
e-mail: johnburroughs@earthlink.net
website: www.lcnp.org
Part of the Abolition 2000 Global
Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

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Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

-- Talk to your group with your own voice!
-- <http://www.egroups.com/VoiceChatPage?listName=abolition-caucus&m=1>

To: petitions@umpublishing.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Petition for 2000 General Conference
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

November 29, 1999

A PETITION TO 2000 UNITED METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE

I propose that a new subparagraph be added to Discipline 532, as follows:

532. 3. Marriage solidarity.--Because Jesus taught "what God has joined together, let no one separate", no appointment shall be made that requires a pastor to live apart from his or her spouse.

Explanation

Although the itineracy system has many advantages, it was created in a period when wives and children were considered to be chattels under the husband's domain. Not only has this changed but also women are pursuing careers of their own, as important to them and their families as the husband's career. Some women have become ordained ministers with husbands in non-church careers. And there are clergy couples.

For some dual-career couples it may be fairly easy to change jobs simulta-neously and move to another locale. For others it is so difficult that when one of them moves the other is forced either to stay behind or to give up her or his career.

The present language in the Discipline to take into account the spouse's career is advisory only and is often ignored. As a result, an increasing number of United Methodist pastors are living separately from their spouses, getting together only on weekends. This is not a good situation for marriages and family life. It violates Jesus' teaching on marriage solidarity. Therefore, mandatory language is necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

Howard W. Hallman
6508 Wilmett Road
Bethesda, MD 20817

Member, Bethesda United Methodist Church
Bethesda, Maryland

From: Joe Volk <joe@fcnl.org>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Cc: Kathy Guthrie <kathy@fcnl.org>, Ned Stowe <ned@fcnl.org>
Subject: RE: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament
Date: Wed, 1 Dec 1999 16:22:35 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

FCNL EMAIL MEMO

To: Howard W. Hallman
Date: 12-1-99

From: Joe Volk

RE: Proposal for Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament

Kathy Guthrie and I have just discussed in some detail your proposal for an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. You have produce a well-thought out, comprehensive, and creative proposal for addressing the need to gather the diverse religious communities into an effective voice in the public arena for nuclear disarmament. You have called the several denominations to concerted action. Yours is an important proposal which warrants serious consideration.

As we at FCNL have looked at the proposal, we see a lot that we like. What we like are the issue focus, the policy recommendations, and the strategies for advocacy of our policy proposals. We would like to have more discussion about these elements of your proposal.

We also see significant elements of the proposal that raise concerns. The elements that raise concerns are those that propose creating from scratch a new institutional base. We have seen with Interfaith-Impact and other such institutions based on denominational contributions and foundation grants a sink hole for time, energy, and funds that detracts from directly addressing the primary purposes of the institution. We don't want to opt for the building of a new institution to carry out interfaith work for nuclear disarmament. This aspect of the proposal does not appeal to us at this time.

Our preferred approach would be to work from the authentic institutional base of each denomination. Let the focus be on getting policy work done, not on running, funding, and governing a new institution. Let the foundations fund specific projects of denominations that advance the cooperative interfaith efforts. The interfaith group can develop a strategy, identify roles for different denominational players, communicate that strategy and those roles to the foundations, and the foundations can opt to support whichever element that appeal to them.

We very much appreciate your leadership and the remarkable effort that you've put into developing a proposed strategy and inviting all of the community into the discussion. You're pushing and challenging the

interfaith community in helpful and important ways. Thank you.

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]

Sent: Saturday, November 27, 1999 10:06 AM

To: ograbc@aol.com; Jim Matlack; washofc@aol.com;

ann_d.parti@ecunet.org; tom.hart@ecunet.org; epf@igc.org;

disarm@forusa.org; joe@fcnl.org; kathy@fcnl.org; mark.brown@ecunet.org;

J._Daryl_Byler@mcc.org; mknolldc@igc.org; jsammon@networklobby.org;

network@igc.org; dave@paxchristiusa.org; Walter_Owensby@pcusa.org;

lwyolton@prodigy.net; uuawo@aol.com; jnoble@uahc.org; lintnerj@ucc.org;

Dringler@umc-gbcs.org; gpowers@nccbuscc.org; dratcliff_gb@brethren.org;

mupj@igc

Subject: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament

Dear Colleagues:

I continue to explore the possibility putting together a broad interfaith campaign for nuclear disarmament. I have received useful feedback from "A Call for Prophecy and Action on Nuclear Abolition" that I sent out on October 25. In seeking possible financial support for such an endeavor, I have an appointment with a staff member of the Ford Foundation on December 2. A staff person from the W. Alton Foundation is interested in receiving a concrete proposal by a submission deadline of December 10. For that reason I would like to get quick feedback from you on some specific ideas for organization and action.

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What do you think? If we can get the funds, would your organization be willing to be part of this Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament.

What I am suggesting is a broad outline to attract foundation support, but final details would be subject to decisions by the initial Steering Committee? Please call me or reply by e-mail, fax, or letter to offer your views.

Shalom,
Howard

Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036
Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org

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

To: slisherness@unidial.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Sara:

Here are the two communications I sent about forming an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. I will be interested in your comments.

Shalom,
Howard

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October 26, 1999

A Call for Prophecy and Action on Nuclear Abolition

A Proposal to the Faith Community

from

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Methodists United for Peace with Justice

An alarm has sounded on nuclear weapons. It happened on October 13, 1999 when the United States Senate by a vote of 51 to 48 rejected ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). With strict party discipline that only four Republican senators had the courage to ignore, the Republican majority voted against a global ban on nuclear weapons testing.

In the debate the leading Republicans insisted that the United States should maintain its nuclear superiority for the foreseeable future and should therefore retain the ability to develop and test new weapons. They repudiated the idea that the United States has a significant leadership role in halting the spread of nuclear weapons and in promoting restraint by the current nuclear weapons states. They were not persuaded by the argument that defeat of the CTBT could have grave consequences for the global nuclear nonproliferation regime. The message was keep America strong and let the rest of the world be damned.

The 48 senators who vote for ratification of the CTBT deserve praise, for they stood up for nuclear restraint and world responsibility. Yet, they said some troublesome things during the Senate debate. Democratic supporters of the CTBT asserted that the \$4.5 billion-a-year Stockpile Stewardship Program will indeed assure continuation of U.S. nuclear superiority. They acted under the assumption that nuclear weapons will be a part of the U.S. military posture forever. In this respect they reflected the official policy of the Clinton Administration. Throughout the debate not a voice of doubt was raised by either side concerning the legitimacy of nuclear weapons or the morality of nuclear deterrence. This is the second alarm to heed.

This dual wake-up call is a tremendous challenge to the faith community in the United States and the rest of the world. Prominent religious leaders and study commissions have repeatedly denounced the doctrine of nuclear deterrence. Numerous denominations and ecumenical bodies have proclaimed that all nuclear weapons on Earth should be eliminated. Yet, the United States Government is unwilling to move steadfastly in that direction. Nor are the other nuclear weapons states. Judging by their actions they have no intent to put aside their nuclear arms and dismantle their

production and delivery systems.

What Then Shall We Do?

The faith community should respond in two ways. First, we should speak as prophets to proclaim that possession, threatened use, and actual use of nuclear weapons is morally wrong. Second, we should put our faith into action by becoming thoroughly engaged in the policy-making processes that determine the course toward or away from achieving a world free from the curse of nuclear weapons.

Voice of Prophecy

In our prophetic voice we should affirm once again our conviction that nuclear weapons, whether used or threatened, are grossly evil, morally wrong, and spiritually bankrupt. As an instrument of mass destruction, nuclear weapons slaughter the innocent and ravage the environment. When used as instruments of deterrence, nuclear weapons hold innocent people hostage for political and military purposes. Therefore, the doctrine of nuclear deterrence is morally and spiritually corrupt.

We should call upon the nuclear weapon states to renounce unconditionally the use of nuclear weapons for war-fighting purpose, to pledge never to use nuclear weapons against any adversary under any circumstance, to cease threatening adversaries with their use, and to carry out actions that achieve their elimination under strict and effective international control.

We should state our position unequivocally even though so-called realists would respond that our vision is unachievable. We can speak through sermons, resolutions, and public statements. We have done this before and should do so again. Indeed, a new interfaith statement on nuclear disarmament is in the works, this one jointly with military leaders.

To be truly valuable such statements should be accompanied by a pledge of the signers committing themselves, their denominations, and their associations to work together until all nuclear weapons are abolished. This is where our second task comes to the fore, making our vision achievable by putting our faith into action.

Faith into Action

Focus for engagement. Because all nuclear weapons (as far as we know) are in the control of governments, their abolition requires changing governmental policies. This means influencing decisions of governmental policy-makers, elected and appointed. In the United States they consist of the president, members of Congress, cabinet officers and other top civilian officials, and top military leaders. There are similar officials in the other nuclear weapons states, though the relationship between the chief executive and the legislative body varies.

Because this proposal is addressed primarily to the faith community in the United States, the focus here is upon influencing the U.S. government. This is where we have access. Moreover, in international forums the United States is the most reluctant of the nuclear weapons states to start multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

In the United States the top elected and appointed officials can be influenced in a number of ways: the electoral process; lobbying public officials directly and through grassroots mobilization; legal processes in some instances; the mass media; protest and demonstrations; and other expressions of public opinion.

These are the arenas where faith interfaces with action. Different segments of the faith community will feel called to work in different ways, but in our totality we need engagement in all of these arenas.

Time frame. Since nuclear weapons have been with us a long time, it will take a number of years to eliminate them all. Even obtaining all the necessary policy decisions is likely to be a multi-year process. As a start for interfaith activities, a five year period is suggested: 2000 through 2004. This will take us through the 2000 election, the next presidential term, and two Congresses.

Structure. As the faith community is pluralistic so also a faith-based quest for nuclear abolition should be pluralistic. Each denomination, each religious association has contributions to make through its own membership and institutional structure. But for the tremendous strength of the faith community to be adequately asserted there should be a structural framework for working together.

For this purpose I propose that we establish an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Abolition. Participants would pledge to work together until all nuclear weapons are eliminated from Earth. This partnership could have two operational components: a Leadership Council and a Working Group.

The Leadership Council would consist of representatives of religious denominations and other major religious bodies that are committed to the elimination of nuclear weapons and are willing to work together to achieve this goal. Members would be bishops and other such prelates rather than denominational staff. The Leadership Council could meet two or three times a year to set the course for the Interfaith Partnership and to consider and adopt policy statements. To assist in its decision-making, the Leadership Council would be provided background reports and would receive briefings from experts on nuclear disarmament and from governmental officials.

Delegations of the Leadership Council and individual members would call upon public officials to press the case for nuclear abolition. Representatives of the Leadership Council would speak at public gatherings and participate in media events. Members of the Leadership Council would confer and work with their counterparts from other sectors (military leaders, scientists, physicians, and others) who are working for nuclear abolition.

The Interfaith Working Group for Nuclear Abolition would consist of staff from denominations and staff and voluntary leaders from other religious associations that are part of the Partnership. It would meet monthly to plan partnership activities, guide implementation, and evaluate the results. (Thus, an alternative name would be "steering committee".) Sub-groups would function as appropriate to plan and carry out particular tasks or work on specific issues. Most of the implementation would be carried out by partnership denominations and associations, working together cooperatively.

The Working Group would particularly focus on promoting public advocacy for nuclear abolition through direct contact with public officials and through grassroots networks of the participating organizations. The Working Group would encourage and assist interfaith advocacy within the 50 states and other geographic units. Such outreach would occur largely through denominational channels and membership networks of religious associations, but there should be a common effort to bring about interfaith cooperation for nuclear abolition at the state and local levels.

To foster education on nuclear abolition issues, the Working Group could also encourage the development and production of study guides, worship material, and audio-visual resources. Distribution would occur primarily through networks of participating organizations.

The Working Group should facilitate internet linkage on nuclear abolition matters, both among its members and through contacts with secular organizations working for the elimination of nuclear weapons. As appropriate the Working Group could invite representatives of secular organizations to participate in its meetings and could carry out joint projects with such organizations.

The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Abolition should have a media component. Its purpose would be to get the faith perspective on nuclear abolition into television and radio news and analysis and into the print media, both national and local. Also, use would be made of denominational and other religious publications to articulate the necessity of nuclear abolition, to explain ways for achieving this objective, and to encourage public advocacy.

Issue focus. The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Abolition should deal simultaneously with the long-range goal of total elimination of nuclear weapons and with short- and intermediate-term steps that move toward that goal. Among the latter the following objectives are suggested as a five-year agenda for action:

- Ø Ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Ø De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.

- Ø Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 warheads on each side but de-alerted).
- Ø Curtailment of the weapons development features of the U.S. Stockpile Stewardship Program.
- Ø Negotiation and adoption of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.
- Ø Achievement of an international system of fissile material control.

Items on this agenda can and should be pursued in 2000, though the present stalemate in Washington will make progress difficult. As the presidential and congressional elections proceed, we should strive to bring nuclear disarmament issues into public policy debate. At the same time, we should develop a strong grassroots network that will be prepared to deal with the next president and the next Congress.

Now is time to answer the wake-up call. Now is the time for the faith community to make a renewed commitment and to work together until all nuclear weapons are eliminated.

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November 29, 1999

Dear Colleagues:

I continue to explore the possibility putting together a broad interfaith campaign for nuclear disarmament. I have received useful feedback from "A Call for Prophecy and Action on Nuclear Abolition" that I sent out on October 25. In seeking possible financial support for such an endeavor, I have an appointment with a staff member of the Ford Foundation on December 2. A staff person from the W. Alton Foundation is interested in receiving a concrete proposal by a submission deadline of December 10. For that reason I would like to get quick feedback from you on some specific ideas for organization and action.

Response to Feedback.

First, let me indicate that my idea for a Leadership Council of official representatives of religious denominations and other major religious bodies doesn't seem feasible. Several persons pointed out that it is extremely difficult to get top leaders together because of their busy schedules. Moreover, some important groups, such as the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, are unlikely to formally affiliate with such an entity. (I have an idea for involving top leaders in a less formal manner, as indicated below.)

Second, it is probably too difficult to combine bold prophecy with nuts-and-bolts mobilization. My expression of prophecy states that "the doctrine of nuclear deterrence is morally and spiritually corrupt." In contrast, the U.S. Catholic Bishops still operate within the context of their 1983 pastoral letter that gave "a strictly conditional moral acceptance of nuclear deterrence." Some other religious bodies haven't take a position on deterrence. Yet the U.S. Catholic Bishops and numerous Protestant denominations agree upon the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons on Earth. If we focus on this goal and the concrete steps that lead to its achievement and not expect unanimity on underlying theology and philosophy, we can obtain broad agreement on public policy objectives. Prophecy can occur through other vehicles.

Third, the term "nuclear abolition" makes some persons uncomfortable. Although I like it for the challenge it provokes, I'm quite comfortable with substituting "nuclear disarmament".

This leads me to modify my October 25 proposal in the manner described below. I would like to offer this idea to foundations if there is sufficient interest within the interfaith community for organization and action along these lines. This is what I want your views on.

Modified Proposal

I propose that we establish an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. (Some other word could substitute for

"partnership", such as "coalition".)

Steering Committee. It would be governed by a Steering Committee consisting of staff from denominations and staff and voluntary leaders from other religious associations. The Steering Committee would meet monthly to plan partnership activities, guide implementation, and evaluate the results. Because most of the members are likely to be based in Washington, meetings would be held in D.C. However, it might be useful to have quarterly meetings that would bring in headquarters staff who are based elsewhere. Sub-groups would function as appropriate to plan and carry out particular tasks or work on specific issues. Most of the implementation would be carried out by participating denominations and associations, working together cooperatively.

Advisory Board. There could also be an Advisory Board of top religious leaders, who would serve as individuals though many of them would hold high level positions in their denominations. They would not be expected to meet or issue statements as a body but would be available to offer advice to the Steering Committee. Members of the Advisory Board could be drawn upon for meetings with executive officials and members of Congress.

Public statements. To extent that the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament speaks out on public issues, it would do so primarily through letters and statements signed by representatives or partnership organizations rather than by issuing statements in the name of the Partnership as a unit.

Policy goal and steps toward nuclear disarmament. The goal of the Interfaith Partnership would be to seek the global elimination of all nuclear weapons. It would focus its attention on specific steps that lead to this goal, including:

- Ø Ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Ø De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.
- Ø Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 warheads on each side but de-alerted).
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- Ø Achievement of an international system of fissile material control.

Activities. The Interfaith Partnership would focus on public advocacy for nuclear disarmament through direct contact with public officials and through grassroots networks of the participating organizations. The Interfaith Partnership would encourage and assist interfaith advocacy within the 50 states and other geographic units. Outreach to states and localities would occur largely through denominational channels and membership networks of religious associations, but there should be a common effort to bring about interfaith cooperation for nuclear disarmament at the state and local levels.

Mailing lists. Each participating organization would retain its own mailing list and would send out alerts to its constituents as it chooses. However, the Partnership could produce common material than participating organizations can adapt to their own format.

Web site. The Interfaith Partnership could create a web site with linkages to web sites of faith-based organizations, civic organizations, and governmental agencies dealing with nuclear disarmament.

Personnel. The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament would need support of a small staff to be effective. One possibility would be to have a part-time, paid chair, a field coordinator to help pull together grassroots activities, and a webmaster. A media specialist would also be desirable to help the Partnership and its participating organizations to make better use of public media and denominational publications.

I am willing to serve as chair on this basis, but this is open to discussion and confirmation by partnership organizations. By way of illustration and not necessarily nomination, I see the field coordinator as a person with skills like Marie Rietmann, who while working for 20/20 vision on the CTBT combined knowledge of Capitol Hill and grassroots organizing.

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Shalom,
Howard

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

Dear Phil:

It's time for the annual retreat of the arms control and disarmament community at Coolfont on January 11 to 13, 2000. For my reservation please make a check of \$233.20 payable to Council for a Livable World. I suggest drawing on the Education Fund.

Also, I'd be happy to sign a check to reimburse you for 100 stamps and buy a roll for your next 100. You are a great treasurer. Thanks for all you do.

Shalom,
Howard

X-Sender: napf@silcom.com
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Thu, 02 Dec 1999 14:04:31 -0800
To: sunflower-napf@lists.xmission.com
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <wagingpeace@napf.org>
Subject: (sunflower-napf) The Sunflower, No. 31, December 1999
Sender: owner-sunflower-napf@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: sunflower-napf@lists.xmission.com

THE SUNFLOWER

ISSUE NO. 31, December 1999
NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION

The Sunflower is a free, monthly e-newsletter providing educational information on nuclear weapons abolition and other issues relating to peace in the Nuclear Age. <http://www.wagingpeace.org/sf/index.html>

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NON-PROLIFERATION
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UN General Assembly Passes Nuclear Disarmament Resolutions

The UN General Assembly passed a resolution that was a "Follow-Up to the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons" on Dec. 1, 1999. This resolution calls on all states to immediately fulfill disarmament obligations "by commencing multilateral negotiations in 2000 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." France, Russia, and the US voted against this resolution, and Bulgaria, Israel and the UK abstained. (Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy, Nov. 4, 1999)

The New Agenda Coalition (NAC) resolution also passed the UN General Assembly on Dec. 1, 1999. The NAC resolution urges nuclear weapon states to "make an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the speedy and total elimination of their nuclear arsenals and to engage without delay in an accelerated process of negotiations, thus achieving nuclear disarmament to which they are committed under Article VI of the NPT."

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"The fact is, I see no compelling reason why we should not unilaterally get rid of our nuclear weapons. To maintain them is costly and adds nothing to our security. I can think of no circumstances under which it would be wise for the United States to use nuclear weapons, even in retaliation for their prior use against us. What, for example, would our targets be? It is impossible to conceive of a target that could be hit without large-scale destruction of many innocent people?" - Paul H. Nitze in an article titled "A Threat Mostly to Ourselves"; NY Times Oct. 28, 1999. Nitze was ambassador-at-large during the Reagan Administration and one of the coldest of cold warriors.

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Yeltsin Signs Test Ban Treaty Bill

Russian President Boris Yeltsin sent a bill approving the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to the Duma for ratification on November 17th. "Today I

have signed the draft law on ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. I call on all states to follow this example." On October 13th, the US Senate dealt President Clinton an embarrassing defeat on Oct. 13 by rejecting the treaty, an action which drew widespread international condemnation. After signing the bill Yeltsin flew to Istanbul for a 54-nation European security summit. (Washington Post Nov. 18, 1999)

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"The most important current arms control initiative is START, the reduction in the number of strategic nuclear weapons from the absurd level of about six thousand both for the US and Russia. START was begun by President Reagan and is far more important than the test ban. It holds out the prospect that the largest and most dangerous stocks of nuclear weapons will be reduced to the minimum necessary for deterrence. Who will now take the lead in carrying it forward? Russia, which is struggling for political and economic existence? One of our NATO partners, such as Great Britain or France, which have relatively small nuclear arsenals, or Germany, which has none? China? The vote against the test ban treaty undermines the entire future of arms control. It is a decision that should be reversed." - Hans Bethe, "The Treaty Betrayed," New York Review of Books Oct. 21, 1999

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A Nuclear-Free Austria By Federal Act

The Austrian Parliament declared Austria to be a nuclear-free state in which it is prohibited to manufacture, store, transport, test or use nuclear weapons. The act, passed in August, also prohibits the construction or operation of nuclear power plants in Austria. Transportation of fissionable materials into Austria is prohibited unless the ban is contrary to binding obligations of public international law; i.e. for peaceful use but not for the use of producing energy nor spent fuel disposal. (For the English version of the Austrian bill go to <http://www.lcnp.org>)

Aotearoa/New Zealand Elects Strong Anti-Nuclear Prime Minister

Elections at the end of November in Aotearoa/New Zealand have resulted in the formation of a new government led by the Labour Party, and a new Prime Minister, Helen Clark, who has played an active role in nuclear disarmament campaigns. The Aotearoa/New Zealand Labor Party has a strong commitment to "take a lead in negotiations to achieve a Nuclear Weapons Convention." The election results show a country-wide growing awareness, strengthening commitment, and emerging leadership in nuclear issues. The previous National Party-led government was not very supportive of a nuclear weapons convention, and had been forced to accept the Labour Party-initiated policy (now law) of keeping nuclear weapons out of Aotearoa/New Zealand territory and waters. Prime Minister Clark's leadership could help gain the future success of a globally ratified Nuclear Weapons Convention. Also, this could help give the New Agenda Coalition a higher international profile when the UN General Assembly votes soon on the recommendation to adopt the New

Agenda Coalition Resolution to eliminate all nuclear weapons. (For more information, go to the Peace Movement Aotearoa website at <http://www.converge.org.nz/pma>)

Rocky Flats Plutonium Lab Demolished

Building 779, a former plutonium research laboratory at Rocky Flats, Colorado was torn down on Nov. 2nd as part of the plant closure project. Building 779 was the smallest of six plutonium laboratory buildings at Rocky Flats. Only 6.2 kilograms of plutonium were kept within the building, handled in gloveboxes. This building was chosen to be demolished first so that workers could perfect methods for the complicated cleanup and demolition of five larger plutonium labs at the plant. In decontaminating Building 779 to prepare for its demolition, workers were able to remove three to four gloveboxes a week over a period of two years. Bill Berens, the mayor of nearby Broomfield, Colorado said, "If we hadn't made as many strides in the world being a safer place we wouldn't be tearing this building down." The former nuclear weapons plant existed solely to make plutonium triggers for nuclear weapons in the Cold War arms race. The US Department of Energy, which oversees nuclear weapons labs, plans to decontaminate the plant and move out totally by 2006. (Mark Eddy for The Denver Post , Nov. 2, 1999)

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Y2K, MYTH OR REALITY? TOO SOON TO TELL
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Brownouts, 911 Breakdowns, Misguided Missiles

"Everything is so interconnected, it's hard to know with any precision whether we have got it fixed." That's the worry from US Deputy Secretary of Defense John Hamre, echoing concerns from responsible scientists, politicians, and activists about the global risk presented by the Y2K computer bug. Computer glitches from a failure to recognize the difference between the years 1900 and 2000 lurk among millions of embedded computer chips and software. As we enter the new millennium, some computer systems will fail, that is certain; but how many will fail and which failures pose the greatest risk? Will we only experience mild annoyances such as brownouts, power failures, food shortages, runs on cash at banks, or worse? The "worse" list could include 911 emergency center communication breakdowns, or events with global consequences, such as misguided missiles with nuclear warheads and power plant meltdowns.

Around 4,400 nuclear weapons both in Russia and America are on hair-trigger alert and the number worldwide among all nuclear powers could be as high as 5,600. US and Russian military are jointly operating a Center for Y2K Strategic Stability at Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, watching for signs of an erratic nuclear missile launch, glitches in radar systems or power grid failures affecting missile controls. Concerns among the military also focus on launches from smaller nuclear nations, other than Russia or the US. NATO announced on Dec. 2nd that their nuclear forces, command and control systems, and weapons support infrastructure

were Y2K compliant.

Nuclear Power Plants Lack Y2K Compliance

433 nuclear power plants worldwide may pose the greatest and least-addressed risk for Y2K. A special US Senate committee overseeing Year 2000 preparedness expressed concerns about the lack of public confidence in the nuclear industry's attempts at Y2K preparedness and asked the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission to provide better information on reactor safety and contingency plans before the new year. The Commission said there are no requirements for the 103 US nuclear power plants to have a 30-45 day supply of emergency diesel generator fuel; in fact, the NRC will not shut down any plants unless "systems or components are inoperable due to a Y2K deficiency." Recent independent audits at the US nuclear power plants did not use consistent criteria, making general "we are safe" conclusions unreliable.

The Y2K bug can pose a danger to nuclear reactor control, backup generating, and cooling systems. External power failures could cause a meltdown of reactor cores or spent fuel rods within two hours. Yet, somehow missing the point, France plans to shut down all its nuclear facilities except nuclear power plants during the first week of January. In China, information provided by local leaders is often incomplete or inaccurate, and Y2K experts there hope that the dearth of computers in central and western China is a blessing. (NY Times, Oct. 22; ABC News online Nov. 12; Reuters Nov. 12 & 16, 1999)

World Parliaments Urge Nuclear Powers to Take Weapons Off Alert For Y2K

There are concerns worldwide that the year 2000 date change may provoke nuclear catastrophe and/or reactor accidents. In November the European Parliament passed its resolution, "On the Year 2000 Bug in the Civil and Military Sectors," calling for nuclear weapons to be taken off hair-trigger alert and for nuclear reactors to be shut down over the Y2K rollover. Two resolutions in the United Nations General Assembly call for the de-alerting of strategic nuclear weapons. The Australian Senate has passed two measures urging governments to take steps toward the avoidance of computer-generated false alarms in nuclear weapons related systems. In the US only 71 out of 435 US congressional representatives have signed a motion calling for nuclear weapons to be taken off alert. The White House states, "Y2K problems will not cause nuclear weapons to launch themselves. Nuclear weapons launch requires human intervention." (CNN Nov. 10, 1999)

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ACTION ALERT
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Fax a Letter to Clinton to De-Alert Nuclear Weapons to Prevent a
Catastrophic
Launch Induced By Y2K

Fax a letter now to US President Bill Clinton and US Secretary of Defense William Cohen asking them to take nuclear weapons off "hair-trigger" alert to prevent a global nuclear catastrophe. Fax numbers: President William Clinton FAX (202)456-2461 or (202)456-2883. US Secretary of Defense William Cohen FAX (703)695-1149. SAMPLE LETTER: Dear President Clinton and Secretary of Defense Cohen, I am writing to urge you to take US nuclear forces off "hair-trigger alert" even if only during the Y2K rollover period. If nuclear weapons are removed from a status in which they can be launched within minutes, and placed in one which would require at least days to launch, the risk of an accidental missile launch induced by Y2K or other errors in command and control systems will be eliminated. President Bush took strategic bomber forces off alert. We urge you to do this with all US nuclear forces now. Signed (Free internet faxing is available at <http://www.fax4free.com>)

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US ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEM
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Another Expensive Rush to Failure Says Pentagon Study

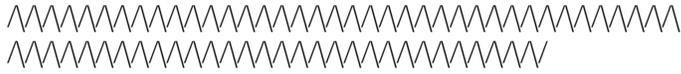
A 12-member panel headed by former Air Force Chief of Staff General Larry Welch produced a report in November which criticized Pentagon development of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) system on the basis of inadequate testing, spare component shortages, and mismanagement. The report warned that the program schedule is pushed by politically-imposed deadlines and recommended that President Clinton postpone deploying the ABM system tentatively scheduled for June 2000. The ABM project is a variation on the "Star Wars" program advocated in the 1980s by President Reagan and, to date, has snagged more than \$120 billion dollars for the Pentagon to construct a "technology not yet feasible." The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO), the Pentagon agency which coordinates antimissile defense programs, cited the Welch Report as its argument to continue testing rather than to address the specific criticisms within the report.

If deployed, the ABM system would be a US violation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. Russia has so far refused to renegotiate the ABM Treaty. In October Russia test-fired submarine-launched ballistic missiles in the Okhotsk and Barents Seas, breaking a six year moratorium. Part of a joint US-Israel anti-ballistic missile program, an Arrow II ABM successfully struck a target missile over the Mediterranean Sea in November. The US-Israel Arrow II ABM system has the capacity to demolish warheads in the stratosphere. India is developing a 5,000 km range intercontinental ballistic missile, code-named Surya. (Reuters Oct. 3, 1999; Washington Post, Nov. 14, 1999. Full Welch Report available online in pdf format at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/bmdo/bmdolink/pdf/welsh.pdf> . Key extracts from the Welch Report can be read at the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers site at <http://www.clw.org/coalition/briefv3n20.htm>)

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"Amending it [ABM Treaty] in search of national missile defense will tip

the global balance, trigger a new arms race and jeopardize world and regional stability." - Sha Zukang, China Foreign Ministry Director of Arms Control and Disarmament; Nov. 25, 1999



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PROTESTS AT WTO SEATTLE SUMMIT
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Demonstrators Demand Fair Trade Not Free Trade

Negotiators from 135 countries met in Seattle for one week of trade talks to reduce barriers to international trade in the World Trade Organization (WTO) annual summit. Protesters demonstrated, some using civil disobedience, to bring to public awareness that WTO members fail to address their role in increasing poverty, human rights violations, cuts in social services, low wages, sweatshops, deforestation, grid-locked cities, global warming, genetic engineering, and war. The World Trade Organization (WTO) opening ceremonies were cancelled as riot police fired tear gas and rubber bullets into the crowds of 6,000 to 10,000 activists who are protesting that most of the planet's population will not benefit but suffer from WTO actions. Plans for the demonstration had been publicized widely on the internet, perhaps drawing the larger numbers of protesters. Labor and environmental activists were joined in solidarity by striking dock workers and human rights activists in their charges that WTO actions make trade "a race to the bottom" in global standards, wages, and environmental protections as the WTO members seek the lowest paid workers and tolerate human rights abuses within their industries.

The Abolition 2000 Working Group on Corporate and Nuclear Issues is conducting a forum and participating in non-violent direct actions during the WTO. The group is attempting to bring to public awareness the unhealthy link between arms sales and weapons production among leading global corporations who benefit from the trade negotiations administered by the WTO. (CNN.com, IPS-EuroIndex, and Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Nov. 30, 1999. More info at Resist The WTO website at <http://agitprop.org/artandrevolution> and in the Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter Nov 1999 issue available online at <http://www.abolition2000.org>)

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RADIATION VICTIMS
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Three Mile Island Lawsuits Can Proceed

A federal appeals court has allowed nearly 2,000 people to revive lawsuits over health problems stemming from radiation releases at a March 28, 1979 meltdown at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant in central Pennsylvania. Between a third and a half of the reactor's uranium-filled core melted in the first hours of the accident. The ensuing cleanup took nearly 12 years and cost \$973 million. The US 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals

ruled Nov. 2nd that a lower court judge erred three years ago when she threw out ten test cases stemming from the worst nuclear accident in the nation's history. The 1996 ruling found that there was insufficient evidence to link ten test plaintiffs' claims of cancer and birth defects to exposure to the radiation leak from Three Mile Island. In the latest ruling, Circuit Court Judge Theodore McKee said the remaining plaintiffs, not the original ten whose case was thrown out, should have been given a chance to object to that decision. (Genaro Armas for Associated Press; Nov. 3, 1999. The website <http://pacer.ca3.uscourts.gov/> contains appeals court opinions. History of the Three Mile Island nuclear accident can be found within the Nuclear Files website chronology at <http://www.NuclearFiles.org/chron/90/1979.html>)

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NUCLEAR TESTS
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US Performed Subcritical Nuclear Test in November

The 8th US subcritical test, Oboe 2, was performed underground on Nov. 9th in the south central Yucca Flats area of the Nevada Test Site, following its October Oboe 1 test. Subcritical tests are not supposed to sustain a nuclear chain reaction; but these tests violate the spirit if not the letter of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty which calls for no nuclear explosions. The subcritical tests have been conducted at the U1A or LYNER facilities 970 feet underground, that were constructed during the 1980s and 1990s specifically for low-yield nuclear tests. There are at least 200 million curies of radioactive isotopes beneath Yucca Flats, a legacy of underground nuclear testing. The radiation is in the original underground cavities with no barriers near or below the water table. (Las Vegas Review Journal Sept. 25, Nov. 8, 1999. For information on victims of atomic radiation, go to <http://www.angelfire.com/tx/atomicveteran>)

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EVENTS
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More events are listed at
http://www.wagingpeace.org/calendar/events_current.html

Dec. 1: Public hearing on National Ignition Facility at DOE headquarters in Washington DC. For information call the Alliance for Nuclear Accountability at (202) 833-4668.

Dec. 1: Radiation and Risk Town Meeting on how radiation affects us and how agencies calculate the risk. A town meeting in Livermore California sponsored by Tri-Valley CAREs, Western States Legal Foundation and Physicians for Social Responsibility. Call 925.443.7148 for details.

Dec. 1: Prisoner of Conscience Day. Send a letter to Mordechai Vanunu, a nuclear whistle-blower and prisoner of conscience in Israel. Write a letter of support to him at Ashkelon Prison, Ashkelon, Israel. Vanunu has a parole

hearing coming up soon, date uncertain. Write to Israeli government officials to urge his release. Addresses are: Prime Minister Ehud Barak, 3 Kaplan street, Hakiryra Jerusalem 91107 Israel; Minister of Justice Yossi Beilin, 29 Salah al-Din, Jerusalem 91010 Israel; and Minister of Public Security Shlomo Ben-Ami, P.O. Box 18182, Jerusalem Israel. English translations of Vanunu investigation and trial materials are available at <http://www.nonviolence.org/vanunu> and at <http://www.vanunu.freeserve.co.uk>. For more information about Vanunu and others unjustly imprisoned, go to Amnesty International website at <http://www.amnesty.org>

Dec. 8: Public Hearing on the Construction and Operation of the National Ignition Facility Draft Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Construction and Operation of the facility in an area contaminated by toxins. Livermore, California. Information call Tri-Valley CAREs (925) 443-7148.

Dec. 9: Launch of the "Back from the Brink" Campaign, a national effort to de-alert nuclear weapons, inspired by the Alliance for Nuclear Accountability task force on de-alerting and the 1999 Institute for Energy and Environmental Research workshop on de-alerting. For info email srabb@earthlink.net or write to Back from the Brink Campaign, 310 E. Center, Suite 205, Pocatello, Idaho 83201.

Dec. 10: Human Rights Day. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is online at <http://www.udhr50.org/UDHR/default.htm>. Alexander Nikitin, a Russian whistleblower (Russian Navy nuclear waste dumping in the sea) who is now involved in a frustrating trial for espionage in St. Petersburg, has taken his case to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. More info about Nikitin's trial behind closed doors is available at <http://www.bellona.no>

Dec. 17: Registration deadline for Committee on Teaching About the United Nations (CTAUN) 1999 Conference for Educators in NY. Email bwalker@igc.org

Dec. 29, 1999 - Jan. 2, 2000: No Plans Yet for New Year's Eve 2000? Give the event some meaning. The Nevada Desert Experience at Millennium 2000: Walking The Ways of Peace gathering in Las Vegas and protest at the Nevada Test Site. For info e-mail nde@igc.apc.org or visit <http://www.shundahai.org/nde>

Dec. 31 - Jan. 1, 2000: New Year's peace and justice vigil at the Trident Nuclear Submarine Base Kings Bay in St. Mary's Georgia. More info email to metanoia@juno.com or phone the Metanoia Community at (904)262-5071.

Jan. 1: One Day In Peace. Write to your mayor and ask for a proclamation of One Day In Peace. Sample at <http://www.oneday.net>

Jan. 15: Global Peace Walk begins in San Francisco and concludes Oct. 24, 2000 at the UN headquarters in New York. Join the walkers in support as they pass through your community. Map, dates, and details at <http://www.globalpeacenow.org> or phone (415)863-2084.

Jan. 31: Protest vigil in Albuquerque sponsored by the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space, during the 17th Annual

Symposium on Space Nuclear Power and Propulsion. Info at
<http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk>

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RESOURCES
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A list of all nuclear-related events for 1999 is located at the Nuclear Files website at for <http://www.NuclearFiles.org/chron/90/1999.html> . The Nuclear Files is a special project of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation.

Access Alan Cranston's Nov. 16th editorial on nuclear weapons in the San Francisco Examiner "Nukes beget nukes: Away with bombs" online at <http://examiner.com/opinion/1116cranston.html>

Anti-Ballistic Missile history can be accessed at <http://www.psr.org/bmd.htm>

Activists are urging Turkey's government to stop all work on the Akkuyu Nuclear Plant because an earthquake could be a cause of a catastrophic meltdown accident with global consequences. The executive summary of "The Izmit Earthquake and the Akkuyu Nuclear Plant Proposal" report is available at <http://www.cnp.ca> . Also, go to <http://www.diaspora-net.org/nuclear> for on-line expert analyses and protest actions.

Center for Humanity's Future is Frank K. Kelly's proposal for creating an organization that would present an Annual Report on the State of Humanity. Read Kelly's proposal at <http://www.wagingpeace.org>

The Disarmament Clearinghouse and its member organizations have recently launched a new toll free number, 1-800-4-DENUKE

"Ending the Nuclear Madness" by General George Lee Butler, former Commander-in-Chief of the US Strategic Command, is available from the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation for \$4.00 plus \$3.00 S/H. Call (805)965-3443.

Feed the hungry via the internet. Every day you go to the page and click on "Donate Free Food," a corporate sponsor provides food for one person for one day. <http://www.thehungersite.com>

"Fast Track to Zero Nuclear Weapons" by Rob Green is available in a revised 1999 edition through the Middle Powers Initiative and IPPNW. \$10 (\$6 each for order of 10 or more). US shipping/handling is \$2 each, international is \$4 each. Make check (in US funds) to IPPNW and mail to IPPNW, 727 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139. Phone: (617) 492-9189. Or email mpi@ippnw.org . A German edition available from Xanthe Hall, Co-Director of IPPNW Germany in Berlin. Contact her for information at Koertestrasse 10, D-10967 Berlin 61, Germany. Tel: +49 (0)30 693 0244 Fax: +49 (0)30 693 8166 or email to Hall at IPPNW@OLN.comlink.apc.org

How many nuclear weapons and where? Indecent Explosives by Carah Ong lists the suspected number of nuclear weapons that each nuclear weapons state possesses. At <http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/indecnt-explosives.html>

New Agenda Coalition. Read the full text at
<http://www.gn.apc.org/abolition2000uk/8new.html>

Newly declassified Pentagon history details the behind-the-scenes conflict between civilian and military control of US nuclear weapons. At
<http://cnn.com/US/9910/21/nuclear.control.01>

"Report On The Preliminary Fact Finding Mission Following The Accident At The Nuclear Fuel Processing Facility In Tokaimura, Japan" International Atomic Energy Agency Vienna, 1999 in pdf format at
<http://www.iaea.org/worldatom/Documents/Tokaimura/iaea-toac.pdf> . Also, there is also a new edition of Valerie L. Putman's (from INEL) summary of Tokaimura events as of Nov. 11, 1999 available for download at
<http://homer.ans.org/outreach/pdfs/tokaimura.pdf>

"The Vengeance" is the 4th and last UK Trident submarine to be commissioned into the Royal Navy at the GEC Marine (formerly VSEL) shipyard in Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria Nov. 27th. Learn more about how protesters in Scotland are working to dismantle all UK Trident submarines at the Trident Ploughshares 2000 website at <http://www.gn.apc.org/tp2000>

"Take measures to eliminate illicit production and traffic of small arms and light weapons" The text of the UN Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace is available to read at
<http://www.unesco.org/opi/paix2000/res.htm> . Another website for info is the International Action Network On Small Arms (IANSA) at
<http://www.iansa.org>

The Hague Appeal for Peace has an updated website at
<http://www.haguepeace.org>

"The Treaty Betrayed" by physicist and nuclear arms expert Hans Bethe on the Senate's Deadly Decision to Reject the CTBT is available to read at
<http://www.clw.org/coalition/briefv3n18.htm>

Thousand Cranes Peace Network website has a news page, progress reports, and more at <http://www.rosella.apana.org.au/~mlb/cranes/index.htm>

Trinity's Daughter is a Northwest Environmental Education Foundation project that examines the human costs and social consequences by a personal account of involuntary environmental radiation and mixed radio-chemical exposures from nuclear weapons development at Hanford AEC site in Washington State. Read an excerpt at <http://www.wagingpeace.org> . The project is currently in progress and needs your support. Contact The NW Environmental Education Foundation by e-mail address at neef99@aol.com

UN Millennium Forum will be held May 22-26,2000; the UN Millennium Assembly will open on Sept. 5, 2000; and the UN Millennium Summit is scheduled for Sept. 6, 2000. Websites for these three events can be accessed at
<http://www.un.org/millennium> .

Martin Butcher has written a report on NATO Nuclear Policy on the controversy over the future role of nuclear weapons in Alliance policy. Read his report at <http://www.basicint.org>

World military spending in 1998 stood at \$785 billion, down by \$20 billion from the year before. The US share of that figure went up from 34% to 36%. For more numbers, read the CDI fact sheet "Military spending US vs. the World" at <http://www.cdi.org/issues/wme/spendersFY00b.html>

Y2K De-alerting sample sign-on letters to urge Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin and US Secretary of Defense Cohen to take nuclear weapons offline at the turn of the millennium can be found at <http://www.abolition2000.org> and at <http://www.cornnet.nl/~akmalten/letters.html>

Nuclear safety and Y2K may not mix well. More information and action sites are <http://www.y2kwash.org> , <http://www.basicint.org> , <http://www.trendmonitor.com/y2kad.htm> , and <http://www.geocities.com/mothersalert/wash2.html>

An information bulletin titled "Reclaiming the Comprehensive Test Ban: A Step on the Road to Elimination of Nuclear Weapons" is now available from Western States Legal Foundation, email to wslf@earthlink.net

Women of the Americas for Vieques seeks support actions and sign-ons from all of the countries of the Americas to a letter to Bill Clinton stating opposition to the use of Vieques, Puerto Rico, as a bombing range (see related story in Sunflower #27 August 1999). For more information write Mujeres de las Americas con Vieques, Suite 587, Av. E. Pol 497, La Cumbre, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00926-5636; Fax: 787-760-4240; or email to backiel@coqui.net

Join the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. Receive a subscription to the Waging Peace Worldwide journal, booklets, plus invitations to events and discounts on purchases from the Peace Store. To join, go to <http://www.wagingpeace.org>

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EDITORS
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To: rietmann1@aol.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Please call
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Hi Marie,

I'm still developing a proposal for an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. I'd like to talk with you about it. Please call me at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

To: marsusab@aol.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposal for Interfaith Partnership on Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Mark:

In developing the idea of an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament I have talked with various people in the faith community and have sounded out some foundations for possible support for a major undertaking. Staff of the W. Alton Jones Foundation invited me to submit a proposal by a deadline of December 10. I have also had a conversation with a Ford Foundation staff person, who is interested in considering our ideas.

Attached is my proposal to the W. Alton Jones Foundation. It offers concrete ideas but indicates that forming an Interfaith Partnership is a work in progress. It will be open to comments and suggestions on this proposal until the close of business Wednesday, December 8. Then I will submit it with the understanding that details will be worked out with participating denominations and religious associations.

Is this something the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs would join and be represented on the Steering Committee if adequate funding can be obtained? Or would it be some other ELCA unit? If so, would you be willing to write me on your letterhead, expressing your willingness to participate? You can add a condition about obtaining necessary funding if you want. I will share your letter and those from other denominational offices with the W. Alton Jones Foundation and other foundations I am dealing with.

If I can gain a critical mass by January, I would like to have a meeting of those willing to serve on the Steering Committee and work out further refinements in my proposal.

If you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

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A Proposal to the W. Alton Jones Foundation
for a Grant for an
Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament

Submitted in behalf of the faith community
by Methodists United for Peace with Justice

Purpose

The purpose of this project is to mobilize the faith community in the United States to work together to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons. Through education and public policy advocacy we will seek adoption of U.S. governmental policies that move toward the attainment of this goal.

This will be accomplished by forming an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament involving religious denominations of different faiths and other religious associations working for peace and justice. Activities will be undertaken both at the national level and through the grassroots networks of participating faith organizations.

Background

Since the beginning of the nuclear weapons era, faith groups have been deeply concerned about this terrible weapon of mass destruction. By now most major denominations have policy statements calling for the global elimination of nuclear weapons. They also endorse specific steps leading to nuclear disarmament, such as a comprehensive test ban, deep cuts in the nuclear arsenal, and taking nuclear weapons off hair-trigger alert.

During the past two years an Interfaith Group for the CTBT functioned to build support for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. It consisted of representatives of 18 denominational offices and religious associations joined together in a working group. In addition, 35 other religious groups have been involved in various ways in the ratification campaign. As described in an attachment, two years of preparation in developing an extensive grassroots network enabled the Interfaith Group to quickly mobilize support during the first thirteen days in October 1999 when the treaty was suddenly brought before the Senate. Although the Senate defeated the treaty in a highly partisan vote, pressure from the faith community was an important factor in getting 20 senators who eventually voted against the treaty to publicly favor postponing the vote.

As we continue to work for the CTBT, many of the participants in the ratification campaign want to work together to achieve other steps toward nuclear disarmament. For this reason we are in the process of establishing the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament with a broader agenda.

Public Policy Objectives

During the last decade a variety of study commissions, retired military leaders, and civilian experts have made recommendations on the steps needed to achieve the global elimination of all nuclear weapons. Drawing on these recommendations, we will work for achievement of the following steps that lead to total nuclear disarmament.

- Ø Ratification and implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Ø De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.
- Ø Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 de-alerted warheads on each side and then to 200 or fewer).
- Ø Curtailing the development of new nuclear weapons.
- Ø Halting efforts to establish ballistic missile defense.
- Ø Support for and enhancement of the international nonproliferation regime.
- Ø Negotiation and adoption of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.
- Ø Achievement of an international system of fissile material control.

Time Frame.

Since nuclear weapons have been with us a long time, it will take a number of years to eliminate them all. Even obtaining all the necessary policy decisions is likely to be a multi-year process. Therefore, this project will have an initial time frame of five years: 2000 through 2004. This will carry through the 2000 election, the next presidential term, and two Congresses. We are seeking a commitment of financial support for this five year span. Before that period ends we will assess the need to continue.

Structure

We are establishing the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament to provide a structural a framework for working together to achieve the public policy goals over a period of years. Because it is in the formation stage as this proposal is being submitted, we can provide only a tentative description of the structure. Before the W. Alton Jones Foundation board convenes we will be able to offer more specifics and an indication of organizational participants.

Currently we are considering establishment of two units: a Steering Committee and an Advisory Board.

Steering Committee. Our present thinking is that the Interfaith Partnership will be governed by a Steering Committee consisting of staff from denominations and staff and voluntary leaders from other religious associations. The Steering Committee will meet monthly to plan partnership activities, guide implementation, and evaluate the results. It will also serve as the corporate board of directors. Because most of the members are likely to be based in Washington, meetings of the Steering Committee will be held in D.C. On a quarterly basis denominational headquarters staff based elsewhere will be invited to participate in Steering Committee meetings and will be welcome at other times. Sub-groups will function as appropriate to plan and carry out particular tasks or work on specific issues.

The Steering Committee will have a small support staff, but most of the implementation will be carried out by participating denominations and associations, working together cooperatively, and by their grassroots networks. We are seeking financial support for both elements.

Advisory Board. Consideration is being given to creation of an Advisory Board of top religious leaders. They would serve as individuals though many of them would hold high level positions in their denominations. Members of the Advisory Board would not be expected to meet or issue statements as a body, but they would be available to offer advice to the Steering Committee. Members of the Advisory Board would also be drawn upon for meetings with executive officials and members of Congress.

Working through Networks

A major strength of this project will be our ability to tap into nationwide networks of religious denominations and other religious associations. This will enable us to leverage grant funds manyfold by tying into existing communication systems, reaching state and local units whose mission encompass a concern for peace and justice issues, and mobilizing members of churches, synagogues, mosques, and other local religious institutions.

In this respect we have capacity to reach people in every state in the nation. We have demonstrated this in the CTBT campaign where we developed active participation in 30 states with "swing-vote" senators. This included such states as Alaska, New Mexico, Nebraska Kansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Indiana where secular peace organizations are less active.

Although denominations differ in structure and the extent of centralization or decentralization, most of them have a national headquarters as a base for their officers and support staff. A few of the national units are located in Washington, D.C., but most are based elsewhere around the country. Of the latter, some of the larger ones maintain an office for public policy advocacy in Washington, D.C. So do historic peace churches. These form the base for the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, but we will seek to include other denominations that lack a Washington office.

Denominations with Washington offices include the Catholic Church, American Baptist Churches, Church of the Brethren, Episcopal Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Mennonite Central Committee, Presbyterian Church, United Church of Christ, United Methodist Church, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Unitarian Universalist Association, and the Society of Friends through the American Friends Service Committee and Friends Committee on National Legislation. Also in Washington are offices of the National Council of Churches, Church Women United, Congress of National Black Churches, and National Association of Evangelicals.

All of these but the last two have been involved in the CTBT ratification. We hope that all will be part of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. We will also seek participation of African American denominations individually, other Christian denominations including Orthodox and Evangelical, wider Jewish participation, and representation of other faiths.

Most denominations have regional units called variously as diocese, synod, conference, presbytery, convention, and district with a presiding officer known as bishop, conference minister, president, and other titles. These dioceses, conferences, et cetera often have staff and committees, including one on social action. The staff and committees of dioceses and conferences are in touch with local churches, their pastors and members. These intermediate units will be

an important part of our outreach network.

National offices often communicate with their regional units and have them pass the messages and material on to local churches. National offices also have lists of key contacts on various issues, increasingly on e-mail, and they communicate with them directly. Thus, a project like ours can tap into an extensive, established means of communication to reach the grassroots on matters of nuclear disarmament. However, because denominational offices deal with numerous peace and justice issues, giving much greater attention to nuclear disarmament will require an input of additional financial resources (more on this later).

Within each denomination are unofficial associations that bring together persons with common interests. They include pacifist-oriented peace fellowships, such as Pax Christi, Episcopal Peace Fellowship, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship. There are other kinds of associations, such as Methodists United for Peace with Justice, NETWORK: A Catholic Social Justice Lobby, various religious orders within the Catholic Church, and other organizations such as Evangelicals for Social Action and Sojourners. All of them have individual members located around the country who are strongly committed to working on peace and justice issues. Some of them have state and local chapters. Their flexibility and sharp issue focus will make them valuable participants in the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, as they have been in the CTBT campaign. They, too, need supplemental assistance.

Modes of Operation

Because all nuclear weapons (as far as we know) are in the control of governments, it is governments which will decide whether to adopt and carry out the steps to total nuclear disarmament. Therefore, our focus will be upon influencing governmental officials who determine public policies on nuclear weapons. In the United States they include the president, members of Congress, cabinet officers and other top civilian officials, and top military leaders.

To influence public officials we will function in three modes: (i) education and mobilization of regional and local religious bodies and people of faith so that they can contact public officials, (ii) direct contact with public officials in Washington, and (iii) efforts to shape public opinion through the media and other avenues. As we work in these three modes, we will scrupulously observe all laws and regulations applicable to nonprofit organizations.

Grassroots Education and Mobilization

The greatest amount of our effort will be directed toward grassroots education and mobilization for timely public advocacy on nuclear disarmament issues. The techniques we use will draw upon the experience of the CTBT ratification campaign and upon interfaith activities in other causes.

Production and dissemination of information. Staff of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and its cooperating organizations will produce information for use by grassroots participants. The Partnership will establish a web site as a depository for some of this information along with linkages to organizations with special expertise on the subject matter. Printed matter and e-mail information will be disseminated primarily through the communications networks of the participating denominations and religious associations.

Over the course of five years we will be dealing with a variety of issues concerning the different steps toward nuclear disarmament. We will provide issue briefs on these matters to our grassroots contacts around the country. To the maximum extent possible we will rely upon background information produced by organizations with technical expertise in the field, such as the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Danger, Union of Concern Scientists, Brookings Institution, Stimson Center, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Institute for Energy and Environmental Research, and others. As necessary our staff will adapt this information to the needs of our network.

As a tool for state and local organizing, we will produce and distribute how-to guides on such matters as forming local interfaith coalitions, organizing interfaith delegations to meet with members of Congress, tracking members in their public appearances, getting involved with local radio and TV talk shows, talking with newspaper editorial boards, and petition drives.

So that grassroots practitioners can make effective use of local media, we will provide sample letters to the editor and op-ed pieces

It will be useful to have worship material, such as bulletin inserts, liturgies, sample sermons and homilies for distribution to the whole network. Denominational staff are in the best position to develop such material and share it with the interfaith network.

Grassroots organizing. In the CTBT campaign we have been able to tap into existing state-level interfaith organizations and in some states have developed informal interfaith coalitions which have circulated petitions, developed sign-on letters to senators from bishops and other religious leaders, and sent interfaith delegations to home-state offices of their senators. In this expanded project we will seek development of state interfaith coalitions on nuclear disarmament in as many states as possible. We will encourage these coalitions to develop similar interfaith coalitions in congressional districts.

To facilitate this process we will send out field organizers to the extent that resources are available. In doing so we will draw upon the talents of various denominations and religions associations. We will set up conference calls so that state and local activists can confer with national experts, including public officials, on various aspects of nuclear disarmament and the interfaith campaign. We will consider holding regional training workshops.

Action advisories. We will be dealing nuclear disarmament issues that come to the fore in decision-making processes that take place over periods of time. We will provide timely action advisories to the grassroots network so that activists can express their views to public officials and otherwise seek to influence public policy decisions as they are being made. We will rely upon participating denominations and religious associations to get this information to their constituency. We will also make use of our web site and denominational web sites to post information about suggested actions.

Activities in Washington, D.C.

Our second mode of operation will be to make direct contact with public officials in Washington, D.C. This will be handled by Steering Committee members and staff of the Interfaith Partnership.

We will form delegations to meet regularly with Congressional staff and key persons in the Executive Branch. We will set up meetings for members of our Advisory Board with senators and representatives, cabinet officials, and military leaders.

From time to time the Interfaith Partnership will produce sign-on letters to public officials and will put out public statements on particular issues. Ordinarily these letters and statements will be signed by representatives of the participating organizations rather than released solely in the name of the Partnership as an entity. As appropriate we will hold news conferences and schedule public meetings to make our views known.

We will work closely with secular organizations with a concern for nuclear disarmament, as we have done in the CTBT campaign. Following that model, we will invite persons from such organizations as Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers, Physicians for Social Responsibility, 20/20 Vision, Peace Action, Plutonium Challenge, and WAND to attend meetings of our Steering Committee and to serve as our advisor.

At the wider level we will be in touch with citizen campaigns for nuclear abolition and with international activities along these lines. We will utilize written material from these sources and will participate in activities that they initiate.

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Beyond seeking to influence public officials through direct contact and grassroots mobilization, we have an interest in influencing public opinion by bringing the views of the faith community before the general public. Accordingly, as our third mode of operation we will hire a media specialist who can deal directly with reporters, editors, and television and radio news producers. That person will also work with denominational offices to help them obtain better public

exposure of their positions on nuclear disarmament issues and the underlying theological and moral foundation.

The media person will encourage denominational office to make full use of denominational publications, both national and regional, to gain fuller coverage of nuclear disarmament issues and what local religious groups and individuals can do to influence public officials.

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This is an ambitious agenda. It cannot be achieved by resources now available to denominational social action agencies from denominational sources or to unofficial religious associations from their own sources of funds. That is why we are seeking foundation support.

Interfaith Partnership. We are seeking grants so that the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament can have a small staff to carry out its catalytic work of bringing together denominations and religious associations. For the first year we envision a program coordinator and a program assistant. In addition, the chair will serve half-time in paid service. Besides presiding at Steering Committee meetings, the chair will relate to members of the Advisory Board, seek participation from additional denominations, and deal with the nuclear abolition campaigns. The program coordinator will work with participating denominations and religious associations to help orchestrate field activities. Both the chair and program coordinator will be involved with public officials in Washington. The program assistant will have responsibility for the web site, the e-mail system, and fax blast communication. That person will help out with other tasks of the Partnership. Later in year we will add a program associate to handle media relationships and assist denominational offices in media outreach.

Grants to denominations and religious associations. Grassroots education and mobilization is at the heart of the Interfaith Partnership's work. This task will be largely in the hands of denominational offices and religious associations. Denominational offices have multi-issue agenda with each staff member assigned to a number of issues. For that reason nuclear disarmament cannot receive the attention it deserves in this new campaign unless these offices receive funds to hire additional staff. This might be an intern who works with a permanent staff person covering this issue, or it might be a new staff position dedicated to this topic. In a similar manner peace fellowships and other religious associations could become more fully engaged if they could obtain a part-time or even a full-time staff person to work on nuclear disarmament issues.

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To administer this program and handle grant funds we will create new nonprofit corporation in the District of Columbia. It will be eligible for recognition under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Schedule of Activities

Incorporation. If the Board of Trustees of the W. Alton Jones Foundation responds favorably to our request at its February meeting, we will immediately take steps to incorporate the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and hire staff. We suggest that a small initial grant go to an existing 501(c)(3) entity to handle salary costs and other expenses until the Interfaith Partnership is incorporated and receives approval from the Internal Revenue Service. The Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund, which has 501(c)(3) status, could serve in this capacity. Its IRS letters are attached.

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Initial grants to some of the denominational offices and religious associations could be made so that could have new staff employed by September. Others could be added by January.

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in part when these issues come up on the public agenda.

One of the first issue to arise is the United States position at the Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in April-May 2000. Unless the U.S. and other nuclear weapons states are more forthcoming in their commitment to move faster toward nuclear disarmament, the NPT regime is in danger of collapsing. The Interfaith Partnership may want to offer its recommendations in February or March when U. S. policy is still fluid.

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Thus, in 2000 there are some important issues to deal with even as the Interfaith Partnership and participation denominations and religious associations hire additional staff and develop their grassroots networks. After the November election state and local affiliates will want to make contact with senators and representatives who will serve in the 107th Congress. Members of the Steering Committee will likewise want to make contact with persons who will serve in the next presidential administration. In this manner the Interfaith Partnership will be fully organized for a four year campaign during the next presidential term and the next two Congresses.

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This ambitious agenda has an ambitious budget totaling \$950,000 for a full year of operation. Major components are as follows:

Core staff for Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament	\$230,000
Media component	80,000
Grants to denominations and religious associations	640,000
	\$950,000

We are seeking support from several foundations to raise this total budget. So far we have approached the Ford Foundation, Ploughshares Fund, Compton Foundation, and MacArthur Foundation in addition to the W.Alton Jones Foundation. We have formally requested a \$25,000 grant from the Ploughshares Fund to help with initial organizing. We are developing specific proposals to the Ford Foundation and the Compton Foundation. The MacArthur Foundation has indicated that our project does not fall within its guidelines, which stress research and dissemination and international systems. We are looking for other sources of support.

In this context, we request the W. Alton Foundation to provide financial support for the core staff by making a five year commitment (including adjustments for inflation and merit pay increases), as follows

2000 (March to December)	\$180,000
2001	230,000
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\$1,160.000

To: dringler@umc-gbcs.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposal for Interfaith Partnership on Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Robin:

In developing the idea of an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament I have talked with various people in the faith community and have sounded out some foundations for possible support for a major undertaking. Staff of the W. Alton Jones Foundation invited me to submit a proposal by a deadline of December 10. I have also had a conversation with a Ford Foundation staff person, who is interested in considering our ideas.

Attached is my proposal to the W. Alton Jones Foundation. It offers concrete ideas but indicates that forming an Interfaith Partnership is a work in progress. It will be open to comments and suggestions on this proposal until the close of business Wednesday, December 8. Then I will submit it with the understanding that details will be worked out with participating denominations and religious associations.

You indicated that the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society would be interested in participating in such an endeavor. Would you or somebody else from GBCS be willing to express this in writing on your letterhead. You can add a condition about obtaining necessary funding if you want. I will share your letter and those from other denominational offices with the W. Alton Jones Foundation and other foundations I am dealing with.

If I can gain a critical mass by January, I would like to have a meeting of those willing to serve on the Steering Committee and work out further refinements in my proposal.

If you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

#####

A Proposal to the W. Alton Jones Foundation
for a Grant for an
Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament

Submitted in behalf of the faith community
by Methodists United for Peace with Justice

Purpose

The purpose of this project is to mobilize the faith community in the United States to work together to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons. Through education and public policy advocacy we will seek adoption of U.S. governmental policies that move toward the attainment of this goal.

This will be accomplished by forming an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament involving religious denominations of different faiths and other religious associations working for peace and justice. Activities will be undertaken both at the national level and through the grassroots networks of participating faith organizations.

Background

Since the beginning of the nuclear weapons era, faith groups have been deeply concerned about this terrible weapon of mass destruction. By now most major denominations have policy statements calling for the global elimination of nuclear weapons. They also endorse specific steps leading to nuclear disarmament, such as a comprehensive test ban, deep cuts in the nuclear arsenal, and taking nuclear weapons off hair-trigger alert.

During the past two years an Interfaith Group for the CTBT functioned to build support for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. It consisted of representatives of 18 denominational offices and religious associations joined together in a working group. In addition, 35 other religious groups have been involved in various ways in the ratification campaign. As described in an attachment, two years of preparation in developing an extensive grassroots network enabled the Interfaith Group to quickly mobilize support during the first thirteen days in October 1999 when the treaty was suddenly brought before the Senate. Although the Senate defeated the treaty in a highly partisan vote, pressure from the faith community was an important factor in getting 20 senators who eventually voted against the treaty to publicly favor postponing the vote.

As we continue to work for the CTBT, many of the participants in the ratification campaign want to work together to achieve other steps toward nuclear disarmament. For this reason we are in the process of establishing the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament with a broader agenda.

Public Policy Objectives

During the last decade a variety of study commissions, retired military leaders, and civilian experts have made recommendations on the steps needed to achieve the global elimination of all nuclear weapons. Drawing on these recommendations, we will work for achievement of the following steps that lead to total nuclear disarmament.

- Ø Ratification and implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Ø De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.
- Ø Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 de-alerted warheads on each side and then to 200 or fewer).
- Ø Curtailing the development of new nuclear weapons.
- Ø Halting efforts to establish ballistic missile defense.
- Ø Support for and enhancement of the international nonproliferation regime.
- Ø Negotiation and adoption of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.
- Ø Achievement of an international system of fissile material control.

Time Frame.

Since nuclear weapons have been with us a long time, it will take a number of years to eliminate them all. Even obtaining all the necessary policy decisions is likely to be a multi-year process. Therefore, this project will have an initial time frame of five years: 2000 through 2004. This will carry through the 2000 election, the next presidential term, and two Congresses. We are seeking a commitment of financial support for this five year span. Before that period ends we will assess the need to continue.

Structure

We are establishing the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament to provide a structural a framework for working together to achieve the public policy goals over a period of years. Because it is in the formation stage as this proposal is being submitted, we can provide only a tentative description of the structure. Before the W. Alton Jones Foundation board convenes we will be able to offer more specifics and an indication of organizational participants.

Currently we are considering establishment of two units: a Steering Committee and an Advisory Board.

Steering Committee. Our present thinking is that the Interfaith Partnership will be governed by a Steering Committee consisting of staff from denominations and staff and voluntary leaders from other religious associations. The Steering Committee will meet monthly to plan partnership activities, guide implementation, and evaluate the results. It will also serve as the corporate board of directors. Because most of the members are likely to be based in Washington, meetings of the Steering Committee will be held in D.C. On a quarterly basis denominational headquarters staff based elsewhere will be invited to participate in Steering Committee meetings and will be welcome at other times. Sub-groups will function as appropriate to plan and carry out particular tasks or work on specific issues.

The Steering Committee will have a small support staff, but most of the implementation will be carried out by participating denominations and associations, working together cooperatively, and by their grassroots networks. We are seeking financial support for both elements.

Advisory Board. Consideration is being given to creation of an Advisory Board of top religious leaders. They would serve as individuals though many of them would hold high level positions in their denominations. Members of the Advisory Board would not be expected to meet or issue statements as a body, but they would be available to offer advice to the Steering Committee. Members of the Advisory Board would also be drawn upon for meetings with executive officials and members of Congress.

Working through Networks

A major strength of this project will be our ability to tap into nationwide networks of religious denominations and other religious associations. This will enable us to leverage grant funds manyfold by tying into existing communication systems, reaching state and local units whose mission encompass a concern for peace and justice issues, and mobilizing members of churches, synagogues, mosques, and other local religious institutions.

In this respect we have capacity to reach people in every state in the nation. We have demonstrated this in the CTBT campaign where we developed active participation in 30 states with "swing-vote" senators. This included such states as Alaska, New Mexico, Nebraska Kansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Indiana where secular peace organizations are less active.

Although denominations differ in structure and the extent of centralization or decentralization, most of them have a national headquarters as a base for their officers and support staff. A few of the national units are located in Washington, D.C., but most are based elsewhere around the country. Of the latter, some of the larger ones maintain an office for public policy advocacy in Washington, D.C. So do historic peace churches. These form the base for the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, but we will seek to include other denominations that lack a Washington office.

Denominations with Washington offices include the Catholic Church, American Baptist Churches, Church of the Brethren, Episcopal Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Mennonite Central Committee, Presbyterian Church, United Church of Christ, United Methodist Church, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Unitarian Universalist Association, and the Society of Friends through the American Friends Service Committee and Friends Committee on National Legislation. Also in Washington are offices of the National Council of Churches, Church Women United, Congress of National Black Churches, and National Association of Evangelicals.

All of these but the last two have been involved in the CTBT ratification. We hope that all will be part of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. We will also seek participation of African American denominations individually, other Christian denominations including Orthodox and Evangelical, wider Jewish participation, and representation of other faiths.

Most denominations have regional units called variously as diocese, synod, conference, presbytery, convention, and district with a presiding officer known as bishop, conference minister, president, and other titles. These dioceses, conferences, et cetera often have staff and committees, including one on social action. The staff and committees of dioceses and conferences are in touch with local churches, their pastors and members. These intermediate units will be an important part of our outreach network.

National offices often communicate with their regional units and have them pass the messages and material on to local churches. National offices also have lists of key contacts on various issues, increasingly on e-mail, and they communicate with them directly. Thus, a project like ours can tap into an extensive, established means of communication to reach the grassroots on matters of nuclear disarmament. However, because denominational offices deal with numerous peace and justice issues, giving much greater attention to nuclear disarmament will require an input of additional financial resources (more on this later).

Within each denomination are unofficial associations that bring together persons with common interests. They include pacifist-oriented peace fellowships, such as Pax Christi, Episcopal Peace Fellowship, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship. There are other kinds of associations, such as Methodists United for Peace with Justice, NETWORK: A Catholic Social Justice Lobby, various religious orders within the Catholic Church, and other organizations such as Evangelicals for Social Action and Sojourners. All of them have individual members located around the country who are strongly committed to working on peace and justice issues. Some of them have state and local chapters. Their flexibility and sharp issue focus will make them valuable participants in the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, as they have been in the CTBT campaign. They, too, need supplemental assistance.

Modes of Operation

Because all nuclear weapons (as far as we know) are in the control of governments, it is governments which will decide whether to adopt and carry out the steps to total nuclear disarmament. Therefore, our focus will be upon influencing governmental officials who determine public policies on nuclear weapons. In the United States they include the president, members of Congress, cabinet officers and other top civilian officials, and top military leaders.

To influence public officials we will function in three modes: (i) education and mobilization of regional and local religious bodies and people of faith so that they can contact public officials, (ii) direct contact with public officials in Washington, and (iii) efforts to shape public opinion through the media and other avenues. As we work in these three modes, we will scrupulously observe all laws and regulations applicable to nonprofit organizations.

Grassroots Education and Mobilization

The greatest amount of our effort will be directed toward grassroots education and mobilization for timely public advocacy on nuclear disarmament issues. The techniques we use will draw upon the experience of the CTBT ratification campaign and upon interfaith activities in other causes.

Production and dissemination of information. Staff of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and its cooperating organizations will produce information for use by grassroots participants. The Partnership will establish a web site as a depository for some of this information along with linkages to organizations with special expertise on the subject matter. Printed matter and e-mail information will be disseminated primarily through the communications networks of the participating denominations and religious associations.

Over the course of five years we will be dealing with a variety of issues concerning the different steps toward nuclear disarmament. We will provide issue briefs on these matters to our grassroots contacts around the country. To the maximum extent possible we will rely upon background information produced by organizations with technical expertise in the field, such as the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Danger, Union of Concern Scientists, Brookings Institution, Stimson Center, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Institute for Energy and Environmental Research, and others. As necessary our staff will adapt this information to the needs of our network.

As a tool for state and local organizing, we will produce and distribute how-to guides on such matters as forming local interfaith coalitions, organizing interfaith delegations to meet with members of Congress, tracking members in their public appearances, getting involved with local radio and TV talk shows, talking with newspaper editorial boards, and petition drives.

So that grassroots practitioners can make effective use of local media, we will provide sample letters to the editor

and op-ed pieces

It will be useful to have worship material, such as bulletin inserts, liturgies, sample sermons and homilies for distribution to the whole network. Denominational staff are in the best position to develop such material and share it with the interfaith network.

Grassroots organizing. In the CTBT campaign we have been able to tap into existing state-level interfaith organizations and in some states have developed informal interfaith coalitions which have circulated petitions, developed sign-on letters to senators from bishops and other religious leaders, and sent interfaith delegations to home-state offices of their senators. In this expanded project we will seek development of state interfaith coalitions on nuclear disarmament in as many states as possible. We will encourage these coalitions to develop similar interfaith coalitions in congressional districts.

To facilitate this process we will send out field organizers to the extent that resources are available. In doing so we will draw upon the talents of various denominations and religions associations. We will set up conference calls so that state and local activists can confer with national experts, including public officials, on various aspects of nuclear disarmament and the interfaith campaign. We will consider holding regional training workshops.

Action advisories. We will be dealing nuclear disarmament issues that come to the fore in decision-making processes that take place over periods of time. We will provide timely action advisories to the grassroots network so that activists can express their views to public officials and otherwise seek to influence public policy decisions as they are being made. We will rely upon participating denominations and religious associations to get this information to their constituency. We will also make use of our web site and denominational web sites to post information about suggested actions.

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From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposal for Interfaith Partnership on Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Jerry:

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Attached is my proposal to the W. Alton Jones Foundation. It incorporates many of the suggestions you made in our telephone conversation a couple of weeks ago. The proposal offers concrete ideas but indicates that forming an Interfaith Partnership is a work in progress. It will be open to comments and suggestions on this proposal until the close of business Wednesday, December 8. Then I will submit it with the understanding that details will be worked out with participating denominations and religious associations.

Is this something the U.S. Catholic Conference would participate in if we can obtain adequate funding? If you have problems, what would be necessary to gain your participation? If you are willing to join, would you be willing to express this in writing on your letterhead? You can add a condition about obtaining necessary funding if you want. I will share your letter and those from other denominational offices with the W. Alton Jones Foundation and other foundations I am dealing with.

I have gained acceptance from the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society, Lutheran Office of Governmental Affairs, and the Church of the Brethren. Headquarters staff of the Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church are looking it over and seem to have an interest. The United Church of Christ is in a transition period and so is the National Council of Churches, but I think they would be willing to join the Interfaith Partnership if it becomes active. (Bob Edgar, the new general secretary of NCC, is on my advisory board. I know he has a strong interest in nuclear disarmament, going back to his involvement in the Freeze Campaign in the 1980s.) . That's as about as far as I have gone because I want to get the major denominations committed first.

If I can gain a critical mass by January, I would like to have a meeting of those willing to serve on the Steering Committee and work out further refinements in my proposal.

I'll give you a call.

Shalom,
Howard

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A Proposal to the W. Alton Jones Foundation
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Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament

Submitted in behalf of the faith community
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Purpose

The purpose of this project is to mobilize the faith community in the United States to work together to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons. Through education and public policy advocacy we will seek adoption of U.S. governmental policies that move toward the attainment of this goal.

This will be accomplished by forming an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament involving religious denominations of different faiths and other religious associations working for peace and justice. Activities will be undertaken both at the national level and through the grassroots networks of participating faith organizations.

Background

Since the beginning of the nuclear weapons era, faith groups have been deeply concerned about this terrible weapon of mass destruction. By now most major denominations have policy statements calling for the global elimination of nuclear weapons. They also endorse specific steps leading to nuclear disarmament, such as a comprehensive test ban, deep cuts in the nuclear arsenal, and taking nuclear weapons off hair-trigger alert.

During the past two years an Interfaith Group for the CTBT functioned to build support for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. It consisted of representatives of 18 denominational offices and religious associations joined together in a working group. In addition, 35 other religious groups have been involved in various ways in the ratification campaign. As described in an attachment, two years of preparation in developing an extensive grassroots network enabled the Interfaith Group to quickly mobilize support during the first thirteen days in October 1999 when the treaty was suddenly brought before the Senate. Although the Senate defeated the treaty in a highly partisan vote, pressure from the faith community was an important factor in getting 20 senators who eventually voted against the treaty to publicly favor postponing the vote.

As we continue to work for the CTBT, many of the participants in the ratification campaign want to work together to achieve other steps toward nuclear disarmament. For this reason we are in the process of establishing the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament with a broader agenda.

Public Policy Objectives

During the last decade a variety of study commissions, retired military leaders, and civilian experts have made recommendations on the steps needed to achieve the global elimination of all nuclear weapons. Drawing on these recommendations, we will work for achievement of the following steps that lead to total nuclear disarmament.

- Ø Ratification and implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Ø De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.
- Ø Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 de-alerted warheads on each side and then to 200 or fewer).
- Ø Curtailing the development of new nuclear weapons.
- Ø Halting efforts to establish ballistic missile defense.
- Ø Support for and enhancement of the international nonproliferation regime.
- Ø Negotiation and adoption of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.
- Ø Achievement of an international system of fissile material control.

Time Frame.

Since nuclear weapons have been with us a long time, it will take a number of years to eliminate them all. Even obtaining all the necessary policy decisions is likely to be a multi-year process. Therefore, this project will have an initial time frame of five years: 2000 through 2004. This will carry through the 2000 election, the next presidential term, and two Congresses. We are seeking a commitment of financial support for this five year span. Before that

period ends we will assess the need to continue.

Structure

We are establishing the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament to provide a structural a framework for working together to achieve the public policy goals over a period of years. Because it is in the formation stage as this proposal is being submitted, we can provide only a tentative description of the structure. Before the W. Alton Jones Foundation board convenes we will be able to offer more specifics and an indication of organizational participants.

Currently we are considering establishment of two units: a Steering Committee and an Advisory Board.

Steering Committee. Our present thinking is that the Interfaith Partnership will be governed by a Steering Committee consisting of staff from denominations and staff and voluntary leaders from other religious associations. The Steering Committee will meet monthly to plan partnership activities, guide implementation, and evaluate the results. It will also serve as the corporate board of directors. Because most of the members are likely to be based in Washington, meetings of the Steering Committee will be held in D.C. On a quarterly basis denominational headquarters staff based elsewhere will be invited to participate in Steering Committee meetings and will be welcome at other times. Sub-groups will function as appropriate to plan and carry out particular tasks or work on specific issues.

The Steering Committee will have a small support staff, but most of the implementation will be carried out by participating denominations and associations, working together cooperatively, and by their grassroots networks. We are seeking financial support for both elements.

Advisory Board. Consideration is being given to creation of an Advisory Board of top religious leaders. They would serve as individuals though many of them would hold high level positions in their denominations. Members of the Advisory Board would not be expected to meet or issue statements as a body, but they would be available to offer advice to the Steering Committee. Members of the Advisory Board would also be drawn upon for meetings with executive officials and members of Congress.

Working through Networks

A major strength of this project will be our ability to tap into nationwide networks of religious denominations and other religious associations. This will enable us to leverage grant funds manyfold by tying into existing communication systems, reaching state and local units whose mission encompass a concern for peace and justice issues, and mobilizing members of churches, synagogues, mosques, and other local religious institutions.

In this respect we have capacity to reach people in every state in the nation. We have demonstrated this in the CTBT campaign where we developed active participation in 30 states with "swing-vote" senators. This included such states as Alaska, New Mexico, Nebraska Kansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Indiana where secular peace organizations are less active.

Although denominations differ in structure and the extent of centralization or decentralization, most of them have a national headquarters as a base for their officers and support staff. A few of the national units are located in Washington, D.C., but most are based elsewhere around the country. Of the latter, some of the larger ones maintain an office for public policy advocacy in Washington, D.C. So do historic peace churches. These form the base for the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, but we will seek to include other denominations that lack a Washington office.

Denominations with Washington offices include the Catholic Church, American Baptist Churches, Church of the Brethren, Episcopal Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Mennonite Central Committee, Presbyterian Church, United Church of Christ, United Methodist Church, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Unitarian Universalist Association, and the Society of Friends through the American Friends Service Committee and Friends Committee on National Legislation. Also in Washington are offices of the National Council of Churches, Church Women United, Congress of National Black Churches, and National Association of Evangelicals.

All of these but the last two have been involved in the CTBT ratification. We hope that all will be part of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. We will also seek participation of African American denominations individually, other Christian denominations including Orthodox and Evangelical, wider Jewish participation, and representation of other faiths.

Most denominations have regional units called variously as diocese, synod, conference, presbytery, convention, and district with a presiding officer known as bishop, conference minister, president, and other titles. These dioceses, conferences, et cetera often have staff and committees, including one on social action. The staff and committees of dioceses and conferences are in touch with local churches, their pastors and members. These intermediate units will be an important part of our outreach network.

National offices often communicate with their regional units and have them pass the messages and material on to local churches. National offices also have lists of key contacts on various issues, increasingly on e-mail, and they communicate with them directly. Thus, a project like ours can tap into an extensive, established means of communication to reach the grassroots on matters of nuclear disarmament. However, because denominational offices deal with numerous peace and justice issues, giving much greater attention to nuclear disarmament will require an input of additional financial resources (more on this later).

Within each denomination are unofficial associations that bring together persons with common interests. They include pacifist-oriented peace fellowships, such as Pax Christi, Episcopal Peace Fellowship, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship. There are other kinds of associations, such as Methodists United for Peace with Justice, NETWORK: A Catholic Social Justice Lobby, various religious orders within the Catholic Church, and other organizations such as Evangelicals for Social Action and Sojourners. All of them have individual members located around the country who are strongly committed to working on peace and justice issues. Some of them have state and local chapters. Their flexibility and sharp issue focus will make them valuable participants in the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, as they have been in the CTBT campaign. They, too, need supplemental assistance.

Modes of Operation

Because all nuclear weapons (as far as we know) are in the control of governments, it is governments which will decide whether to adopt and carry out the steps to total nuclear disarmament. Therefore, our focus will be upon influencing governmental officials who determine public policies on nuclear weapons. In the United States they include the president, members of Congress, cabinet officers and other top civilian officials, and top military leaders.

To influence public officials we will function in three modes: (i) education and mobilization of regional and local religious bodies and people of faith so that they can contact public officials, (ii) direct contact with public officials in Washington, and (iii) efforts to shape public opinion through the media and other avenues. As we work in these three modes, we will scrupulously observe all laws and regulations applicable to nonprofit organizations.

Grassroots Education and Mobilization

The greatest amount of our effort will be directed toward grassroots education and mobilization for timely public advocacy on nuclear disarmament issues. The techniques we use will draw upon the experience of the CTBT ratification campaign and upon interfaith activities in other causes.

Production and dissemination of information. Staff of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and its cooperating organizations will produce information for use by grassroots participants. The Partnership will establish a web site as a depository for some of this information along with linkages to organizations with special expertise on the subject matter. Printed matter and e-mail information will be disseminated primarily through the communications networks of the participating denominations and religious associations.

Over the course of five years we will be dealing with a variety of issues concerning the different steps toward nuclear disarmament. We will provide issue briefs on these matters to our grassroots contacts around the country. To

the maximum extent possible we will rely upon background information produced by organizations with technical expertise in the field, such as the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Danger, Union of Concern Scientists, Brookings Institution, Stimson Center, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Institute for Energy and Environmental Research, and others. As necessary our staff will adapt this information to the needs of our network.

As a tool for state and local organizing, we will produce and distribute how-to guides on such matters as forming local interfaith coalitions, organizing interfaith delegations to meet with members of Congress, tracking members in their public appearances, getting involved with local radio and TV talk shows, talking with newspaper editorial boards, and petition drives.

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Grassroots organizing. In the CTBT campaign we have been able to tap into existing state-level interfaith organizations and in some states have developed informal interfaith coalitions which have circulated petitions, developed sign-on letters to senators from bishops and other religious leaders, and sent interfaith delegations to home-state offices of their senators. In this expanded project we will seek development of state interfaith coalitions on nuclear disarmament in as many states as possible. We will encourage these coalitions to develop similar interfaith coalitions in congressional districts.

To facilitate this process we will send out field organizers to the extent that resources are available. In doing so we will draw upon the talents of various denominations and religions associations. We will set up conference calls so that state and local activists can confer with national experts, including public officials, on various aspects of nuclear disarmament and the interfaith campaign. We will consider holding regional training workshops.

Action advisories. We will be dealing nuclear disarmament issues that come to the fore in decision-making processes that take place over periods of time. We will provide timely action advisories to the grassroots network so that activists can express their views to public officials and otherwise seek to influence public policy decisions as they are being made. We will rely upon participating denominations and religious associations to get this information to their constituency. We will also make use of our web site and denominational web sites to post information about suggested actions.

Activities in Washington, D.C.

Our second mode of operation will be to make direct contact with public officials in Washington, D.C. This will be handled by Steering Committee members and staff of the Interfaith Partnership.

We will form delegations to meet regularly with Congressional staff and key persons in the Executive Branch. We will set up meetings for members of our Advisory Board with senators and representatives, cabinet officials, and military leaders.

From time to time the Interfaith Partnership will produce sign-on letters to public officials and will put out public statements on particular issues. Ordinarily these letters and statements will be signed by representatives of the participating organizations rather than released solely in the name of the Partnership as an entity. As appropriate we will hold news conferences and schedule public meetings to make our views know.

We will work closely with secular organizations with a concern for nuclear disarmament, as we have done in the CTBT campaign. Following that model, we will invite persons from such organizations as Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers, Physicians for Social Responsibility, 20/20 Vision, Peace Action, Plutonium Challenge, and WAND to attend meetings of our Steering Committee and to serve as our advisor.

At the wider level we will be in touch with citizen campaigns for nuclear abolition and with international activities along these lines. We will utilize written material from these sources and will participate in activities that they initiate.

Media

Beyond seeking to influence public officials through direct contact and grassroots mobilization, we have an interest in influencing public opinion by bringing the views of the faith community before the general public. Accordingly, as our third mode of operation we will hire a media specialist who can deal directly with reporters, editors, and television and radio news producers. That person will also work with denominational offices to help them obtain better public exposure of their positions on nuclear disarmament issues and the underlying theological and moral foundation.

The media person will encourage denominational office to make full use of denominational publications, both national and regional, to gain fuller coverage of nuclear disarmament issues and what local religious groups and individuals can do to influence public officials.

Staff

This is an ambitious agenda. It cannot be achieved by resources now available to denominational social action agencies from denominational sources or to unofficial religious associations from their own sources of funds. That is why we are seeking foundation support.

Interfaith Partnership. We are seeking grants so that the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament can have a small staff to carry out its catalytic work of bringing together denominations and religious associations. For the first year we envision a program coordinator and a program assistant. In addition, the chair will serve half-time in paid service. Besides presiding at Steering Committee meetings, the chair will relate to members of the Advisory Board, seek participation from additional denominations, and deal with the nuclear abolition campaigns. The program coordinator will work with participating denominations and religious associations to help orchestrate field activities. Both the chair and program coordinator will be involved with public officials in Washington. The program assistant will have responsibility for the web site, the e-mail system, and fax blast communication. That person will help out with other tasks of the Partnership. Later in year we will add a program associate to handle media relationships and assist denominational offices in media outreach.

Grants to denominations and religious associations. Grassroots education and mobilization is at the heart of the Interfaith Partnership's work. This task will be largely in the hands of denominational offices and religious associations. Denominational offices have multi-issue agenda with each staff member assigned to a number of issues. For that reason nuclear disarmament cannot receive the attention it deserves in this new campaign unless these offices receive funds to hire additional staff. This might be an intern who works with a permanent staff person covering this issue, or it might be a new staff position dedicated to this topic. In a similar manner peace fellowships and other religious associations could become more fully engaged if they could obtain a part-time or even a full-time staff person to work on nuclear disarmament issues.

Incorporation

To administer this program and handle grant funds we will create new nonprofit corporation in the District of Columbia. It will be eligible for recognition under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Schedule of Activities

Incorporation. If the Board of Trustees of the W. Alton Jones Foundation responds favorably to our request at its February meeting, we will immediately take steps to incorporate the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and hire staff. We suggest that a small initial grant go to an existing 501(c)(3) entity to handle salary costs and other expenses until the Interfaith Partnership is incorporated and receives approval from the Internal Revenue Service. The Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund, which has 501(c)(3) status, could serve in this capacity. Its IRS letters

are attached.

Staffing. The chair would start working immediately and the program coordinator as quickly as a suitable person is recruited. The program assistant might come on board during the summer or in September at the latest. The program associate for media work could start in the fall.

Initial grants to some of the denominational offices and religious associations could be made so that could have new staff employed by September. Others could be added by January.

Issues. The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament will phase into its work on various issues, depending in part when these issues come up on the public agenda.

One of the first issue to arise is the United States position at the Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in April-May 2000. Unless the U.S. and other nuclear weapons states are more forthcoming in their commitment to move faster toward nuclear disarmament, the NPT regime is in danger of collapsing. The Interfaith Partnership may want to offer its recommendations in February or March when U. S. policy is still fluid.

Ballistic missile defense will come into focus in June. Before that date the Interfaith Partnership may want to develop a position out of its concern for the danger of the return to a nuclear arms race if the U.S. acts hastily and unwisely. There is not a lot of time for grassroots education and mobilization on this issue, which hasn't been on the interfaith agenda in recent years, but the Partnership might want to deal with it.

Although the CTBT may be on the backburner during 2000, it will come up in studies by the U.S. Senate. U.S. funds in support of the international CTB Organization will have to be renewed by Congress, and public support may be needed. Beyond that we will prepare for another attempt to achieve treaty ratification in 2001.

De-alerting the nuclear arsenal by taking strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert will come into sharper focus in 2000. A citizen Back from the Brink campaign has started. It is possible that de-alerting might receive major attention at the NPT Review Conference. As non- nuclear weapons states forced the nuclear weapons states at the 1995 NPT Conference to make a commitment to negotiate and ratify the CTBT, so also they might make a push for de-alerting at the 2000 conference. This is a natural issue for the Interfaith Partnership to deal with through grassroots education and encouragement of public policy advocacy.

Thus, in 2000 there are some important issues to deal with even as the Interfaith Partnership and participation denominations and religious associations hire additional staff and develop their grassroots networks. After the November election state and local affiliates will want to make contact with senators and representatives who will serve in the 107th Congress. Members of the Steering Committee will likewise want to make contact with persons who will serve in the next presidential administration. In this manner the Interfaith Partnership will be fully organized for a four year campaign during the next presidential term and the next two Congresses.

Total Budget

This ambitious agenda has an ambitious budget totaling \$950,000 for a full year of operation. Major components are as follows:

Core staff for Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament	\$230,000
Media component	80,000
Grants to denominations and religious associations	640,000
	\$950,000

We are seeking support from several foundations to raise this total budget. So far we have approached the Ford Foundation, Ploughshares Fund, Compton Foundation, and MacArthur Foundation in addition to the W.Alton Jones Foundation. We have formally requested a \$25,000 grant from the Ploughshares Fund to help with initial organizing. We are developing specific proposals to the Ford Foundation and the Compton Foundation. The MacArthur Foundation has indicated that our project does not fall within its guidelines, which stress research and dissemination and

international systems. We are looking for other sources of support.

In this context, we request the W. Alton Foundation to provide financial support for the core staff by making a five year commitment (including adjustments for inflation and merit pay increases), as follows

2000 (March to December)	\$180,000
2001	230,000
2002	240,000
2003	250,000
2004	260,000
	\$1,160,000

To: droose@afsc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposal for an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Diane:

Here is a copy of the proposal for an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, which I am submitting to the W. Alton Jones Foundation and with adjustments to other foundations.

Is this something that AFSC would be interested in participating? You will note that the proposed Steering Committee is likely to meet in Washington but will invite headquarters staff based elsewhere to participate quarterly (and will be welcome at all meetings).

This is a work in progress, so if you have suggestions for modifications or additions, please let me know.

Shalom,
Howard

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A Proposal to the W. Alton Jones Foundation
for a Grant for an
Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament

Submitted in behalf of the faith community
by Methodists United for Peace with Justice

Purpose

The purpose of this project is to mobilize the faith community in the United States to work together to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons. Through education and public policy advocacy we will seek adoption of U.S. governmental policies that move toward the attainment of this goal.

This will be accomplished by forming an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament involving religious denominations of different faiths and other religious associations working for peace and justice. Activities will be undertaken both at the national level and through the grassroots networks of participating faith organizations.

Background

Since the beginning of the nuclear weapons era, faith groups have been deeply concerned about this terrible weapon of mass destruction. By now most major denominations have policy statements calling for the global elimination of nuclear weapons. They also endorse specific steps leading to nuclear disarmament, such as a comprehensive test ban, deep cuts in the nuclear arsenal, and taking nuclear weapons off hair-trigger alert.

During the past two years an Interfaith Group for the CTBT functioned to build support for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. It consisted of representatives of 18 denominational offices and religious associations joined together in a working group. In addition, 35 other religious groups have been involved in various

ways in the ratification campaign. As described in an attachment, two years of preparation in developing an extensive grassroots network enabled the Interfaith Group to quickly mobilize support during the first thirteen days in October 1999 when the treaty was suddenly brought before the Senate. Although the Senate defeated the treaty in a highly partisan vote, pressure from the faith community was an important factor in getting 20 senators who eventually voted against the treaty to publicly favor postponing the vote.

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- Ø De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.
- Ø Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 de-alerted warheads on each side and then to 200 or fewer).
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Time Frame.

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Currently we are considering establishment of two units: a Steering Committee and an Advisory Board.

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At the wider level we will be in touch with citizen campaigns for nuclear abolition and with international activities along these lines. We will utilize written material from these sources and will participate in activities that they initiate.

Media

Beyond seeking to influence public officials through direct contact and grassroots mobilization, we have an interest in influencing public opinion by bringing the views of the faith community before the general public. Accordingly, as our third mode of operation we will hire a media specialist who can deal directly with reporters, editors, and television and radio news producers. That person will also work with denominational offices to help them obtain better public exposure of their positions on nuclear disarmament issues and the underlying theological and moral foundation.

The media person will encourage denominational office to make full use of denominational publications, both national and regional, to gain fuller coverage of nuclear disarmament issues and what local religious groups and individuals can do to influence public officials.

Staff

This is an ambitious agenda. It cannot be achieved by resources now available to denominational social action agencies from denominational sources or to unofficial religions associations from their own sources of funds. That is why we are seeking foundation support.

Interfaith Partnership. We are seeking grants so that the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament can have a small staff to carry out its catalytic work of bringing together denominations and religious associations. For the first year we envision a program coordinator and a program assistant. In addition, the chair will serve half-time in paid service. Besides presiding at Steering Committee meetings, the chair will relate to members of the Advisory Board, seek participation from additional denominations, and deal with the nuclear abolition campaigns. The program coordinator will work with participating denominations and religious associations to help orchestrate field activities. Both the chair and program coordinator will be involved with public officials in Washington. The program assistant will have responsibility for the web site, the e-mail system, and fax blast communication. That person will help out with other tasks of the Partnership. Later in year we will add a program associate to handle media relationships and assist denominational offices in media outreach.

Grants to denominations and religious associations. Grassroots education and mobilization is at the heart of the Interfaith Partnership's work. This task will be largely in the hands of denominational offices and religious associations. Denominational offices have multi-issue agenda with each staff member assigned to a number of issues. For that reason nuclear disarmament cannot receive the attention it deserves in this new campaign unless these offices receive funds to hire additional staff. This might be an intern who works with a permanent staff person covering this issue, or it might be a new staff position dedicated to this topic. In a similar manner peace fellowships and other religious associations could become more fully engaged if they could obtain a part-time or even a full-time staff person to work on nuclear disarmament issues.

Incorporation

To administer this program and handle grant funds we will create new nonprofit corporation in the District of Columbia. It will be eligible for recognition under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Schedule of Activities

Incorporation. If the Board of Trustees of the W. Alton Jones Foundation responds favorably to our request at its February meeting, we will immediately take steps to incorporate the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and hire staff. We suggest that a small initial grant go to an existing 501(c)(3) entity to handle salary costs and other expenses until the Interfaith Partnership is incorporated and receives approval from the Internal Revenue Service. The Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund, which has 501(c)(3) status, could serve in this capacity. Its IRS letters are attached.

Staffing. The chair would start working immediately and the program coordinator as quickly as a suitable person is recruited. The program assistant might come on board during the summer or in September at the latest. The program associate for media work could start in the fall.

Initial grants to some of the denominational offices and religious associations could be made so that could have new staff employed by September. Others could be added by January.

Issues. The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament will phase into its work on various issues, depending in part when these issues come up on the public agenda.

One of the first issue to arise is the United States position at the Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in April-May 2000. Unless the U.S. and other nuclear weapons states are more forthcoming in their commitment to move faster toward nuclear disarmament, the NPT regime is in danger of collapsing. The Interfaith Partnership may want to offer its recommendations in February or March when U. S. policy is still fluid.

Ballistic missile defense will come into focus in June. Before that date the Interfaith Partnership may want to develop a position out of its concern for the danger of the return to a nuclear arms race if the U.S. acts hastily and unwisely. There is not a lot of time for grassroots education and mobilization on this issue, which hasn't been on the interfaith agenda in recent years, but the Partnership might want to deal with it.

Although the CTBT may be on the backburner during 2000, it will come up in studies by the U.S. Senate. U.S. funds in support of the international CTB Organization will have to be renewed by Congress, and public support may be needed. Beyond that we will prepare for another attempt to achieve treaty ratification in 2001.

De-alerting the nuclear arsenal by taking strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert will come into sharper focus in 2000. A citizen Back from the Brink campaign has started. It is possible that de-alerting might receive major attention at the NPT Review Conference. As non- nuclear weapons states forced the nuclear weapons states at the 1995 NPT Conference to make a commitment to negotiate and ratify the CTBT, so also they might make a push for de-alerting at the 2000 conference. This is a natural issue for the Interfaith Partnership to deal with through grassroots education and encouragement of public policy advocacy.

Thus, in 2000 there are some important issues to deal with even as the Interfaith Partnership and participation denominations and religious associations hire additional staff and develop their grassroots networks. After the November election state and local affiliates will want to make contact with senators and representatives who will serve in the 107th Congress. Members of the Steering Committee will likewise want to make contact with persons who will serve in the next presidential administration. In this manner the Interfaith Partnership will be fully organized for a four year campaign during the next presidential term and the next two Congresses.

Total Budget

This ambitious agenda has an ambitious budget totaling \$950,000 for a full year of operation. Major components are as follows:

Core staff for Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament	\$230,000
Media component	80,000
Grants to denominations and religious associations	640,000
	\$950,000

We are seeking support from several foundations to raise this total budget. So far we have approached the Ford Foundation, Ploughshares Fund, Compton Foundation, and MacArthur Foundation in addition to the W.Alton Jones Foundation. We have formally requested a \$25,000 grant from the Ploughshares Fund to help with initial organizing. We are developing specific proposals to the Ford Foundation and the Compton Foundation. The MacArthur Foundation has indicated that our project does not fall within its guidelines, which stress research and dissemination and international systems. We are looking for other sources of support.

In this context, we request the W. Alton Foundation to provide financial support for the core staff by making a five year commitment (including adjustments for inflation and merit pay increases), as follows

2000 (March to December)	\$180,000
2001	230,000
2002	240,000
2003	250,000
2004	260,000
	\$1,160,000

To: droose@afsc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Previous "Dear Colleague" letter
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Diane,

Here is the entire "Dear Colleague" letter. My conversations with people about these ideas led to the proposal to the W. Alton Jones Foundation, which I have sent you separately.

Shalom,
Howard

###

Dear Colleagues:

I continue to explore the possibility putting together a broad interfaith campaign for nuclear disarmament. I have received useful feedback from "A Call for Prophecy and Action on Nuclear Abolition" that I sent out on October 25. In seeking possible financial support for such an endeavor, I have an appointment with a staff member of the Ford Foundation on December 2. A staff person from the W. Alton Foundation is interested in receiving a concrete proposal by a submission deadline of December 10. For that reason I would like to get quick feedback from you on some specific ideas for organization and action.

Response to Feedback.

First, let me indicate that my idea for a Leadership Council of official representatives of religious denominations and other major religious bodies doesn't seem feasible. Several persons pointed out that it is extremely difficult to get top leaders together because of their busy schedules. Moreover, some important groups, such as the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, are unlikely to formally affiliate with such an entity. (I have an idea for involving top leaders in a less formal manner, as indicated below.)

Second, it is probably too difficult to combine bold prophecy with nuts-and-bolts mobilization. My expression of prophecy states that "the doctrine of nuclear deterrence is morally and spiritually corrupt." In contrast, the U.S. Catholic Bishops still operate within the context of their 1983 pastoral letter that gave "a strictly conditional moral acceptance of nuclear deterrence." Some other religious bodies haven't take a position on deterrence. Yet the U.S. Catholic Bishops and numerous Protestant denominations agree upon the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons on Earth. If we focus on this goal and the concrete steps that lead to its achievement and not expect unanimity on underlying theology and philosophy, we can obtain broad agreement on public policy objectives. Prophecy can occur through other vehicles.

Third, the term "nuclear abolition" makes some persons uncomfortable. Although I like it for the challenge it provokes, I'm quite comfortable with substituting "nuclear disarmament".

This leads me to modify my October 25 proposal in the manner described below. I would like to offer this idea to foundations if there is sufficient interest within the interfaith community for organization and action along these lines. This is what I want your views on.

Modified Proposal

I propose that we establish an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. (Some other word could substitute for "partnership", such as "coalition".)

Steering Committee. It would be governed by a Steering Committee consisting of staff from denominations and staff and voluntary leaders from other religious associations. The Steering Committee would meet monthly to plan partnership activities, guide implementation, and evaluate the results. Because most of the members are likely to be based in Washington, meetings would be held in D.C. However, it might be useful to have quarterly meetings that would bring in headquarters staff who are based elsewhere. Sub-groups would function as appropriate to plan and carry out particular tasks or work on specific issues. Most of the implementation would be carried out by participating denominations and associations, working together cooperatively.

Advisory Board. There could also be an Advisory Board of top religious leaders, who would serve as individuals though many of them would hold high level positions in their denominations. They would not be expected to meet or issue statements as a body but would be available to offer advice to the Steering Committee. Members of the Advisory Board could be drawn upon for meetings with executive officials and members of Congress.

Public statements. To extent that the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament speaks out on public issues, it would do so primarily through letters and statements signed by representatives or partnership organizations rather than by issuing statements in the name of the Partnership as a unit.

Policy goal and steps toward nuclear disarmament. The goal of the Interfaith Partnership would be to seek the global elimination of all nuclear weapons. It would focus its attention on specific steps that lead to this goal, including:

Ø Ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Ø De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.

Ø Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 warheads on each side but de-alerted).

Ø Curtailment of the weapons development features of the U.S. Stockpile Stewardship Program.

Ø Negotiation and adoption of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.

Ø Achievement of an international system of fissile material control.

Activities. The Interfaith Partnership would focus on public advocacy for nuclear disarmament through direct contact with public officials and through grassroots networks of the participating organizations. The Interfaith Partnership would encourage and assist interfaith advocacy within the 50 states and other geographic units. Outreach to states and localities would occur largely through denominational channels and membership networks of religious associations, but there should be a common effort to bring about interfaith cooperation for nuclear disarmament at the state and local levels.

Mailing lists. Each participating organization would retain its own mailing list and would send out alerts to its constituents as it chooses. However, the Partnership could produce common material than participating organizations can adapt to their own format.

Web site. The Interfaith Partnership could create a web site with linkages to web sites of faith-based organizations, civic organizations, and governmental agencies dealing with nuclear disarmament.

Personnel. The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament would need support of a small staff to be effective. One possibility would be to have a part-time, paid chair, a field coordinator to help pull together grassroots activities, and a webmaster. A media specialist would also be desirable to help the Partnership and its participating organizations to make better use of public media and denominational publications.

I am willing to serve as chair on this basis, but this is open to discussion and confirmation by partnership organizations. By way of illustration and not necessarily nomination, I see the field coordinator as a person with skills like Marie Rietmann, who while working for 20/20 vision on the CTBT combined knowledge of Capitol Hill and grassroots organizing.

There should also be funds so that denominational offices and religious peace fellowships can add staff who are assigned solely to nuclear disarmament issues. Some might take on an intern for this purpose while others would create a regular staff position. These units might also receive funds for mailings.

Budget. Denominational/peace fellowship grants might run from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Fifteen of them averaging \$40,000 would total \$600,000. Staff and operational expense for the Steering Committee might amount to \$250,000 or so. Other funds could be added for production of joint material. Funding commitment should be sought for five years.

This is an ambitious budget but not out of keeping with the challenge of nuclear disarmament and the potential of the faith community. I believe that it is possible to obtain such funding from a combination of major foundations.

Incorporation. In order to handle funding of this magnitude the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament would need to incorporate. It could be a 501(c)(4) organization with a 501(c)(3) education fund, or vice versa. The Steering Committee could serve as a Board of Directors and might establish an Executive Committee to deal with corporate issues, subject to board approval. However, most of the Steering Committee's time would be spent on program and not process.

What do you think? If we can get the funds, would your organization be willing to be part of this Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. What I am suggesting is a broad outline to attract foundation support, but final details would be subject to decisions by the initial Steering Committee? Please call me or reply by e-mail, fax, or letter to offer your views.

Shalom,
Howard

To: slisherness@unidial.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposal for Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Sara:

Here is further development of my ideas for an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, express in the form of a proposal to the W. Alton Jones Foundation.

Is this something the Presbyterian Church would be interested in participating if we can obtain adequate funding?

I would like to have another phone conversation with you about this.

Shalom,
Howard

###

A Proposal to the W. Alton Jones Foundation
for a Grant for an
Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament

Submitted in behalf of the faith community
by Methodists United for Peace with Justice

Purpose

The purpose of this project is to mobilize the faith community in the United States to work together to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons. Through education and public policy advocacy we will seek adoption of U.S. governmental policies that move toward the attainment of this goal.

This will be accomplished by forming an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament involving religious denominations of different faiths and other religious associations working for peace and justice. Activities will be undertaken both at the national level and through the grassroots networks of participating faith organizations.

Background

Since the beginning of the nuclear weapons era, faith groups have been deeply concerned about this terrible weapon of mass destruction. By now most major denominations have policy statements calling for the global elimination of nuclear weapons. They also endorse specific steps leading to nuclear disarmament, such as a comprehensive test ban, deep cuts in the nuclear arsenal, and taking nuclear weapons off hair-trigger alert.

During the past two years an Interfaith Group for the CTBT functioned to build support for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. It consisted of representatives of 18 denominational offices and religious associations joined together in a working group. In addition, 35 other religious groups have been involved in various ways in the ratification campaign. As described in an attachment, two years of preparation in developing an extensive grassroots network enabled the Interfaith Group to quickly mobilize support during the first thirteen days in October 1999 when the treaty was suddenly brought before the Senate. Although the Senate defeated the treaty in a highly

partisan vote, pressure from the faith community was an important factor in getting 20 senators who eventually voted against the treaty to publicly favor postponing the vote.

As we continue to work for the CTBT, many of the participants in the ratification campaign want to work together to achieve other steps toward nuclear disarmament. For this reason we are in the process of establishing the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament with a broader agenda.

Public Policy Objectives

During the last decade a variety of study commissions, retired military leaders, and civilian experts have made recommendations on the steps needed to achieve the global elimination of all nuclear weapons. Drawing on these recommendations, we will work for achievement of the following steps that lead to total nuclear disarmament.

- Ø Ratification and implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Ø De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.
- Ø Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 de-alerted warheads on each side and then to 200 or fewer).
- Ø Curtailing the development of new nuclear weapons.
- Ø Halting efforts to establish ballistic missile defense.
- Ø Support for and enhancement of the international nonproliferation regime.
- Ø Negotiation and adoption of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.
- Ø Achievement of an international system of fissile material control.

Time Frame.

Since nuclear weapons have been with us a long time, it will take a number of years to eliminate them all. Even obtaining all the necessary policy decisions is likely to be a multi-year process. Therefore, this project will have an initial time frame of five years: 2000 through 2004. This will carry through the 2000 election, the next presidential term, and two Congresses. We are seeking a commitment of financial support for this five year span. Before that period ends we will assess the need to continue.

Structure

We are establishing the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament to provide a structural a framework for working together to achieve the public policy goals over a period of years. Because it is in the formation stage as this proposal is being submitted, we can provide only a tentative description of the structure. Before the W. Alton Jones Foundation board convenes we will be able to offer more specifics and an indication of organizational participants.

Currently we are considering establishment of two units: a Steering Committee and an Advisory Board.

Steering Committee. Our present thinking is that the Interfaith Partnership will be governed by a Steering Committee consisting of staff from denominations and staff and voluntary leaders from other religious associations. The Steering Committee will meet monthly to plan partnership activities, guide implementation, and evaluate the results. It will also serve as the corporate board of directors. Because most of the members are likely to be based in Washington, meetings of the Steering Committee will be held in D.C. On a quarterly basis denominational headquarters staff based elsewhere will be invited to participate in Steering Committee meetings and will be welcome at other times. Sub-groups will function as appropriate to plan and carry out particular tasks or work on specific issues.

The Steering Committee will have a small support staff, but most of the implementation will be carried out by participating denominations and associations, working together cooperatively, and by their grassroots networks. We are seeking financial support for both elements.

Advisory Board. Consideration is being given to creation of an Advisory Board of top religious leaders. They

would serve as individuals though many of them would hold high level positions in their denominations. Members of the Advisory Board would not be expected to meet or issue statements as a body, but they would be available to offer advice to the Steering Committee. Members of the Advisory Board would also be drawn upon for meetings with executive officials and members of Congress.

Working through Networks

A major strength of this project will be our ability to tap into nationwide networks of religious denominations and other religious associations. This will enable us to leverage grant funds manyfold by tying into existing communication systems, reaching state and local units whose mission encompass a concern for peace and justice issues, and mobilizing members of churches, synagogues, mosques, and other local religious institutions.

In this respect we have capacity to reach people in every state in the nation. We have demonstrated this in the CTBT campaign where we developed active participation in 30 states with "swing-vote" senators. This included such states as Alaska, New Mexico, Nebraska Kansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Indiana where secular peace organizations are less active.

Although denominations differ in structure and the extent of centralization or decentralization, most of them have a national headquarters as a base for their officers and support staff. A few of the national units are located in Washington, D.C., but most are based elsewhere around the country. Of the latter, some of the larger ones maintain an office for public policy advocacy in Washington, D.C. So do historic peace churches. These form the base for the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, but we will seek to include other denominations that lack a Washington office.

Denominations with Washington offices include the Catholic Church, American Baptist Churches, Church of the Brethren, Episcopal Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Mennonite Central Committee, Presbyterian Church, United Church of Christ, United Methodist Church, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Unitarian Universalist Association, and the Society of Friends through the American Friends Service Committee and Friends Committee on National Legislation. Also in Washington are offices of the National Council of Churches, Church Women United, Congress of National Black Churches, and National Association of Evangelicals.

All of these but the last two have been involved in the CTBT ratification. We hope that all will be part of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. We will also seek participation of African American denominations individually, other Christian denominations including Orthodox and Evangelical, wider Jewish participation, and representation of other faiths.

Most denominations have regional units called variously as diocese, synod, conference, presbytery, convention, and district with a presiding officer known as bishop, conference minister, president, and other titles. These dioceses, conferences, et cetera often have staff and committees, including one on social action. The staff and committees of dioceses and conferences are in touch with local churches, their pastors and members. These intermediate units will be an important part of our outreach network.

National offices often communicate with their regional units and have them pass the messages and material on to local churches. National offices also have lists of key contacts on various issues, increasingly on e-mail, and they communicate with them directly. Thus, a project like ours can tap into an extensive, established means of communication to reach the grassroots on matters of nuclear disarmament. However, because denominational offices deal with numerous peace and justice issues, giving much greater attention to nuclear disarmament will require an input of additional financial resources (more on this later).

Within each denomination are unofficial associations that bring together persons with common interests. They include pacifist-oriented peace fellowships, such as Pax Christi, Episcopal Peace Fellowship, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship. There are other kinds of associations, such as Methodists United for Peace with Justice, NETWORK: A Catholic Social Justice Lobby, various religious orders within the Catholic Church, and other organizations such as Evangelicals for Social Action and Sojourners. All of them have individual members located around the country who

are strongly committed to working on peace and justice issues. Some of them have state and local chapters. Their flexibility and sharp issue focus will make them valuable participants in the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, as they have been in the CTBT campaign. They, too, need supplemental assistance.

Modes of Operation

Because all nuclear weapons (as far as we know) are in the control of governments, it is governments which will decide whether to adopt and carry out the steps to total nuclear disarmament. Therefore, our focus will be upon influencing governmental officials who determine public policies on nuclear weapons. In the United States they include the president, members of Congress, cabinet officers and other top civilian officials, and top military leaders.

To influence public officials we will function in three modes: (i) education and mobilization of regional and local religious bodies and people of faith so that they can contact public officials, (ii) direct contact with public officials in Washington, and (iii) efforts to shape public opinion through the media and other avenues. As we work in these three modes, we will scrupulously observe all laws and regulations applicable to nonprofit organizations.

Grassroots Education and Mobilization

The greatest amount of our effort will be directed toward grassroots education and mobilization for timely public advocacy on nuclear disarmament issues. The techniques we use will draw upon the experience of the CTBT ratification campaign and upon interfaith activities in other causes.

Production and dissemination of information. Staff of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and its cooperating organizations will produce information for use by grassroots participants. The Partnership will establish a web site as a depository for some of this information along with linkages to organizations with special expertise on the subject matter. Printed matter and e-mail information will be disseminated primarily through the communications networks of the participating denominations and religious associations.

Over the course of five years we will be dealing with a variety of issues concerning the different steps toward nuclear disarmament. We will provide issue briefs on these matters to our grassroots contacts around the country. To the maximum extent possible we will rely upon background information produced by organizations with technical expertise in the field, such as the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Danger, Union of Concern Scientists, Brookings Institution, Stimson Center, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Institute for Energy and Environmental Research, and others. As necessary our staff will adapt this information to the needs of our network.

As a tool for state and local organizing, we will produce and distribute how-to guides on such matters as forming local interfaith coalitions, organizing interfaith delegations to meet with members of Congress, tracking members in their public appearances, getting involved with local radio and TV talk shows, talking with newspaper editorial boards, and petition drives.

So that grassroots practitioners can make effective use of local media, we will provide sample letters to the editor and op-ed pieces

It will be useful to have worship material, such as bulletin inserts, liturgies, sample sermons and homilies for distribution to the whole network. Denominational staff are in the best position to develop such material and share it with the interfaith network.

Grassroots organizing. In the CTBT campaign we have been able to tap into existing state-level interfaith organizations and in some states have developed informal interfaith coalitions which have circulated petitions, developed sign-on letters to senators from bishops and other religious leaders, and sent interfaith delegations to home-state offices of their senators. In this expanded project we will seek development of state interfaith coalitions on nuclear disarmament in as many states as possible. We will encourage these coalitions to develop similar interfaith coalitions in congressional districts.

To facilitate this process we will send out field organizers to the extent that resources are available. In doing so we will draw upon the talents of various denominations and religions associations. We will set up conference calls so that state and local activists can confer with national experts, including public officials, on various aspects of nuclear disarmament and the interfaith campaign. We will consider holding regional training workshops.

Action advisories. We will be dealing nuclear disarmament issues that come to the fore in decision-making processes that take place over periods of time. We will provide timely action advisories to the grassroots network so that activists can express their views to public officials and otherwise seek to influence public policy decisions as they are being made. We will rely upon participating denominations and religious associations to get this information to their constituency. We will also make use of our web site and denominational web sites to post information about suggested actions.

Activities in Washington, D.C.

Our second mode of operation will be to make direct contact with public officials in Washington, D.C. This will be handled by Steering Committee members and staff of the Interfaith Partnership.

We will form delegations to meet regularly with Congressional staff and key persons in the Executive Branch. We will set up meetings for members of our Advisory Board with senators and representatives, cabinet officials, and military leaders.

From time to time the Interfaith Partnership will produce sign-on letters to public officials and will put out public statements on particular issues. Ordinarily these letters and statements will be signed by representatives of the participating organizations rather than released solely in the name of the Partnership as an entity. As appropriate we will hold news conferences and schedule public meetings to make our views know.

We will work closely with secular organizations with a concern for nuclear disarmament, as we have done in the CTBT campaign. Following that model, we will invite persons from such organizations as Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers, Physicians for Social Responsibility, 20/20 Vision, Peace Action, Plutonium Challenge, and WAND to attend meetings of our Steering Committee and to serve as our advisor.

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Media

Beyond seeking to influence public officials through direct contact and grassroots mobilization, we have an interest in influencing public opinion by bringing the views of the faith community before the general public. Accordingly, as our third mode of operation we will hire a media specialist who can deal directly with reporters, editors, and television and radio news producers. That person will also work with denominational offices to help them obtain better public exposure of their positions on nuclear disarmament issues and the underlying theological and moral foundation.

The media person will encourage denominational office to make full use of denominational publications, both national and regional, to gain fuller coverage of nuclear disarmament issues and what local religious groups and individuals can do to influence public officials.

Staff

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Interfaith Partnership. We are seeking grants so that the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament can have a small staff to carry out its catalytic work of bringing together denominations and religious associations. For the first

year we envision a program coordinator and a program assistant. In addition, the chair will serve half-time in paid service. Besides presiding at Steering Committee meetings, the chair will relate to members of the Advisory Board, seek participation from additional denominations, and deal with the nuclear abolition campaigns. The program coordinator will work with participating denominations and religious associations to help orchestrate field activities. Both the chair and program coordinator will be involved with public officials in Washington. The program assistant will have responsibility for the web site, the e-mail system, and fax blast communication. That person will help out with other tasks of the Partnership. Later in year we will add a program associate to handle media relationships and assist denominational offices in media outreach.

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Incorporation

To administer this program and handle grant funds we will create new nonprofit corporation in the District of Columbia. It will be eligible for recognition under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Schedule of Activities

Incorporation. If the Board of Trustees of the W. Alton Jones Foundation responds favorably to our request at its February meeting, we will immediately take steps to incorporate the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and hire staff. We suggest that a small initial grant go to an existing 501(c)(3) entity to handle salary costs and other expenses until the Interfaith Partnership is incorporated and receives approval from the Internal Revenue Service. The Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund, which has 501(c)(3) status, could serve in this capacity. Its IRS letters are attached.

Staffing. The chair would start working immediately and the program coordinator as quickly as a suitable person is recruited. The program assistant might come on board during the summer or in September at the latest. The program associate for media work could start in the fall.

Initial grants to some of the denominational offices and religious associations could be made so that they could have new staff employed by September. Others could be added by January.

Issues. The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament will phase into its work on various issues, depending in part when these issues come up on the public agenda.

One of the first issues to arise is the United States position at the Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in April-May 2000. Unless the U.S. and other nuclear weapons states are more forthcoming in their commitment to move faster toward nuclear disarmament, the NPT regime is in danger of collapsing. The Interfaith Partnership may want to offer its recommendations in February or March when U. S. policy is still fluid.

Ballistic missile defense will come into focus in June. Before that date the Interfaith Partnership may want to develop a position out of its concern for the danger of the return to a nuclear arms race if the U.S. acts hastily and unwisely. There is not a lot of time for grassroots education and mobilization on this issue, which hasn't been on the interfaith agenda in recent years, but the Partnership might want to deal with it.

Although the CTBT may be on the backburner during 2000, it will come up in studies by the U.S. Senate. U.S. funds in support of the international CTB Organization will have to be renewed by Congress, and public support may be

needed. Beyond that we will prepare for another attempt to achieve treaty ratification in 2001.

De-alerting the nuclear arsenal by taking strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert will come into sharper focus in 2000. A citizen Back from the Brink campaign has started. It is possible that de-alerting might receive major attention at the NPT Review Conference. As non-nuclear weapons states forced the nuclear weapons states at the 1995 NPT Conference to make a commitment to negotiate and ratify the CTBT, so also they might make a push for de-alerting at the 2000 conference. This is a natural issue for the Interfaith Partnership to deal with through grassroots education and encouragement of public policy advocacy.

Thus, in 2000 there are some important issues to deal with even as the Interfaith Partnership and participation denominations and religious associations hire additional staff and develop their grassroots networks. After the November election state and local affiliates will want to make contact with senators and representatives who will serve in the 107th Congress. Members of the Steering Committee will likewise want to make contact with persons who will serve in the next presidential administration. In this manner the Interfaith Partnership will be fully organized for a four year campaign during the next presidential term and the next two Congresses.

Total Budget

This ambitious agenda has an ambitious budget totaling \$950,000 for a full year of operation. Major components are as follows:

Core staff for Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament	\$230,000
Media component	80,000
Grants to denominations and religious associations	640,000
	\$950,000

We are seeking support from several foundations to raise this total budget. So far we have approached the Ford Foundation, Ploughshares Fund, Compton Foundation, and MacArthur Foundation in addition to the W. Alton Jones Foundation. We have formally requested a \$25,000 grant from the Ploughshares Fund to help with initial organizing. We are developing specific proposals to the Ford Foundation and the Compton Foundation. The MacArthur Foundation has indicated that our project does not fall within its guidelines, which stress research and dissemination and international systems. We are looking for other sources of support.

In this context, we request the W. Alton Foundation to provide financial support for the core staff by making a five year commitment (including adjustments for inflation and merit pay increases), as follows

2000 (March to December)	\$180,000
2001	230,000
2002	240,000
2003	250,000
2004	260,000
	\$1,160,000

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-198-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@e-groups.com
From: "Janet Bloomfield" <jbloomfield@gn.apc.org>
To: <a2000gc@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca>,
"Abolition-Europe" <abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de>,
<abolition-caucus@e-groups.com>
Date: Fri, 3 Dec 1999 16:05:33 -0000
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2314.1300
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Minutes of Abolition Co-Ordinating Committee Conference Calls - November 1999

Dear Abolition Friends,
here are the last two sets of minutes of the Abolition Co-ordinating
Committee's Conference Calls. If you have any questions about them please
let me know.
Yours in peace,
Janet Bloomfield.

Janet Bloomfield
25 Farmadine
Saffron Walden
Essex
CB11 3HR
England
Tel/Fax: +44 (0)1799 516189
e-mail: jbloomfield@gn.apc.org

MINUTES - ACC CALL 11 NOVEMBER 1999
NAME IN CAPS = action item

PRESENT: John Burroughs, Jackie Cabasso, David Krieger, Carah Ong, Alice
Slater
APOLOGIES: Janet Bloomfield, Hiro Umbeyashi, Alyn Ware, Richard Salvador
FACILITATOR: Jackie Cabasso
NOTETAKER: Carah Ong

1. Agenda:

a. Jackie proposed that we go use the minutes of the previous phone call
as a basis for the agenda.

2. David reported briefly about his trip as part of the MPI delegation to
Japan. He announced that the city of Nagasaki would like to host a
conference on abolition in November of 2000. The conference will emphasize
taking the opportunity at the end of the millenium to stress the importance
of abolition. David reported that the city of Nagasaki welcomes a possible

Abolition 2000 meeting and they will cover the costs for the meeting and any principle speakers.

3. Financial Update:

a. Carah posted a financial report to the ACC prior to the phone call. If you did not receive the update or would like another copy, please email her.

b. David reported that he met with Steve Shefitz (spelling?) of the Mott Foundation when he was recently in New York. Grants range from \$1,000-5,000 but they are finished for this year. David also reported that he attempted to meet with Wade Green. Jackie noted that his request cycle ends on November 15th, so we should be hearing back shortly about the pending A2000 proposal. ALICE agreed to make a follow-up phone call to Wade Green.

c. David reported that the proposal to the Rubin Foundation was declined a few months ago.

d. CARAH agreed to prepare a draft grant proposal on Abolition 2000 letterhead to send to the Turner Foundation, the Simons Foundation and the Compton Foundation.

e. CARAH will send Alice a bill for the cost US mailing for reimbursement.

f. CARAH will draft a letter to all organizations who have contributed \$250 or more in the past to the Network and request a similar contribution> to sustain efforts. Carah will call Pamela Meidell and ask how it was done in the past.

g. It was agreed that Peace Depot (Hiro) will be a collection point in Japan for Network funds.

4. CARAH agreed to post a message to the listserv on behalf of the ACC. (Message was titled: Three things you can do!)

5. CARAH will send another email to regional contacts and follow-up on mailing to report during next conference call.

6. Next call: Those on the call agreed that we should have a follow-up call in the immediate future, when other members can be present. November 22/23 at 3pm PT was proposed. CARAH will circulate a message among the ACC members to ascertain whether or not this date will work. CARAH will then arrange coordinates and circulate to all members of the ACC. JACKIE agreed to post a draft agenda prior to the call.

Proposed Items to Discuss:

1. NPT Review Conference

- a) Speakers-Alice Slater will circulate a proposed list prior to the call
- b) Strategy/Demands
- c) Ammendments

2. How can we reach 2,000 groups by the NPT Conference?
 - a) Strategy Suggestions
 - b) implementation
3. Follow-up on mailing in other countries
Carah will be in touch with regional contacts between now and the next call and give an update.
4. Millenium Assembly Update
John Burroughs and Alice Slater will report

MINUTES OF ABOLITION CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE CONFERENCE CALL NOVEMBER 22, 1999.

(Action items in Capitals)

1. Present: Janet Bloomfield, Alice Slater, Jackie Cabasso, John Burroughs, Alyn Ware, Carah Ong, David Krieger, Hiro Umbeyashi.
Apologies: Richard Salvador.
Facilitator - Jackie, Note taker - Janet.

2. NPT

(a) Speakers: Alice had put up a proposal for well known speakers to address the NPT and feedback was coming in. Favourable response from key people. Questions were raised about getting the balance of content/celebrity right. It was AGREED to pursue this proposal. A draft letter is needed so that the invites can go out as soon as possible. The NGO Committee for Disarmament meets in New York on December 14th. ALICE and DAVID will draft letter.

(b) Strategy/Demands: Ideas about strategy were discussed and the importance of A2000 setting the agenda and revealing the truth of what has happened since 1995 was emphasised. Our political analysis has been proved correct about the lack of faith of the nuclear weapons states and we can argue from a strong position for a number of key demands. Janet reported that she and Pamela Meidell will be publishing an expanded version of their A2000 Report Card which will review progress and make recommendations for the future. This was welcomed as a valuable resource. It was AGREED that there should also be a 2 page statement drafted for circulation. Ideas about using sunflowers and Hawaiian leis made of paper cranes to give to delegates were put forward. The draft set of demands previously circulated by John Burroughs was discussed. These include: the Nuclear Weapons Convention, the possibility of a special conference being convened, an amendment to the NPT, de-alerting, and an alternative, non-discriminatory process being established by states such as Mexico and Brazil. Hiro pointed out that the idea of a special conference would be helpful for grassroots in Japan. The question of finding a friendly government to propose some of these ideas was raised. It was AGREED that we need to sound out the Global Council about governments who might be worth approaching. JACKIE would check with Zia as to where the amendment idea had got to. It was AGREED to establish a drafting group convened by JOHN. JANET, JACKIE and DAVID offered to be part of this. They would try to produce a first draft/outline by our next call.

3. MILLENIUM ASSEMBLY

Alice had circulated details of the process relating to this. It was AGREED that the drafting group (described in minute 2(b)) should produce something

for the next meeting on December 13/14.

4. 2000 groups by 2000.

The A2000UK has produced a recruitment pack for groups. JANET would get one to Carah and Alice. ALICE will recruit in Seattle at the WTO events. Also using the connections with HAP via Gouri.

Any.Other.Business.

(a) Jackie reported that APC are offering the Bettino Prize of \$7,500 for "exemplary use" of IT. The deadline is January 31st. JANET agreed to co-ordinate our entry.

(b) CARAH will put a note on the listserv about the brochure which is just about to be printed.

(c) It was AGREED that a discussion of Carah's terms and conditions would be put on the next agenda.

NEXT CALL:

December 10/11 (depending on your time zone!) Aotearoa: 11 am on 11 December (+12 hrs GMT) Japan: 8 am on 11 December (+9 hrs GMT) The Netherlands/Belgium: 12 am on 10 December (+1 hr GMT) UK: 11 pm GMT on 10 December (0 hrs GMT) Canada/US: 6pm ET (-5 hrs GMT), 3pm PT (-8hrs GMT) 10 December

CARAH will set up. JANET to circulate draft agenda one week before.

EVERYONE PLEASE USE E-MAIL TO CIRCULATE IDEAS AND OPTIONS BEFORE THE CALL.

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X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-199-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@eGroups.com
X-eGroups-Return: plough@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
Date: Fri, 03 Dec 1999 10:37:12 -0800
From: plough@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
To: abolition-caucus@eGroups.com
User-Agent: eGroups-EW/0.80
X-Mailer: eGroups Message Poster
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] New Agenda vote

I've counted this list from the UN's press release about a dozen times
and I get 112 in favour to 13 against, with 38 abstentions. Anyone know
what the real numbers are?

> ANNEX XIV

>

> Vote on Nuclear Free World

>

> The draft resolution entitled "Towards a nuclear-free world: the need
for a

> new agenda" (document A/54/563-G) was adopted by a recorded vote of
111 in

> favour to 13 against, with 39 abstentions, as follows:

>

> In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria,
Bahamas,

> Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bolivia,
Botswana,

> Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape
Verde,

> Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia,
Cuba,

> Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El
Salvador,

> Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala,

> Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran,
Ireland,

> Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic,
Lebanon,

> Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta,
Marshall

> Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New
Zealand,

> Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru,

> Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent
and

- > the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra
- > Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname,
- > Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago,
- > Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay,
- > Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
- >
- > Against: Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Hungary, India, Israel, Monaco,
- > Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States.
- >
- > Abstain: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan,
- > Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, China, Czech Republic,
- > Denmark, Federated States of Micronesia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece,
- > Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mauritius,
- > Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova,
- > Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,
- > Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.
- >
- > Absent: Afghanistan, Comoros, Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea,
- > Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi,
- > Nauru, Palau, Rwanda, Tonga, Turkmenistan.

--

Bill Robinson, Project Ploughshares,
Conrad Grebel College, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G6
Phone: 519 888-6541 x264 Fax: 519 885-0806
E-mail: brobinson@ploughshares.ca
<http://www.ploughshares.ca>

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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Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@eGroups.com
X-eGroups-Return: plough@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
Date: Mon, 06 Dec 1999 14:06:08 -0800
From: plough@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
To: abolition-caucus@eGroups.com
User-Agent: eGroups-EW/0.81
X-Mailer: eGroups Message Poster
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Re: New Agenda vote

I phoned the appropriate Missions at the UN, with the following results:

- the Albanian Mission confirmed that they abstained; Albania did not vote yes.
- the Portuguese Mission couldn't tell me how they voted (the right official wasn't there). But the Canadian Mission said that Portugal also abstained, which I think is what we all expected.

So it looks like Akira is right. (Thanks also to Anne Grieg, who emailed me separately on the same points.)

Cheers,

Bill Robinson.

- > I've also checked the UN release. I found two points.
- > 1. The list of UN release shows that Albania voted yes and at the same
> time abstained.
- > 2. The list does not include Portugal anywhere. It is not listed even
in
> the absence.
- > If Albania did not vote yes but abstained, and Portugal also
abstained,
> then the total comes to 111-13-39, the same numbers as the UN release
> says. Albania abstained last year and was absent in the first
committee this
> year. Portugal abstained last year as well as in this first committee.
- > Could anybody who can access to the governments of Albania and
Portugal
> confirm my guess ?
- >
- > in peace,
- >
- > KAWASAKI AKira

--

Bill Robinson, Project Ploughshares,
Conrad Grebel College, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G6
Phone: 519 888-6541 x264 Fax: 519 885-0806
E-mail: brobinson@ploughshares.ca
<http://www.ploughshares.ca>

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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X-Sender: napf@silcom.com
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Fri, 03 Dec 1999 14:34:06 -0800
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
From: David Krieger <dkrieger@napf.org>
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Twelve Step Program

<x-rich>

<center><bold>A TWELVE STEP PROGRAM TO END NUCLEAR WEAPONS ADDICTION

By David Krieger*

</bold></center>

The following steps should be taken by the nuclear weapons states prior to the end of the year 2000 to assure that we enter the 21st century with a full commitment to ending the nuclear weapons threat that now hangs over the heads of all humanity and clouds our future:

1. Publicly acknowledge the weaknesses and fallibilities of deterrence: that deterrence is only a theory and is clearly ineffective against an enemy who is irrational, unlocatable, or suicidal, and cannot assure against accidents, misperceptions, miscalculations, or terrorists.
2. Publicly acknowledge the illegality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons under international law as stated by the International Court of Justice in its 1996 opinion, and further acknowledge the obligation under international law for good faith negotiations for nuclear disarmament in all its aspects.
3. Publicly acknowledge the immorality of threatening to annihilate millions, even hundreds of millions, of people in the name of national security.
4. Commence good faith negotiations to achieve a Nuclear Weapons Convention to eliminate and prohibit all nuclear weapons.
5. Establish an international accounting system for all nuclear weapons

and weapons-grade nuclear materials.

6. Sign and ratify to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and cease laboratory and subcritical nuclear tests designed to modernize and improve nuclear weapons systems.
7. Re-affirm the commitments to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and cease efforts to violate that treaty by the deployment of national or theater missile defenses.
8. De-alert all nuclear weapons and de-couple all nuclear warheads from their delivery vehicles.
9. Declare policies of No First Use of nuclear weapons against other nuclear weapons states and policies of No Use against non-nuclear weapons states.
10. Reduce nuclear arsenals in all nuclear weapons states to no more than 200 de-alerted and de-coupled nuclear weapons each by the year 2005, and place these weapons in internationally monitored storage sites.
11. Set forth a plan to complete the transition under international control and monitoring to zero nuclear weapons by 2020.
12. Reallocate the \$35 billion currently being spent annually for maintaining nuclear arsenals to improving human health, education and welfare.

*David Krieger is president of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. He can be contacted at dkrieger@napf.org.

</x-rich>

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\atwelvestepprogramtoendnuclearweaponsaddiction120299.dk.doc"
<x-rich>

David Krieger, President

Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

PMB 121, 1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 1

Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2794

URL: www.wagingpeace.org
</x-rich>

Reply-To: <RoomOneOnMars@mindspring.com>
From: "Eric I. Farmer" <RoomOneOnMars@mindspring.com>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Zimbabwe scholarship program
Date: Mon, 6 Dec 1999 02:25:26 -0500
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Internet Mail 4.70.1161

Brother Hallman, thank you so much for your message. Believe it or not, this is the first time that this computer has been functional since i got your message over a month ago. As a matter of fact, there has been a message waiting to go out to you since october 16th! please forgive me.

It's warms my heart to hear that you are interested in contributing to the lives of these young people in Zimbabwe. The best way for you to go about contributing is through the organization that sponsors the scholarship. I am going to forward your message on to them and see if I can get some current information on school costs and donation figures. My friend and I are the producers of the video, but donations are handled through the organization, Students for Students International. I'll get back to you as soon as I hear from them. Thank you again for your support.

Peace,
Eric

Eric I. Farmer
Schoolchildren of the World
RoomOneOnMars@mindspring.com

> From: Howard W. Hallman <mupj@igc.org>
> To: roomoneonmars@mindspring.com
> Subject: Zimbabwe scholarship program
> Date: Monday, October 11, 1999 3:30 PM
>
> Dear Friends:
>
> Recently we saw the video entitled Meet Zimbabwe's Young Scholars at our
> adult Sunday School class. We are wondering if it is possible to make a
> donation to the scholarship fund in honor of someone. If so, how is this
> done? Is there an amount for an annual scholarship or some other unit of
> giving that could be goal for us?
>
> Thanks for your cooperation.
>
> Howard Hallman
>
> Howard W. Hallman, Chair
> Methodists United for Peace with Justice
> 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036
> Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org

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

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 4.1
Date: Tue, 07 Dec 1999 17:00:37 -0500
From: Gerard Powers <GPowers@nccbuscc.org>
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: Proposal for Interfaith Partnership on Nuclear Disarmament
-Reply

12/7/99

Howard:

Your proposal is much stronger, I think, with the revisions that you've made.

I suspect it is a bit ambitious in terms of money requested, but it's always worth shooting for the ideal.

I can say that the new structure of the proposal would make it easier for us to participate because it is less formal and more like the ad hoc coalitions with which we normally work. It would be hard to say in advance whether we could participate in the steering committee -- that is largely dependant upon what else we've got going here -- but that certainly would be a possibility.

I could not say at this time whether we could accept money for new staff -- that is very attractive but space is a big problem here oftentimes. It would be more likely that it would be useful to have some extra money for developing materials for parishes, etc.

Given that things are by nature unclear as to our precise participation, you are welcome to say that you have received an initial positive response from staff of the US Catholic Conference about the need for and value of such an initiative but I am not in a position to sign on formally in terms of a letter of support for the proposal.

I hope this is at least somewhat helpful, and I hope you get a positive response from the foundations.

Jerry Powers

To: Gerard Powers <GPowers@nccbuscc.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Proposal for Interfaith Partnership on Nuclear Disarmament-Reply
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <s84d3d80.090@nccbuscc.org>
References:

At 05:00 PM 12/7/99 -0500, you wrote:

>12/7/99

>

>

>Howard:

>

>Your proposal is much stronger, I think, with the revisions that you've

>made.....

Jerry,

Thanks for your reply. In talking with foundations I will use your language that we "have received an initial positive response from staff of the US Catholic Conference about the need for and value of such an initiative." I'll keep you posted. If we get something going, I would like to get from you some language about the rules of the game in how such a coalition would function.

Shalom,
Howard

>

To: bgrieves@dfms.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Proposal for Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Brian:

In developing the idea of an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament I have talked with various people in the faith community and have sounded out some foundations for possible support for a major undertaking. Staff of the W. Alton Jones Foundation invited me to submit a proposal by a deadline of December 10. I have also had a conversation with a Ford Foundation staff person, who is interested in considering our ideas.

Attached is my proposal to the W. Alton Jones Foundation. It offers concrete ideas but indicates that forming an Interfaith Partnership is a work in progress. I will be open to comments and suggestions on this proposal until the close of business Wednesday, December 8. Then I will submit it with the understanding that details will be worked out with participating denominations and religious associations.

I hope that this is something the Episcopal Church will support and participate in. In seeking denominational participation I have a commitment from United Methodist General Board of Church and Society, Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs, and Church of the Brethren. We have received an initial positive response from staff of the US Catholic Conference about the need for and value of such an initiative. The idea is under review by the Peacemaking Program of the Presbyterian Church. Although the United Church of Christ Office for Church in Society is undergoing reorganization, I would expect UCC participation. Since Bob Edgar was once involved in the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, I would hope that the National Council of Churches under his leadership would join in.

If you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,
Howard

###

A Proposal to the W. Alton Jones Foundation
for a Grant for an
Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament

Submitted in behalf of the faith community
by Methodists United for Peace with Justice

Purpose

The purpose of this project is to mobilize the faith community in the United States to work together to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons. Through education and public policy advocacy we will seek adoption of U.S. governmental policies that move toward the attainment of this goal.

This will be accomplished by forming an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament involving religious denominations of different faiths and other religious associations working for peace and justice. Activities will be undertaken both at the national level and through the grassroots networks of participating faith organizations.

Background

Since the beginning of the nuclear weapons era, faith groups have been deeply concerned about this terrible weapon of mass destruction. By now most major denominations have policy statements calling for the global elimination of nuclear weapons. They also endorse specific steps leading to nuclear disarmament, such as a comprehensive test ban, deep cuts in the nuclear arsenal, and taking nuclear weapons off hair-trigger alert.

During the past two years an Interfaith Group for the CTBT functioned to build support for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. It consisted of representatives of 18 denominational offices and religious associations joined together in a working group. In addition, 35 other religious groups have been involved in various ways in the ratification campaign. As described in an attachment, two years of preparation in developing an extensive grassroots network enabled the Interfaith Group to quickly mobilize support during the first thirteen days in October 1999 when the treaty was suddenly brought before the Senate. Although the Senate defeated the treaty in a highly partisan vote, pressure from the faith community was an important factor in getting 20 senators who eventually voted against the treaty to publicly favor postponing the vote.

As we continue to work for the CTBT, many of the participants in the ratification campaign want to work together to achieve other steps toward nuclear disarmament. For this reason we are in the process of establishing the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament with a broader agenda.

Public Policy Objectives

During the last decade a variety of study commissions, retired military leaders, and civilian experts have made recommendations on the steps needed to achieve the global elimination of all nuclear weapons. Drawing on these recommendations, we will work for achievement of the following steps that lead to total nuclear disarmament.

- Ø Ratification and implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Ø De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.
- Ø Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 de-alerted warheads on each side and then to 200 or fewer).
- Ø Curtailing the development of new nuclear weapons.
- Ø Halting efforts to establish ballistic missile defense.
- Ø Support for and enhancement of the international nonproliferation regime.
- Ø Negotiation and adoption of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.
- Ø Achievement of an international system of fissile material control.

Time Frame.

Since nuclear weapons have been with us a long time, it will take a number of years to eliminate them all. Even obtaining all the necessary policy decisions is likely to be a multi-year process. Therefore, this project will have an initial time frame of five years: 2000 through 2004. This will carry through the 2000 election, the next presidential term, and two Congresses. We are seeking a commitment of financial support for this five year span. Before that period ends we will assess the need to continue.

Structure

We are establishing the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament to provide a structural a framework for working together to achieve the public policy goals over a period of years. Because it is in the formation stage as this proposal is being submitted, we can provide only a tentative description of the structure. Before the W. Alton Jones Foundation board convenes we will be able to offer more specifics and an indication of organizational participants.

Currently we are considering establishment of two units: a Steering Committee and an Advisory Board.

Steering Committee. Our present thinking is that the Interfaith Partnership will be governed by a Steering Committee consisting of staff from denominations and staff and voluntary leaders from other religious associations. The Steering Committee will meet monthly to plan partnership activities, guide implementation, and evaluate the results. It will also serve as the corporate board of directors. Because most of the members are likely to be based in Washington, meetings of the Steering Committee will be held in D.C. On a quarterly basis denominational headquarters staff based elsewhere will be invited to participate in Steering Committee meetings and will be welcome at other times. Sub-groups will function as appropriate to plan and carry out particular tasks or work on specific issues.

The Steering Committee will have a small support staff, but most of the implementation will be carried out by participating denominations and associations, working together cooperatively, and by their grassroots networks. We are seeking financial support for both elements.

Advisory Board. Consideration is being given to creation of an Advisory Board of top religious leaders. They would serve as individuals though many of them would hold high level positions in their denominations. Members of the Advisory Board would not be expected to meet or issue statements as a body, but they would be available to offer advice to the Steering Committee. Members of the Advisory Board would also be drawn upon for meetings with executive officials and members of Congress.

Working through Networks

A major strength of this project will be our ability to tap into nationwide networks of religious denominations and other religious associations. This will enable us to leverage grant funds manyfold by tying into existing communication systems, reaching state and local units whose mission encompass a concern for peace and justice issues, and mobilizing members of churches, synagogues, mosques, and other local religious institutions.

In this respect we have capacity to reach people in every state in the nation. We have demonstrated this in the CTBT campaign where we developed active participation in 30 states with "swing-vote" senators. This included such states as Alaska, New Mexico, Nebraska Kansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Indiana where secular peace organizations are less active.

Although denominations differ in structure and the extent of centralization or decentralization, most of them have a national headquarters as a base for their officers and support staff. A few of the national units are located in Washington, D.C., but most are based elsewhere around the country. Of the latter, some of the larger ones maintain an office for public policy advocacy in Washington, D.C. So do historic peace churches. These form the base for the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, but we will seek to include other denominations that lack a Washington office.

Denominations with Washington offices include the Catholic Church, American Baptist Churches, Church of the Brethren, Episcopal Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Mennonite Central Committee, Presbyterian Church, United Church of Christ, United Methodist Church, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Unitarian Universalist Association, and the Society of Friends through the American Friends Service Committee and Friends Committee on National Legislation. Also in Washington are offices of the National Council of Churches, Church Women United, Congress of National Black Churches, and National Association of Evangelicals.

All of these but the last two have been involved in the CTBT ratification. We hope that all will be part of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. We will also seek participation of African American denominations individually, other Christian denominations including Orthodox and Evangelical, wider Jewish participation, and representation of other faiths.

Most denominations have regional units called variously as diocese, synod, conference, presbytery, convention, and district with a presiding officer known as bishop, conference minister, president, and other titles. These dioceses, conferences, et cetera often have staff and committees, including one on social action. The staff and committees of dioceses and conferences are in touch with local churches, their pastors and members. These intermediate units will be an important part of our outreach network.

National offices often communicate with their regional units and have them pass the messages and material on to local churches. National offices also have lists of key contacts on various issues, increasingly on e-mail, and they communicate with them directly. Thus, a project like ours can tap into an extensive, established means of communication to reach the grassroots on matters of nuclear disarmament. However, because denominational offices deal with numerous peace and justice issues, giving much greater attention to nuclear disarmament will require an input of additional financial resources (more on this later).

Within each denomination are unofficial associations that bring together persons with common interests. They include pacifist-oriented peace fellowships, such as Pax Christi, Episcopal Peace Fellowship, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship. There are other kinds of associations, such as Methodists United for Peace with Justice, NETWORK: A Catholic Social Justice Lobby, various religious orders within the Catholic Church, and other organizations such as Evangelicals for Social Action and Sojourners. All of them have individual members located around the country who are strongly committed to working on peace and justice issues. Some of them have state and local chapters. Their flexibility and sharp issue focus will make them valuable participants in the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, as they have been in the CTBT campaign. They, too, need supplemental assistance.

Modes of Operation

Because all nuclear weapons (as far as we know) are in the control of governments, it is governments which will decide whether to adopt and carry out the steps to total nuclear disarmament. Therefore, our focus will be upon influencing governmental officials who determine public policies on nuclear weapons. In the United States they include the president, members of Congress, cabinet officers and other top civilian officials, and top military leaders.

To influence public officials we will function in three modes: (i) education and mobilization of regional and local religious bodies and people of faith so that they can contact public officials, (ii) direct contact with public officials in Washington, and (iii) efforts to shape public opinion through the media and other avenues. As we work in these three modes, we will scrupulously observe all laws and regulations applicable to nonprofit organizations.

Grassroots Education and Mobilization

The greatest amount of our effort will be directed toward grassroots education and mobilization for timely public advocacy on nuclear disarmament issues. The techniques we use will draw upon the experience of the CTBT ratification campaign and upon interfaith activities in other causes.

Production and dissemination of information. Staff of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and its cooperating organizations will produce information for use by grassroots participants. The Partnership will establish a web site as a depository for some of this information along with linkages to organizations with special expertise on the subject matter. Printed matter and e-mail information will be disseminated primarily through the communications networks of the participating denominations and religious associations.

Over the course of five years we will be dealing with a variety of issues concerning the different steps toward nuclear disarmament. We will provide issue briefs on these matters to our grassroots contacts around the country. To the maximum extent possible we will rely upon background information produced by organizations with technical expertise in the field, such as the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Danger, Union of Concern Scientists, Brookings Institution, Stimson Center, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Institute for Energy and Environmental Research, and others. As necessary our staff will adapt this information to the needs of our network.

As a tool for state and local organizing, we will produce and distribute how-to guides on such matters as forming local interfaith coalitions, organizing interfaith delegations to meet with members of Congress, tracking members in their public appearances, getting involved with local radio and TV talk shows, talking with newspaper editorial boards, and petition drives.

So that grassroots practitioners can make effective use of local media, we will provide sample letters to the editor

and op-ed pieces

It will be useful to have worship material, such as bulletin inserts, liturgies, sample sermons and homilies for distribution to the whole network. Denominational staff are in the best position to develop such material and share it with the interfaith network.

Grassroots organizing. In the CTBT campaign we have been able to tap into existing state-level interfaith organizations and in some states have developed informal interfaith coalitions which have circulated petitions, developed sign-on letters to senators from bishops and other religious leaders, and sent interfaith delegations to home-state offices of their senators. In this expanded project we will seek development of state interfaith coalitions on nuclear disarmament in as many states as possible. We will encourage these coalitions to develop similar interfaith coalitions in congressional districts.

To facilitate this process we will send out field organizers to the extent that resources are available. In doing so we will draw upon the talents of various denominations and religions associations. We will set up conference calls so that state and local activists can confer with national experts, including public officials, on various aspects of nuclear disarmament and the interfaith campaign. We will consider holding regional training workshops.

Action advisories. We will be dealing nuclear disarmament issues that come to the fore in decision-making processes that take place over periods of time. We will provide timely action advisories to the grassroots network so that activists can express their views to public officials and otherwise seek to influence public policy decisions as they are being made. We will rely upon participating denominations and religious associations to get this information to their constituency. We will also make use of our web site and denominational web sites to post information about suggested actions.

Activities in Washington, D.C.

Our second mode of operation will be to make direct contact with public officials in Washington, D.C. This will be handled by Steering Committee members and staff of the Interfaith Partnership.

We will form delegations to meet regularly with Congressional staff and key persons in the Executive Branch. We will set up meetings for members of our Advisory Board with senators and representatives, cabinet officials, and military leaders.

From time to time the Interfaith Partnership will produce sign-on letters to public officials and will put out public statements on particular issues. Ordinarily these letters and statements will be signed by representatives of the participating organizations rather than released solely in the name of the Partnership as an entity. As appropriate we will hold news conferences and schedule public meetings to make our views know.

We will work closely with secular organizations with a concern for nuclear disarmament, as we have done in the CTBT campaign. Following that model, we will invite persons from such organizations as Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers, Physicians for Social Responsibility, 20/20 Vision, Peace Action, Plutonium Challenge, and WAND to attend meetings of our Steering Committee and to serve as our advisor.

At the wider level we will be in touch with citizen campaigns for nuclear abolition and with international activities along these lines. We will utilize written material from these sources and will participate in activities that they initiate.

Media

Beyond seeking to influence public officials through direct contact and grassroots mobilization, we have an interest in influencing public opinion by bringing the views of the faith community before the general public. Accordingly, as our third mode of operation we will hire a media specialist who can deal directly with reporters, editors, and television and radio news producers. That person will also work with denominational offices to help them obtain better public exposure of their positions on nuclear disarmament issues and the underlying theological and moral foundation.

The media person will encourage denominational office to make full use of denominational publications, both national and regional, to gain fuller coverage of nuclear disarmament issues and what local religious groups and individuals can do to influence public officials.

Staff

This is an ambitious agenda. It cannot be achieved by resources now available to denominational social action agencies from denominational sources or to unofficial religious associations from their own sources of funds. That is why we are seeking foundation support.

Interfaith Partnership. We are seeking grants so that the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament can have a small staff to carry out its catalytic work of bringing together denominations and religious associations. For the first year we envision a program coordinator and a program assistant. In addition, the chair will serve half-time in paid service. Besides presiding at Steering Committee meetings, the chair will relate to members of the Advisory Board, seek participation from additional denominations, and deal with the nuclear abolition campaigns. The program coordinator will work with participating denominations and religious associations to help orchestrate field activities. Both the chair and program coordinator will be involved with public officials in Washington. The program assistant will have responsibility for the web site, the e-mail system, and fax blast communication. That person will help out with other tasks of the Partnership. Later in year we will add a program associate to handle media relationships and assist denominational offices in media outreach.

Grants to denominations and religious associations. Grassroots education and mobilization is at the heart of the Interfaith Partnership's work. This task will be largely in the hands of denominational offices and religious associations. Denominational offices have multi-issue agenda with each staff member assigned to a number of issues. For that reason nuclear disarmament cannot receive the attention it deserves in this new campaign unless these offices receive funds to hire additional staff. This might be an intern who works with a permanent staff person covering this issue, or it might be a new staff position dedicated to this topic. In a similar manner peace fellowships and other religious associations could become more fully engaged if they could obtain a part-time or even a full-time staff person to work on nuclear disarmament issues.

Incorporation

To administer this program and handle grant funds we will create new nonprofit corporation in the District of Columbia. It will be eligible for recognition under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Schedule of Activities

Incorporation. If the Board of Trustees of the W. Alton Jones Foundation responds favorably to our request at its February meeting, we will immediately take steps to incorporate the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and hire staff. We suggest that a small initial grant go to an existing 501(c)(3) entity to handle salary costs and other expenses until the Interfaith Partnership is incorporated and receives approval from the Internal Revenue Service. The Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund, which has 501(c)(3) status, could serve in this capacity. Its IRS letters are attached.

Staffing. The chair would start working immediately and the program coordinator as quickly as a suitable person is recruited. The program assistant might come on board during the summer or in September at the latest. The program associate for media work could start in the fall.

Initial grants to some of the denominational offices and religious associations could be made so that could have new staff employed by September. Others could be added by January.

Issues. The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament will phase into its work on various issues, depending in part when these issues come up on the public agenda.

One of the first issue to arise is the United States position at the Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in April-May 2000. Unless the U.S. and other nuclear weapons states are more forthcoming in their commitment to move faster toward nuclear disarmament, the NPT regime is in danger of collapsing. The Interfaith Partnership may want to offer its recommendations in February or March when U. S. policy is still fluid.

Ballistic missile defense will come into focus in June. Before that date the Interfaith Partnership may want to develop a position out of its concern for the danger of the return to a nuclear arms race if the U.S. acts hastily and unwisely. There is not a lot of time for grassroots education and mobilization on this issue, which hasn't been on the interfaith agenda in recent years, but the Partnership might want to deal with it.

Although the CTBT may be on the backburner during 2000, it will come up in studies by the U.S. Senate. U.S. funds in support of the international CTB Organization will have to be renewed by Congress, and public support may be needed. Beyond that we will prepare for another attempt to achieve treaty ratification in 2001.

De-alerting the nuclear arsenal by taking strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert will come into sharper focus in 2000. A citizen Back from the Brink campaign has started. It is possible that de-alerting might receive major attention at the NPT Review Conference. As non- nuclear weapons states forced the nuclear weapons states at the 1995 NPT Conference to make a commitment to negotiate and ratify the CTBT, so also they might make a push for de-alerting at the 2000 conference. This is a natural issue for the Interfaith Partnership to deal with through grassroots education and encouragement of public policy advocacy.

Thus, in 2000 there are some important issues to deal with even as the Interfaith Partnership and participation denominations and religious associations hire additional staff and develop their grassroots networks. After the November election state and local affiliates will want to make contact with senators and representatives who will serve in the 107th Congress. Members of the Steering Committee will likewise want to make contact with persons who will serve in the next presidential administration. In this manner the Interfaith Partnership will be fully organized for a four year campaign during the next presidential term and the next two Congresses.

Total Budget

This ambitious agenda has an ambitious budget totaling \$950,000 for a full year of operation. Major components are as follows:

Core staff for Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament	\$230,000
Media component	80,000
Grants to denominations and religious associations	640,000
	\$950,000

We are seeking support from several foundations to raise this total budget. So far we have approached the Ford Foundation, Ploughshares Fund, Compton Foundation, and MacArthur Foundation in addition to the W.Alton Jones Foundation. We have formally requested a \$25,000 grant from the Ploughshares Fund to help with initial organizing. We are developing specific proposals to the Ford Foundation and the Compton Foundation. The MacArthur Foundation has indicated that our project does not fall within its guidelines, which stress research and dissemination and international systems. We are looking for other sources of support.

In this context, we request the W. Alton Foundation to provide financial support for the core staff by making a five year commitment (including adjustments for inflation and merit pay increases), as follows

2000 (March to December)	\$180,000
2001	230,000
2002	240,000
2003	250,000
2004	260,000
	\$1,160,000

X-Sender: ieer/pop.mindspring.com@127.0.0.1
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.0.1
Date: Wed, 08 Dec 1999 12:28:14 -0500
To: ieer@ieer.org
From: Lisa Ledwidge / IEER <ieer@ieer.org>
Subject: News release: Campaign to de-alert nuclear weapons

News Release

BACK FROM THE BRINK

1-877-55-BESAFE <http://www.DEALERT.org>

for further information:
Bob Schaeffer (941) 395-6773

FOR USE AFTER Thursday, December 9, 1999,
10 a.m. EST National Press Club news conference

NEW CAMPAIGN AIMS TO TAKE NUCLEAR WEAPONS OFF HAIR-TRIGGER ALERT; "BACK FROM THE BRINK" DRIVE WILL ORGANIZE NATIONALLY; Y2K "BAND-AIDS" FAIL TO ADDRESS ONGOING RISK OF ACCIDENTAL LAUNCH

Washington, DC -- A major new initiative seeking to reduce the risk of accidental nuclear war was launched today at a National Press Club news conference unveiling materials to be used in a massive nationwide public education effort on "de-alerting." Called "Back from the Brink," it aims to remove all U.S. and Russian nuclear weapons from hair-trigger alert status, and to dissuade other countries from putting their missiles on high alert.

"Today Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin have only a few minutes, at best, in which to evaluate reports of an apparent incoming missile strike and decide the fate of the world," said Dr. Bruce Blair of the Brookings Institution, who is a MacArthur fellow and one of the world's foremost authorities on the de-alerting of nuclear weapons. "This is an intolerably short time which needs to be lengthened because a single bad judgment could be fatal for all of us."

"Less than five years ago, on January 25, 1995, millions of people were minutes away from being killed in an inferno caused by a mistaken Russian nuclear launch after their radar detected a U.S.-Norwegian weather rocket that looked like a Trident missile," added Dr. Arjun Makhijani, President of the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research. "The black suitcase containing Russian nuclear launch codes was already with President Yeltsin and only several minutes remained in the countdown before the alarm was determined to be false. Next time we may not be so lucky. There have been other U.S. and Russian false alarms."

As a precedent for de-alerting, the Back from the Brink Campaign pointed to another moment of "grave danger" in August 1991, when a Moscow coup attempt and the imminent collapse of the Soviet Union

undermined the integrity of Soviet nuclear command. President Bush took the extraordinary step at the time of unilaterally withdrawing from deployment thousands of tactical U.S. nuclear weapons and de-alerting all U.S. strategic bombers and thousands of nuclear warheads on strategic missiles. President Gorbachev reciprocated with similar measures in about a week.

"The United States needs to take the leadership on this issue and take the first step, much as President Bush did in 1991," said former Senator Dale Bumpers, Director of the Washington, DC-based Center for Defense Information. "On that basis we will have the moral and political basis on which to ask Russia to reciprocate. Russia has every interest in doing so since the Russian people are also at risk. The dangers today are higher in some ways since relations between the United States and Russia have deteriorated considerably. President Clinton would have an enduring legacy of having taken strong action to protect the people of the United States and the world."

A Congressional resolution advocating nuclear weapons de-alerting introduced by Representative Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts currently has 84 sponsors. "De-alerting nuclear weapons is a significant but simple step to secure the new millennium and leave the specter of accidental nuclear annihilation behind," Rep. Markey explained. "That is why I introduced H. Con. Res. 177, which calls upon the U.S. to immediately begin de-alerting our nuclear arsenal and to secure an agreement with the Russians to do likewise."

The "Back from the Brink" campaign is being launched in the midst of concerns that the "Y2K" computer problem will heighten the risk of a nuclear exchange. Y2K-related risks of accidental nuclear war are related to the possibility of false signals or no signals from surveillance sensors designed to detect incoming missiles, increasing the risk of a mistaken launch order, like the one that Yeltsin may have come close to giving in 1995. To minimize such risks, the European Parliament called on both the U.S. and Russia to de-alert their nuclear arsenals before the end of the year. The U.S. and Russia have said that they are addressing these concerns by "de-targeting" weapons and by operating a Joint Command Center where military personnel from both nations will monitor radar and satellite data through the New Year's period.

But Dr. Blair reacted, "These are laudable initiatives, but 'Band-Aids' that only partly address the most superficial symptoms. In a crisis, de-targeting can be reversed in less than a minute. The Joint Command Center will not address all Russian Y2K problems. Nor does it address the ongoing deterioration of the Russian command and control system. The need for de-alerting will continue independent of the Y2K issue."

"We find it intolerable that the main nuclear danger facing the American people is not in the center of the national policy debate," said Beatrice Brailsford, Program Director of the Snake River Alliance in Idaho. "We intend to change that through grassroots education and mobilization."

A new 15-minute video on the role of de-alerting in reducing nuclear dangers, produced by the Center for Defense Information, will be screened at house parties, college meetings, and on local cable. "Back >From the Brink" has also set up a website -- <http://www.dealert.org> -- and has a toll free number, 1-877-55BESAFE, where the video and explanatory literature can be ordered. Visitors to the website can also sign on to an electronic petition, which will be sent to President Bill Clinton.

"Back from the Brink" literature describes many possible ways to de-alert nuclear weapons. Measures that could be accomplished in a day or two include removing the keys from launch centers and pinning open missile motor switches. Dr. Blair noted that such measures were actually implemented by the Bush administration in a short time in 1991. In the long-term, warheads can be removed from missiles and stored separately subject to multilateral verification.

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A briefing kit on the "Back from the Brink" campaign is available from Bob Schaeffer at (941) 395-6773.

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=====

To: jow@mindspring.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Phone appointment
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Jim,

I'm glad to hear from you. On Thursday, December 9 I'll be out from 9 until 2. You can reach me after that.

Shalom,
Howard

X-Sender: jow@pop.mindspring.com
Date: Thu, 9 Dec 1999 12:13:12 -0500
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
From: jow@mindspring.com (James O. Watkins Jr.)
Subject: Re: Phone appointment

Howard, I will be out of pocket this afternoon. Perhaps we could talk tomorrow morning around 10. My impression is that a formal organization will be rather difficult to pull off - As you know, there are so many items, Jubilee 2000, etc. competing for finite energy and time - that is true with staff as well as with grassroots. There are folks at the grassroots who sense the urgency of not letting the CTBT vote be forgotten. It seems to me that we need an informal network across denominational lines - a contact for each denom, not necessarily in DC and a denominational contact in each state. Will talk with you soon. Jim

>Jim,

>

>I'm glad to hear from you. On Thursday, December 9 I'll be out from 9
>until 2. You can reach me after that.

>

>Shalom,

>Howard

>Howard W. Hallman, Chair

>Methodists United for Peace with Justice

>1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036

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

>

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

To: "Kathrine Magraw" <secure@wajones.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Executive Summary of Proposal
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: A:\abolish.250.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Ms. Magraw:

Yesterday afternoon I sent via express mail a proposal requesting a grant for an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. It included the Executive Summary. As requested, I am also sending the Executive Summary in the attachment. It is in Microsoft Word for Windows. If it doesn't come through properly, please let me know.

After you have read our proposal, I would like to discuss it with you.

Shalom,
Howard

To: wand@wand.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: NWWG survey
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments: A:\abolish.251.doc;
In-Reply-To:
References:

Kim,

Attached is my response to the NWWG survey. My main point is that NWWG needs to deal with fewer topics and give more attention to the ones it chooses to focus on.

Howard

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-265-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-Authentication-Warning: mail.gn.apc.org: Host userl718.uk.uudial.com [193.149.76.23] claimed to be mrfarebr
X-Sender: geowcpuk@pop.gn.apc.org (Unverified)
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.5 (32)
Date: Fri, 10 Dec 1999 22:22:56 +0000
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
From: George Farebrother <geowcpuk@gn.apc.org>
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Nato Defence Ministers

Dear Abolitionists

Following is a -iece I wrote on the NATO Defence Ministers' Meeting, published in the London "Morning Star". I felt rather irritated with NATO at the time.

FALLOUT FROM BRUSSELS:

If you want signs of progress towards a nuclear-free world, it's best not to look to Brussels, venue for last Thursday's meeting of NATO Defence ministers. The final communiqué makes depressing reading.

At last April's Washington Summit, the Alliance, flushed with the addition of three new states, hinted that a review of its nuclear weapons policy was on the agenda for the December meeting. In spite of long experience of NATO's Jurassic Cold-War mentality, some of us had a flicker of hope. Perhaps there would be real moves towards nuclear abolition.

So what have we been offered? The hoary and discredited myth of nuclear deterrence is re-stated and we are told that nuclear weapons "still play an essential role" in NATO;

At the same time the Alliance gives a nod in the direction of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) with a "commitment to efforts aimed at reducing nuclear weapons". They point with pride at a clutch of obsolete warheads tidied up to make way for newer, more efficient, ones. They also claim to support the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, recently torpedoed by the U.S. Senate.

All this misses the point anyway. The NPT, by which NATO sets such store, is not intended to make the world safe for nuclear deterrence. It is a disarmament treaty. It aims at the extinction of nuclear weapons, not just their reduction. In 1996 the World Court confirmed that this is not just a good idea. It is a legal obligation. There must be real negotiations, carried out "in good faith"; and soon.

Instead, Britain, the U.S. and France, the NATO nuclear states, have blocked every move in the UN to start talks about nuclear abolition. Last

month a UK representative told the General Assembly's Disarmament Committee that a resolution aimed at breaking the disarmament log jam would be "incompatible with the maintenance of a credible minimum deterrent" whilst maintaining, hand on heart, that "we remain committed to supporting any measures that we judge would make a practical contribution to advancing the cause of nuclear disarmament". Double-Think is alive and well in the Foreign Office.

At the same time NATO "notes with concern" that Russia is moving towards greater reliance on nuclear weapons and hopes for reductions in her tactical stockpile. All this while U.S. tactical weapons remain in Europe "to preserve peace and stability". Sauce for the goose indeed: ours are peaceful; theirs are threatening. Five of the NATO host states do not have nuclear weapons; but pilots from countries like Belgium, Holland and Germany are trained to deliver U.S. nuclear bombs if war breaks out. This flagrantly defies the NPT which says that a nuclear state must not share weapons with a non-nuclear state.

At the very least NATO could have made a show of paving the way for real disarmament talks. There have been plenty of suggestions. Warheads could have been taken off hair-trigger alert - a wise precaution against the millennium bug which could infect anything, including nuclear control systems. Anyone familiar with Murphy's law - all of us, that is - will take the assurance that all of NATO's command and control systems have been decreed "fully compliant with the requirements of the change-over to the next millennium" with a heavy sackful of salt.

Even better would have been a serious retreat from Armageddon by separating the warheads from their missiles. A declaration that NATO would never use nuclear weapons first would have been a move in the right direction. Not a good idea according to NATO. Why? It weakens deterrence, of course.

And there is no mention of one crucial issue. The World Court has confirmed that "military necessity" is no excuse for killing huge numbers of civilians around any likely NATO target, or polluting great swathes of land with permanent radio-active poison - at least not in any circumstance that anyone can foresee. Could the nuclear warheads allotted to NATO avoid this? Common sense says not so.

Again and again NATO officials and politicians have been asked to come clean about this. Who are the weapons aimed at? What assessment have they made of the likely effects of a nuclear strike? What legal analysis have they made of their policy? No response; just a resounding silence. They simply refuse to discuss the issue.

We can therefore only assume that NATO's nuclear policy is based on a preparedness to commit acts which would be not just illegal but criminal - however much they claim that any use of nuclear weapons by NATO is an "extremely remote" possibility. A true analysis must take account of the fearful consequences of a slip-up as well as its likelihood. While they exist Murphy's law applies to nuclear weapons as much as to railway timetables or air traffic control.

Meanwhile NATO defence ministers, no doubt quite satisfied with their

communiqué, might ask themselves whether they are not involved in a criminal conspiracy. It is no use saying that only the NATO nuclear states, who call the tune, must also carry the can. Every NATO defence minister, even if they only represent Luxembourg or Iceland, is linked with the Nuclear Planning Group. A nuclear strike would be the responsibility of each and every one of them. The same applies to the officials and military advisers who plan for the unthinkable.

That is why each NATO minister of defence was presented with a personal summons from concerned citizens during the ministerial meeting. It details the legal arguments against their nuclear activities and calls them to account for it. We await an answer.

George Farebrother
Secretary, World Court Project UK
67 Summerheath Rd, Hailsham, Sussex, BN27 3DR, UK
Phone & Fax +44 (0)1323 844 269, Email (geowcpuk@gn.apc.org)
Web Site: <http://www.gn.apc.org/wcp>

The World Court Project is an international citizens' network which is working to publicise and have implemented the July 8 1996 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice.

The World Court Project UK is part of Abolition 2000, a Global Network to eliminate nuclear weapons.

To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, send an email from the account you wish to be subscribed to: "abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com"

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-- <http://www.egroups.com/ChatPage?listName=abolition-caucus&m=1>

To: Vmsmagic@cs.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Fwd: PL mailing
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <0.307773af.2586a16f@cs.com>
References:

At 02:22 PM 12/13/99 EST, you wrote:

>Perhaps you can clarify whether Jim is due the sum of the two amounts in the
>forwarded message. I'll get a check out to you as soon as I hear.
>

Phil,

Yes, lease pay the sum. The printing bill is in the box at Foundry.

Howard

To: Vmsmagic@cs.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Annual Filing
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <0.5bebeb05.258597eb@cs.com>
References:

At 07:29 PM 12/12/99 EST, you wrote:

>Forms for the subject purpose due by January 15 are in the mailbox. I noted
>it is not to be used to change registered agents but perhaps we should be
>replacing Jim Mason who now resides in Virginia.

>
Phil,

I picked up the forms. Is there a D.C. resident at Foundry who would be our registered agent? If so, we'll process a change of agent form, but not before we pay the biennial fee.

You can send a check for \$50.00 payable to D.C. Treasurer.

Thanks,
Howard

Date: Wed, 15 Dec 1999 14:16:46 -0500
From: Kathy Crandall <kathycrandall@earthlink.net>
Organization: ANA
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.04 [en] (Win95; I)
To: Kimberly Roberts <kroberts@psr.org>,
Maureen Eldredge <maureene@earthlink.net>,
Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>, David Adelman <DAdelman@nrdc.org>,
Kathy Guthrie <kathy@fcnl.org>, Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>,
Jenny Smith <jsmith@clw.org>, Stephen Young <syong@clw.org>,
Joan Wade <disarmament@igc.org>, Sara Bradbury <sara@fcnl.org>,
Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>, Chris Paine <cpaine@nrdc.org>,
Fran Teplitz <fteplitz@peace-action.org>,
Esther Pank <epank@peacenet.org>, Marie Rietmann <ctbt@2020vision.org>,
Laura Kriv <laura@2020vision.org>, Tom Collina <tcollina@ucsusa.org>,
Kimberly Robson <wand@wand.org>
Subject: [Fwd: Agenda]NWWG SURVEY RESULTS

NWWG Survey Results

RESPONDANTS: 11 (up from 9 in 1998 - Yeah TEAM!!)

PRIORITIES

The results were tabulated as follows: Since a blank space indicated that the issue should not be a priority at all, blank spaces were calculated into the average as a zero. Therefore, the average reflects not only the weight given by the groups that chose the issue as a priority but also the frequency with which that issue was chosen as a priority.

ISSUE	Average	ISSUE	Average
Missile Defense	3.82	Complex Clean-up	2.09
CTBT	3.82	Tritium Production	2.09
Stockpile Stewardship	3.73	Health Effects	2.00
De-Alerting	3.09	Nunn-Lugar	2.00
Military Spending on Nukes	2.82	Nuclear Weapons Convention	1.82
Deep-Cuts	2.55	First-Use Policy	1.73
MOX	2.36	Abolition	1.64
Nuclear Waste	2.55	Fissile Material Cutoff	1.36
Sub-critical Testing	2.36	NATO Expansion	1.27
Reprocessing	2.09	NPT Prep Com	1.27
Other: weapons in space	0.36		

WHO ARE WE?

Staff size ranges from 1 to 22 at an average of 7 and a median of 4.

8 are membership organizations and 3 are not
Member organizations range from 12 affiliates to 30
Individual members range from 8,000 to 50,000

Most groups found it easy to motivate members, but many noted that ease of motivation depended largely on the context and issues.

very easy 0 difficult 2
easy 6 very difficult 0

moderate 2

4 have chapter or local leadership, while 2 do not, leaving 5 groups not responding.

Strongest chapters are:

CA (4); MI (4); WA (2); WI (2); PA (2); MA (2); MN (2); NM (2); CO, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, ME, MO, NC, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OR, TN, TX, Northeast (2), West, Northeast, Atlanta, East Bay, Seattle

Weakest chapters are:

NY (3); TX (2); MD (2); DE HI, MA, MO, NC, NM, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, South (2); Southwest, Midwest

Many of us are part of coalitions:

Abolition 2000 8 Disarm. Clearinghouse 6

ANA 4 Project Abolition 5

CRND 7 NGO Cmte on Disarm. 2

Cmte on Nuclear Policy 1 IPPNW 1

Others: interfaith groups, National Coalition for Peace and Justice

We communicate through:

E-mail 10 Meetings 9

Conference Calls 6 Regular Mailings 8

Faxes 9 Phone Calls 11

Other: quarterly magazine, newsletter

WHAT DO WE DO?

We asked organizations to rank the activities in terms of the focus of each individual organization. The "ranking" was determined by averaging the rankings of those who responded. Unlike in the issue priorities, non-responses were left out of the average entirely instead of being included as zero. Clearly this is much less scientific than the issue priorities, but as the poor soul who slaved over the completed surveys, I can assure you that the rankings do represent the general tendencies of survey respondents.

1.63 Grassroots Organizing/Mobilization...

local press conferences 4 action alerts 7

membership recruitment 5 phone banks 4

letter-postcard campaigns 8 email net-works 7

speakers tours 5 grassroots lobbying 7

2.05 Lobby Congress

3.05 Lobby the Administration

3.06 Resource/Materials Production...

reports 7 brochures 6

websites 8 newsletters 9

fact sheets 8 action kits 7

Other: supporting local media events and meetings

3.60 Grassroots Media...

letters to the editor 7 Op/Eds 7

radio call-ins 6 conferences 1

electoral work 5 legal work 0

5.30 Media...

with editorial boards 3 TV/video 4
story placement 1 radio spots 2
media training 2
5.60 Research projects
other Coordinating and facilitating NGO strategies and activities

MISCELLANEOUS TIDBITS

I like the current time, frequency, and location of meetings (every other Thursday, 9:30am – 11:00 am, at the Mott House).
strongly agree 3 disagree 1 (too long)
agree 7 strongly disagree 0

My organization would be willing to chip in \$ for refreshments at NWWG meetings.
strongly agree 3 disagree 4
agree 2 strongly disagree 0

THE TOUGH QUESTIONS

What do you think were the most positive aspects of NWWG this year?

- being able to meet regularly on a variety of topics
- greater agreement on overall bi-weekly agendas including nuclear weapons complex issues, missile defense, etc.
- great to rotate chairs
- has become more systematic and organized (there are regular mtgs, chairs, agendas developed ahead of time; wide range of issues covered; ANA is doing a good job of providing info on legislative calendar
- regular checking in on how we all are doing
- exchange of information around collaborative projects (i.e. CTBT)
- good use of email and faxing to share info
- shared responsibility of chairing, providing agendas etc. worked smoothly
- support during CTBT madness, issue briefs, Stephanie's biscotti, Maureen's biker clothes; seemed like a good place to pull resources (interns for drops, etc.)
- developing strategy, carrying out cooperative projects
- rally behind CTBT

What do you think were the top three specific accomplishments this year?

- greater frequency with Hill communication (visits and Updates); massive CTBT push, good organizing; good coordination among groups
- we collectively made the CTBT an issue, but all in all we lost. It was a bad year in terms of political accomplishments that count
- CTBT campaign; nuclear policy updates
- coordination/organization on the CTBT in DC and beyond; connecting with activists and other groups via action alerts, phone banks, email
- more consistency in sending out NW Policy Update
- pulling together for CTBT; delaying nuke waste; meeting on a regular basis
- nuke weapons policy updates (regularly published and distributed); work on test ban even though we lost

What do you think were the biggest problems with NWWG this year?

- agenda has too many topics so that many are given only superficial attention and time is too short for more in depth on top priorities
- I thought we operated more smoothly in 1999 than in 1998. Some groups will disagree on message/strategy, and those discussions on points of departure need to happen. I think we're getting a bit better at the "tougher" questions
- Our community (not NWWG per se) must learn how to focus more on a smaller number of priority issues; we need to reach out to new Hill allies and not rely on all the usual suspects
- Contentious nature of meetings on occasion; redundancy of topics (vis a vis other related meetings)
- Attendance; overall participation and energy levels; too many issues
- Number of groups/individuals participating has decreased; too much overlap with CRND working groups
- Loss of attendees probably due to meeting duplication; lack of cohesion on issues discussed (though I fear that's just the way it goes)

- So many issues - so little time.
- Lack of focus; need leadership - focused meeting

What suggestions do you have for improving NWWG?

- sharper focus on shorter agenda
- make sure that before something is added to the agenda, there is something to report on the topic; focus more on the grassroots "to do" last rather than recasting discussions or topics that might have been covered in other meetings
- better prioritizing
- perhaps assigning individuals to be the "authority" on certain topics. That person could be responsible for reporting on these items when there is news or finding some one to do this for him/her. I think all too often we were looking around at each other and throwing out bits and pieces rather than concise explanations and specifics. After completing the agenda, the chair could check with the designated folks via email to make sure they will be present at meetings when we need their input
- make a concerted effort to invite new groups/"lapsed" groups to participate (ex. UCS, NRDC, Taxpayers for Common Sense, etc.); Establish more regular congressional communications w/ briefings, regular meetings
- maybe assign groups to particular staff/offices/committees.
- We need to do some outreach to other Monday Lobby groups to keep our numbers up; it might be a good idea in general to define our role as a Monday Lobby group as some in ATWG and INTWG are feeling a bit alienated

- Detailed mission statement (grassroots??. legislative??)

--

Kathy Crandall
Alliance for Nuclear Accountability
Program Associate
Tel: (202) 833-4668
Fax: (202) 234-9536
kathycrandall@earthlink.net

<http://www.ananuclear.org>

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\NWWG Results 1999.doc"

From: invoice.inquiry@mindspring.com
 Date: Wed, 15 Dec 1999 13:26:22 -0500 (EST)
 To: mupj@igc.org
 Subject: "MindSpring Invoice #21780357, Please Read"
 X-Hercules-ID: mupj@igc.org

Remit To: Account Number: 2028691
 Page: 1
 MindSpring Enterprises, Inc. Invoice Date: 12/13/99
 P.O. Box 7645 Invoice Number: 21780357
 Atlanta, Ga. 30357-0645 USA

Bill To: Due upon receipt.
 Late if not received by 01/03/00
 Howard W. Hallman
 Methodists United for Peace wi
 1500 16th St., NW
 Washington, DC 20036

Date	Description	Qty	Price	Amount
	Previous Balance			15.95
12/01/99	Check # 1218			15.95CR
	Adjusted Beginning Balance			.00
12/13/99	non-automated payment	1.00	1.00	1.00
	mupj (Howard W. Hallman)			
12/13/99	Dec 13-Jan 12:Standard monthly	1.00	14.95	14.95
12/12/99	Nov 13-Dec 12:Hours used		16.00	
	Current Chgs:		15.95	
	Balance Due:		15.95	

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X-Sender: disarmtimes@pop2.igc.org
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.3 (32)
Date: Wed, 15 Dec 1999 15:42:35 -0500
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
From: Disarmtimes <disarmtimes@igc.org>
Subject: NGO planning for NPT and UN Arms Trade conferences

Dear friends,

Buried in the minutes of this NGO Committee on Disarmament meeting are a couple of decisions concerning the upcoming NPT Review Conference, planning for which remains at an early stage. Apologies for double-posting.

Peacefully,

Roger Smith

NGO Committee on Disarmament

SUMMARY OF NGO PLANNING MEETING NEW YORK, DECEMBER 14, 1999

Members of the board of the NGO Committee on Disarmament (New York) and other disarmament activists met on December 14 for a meeting focussing primarily on preparations for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference, scheduled for April 24-May 19, 2000. The discussion also considered plans for a first Preparatory Committee meeting for a 2001 governmental conference on the illicit arms trade (see below).

NPT

Stephanie Fraser of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) introduced her group's NPT project called "Reaching Critical Will." In addition to a website (www.reachingcriticalwill.org) listing governmental disarmament contacts, WILPF plans a daily press event and newssheet as well as a weekly social event during the NPT Review Conference. The group will also produce factsheets connecting the NPT to numerous activist concerns and constituencies, and an outreach video. All these activities will augment the logistical and facilitating duties traditionally carried out by the NGO Committee on Disarmament, such as assisting the U.N. Department for Disarmament Affairs in providing accreditation and orientation for NGOs, and arranging space at U.N. headquarters for NGOs to meet and conduct briefings.

The idea of staging a large nuclear disarmament demonstration at the U.N. came by e-mail from Karina Wood of Project Abolition. Her notion that a well-publicized rally could bring out as many as 10,000 people was seen by some as courting disappointment, but the meeting agreed to encourage any and all organizing efforts along the lines of demonstrations. Tracy Moavero of Peace Action urged that any planned actions focus on being "media-savvy," and that advocacy groups produce clear and timely action alerts to mobilize their memberships.

Much of the meeting was devoted to discussing a proposal from Alice Slater of Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE). Her proposal

concerned the opportunities NGOs may have to present their ideas orally to the government delegates in an informal session of the Review Conference, as NGOs have done collaboratively at the three NPT Preparatory Committee meetings in 1997, 1998 and 1999. Arguing that the government delegates have become familiar with NGO views over three successive years but have taken no concerted action for disarmament, Ms. Slater proposed that the NGO community invite a dozen prominent or famous people to deliver messages on behalf of civil society to the diplomats at the NPT Review Conference. Among the figures she named as prospective invitees were Mikhail Gorbachev, Jimmy Carter, Nelson Mandela, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and actors Michael Douglas and Martin Sheen. (Ann Lakhdir of the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies noted, in addition, that the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki had expressed their wish to speak at the Review Conference.) Ms. Slater added that her organization has budgeted whatever funds may be necessary to cover the expenses involved in bringing such invitees to the U.N. and doing press work, but that she required an immediate decision from the NGO Committee on her proposal because such people are often booked long in advance.

The meeting took note that the Chair of the Review Conference had not yet been named, although an Algerian candidate has been proposed by African states [Reportedly, Abdallah Baali, Algeria's Ambassador to the U.N., was confirmed as NPT Review Conference Chairman on December 8.] It is not yet certain that the NGO community will indeed be invited to make presentations at the Review Conference. NGOs will lobby for more than one such opportunity, given that the Review Conference will take place over four weeks as opposed to two for the PrepCom meetings.

There was general approval of Ms. Slater's motivation to bring additional public and media attention to the NPT review process and the underlying disarmament issues. Concerns were raised that many NGOs have participated in preparing and delivering oral statements over the past three years and may not feel truly represented either by movie stars or former heads of state. Ms. Slater agreed with the suggestion that if a slate of high-profile figures is recruited, they should be deployed not solely to speak to delegates but for one or more press and public events as well. Jonathan Dean of Union of Concerned Scientists proposed that a number of NGO representatives could share the platform with a handful of prominent figures. It was Ms. Slater's clear desire to designate an entire three-hour time slot for up to twelve prominent persons. No clear agreement was reached on this point.

By a vote of the Board members present, the NGO Committee agreed to invite a list of prominent people to be among the civil society spokespeople at the Review Conference; that list would be drawn up by Ms. Slater and a few other volunteers from the meeting (for input, contact Alice Slater at aslater@gracelinks.org). In addition, the meeting approved the idea of requesting NGOs to submit and agree on a list of themes for collaborative briefing papers as they have for the last three PrepCom meetings. Vince Comiskey of Pax Christi International pointed out that these briefing papers may not be delivered orally to the delegates if that time is given over to prominent persons, and that an alternative arrangement for distributing these papers might need to be found. Input and involvement from everyone concerned with NGO participation in the NPT review process

would be welcome.

Jonathan Granoff of Lawyers Alliance for World Security (LAWS) proposed that the NGO community make a concerted effort to persuade parliamentarians, especially members of the U.S. Congress, to attend part of the NPT Review Conference. After discussion, it was agreed that U.S.-based NGOs such as LAWS should be encouraged to undertake such an initiative, and that the U.N. Department for Disarmament Affairs would be approached for assistance. In addition, several disarmament observers have called for lobbying campaigns asking that governments be represented by their Foreign Ministers at the Review Conference, to demonstrate the need for a new injection of political will into the non-proliferation/disarmament process.

Follow-up planning meetings will take place, probably once a month, until the NPT Review Conference. Contact the NGO Committee on Disarmament (disarmtimes@igc.org) and WILPF (wilpfun@igc.org) if you are planning an event in or around the Review Conference or wish to become involved.

ILLICIT ARMS TRADE CONFERENCE

David Jackman of the Quaker United Nations Office made a short presentation concerning the international conference on "the illicit arms trade in all its aspects," which has been requested by a resolution of this year's U.N. General Assembly. The goals of the conference include: assessing and improving the capacity of governments to respond collectively to illicit arms transfers; exchanging information on national and regional approaches to the problem and developing norms; and establishing the seriousness of the small arms issue on the international agenda. The conference is tentatively scheduled for June of 2001, with three Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) meetings, the first of which will take place from February 28-March 3, 2000. This first PrepCom will decide, among other things, the parameters of NGO participation in the 2001 conference. Although there are no clear precedents for a disarmament conference of this nature, it is not likely that civil society representatives will be permitted the degree of participation they enjoyed during the "Ottawa process" of negotiations on the land mine ban treaty.

The International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), a network of roughly 200 peace, development, humanitarian, human rights and gun control groups, will take an active interest in this conference. Although governmental consensus extends no farther than tackling the illicit trade in conventional armaments, primarily small arms, many NGOs would prefer to see a broader governmental agenda considering legal arms transfers as part of the overall problem of weapons flows to areas of conflict. Some IANSA members, Mr. Jackman said, will need to familiarize themselves with U.N. procedures.

The NGO Committee on Disarmament has agreed to assist in facilitating NGO participation in the February-March PrepCom meeting for the 2001 conference, by handling the accreditation process, advising key NGOs on working in the U.N. and participation in the conference process, and consulting with U.N. Secretariat staff about appropriate NGO working space. Members of IANSA and the NGO Committee will meet shortly with the new

Conventional Arms director in the U.N. Department for Disarmament Affairs,
Agnes Marcaillou.

IANSA representatives in the New York area include David Jackman
(djackman@afsc.org), Peter Davies of Saferworld (pjdavies@aol.com), Myrna
Pena of the World Conference on Religion and Peace (mpena@wcrp.org), and
Vince Comiskey of Pax Christi International (intlpaxchr@aol.com). The IANSA
website is www.iansa.org.

Peacefully,
Roger Smith
Network Coordinator, NGO Committee on Disarmament
777 U.N. Plaza #3B, New York, NY 10017, USA
tel 1.212.687.5340; fax 1.212.687.1643
e-mail disarmtimes@igc.org
www.peacenet.org/disarm/

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-306-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-Sender: slatera@204.141.205.3
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.0.2
Date: Wed, 15 Dec 1999 17:51:32 -0500
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com, a2000gc@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
From: ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] brainstorm list of NPT speakers

Dear Friends,

As Roger Smith of the NGO Committee on Disarmament has just informed you, the NGO Committee on Disarmament accepted a proposal in which the NGO Committee would invite prominent world leaders and public figures among NGOs to make a presentation at the 2000 NPT Review. We hope to do some press work to so that this important Review will receive widespread publicity in the US where no one seems to be paying attention to the critical need to honor Article VI of the treaty. Listed below is a brainstorm by various groups which lists people we thought we might invite. If you have additional suggestions, they would be appreciated. A suggestion was also made to have eloquent indigenous leaders and victims of the nuclear age (Hibakusha, Marshall Islanders, downwinders, etc.) to fill in if we can't get the full complement of well known people, so please think about which people from those constituencies would speak movingly and be able to influence public opinion. Also, if you have addresses and contact numbers or special relationships where you or someone you know can follow-up the invitation to any of these public figures, please let me know. Many thanks. Alice Slater

Oscar Arias
Archbishop Tutu
Jose Ramos Horta
Mikhail Gorbachev
Thich Nhat Hanh
Nelson Mandela
Graciela Machel
Mairead Corrigan Maguire
Grace Thorpe
Oren Lyons
Joseph Rotblat
Ted Taylor
Jimmy Carter
Arundhati Roy
Helen Caldicott
Prince Charles
Paul Newman
Michael Douglas
Joanne Woodward
Martin Sheen

Warren Beatty
Susan Sarandon
Meryl Streep
Lee Butler
Admiral Ramdas
Robert McNamara
Queen Noor
Judge Weermanty
Jonathan Schell
Lech Walesca
Jodi Williams
Marianne Willianson
Alan Cranston
Oprah Winfrey
Barbara Streisand
Walter Cronkite
Ted Turner
Pierce Brosnahan
Maya Angelou
Lynne Woolsey
Ed Markey
Stanisfield Turner
The Baldwin Family
Mayor of Hiroshima
Mayor of Nagasaki
Amartya Sen

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
<http://www.gracelinks.org>

GRACE is a member of Abolition 2000, a global network working for a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons.

To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, send an email from the account you wish to be subscribed to: "abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com"

Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

The only fruitcake at overstock.com is our manager.
He's giving away a \$20 coupon, plus our everyday Free Shipping.
Take advantage of the savings and selection now.
<http://clickhere.egroups.com/click/2134>

eGroups.com Home: <http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>
<http://www.egroups.com> - Simplifying group communications

To: ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>, abolition-caucus@egroups.com, a2000gc@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: [abolition-caucus] brainstorm list of NPT speakers
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <83966v+la1t@eGroups.com>
References:

At 05:51 PM 12/15/99 -0500, ASlater wrote:

>Dear Friends,

>As Roger Smith of the NGO Committee on Disarmament has just informed you, the
>NGO Committee on Disarmament accepted a proposal in which the NGO Committee
>would invite prominent world leaders and public figures among NGOs to make a
>presentation at the 2000 NPT Review....

Alice,

I have three suggestions for possible speakers:

Coretta Scott King, U.S. civil rights leader

Andrew Young, formerly congressman, mayor, U.S representative to UN
now president, National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA

Bishop C. Dale White, chair of committee of United Methodist Council of Bishops
which in 1986 issue the pastoral letter saying "no" to nuclear deterrence.

Shalom,
Howard

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-307-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-Sender: johnburroughs@mail.earthlink.net
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.0.1
Date: Wed, 15 Dec 1999 19:21:20 -0500
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com, a2000gc@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
From: John Burroughs <johnburroughs@earthlink.net> (by way of John Burroughs <johnburroughs@earthlink.net>)
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] A2000 submission to Millennium Forum

Dear friends,

Below is a submission made on behalf of the Abolition 2000 network by the coordinating committee in an early stage of the development of the Millennium Forum's positions and also in an attempt to influence Kofi Annan's March 2000 report concerning the agenda for the next century.

The Millennium Forum is a civil society process culminating in a meeting to be held in New York at the United Nations, hosted by UN Department of Public Information and NGOs, 22-26 May 2000. This in turn is intended to influence the Millennium Summit of heads of state to be held in New York September 6-9, 2000, as well as the Millennium session of the General Assembly in autumn 2000. Those interested in participating should look at www.millenniumforum.org and also www.un.org/millennium. Note that the number of civil society groups participating will be limited by the space available to 1400 persons from around the world. I believe there's an at least tentative 1 February 2000 deadline for applying.

The below document reflects, we believe, already established Abolition 2000 positions and views. It is not intended to be comparable to the 1995 statement, the Moorea Declaration, and other declarations and resolutions adopted at Abolition 2000 meetings. But, it may be helpful in thinking about what analysis, rhetoric, and programmatic positions Abolition 2000 should present at the NPT Review Conference, and in developing any documents that we wish to release next year in connection with the Conference or other events. We were not seeking to set forth a comprehensive set of demands, only a select few of high priority.

ABOLITION 2000 CONTRIBUTION to PEACE, SECURITY, AND DISARMAMENT SUBCOMMITTEE OF MILLENNIUM FORUM

14 December 1999

Our vision is a world free of nuclear weapons and the intolerable threat that they pose to humankind, the environment and all living creatures. It is a vision the United Nations General Assembly recognized in its very first resolution, which sought to address "the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable to mass

destruction." It is a vision reaffirmed in numerous resolutions of the General Assembly throughout the past five decades.

Our vision is a world in which the obligations of Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty are adhered to by all states.

Our vision is a world in which the obligation to achieve nuclear disarmament "in all its aspects" set forth in the 1996 opinion of the International Court of Justice is acted upon by all states.

Our vision is a world in which no nation's security rests upon threatening the "ultimate evil" of murdering tens of millions of innocent people by means of nuclear annihilation.

The obstacles to achieving this vision have been created by the nuclear weapons states, which have continued to rely upon nuclear deterrence as the cornerstone of their defense policies and have actively resisted all pleas to meet their obligations under international law as well as their moral obligations to humanity and the earth.

A decade after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the danger of intentional or accidental use of nuclear weapons remains very real. Nuclear tests in South Asia, wars in the Balkans and Chechnya, and plans for theater and national missile defense systems have introduced new nuclear tensions.

In 1995, citizens' organizations at the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review and Extension Conference released a statement calling for the implementation of NPT disarmament obligations through the commencement of negotiations leading to the conclusion by the year 2000 of a nuclear weapons abolition convention setting out a binding schedule for the elimination of nuclear arsenals. Over 1400 organizations have endorsed this statement, and comprise the Abolition 2000 Global Network. In 1999, the abolition of nuclear weapons was adopted as a core program of the Hague Appeal for Peace, a multi-issue, international civil society initiative. Public opinion polls show over 80% support for a nuclear weapons convention in most NATO countries and nuclear weapon states, including the United States and United Kingdom. The General Assembly and the European Parliament have both adopted resolutions calling for a nuclear weapons convention. A Model Nuclear Weapons Convention, demonstrating the feasibility of nuclear abolition, has been circulated within the United Nations.

Nonetheless, the states possessing nuclear weapons show few signs of willingness to relinquish their nuclear arsenals. Instead, they are continuing with deployment of nuclear weapons and deterrence policies including massive retaliation and, for most, an option of first-use. They also spend vast amounts on infrastructure to enable the indefinite maintenance of their arsenals, and continue to research and develop new nuclear weapons and to test them through a variety of means. Most refuse the commencement of multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

To end reliance on nuclear weapons, the doctrine of deterrence must be squarely rejected as a viable basis for international security. It instead must be recognized as illegal, immoral, and irresponsible. True security can only be found in abolition of nuclear weapons, global demilitarization, and

strengthening of the war prevention and dispute resolution capabilities of the United Nations and other international institutions.

At the dawn of the new millennium, the world's governments must move rapidly to fulfill the promise of complete nuclear disarmament expressed by the first General Assembly resolution. Urgent actions include:

1. Immediate commencement of multilateral negotiations leading towards the early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention that requires the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework, with provisions for effective verification and enforcement. Such negotiations could take place in the Conference on Disarmament, or in a special conference convened by NPT parties, the General Assembly, or interested states.
2. Achievement of global zero alert through the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from foreign soil and international waters and de-alerting, de-mating, and disabling of nuclear forces.
3. Cessation of further design, development and testing of nuclear weapons by any means, closure of all nuclear test sites, and cessation of the further nuclearization and militarization of space.
4. Commitments to non-use of nuclear weapons and declarations recognizing the illegality, immorality, and irresponsibility of doctrines of nuclear deterrence.
5. Reallocation of 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.

- Submitted by the Coordinating Committee on behalf of the Abolition 2000 Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons (Janet Bloomfield, UK, Jacqueline Cabasso, USA, Pol D'Huyvetter, Belgium, Richard Salvador, Belau, Hiro Umabayashi, Japan, Alyn Ware, New Zealand (alternate, John Burroughs, New York), Ross Wilcock, Canada)

To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, send an email from the account you wish to be subscribed to: "abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com"

Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

Accurate impartial advice on everything from laptops to tablesaws.
<http://clickhere.egroups.com/click/1701>

-- Check out your group's private Chat room
-- <http://www.egroups.com/ChatPage?listName=abolition-caucus&m=1>

X-Sender: a2000@mail.silcom.com
Date: Wed, 15 Dec 1999 22:02:24 -0800
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com, abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <a2000@silcom.com>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter December 1999
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

(apologies for any mutiple postings due to crossovers on lists)

Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter
December 1999
Vol. I Number VI

In This Edition...

- I. Introduction
- II. New Organizations
- III. Articles
- IV. Commentary
- V. Actions You Can Take
- VI. Calendar Events
- VII. Resources
- VIII. Letter from the Editor

Introduction

Organizational endorsements continue to arrive daily via mail and email. Currently, the Network is comprised of 1,415 organizations in 90 countries and 239 Municipalities have endorsed the Abolition 2000 Municipal Resolution. We are seeking your support to help us reach our goal. Please join me in wishing a warm welcome to the following organizations and municipalities which have recently endorsed the Abolition 2000 statement and joined the network. I urge you to support those within the network and continue building relationships with like-minded individuals and organizations. Please set a goal of enrolling at least one new organization during the month of January. Thank you for your continued support.

New Organizations

- Activist San Diego, La Jolla/California
- American Women's Work, Seattle/Washington
- Bill Motto VFW Post 5888, Santa Cruz/California
- California Physician Alliance, Sun Valley/California
- Christchurch Episcopal, Franktown/Colorado
- Citizens for Overt Action, Seattle/Washington
- Community Centered School Facilitation, New York/New York

Fellowship of Reconciliation, Seattle Chapter/Washington
First Mennonite Church of San Francisco, San Francisco/California
Fundacion Solar, Guatemala City/Guatemala
International Club for Peace Research, Yaounde/Africa
International Association of Educators for World Peace, Tanzania
Invest in Kids, Walnut Creek/California
Just 1 World, Toronto/Canada
New York Gray Panthers, New York
New York Women of Vision and Action, New York/New York
Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Methodist Federation for Social Action,
Bellingham/Washington
Pathways to Peace, San Rafael/California
Rainforest Action Network, San Francisco/California
Save Heritage and Rehabilitate the Environment (SHARE), Sierra Leone
Sisters of the Holy Names, Iowa
Sisters of the Holy Names, Santa Clara/California
Spira Grace Project, Lititz/Pensylvania
Summit Monthly Meeting, North Plainfield/New Jersey
Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility, Seattle/Washington

Articles

Oppose Nuclear Reactor Construction in

Tamil, India!

Friends of the Tender Earth in Tamil, India is fighting against a proposed nuclear reactor at Koodankulam in Tamilnadu. The reactor will be supplied by the Russian government and construction is expected to be complete by the year 2001 . The land for the reactor was acquired by a nuclear power corporation in September of 1999.

The reactor will require 1 cubic foot of water per second for cooling and other operations, but no such source exists in Koodankulam. The nuclear power corporation plans to pump water from the Patchiparai Dam in the neighboring Kanyakumari district. Using water from the dam will divert the precious resource from many farmers.

In addition, the nuclear power corporation plans to dump the nuclear waste in the Bay of Bengal (also called the Gulf of Mannar). The waste will harm the delicate balance of the coastal ecosystem which houses a variety of coral reefs and abundant arrays of fish. This sensitive coastal area is the livelihood of many fisherman and their families and they export marine food to many "developed" nations.

Even though the Atomic Energy Regulation Board has not given any permission to build the reactor, project development has continued. The nuclear power corporation which is sponsoring the construction is also known for its many failures around the world. Please join the Friends of the Tender Earth in Tamil in their opposition to the construction of the reactor. For more information and to send a message of solidarity, please contact:

Abolition 2000 Working Group on Corporate

Issues

Co-Hosts Successful Forum on the World Trade

Organization

The forum sponsored by the Abolition 2000 Working Group on Corporate Issues, Pacific Northwest Disarmament Coalition (US) and End the Arms Race (Canada) was a success! The public forum was held in conjunction with the civil society events surrounding the World Trade Organization on November 28, 1999. The discussion examined the links between globalization and militarism.

Among other speakers, Steve Staples, convenor of the Abolition 2000 Working Group on Corporate Issues and Chair of the International Network on Disarmament and Globalization, discussed how the WTO promotes war economies by protecting military spending and the arms industry, creating a global war system to be used as the "invisible fist behind the so-called invisible hand of the free market." He also noted the ability of corporations to use the "rules" of the WTO to dispute panels and block peace-building economic strategies.

Alice Slater, a member of the Abolition 2000 Coordinating Committee and director of GRACE, spoke on how nuclear weapons are defending US corporate interests. She also highlighted the US Space Command vision to control and dominate outerspace in order to defend US interests and investments. The full text of the speech can be viewed at the Abolition 2000 website at [Http://www.abolition2000.org](http://www.abolition2000.org).

For more information:

End the Arms Race: [Http://www.peacewire.org](http://www.peacewire.org)

Project Ploughshares: [Http://www.ploughshares.ca](http://www.ploughshares.ca)

Center for Defense Information: [Http://www.cdi.org](http://www.cdi.org)

International Network on Disarmament and Globalization: [Http://www.indg.org](http://www.indg.org)

Back from the Brink De-Alerting Campaign

Launched

Despite the end of the Cold War more than ten years ago, more than 4,400 nuclear weapons in the US and Russian arsenals remain in "launch-on warning" posture. It is essential to de-alert nuclear weapons in order to lessen the risk of an accidental missile launch due to human error or miscalculation. De-alerting can also be carried out in conjunction with disarmament initiatives. Back from the Brink, launched its national campaign to de-alert nuclear weapons at a national press conference in Washington, DC on Thursday, December 9, 1999.

The campaign is sponsored by Former Senator Dale Bumpers, Director of the Center for Defense Information; Representative Edward J. Markey; Dr. Bruce Blair, Brookings Institution and former US missile launch officer; Beatrice Brailsford, Program Director, Snake River Alliance; and Dr. Arjun Makhijani, President of the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research.

As part of a nation-wide effort to de-alert US nuclear weapons, Back from the Brink has released a fifteen minute video on de-alerting, along with a toll-free phone number and a website. To obtain more information about de-alerting or the Back from the Brink campaign, please visit the website at:

[Http://www.dealert.org](http://www.dealert.org) or call toll free 1-877-55-BESAFE

Peace Delegation Summons NATO Defense

Ministers

On December 2, 1999, a delegation of twenty peace campaigners handed summons to NATO defense ministers as they entered a ministerial meeting. The summons condemned the illegal nuclear policy used by NATO. To the peace campaigners' dismay, the non-violent demonstration was almost immediately stopped by a Brussels police force.

The summons handed to the Defense Ministers noted the illegality of NATO to retain its option to use nuclear weapons first in future conflicts. The summons also condemned the resistance of NATO member nuclear weapons states to pursue negotiations leading to the global elimination of nuclear weapons. In addition, NATO States violate Articles I and II of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) because the US maintains nuclear weapons in European NATO countries and trains European citizens for their delivery.

Mala Spotted Eagle, a Shoshone Native American who joined the peace movement delegation in Brussels stated, "The Western Shoshone Nation has been suffering for a long time now of the effects of over 900 US and British nuclear tests on our treaty lands in Nevada (USA). Today however all life on our Mother Earth is suffering from the consequences of the nuclear tests. It makes no sense to continue to threaten the world populations with such immoral and monstrous weapons."

For more information, please contact:

For Mother Earth International/Voor Moeder Aarde vzw,

Gents Ecologisch Centrum

Maria-Hendrikaplein 5-6

9000 Gent, Belgium

Tel: +32-9-242 87 52

Fax +32-9-242 87 51

E-mail: pol@motherearth.org

URL: [Http://www.motherearth.org/](http://www.motherearth.org/)

Commentary

Below is an excerpt from "The Strengths of Unanimity and Good Faith" by Harold Evans, LL.M., Q.S.O., a member of the Abolition 2000 committee in Aotearoa/New Zealand. The paper was a proposal and Parliamentary Initiative in Aotearoa/New Zealand to appeal to member states of the United Nations and especially Nuclear Weapons States, to join Aotearoa/New Zealand in accepting and "in fulfilling the 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 Parliamentary document was entitled "Nuclear Disarmament and Abolition 2000" and was used as a means to gain support from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Public Advisory Committee on Disarmament and Arms Control. To obtain information about the status of the document or to become actively involved in the Abolition 2000 Wellington Committee, please contact:

Chris King
Abolition 2000
c/o Department of Public Health
Wellington School of Medicine
P.O. Box 7343
Wellington South, Aotearoa/New Zealand
Tel: (04) 385-5999 ext. 6050
Fax: (04) 389-5319

"The Strengths of Unanimity and Good Faith"
by Harold Evans, LL.M., Q.S.O.

"And yet the case for their [nuclear weapons] total elimination, even if classed as a dream is firmly based on human need. The safety, security, health and well-being of all people are dependent upon the dream becoming a reality.

To this the law of Rome added its own vision. Looking to the same human needs and using the inclusive word 'salus', Cicero (106-44 BC) declared that it was the chief duty of the law to safeguard them: 'Salus populi suprema est lex.' Moreover the most basic instincts of Homo Sapiens - self-preservation, coupled nowadays with the protectiveness felt towards Planet Earth and all life pertaining to it, are in themselves a case for elimination of these horrendous weapons...

All in all, therefore, the men and women of 'Abolition 2000', in starting along the road towards nuclear disarmament, total and universal, have surely done right. They know the journey will entail the long and formidable task of persuading the nations of the world into an agreement for the elimination of nuclear weapons. In this task they will need all the help they can get from international and humanitarian law and enlightened leadership everywhere. And the point here and now to be made is that such help has become available, help of a very specific kind."

Action You Can Take

Abolition 2000 Needs Your Support!

Now, more than ever, your action and support are needed to make a difference. As the year 2000 quickly approaches, we must unite in our common endeavors to create a more peaceful and just world, free from the threat of nuclear weapons. Although our different organizations are unique and have a variety of priorities and agendas, we all are striving for the same end...nuclear abolition.

Here are three things you can do to unite and strengthen the Network:

1. Enroll Commit to enrolling at least one other organization in the month of December.
2. Circulate the Abolition 2000 International Petition among your friends, family and in your community and introduce the Municipal Resolution to your local government.
3. Donate Please commit to making a donation, however large or small to forward our common work and goals for this upcoming critical year.

Global Peace Now!

The Year 2000 Global Peace Walk will begin on January 15, 2000 at the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial in San Francisco, California. Peace Walkers will embark on a nine month journey across the US, carrying petitions and messages of peace. Among other survival issues, the Global Peace Walk has agreed to carry the Abolition 2000 message and petition. The journey will conclude in Washington, DC on October 8, 2000 (Indigenous People's Day) and the various petitions and messages will be delivered to governmental leaders.

Support from Abolition 2000 members is needed to help carry the message of disarmament to various communities. If you are interested hosting activities surrounding the Year 2000 Global Peace Walk in your city or in becoming a financial or moral supporter, please contact:

Global Peace Walk
P.O. Box 170245
San Francisco, CA 94117-0245
Tel: (415) 863-2084 E-Fax: (413) 895-8588
Email: GPZONE2000@aol.com or Gear2000@lightspeed.net
URL: [Http://www.globalpeacenow.org](http://www.globalpeacenow.org)

Fax a Letter to De-Alert Nuclear

Weapons!

Continue faxing letters to US President Bill Clinton and US Secretary of Defense William Cohen asking them to take nuclear weapons off "hair-trigger" alert to prevent a global nuclear catastrophe. Fax numbers: President William Clinton FAX (202)456-2461 or (202)456-2883. US Secretary of Defense William Cohen FAX (703)695-1149.

Sample letters and background information can be found at the Abolition 2000 website at [Http://www.abolition2000.org](http://www.abolition2000.org). Free internet faxing is available at [Http://www.fax4free.com](http://www.fax4free.com).

Calendar of Events

December

23 A Dedication to Nonviolence and Candlelight Vigil, sponsored by the Brandywine Peace Community, will take place at 5 p.m. across the 30th Street Bridge at Market Street in Philadelphia, PA. For more information, please contact the Brandywine Peace Community at:

P.O. Box 81

Swarthmore, PA 19081

Tel: (610) 544-1818 Email: brandywine@juno.com

[Http://www.craftech.com/~dcpledge/brandywine](http://www.craftech.com/~dcpledge/brandywine)

30-January 2 The Nevada Desert Experience is announces "Walking the Ways of Peace", a non-violent demonstration that will be held at Bishop Gormon High School, Las Vegas and the Nevada Test site. Join a candlelight procession onto the Test Site at midnight on December 31st. For more information, please contact the Nevada Desert Experience at: Telephone: (702) 646-4814 Email: nde@igc.apc.org URL: <http://www.shundahai.org/nde>

31 Join peace & justice advocates from around the Southeastern US in a historic and memorable Millennium - New Year's 2000 observance. "Peacemaking in the 21st Century" will be held at Crooked River State Park and will celebrate the past, envision the future and build community. For more information, please contact John & Martina Linnehan of the Metanoia Community at:

12230 Flynn Woods Road

Jacksonville, FL 32223

Tel: 904-262-5071

Email metanoia@juno.com

January

15-October 8 Year 2000 Global Peace Walk will journey from San Francisco to Washington, DC, carrying petitions and messages of peace. For more information visit: [Http://www.globalpeacenow.org](http://www.globalpeacenow.org)

17 Resist Lockheed Martin on Martin Luther King, Jr. Day by participating

in a nonviolent direct action and civil disobedience sponsored by the Brandywine Peace Community. The event will take place at noon at Lockheed Martin on Mall Blvd. For more information, please contact Brandywine Peace Community at:

P.O. Box 81

Swarthmore, PA 19081

Tel: (610) 544-1818 Email: brandywine@juno.com

[Http://www.craftech.com/~dcpledge/brandywine](http://www.craftech.com/~dcpledge/brandywine)

31 A protest vigil sponsored by the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space will be held from 10 am to 1 pm in front of the Hyatt Regency in New Mexico during the 17th Annual Symposium on Space Nuclear Power and Propulsion. For more information visit:

[Http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk/](http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk/)

April '00

13 The UK and Irish Local Authorities announce the third annual conference on nuclear hazards. Themes for the conference include:

- "Getting to Zero: Implementation of the OSPAR agreement to cut radioactive discharges

from nuclear plants to the marine environment"

- "Polluter or Remediator?: Can the Sellafield nuclear complex convert to clean up?"

- "Protecting the Public: Controlling the circulation of radioactive scrap and preventing its

incorporation into consumer goods."

- "Managing Nuclear Waste: Review of progress with the rundown of highly active liquid

wastes at Sellafield and the outlook for UK policy."

For detailed information about the conference, please contact the Nuclear Free Local Authorities Secretariat at:

Town Hall

Manchester, M60 2LA, UK

Email: nfzns@gn.apc.org URL: [Http://www.gn.apc.org/nfzns/](http://www.gn.apc.org/nfzns/)

24-28 Auckland, New Zealand College of Humanities and Social Sciences Massey University (at Albany) is holding a conference entitled "Enhancing the prospect of peace within pluralistic societies and the pluralistic global body, across the realms of Community, Nationality, International Relations, and Individuality". For further information on conference themes and registration, please visit the website at:

<http://www.massey.ac.nz/~wwsocial/homepage.htm>

or contact: Dr. Warwick Tie (conference convenor), School of Sociology and Women's Studies Massey University, Private Bag & Helli, North Shore Mail Centre, New Zealand. Fax +64 09 443 9716 Email: W.J.Tie@massey.ac.nz

24-May 19 Mark your Calendars! The 2000 NPT Review Conference will be held at the UN in New York. Stay tuned for forthcoming information on action you can take to demand disarmament from the nuclear weapons states.

May

7-13 Shoshone Walk and Run for the Damaged Land, Warm Springs to Mercury.
Please call Johnnie Bobb of the Western Shoshone Nation, Yomba Tribe at
(775) 964-2210

22-26 The Millennium Forum at the UN will be an important opportunity for
Abolition 2000 organizations to interact with the rest of the NGO
community. The Millennium Forum is part of the preparations for the
Millennium Summit of the UN General Assembly that will take place in
September 2000. For more information, visit:
[Http://www.millenniumforum.org](http://www.millenniumforum.org) or www.un.org/millennium

June

14-18 International Network of Engineers and Scientists (INES) announces
an International Conference entitled "Challenges for Science and
Engineering in the 21st Century" in Stockholm, Sweden. For more
information, contact the INES 2000 Conference Secretariat at:
Gutenbergstr. 31,44139 Dortmund, Germany
Tel: +49 231 575218, Fax: +49 231 575210,
E-mail: INES2000@t-online.de
URL: [Http://www.ines2000.org](http://www.ines2000.org)

Resources

Books

South Asia on a Short Fuse: Nuclear Politics and the Future of Global
Disarmament, published by Oxford University Press, Delhi, is now available.

The book is the first full-length analysis of the causes and consequences
of the crossing of the nuclear threshold by India and Pakistan.

South Asia on a Short Fuse: Nuclear Politics and the Future of Global
Disarmament is approximately 400 pages and is available for 595 Rupees.
The book is available in major bookstores in most Indian cities.

This edition is for South Asia. The American edition is expected to be
published
soon under the title, New Nukes: India, Pakistan and Global Nuclear
Disarmament by Interlink Publishing, Northampton, Mass, USA and differs
slightly from the OUP volume in editing style and number of appendices.

You can order South Asia on a Short Fuse: India, Pakistan and Global
Nuclear Disarmament from any of OUP's regional offices. Their addresses in
metropolitan cities are:

Delhi: 2/11 Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi 110 002
Tel: (+11) 327.3841/42 / Fax: (+11) 327.7812

Mumbai: Oxford House, Apollo Bunder, Mumbai 400 001

Tel: (+22) 202.1029/1198 | Fax: (+22) 204.1268

Calcutta: Plot No. A1-5, Block GP, Sector V, Salt Lake Electronics
Complex, Calcutta 700 091
Tel: (+33) 357.3739/40/41 | Fax: (+33) 357.3738

For more information on South Asia on a Short Fuse: India, Pakistan and
Global Nuclear Disarmament, please contact:

Bumper Stickers

The bumper sticker that says it all is now available from the Ground Zero
Center for Nonviolent Action. The bright blue background and the yellow
and gold sunflower in the center concisely and aesthetically represent the
simple message, "Abolish Nuclear Weapons." The stickers can be purchased
for .25 cents each or 50 stickers for \$10 USD + shipping and handling. To
order for yourself or for your organization, send your request to:

Ground Zero Center for Nonviolent Action
16159 Clear Creek Rd. NW
Poulsbo, WA 98370
Tel: 360-377-2586
Email: info@gzcenter.org

Video

The WTO and the Global War System -- Now available on the Internet in Real
Video!

The video highlights the public forum on globalization and militarism, held
during the civil society events surrounding the Ministerial Meeting of the
World Trade Organization in
Seattle on November 28th, 1999.

Part 1: [Http://www.tappedintotheearth.com/ram/globalwar1.ram](http://www.tappedintotheearth.com/ram/globalwar1.ram)

Martin Fleck, Physicians for Social Responsibility (Moderator)
Susan George, Transnational Institute
Mark Ritchie, Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy
Alice Slater, GRACE and Abolition 2000

Part 2 : [Http://www.tappedintotheearth.com/ram/globalwar2.ram](http://www.tappedintotheearth.com/ram/globalwar2.ram)

Steve Staples, International Network on Disarmament and Globalization
Followed by the discussion Period.

Letter from the Editor

December 15, 1999

Dear Friends and Activists,

As 1999 comes to an end and a new year quickly approaches, I would like to take this opportunity to say thank you. I am very thankful for this opportunity to be apart of a very important movement and caring community that strives to create a more peaceful and just world. We may not be the majority, but our message is clear and salient.

Now, more than ever, our efforts to achieve a nuclear free world are needed to encourage each other to continue our work with zeal and determination, to influence policy makers, to advocate change and to educate others. We must let the world know that the resolve of the nuclear weapons states to maintain their arsenals is unacceptable and we will not stand for it.

We must act now to hold our governments responsible for the destruction, degradation and human suffering that they have caused in failing to reduce the nuclear danger by refusing to implement arms control and disarmament measures. If we do nothing, the devastation will affect us all. Now is not the time to be despondent or downcast. We must mobilize ourselves and others and press forward.

I hope that you will join me in a commitment to further the goals of Abolition 2000 and to continue striving for a world free from the nuclear threat. Thank you for your support and endurance in our common endeavor to create a better world for our generation and future generations to come. I look forward to keeping in touch and working with each one of you in this coming year. Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions, comments or concerns.

Yours In Peace,

Carah

Carah Lynn Ong
Coordinator, Abolition 2000
1187 Coast Village Road PMB 121, Suite 1
Santa Barbara CA 93108

Phone (805) 965 3443 FAX(805) 568 0466
Email: A2000@silcom.com
Website <http://www.abolition2000.org>

Join the Abolition-USA or Abolition-Global Caucus list serve to regularly receive updates about the Abolition movement. Both caucus' also provide a forum for conversation on nuclear-related issues as well as they are used to post important articles and information pertaining to nuclear abolition.

To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, please do one of the following:

1. Send a message to the list moderator at A2000@silcom.com
2. Visit the Abolition-caucus website at:
[Http://www.egroups.com/list/abolition-caucus/](http://www.egroups.com/list/abolition-caucus/) and submit a membership form.
3. Visit the Abolition 2000 website and submit a membership form.
4. Send an e-mail to: abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com (leave the subject line and body of the message blank).

To post a message to the Abolition Global Caucus, send your message to:

abolition-caucus@egroups.com

To subscribe to the Abolition-USA listserve, send a message (with no subject) to:

abolition-usa-request@lists.xmission.com

In the body of the message, write:

"subscribe abolition-usa" (do not include quotation marks)

To post a message to the Abolition-USA list, mail your message to:

abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

-

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.

X-Sender: wandwill@pop3.clark.net
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.3 (32)
Date: Fri, 17 Dec 1999 10:25:59 -0500
To: dkimball@clw.org,jsmith@clw.org,maureene@earthlink.net,kathy@fcnl.org,
rachel@fcnl.org,ieer@ieer.org,mupj@igc.org,cpaine@nrdc.org,
fteplitz@peace-action.org,epank@peacenet.org,kroberts@psr.org,
agallivan@psr.org,laura@2020vision.org,tcollina@ucsusa.org,
wand@wand.org,amillar@fourthfreedom.org,disarmament@igc.org,
kathycrandall@earthlink.net,DAdelman@nrdc.org,syoung@clw.org,
sara@fcnl.org,ggilhool@ix.netcom.net
From: Kimberly Robson <wand@wand.org>
Subject: Highlights of Planning Mtg

<x-rich><bigger><bigger>NWWG Planning notes - Thursday, December 16, 1999

Next Meeting Thursday, January 20 at 9:30

Monday Caroling 12 days of Christmas - Meet at the WAND office at 3:30.
Call Maureen at ANA with questions.

</bigger></bigger>

Priority Issues for 2000

1. National Missile Defense
2. Nuclear Weapons Production and Testing - Stockpile Stewardship, CTBT
other.
3. De-Alerting - Focus on the DOD Authorization Language - Sen. Kerrey
(NE)

Commitments on Priority Issues

1. National Missile Defense

.. Joan, Steven and Kimberly Roberts draft a grassroots calendar of action
for January - July.

.. Coordinate activities with CRND NMD group with a liaison reporting at
CRND NWM meeting about grassroots strategy and a liaison reporting at
NWWG about NMDWG activities.

2. Nuclear Weapons Production and Testing

ANA, WAND, Peace Action, PSR, Clearinghouse meet at Coolfont to discuss
strategy plan. ANA help direct discussion with draft outline of
action.

3. Contact Sen. Kerrey's office to find out timing of legislation.
Maureen placed call.

Goals/Activities for 2000

- “ Nuclear Weapons Policy Updates - Monthly, work to use already existing information.
- “ Outreach to new and old members of NWWG - who is going to oversee this?
- “ Calendar of events for NWWG - Joan Wade maintain list
- “ April 1-4 Peace Action Spring Cleaning
- “ SOA Watch Lobby Days - April 3
- “ Nukes in Space Action in DC - April 14-17
- “ PSR Conference May 3-7
- “ ANA DC Days May 7-14
- “ Peace Action Star Wars Action - May
- “ Media Briefings - Talk with FCNL
- “ Grassroots Action Week - Peace Action on NMD
- “ Congressional Briefings - on key issues - 3 during year?
- “ Hill Lobbying - Maureen and Kimberly Robson will draft a working document.

</x-rich>

Date: Fri, 17 Dec 1999 14:52:41 -0500

From: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>

X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.02 [en] (Win95; I)

To: Gordon Clark <gclark@peace-action.org>, Karina Wood <kwood@igc.org>, Alistair Millar <amillar@fourthfreedom.org>, Joan Wade <disarmament@igc.org>, Van Gosse <vgosse@peace-action.org>, Fran Teplitz <fteplitz@peace-action.org>, Susan Shaer <shaer@wand.org>, Bob Musil <bmusil@psr.org>, David Cortright <dcortright@fourthfreedom.org>, Kimberly Robson <wandwill@clark.net>, Bobbie Wrenn Banks <membership@wand.org>, DeeDee Runkel <ddrunkel@peacenet.org>, Esther Pank <esther.p@erols.com>, Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>, Dan Koslofsky <fellow@2020vision.org>, Stephanie Broughton <fen_broughton@hotmail.com>, Kathy Guthrie <kathy@fcnl.org>, adam eidinger <adam@rabinowitz.com>, adina schyman <adina@rabinowitz.com>, Corrie Westbrook <peacelinks1@erols.com>, Alice Slater <aslater@gracelinks.org>, Cora Weiss <srfnyusa@igc.org>, Naila Bolus <nbolus@ploughshares.org>, John Burroughs <johnburroughs@earthlink.net>, Jackie Cabasso <wslf@earthlink.net>, Jonathan Granoff <JGG786@aol.com>, David Krieger <dkrieger@napf.org>, Dave Robinson <dave@paxchristiusa.org>, Jim Wallis <jimwallis2@aol.com>, Ian Zabarte <zabarte@nevada.edu>, Alan Cranston <cranston@well.com>, Eugene Carroll <ecarroll@cdi.org>, Clayton Ramey <disarm@forusa.org>, Harry Barnes <harry_barnes@together.org>, Tom Roderick <troderick@esmetro.org>, Ira Shorr <IRARR84@aol.com>, Arjun Makhijani <arjun@ieer.org>, Steve Sidorak <ssidorak@aol.com>, Peter Weiss <petweiss@igc.org>, Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>, Maureen Eldredge <maureene@earthlink.net>

Subject: report on Dec. 8 Project Abolition meeting in D.C.

Dear Friends,

Attached is a report on the December 8 Project Abolition meeting.
Please forgive (and help me correct) any errors you may see.

Peace,

Kevin Martin

Director, Project Abolition

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Report on Project Abolition meeting December 8 in Washington.doc"

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-345-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-Sender: johnburroughs@mail.earthlink.net
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.0.1
Date: Sun, 19 Dec 1999 11:22:54 -0500
To: acc <acc@internetegypt.com>
From: John Burroughs <johnburroughs@earthlink.net>
Cc: abolition-caucus@egroups.com, a2000gc@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Reply to Bahig re: A2000 submission to Millennium Forum

Dear Bahig - So good to hear from you. In preparing documents and positions for NPT Review Conference and other purposes including Millennium Forum in 2000, we should indeed include the two points you mention: NWFZs and rejection of counterproliferation strategy.

NWFZs are one of the 11 points in the 1995 statement already and should still be stressed. They may be a key part of the solution in Northeast Asia and the Middle East, and perhaps elsewhere as well.

Rejection of counterproliferation strategy is in part inherent in the rejection of use of nuclear weapons for any reason, also in 1995 A2000 statement; but it is true there are other aspects of this problem that should be addressed, especially the US promoted view that the (alleged) spread of chemical, biological, or nuclear capabilities/weapons justifies a) preemptive strikes whether nuclear or conventional, c) indiscriminate, anti-civilian sanctions, and c) retention of nukes by the US, including for purposes of retaliation against chemical or biological attack.

Let me reiterate regarding the submission to the Millennium Forum that:

- it was not intended to be a comprehensive set of demands

- it was not intended to be a document at the level of existing A2000 statements, declarations, and resolutions, but rather to convey existing A2000 positions and views to the Millennium Forum. Thus the point about withdrawal from foreign soils and international waters is found in the widely circulated A2000 petition, and also is based upon the 1995 statement calling for withdrawal from deployment generally. Similarly, the point about stopping further nuclearization and militarization of space reflects an anti-Cassini resolution adopted in Tahiti, concern re plans for ballistic missile defense including that these plans could lead to space-based weapons, and general discussion inspired in part by the work of the Global Network Against Weapons in Space. But more thinking about and elaboration of positions re space issues, as well as ballistic missile defense using ground-based interceptors, is clearly warranted.

- the submission was drafted by a team from the Coordinating Committee, of

which team I was only one member.

Best wishes for all of us for the next millennium! - John

At 11:03 AM 12/19/1999 +0200, acc wrote:

>Subject: Comment on Millennium

>

>Dear Friends;

>I salute our friend John Burroughs for the document he prepared for The

>Millennium Forum, a process which will culminate at a meeting to be held,
22-26

>May 2000. His vision was not confined to Abolition 2000 Statement but went

>further to include several elements in the document which appeared

recently to

>threaten humanity. Among them are the

>following proposals for actions

> ? Cessation of nuclearisation and militarisation of space;

> ? Withdrawal of nuclear weapons from international waters;

> ? Withdrawal of nuclear weapons from foreign soil. (this means

>repatriation of US nuclear weapons deployed in several European countries)

>The last two points will deal a very effective below to NATO expansion to the

>South, across the Mediterranean Sea. Such new position, with which I fully

agree,

>should urge us to strengthen and develop NATO Group of Abolition 2000, a

matter

>which we had repeatedly requested.

>However, Burroughs correctly reminds us that he will not include all

points of

>the Statement and Resolutions of Abolition 2000 but he should include

other new

>elements of current nuclear policies which has threatened us. With this in

mind,

>I suggest to add the following two lines:

>a- Action two, the second line, after the word "waters", kindly add the

>following, "the establishment of NWFZs particularly in regions where

they are

>deployed".

>b- Action 3, the second line, after the word "means," please insert the

>following, "implementation of NPT in good faith instead of using force to

>implement Counter Proliferation strategy".

>Actions to attain these two targets are of vital importance for the people

>particularly in the South.

>

>Bahig Nassar, Coordinator, Arab Coordination Centre of NGOs

>Acc@intrnetegypt.com

>19-12-1999.

John Burroughs, Executive Director
Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy
211 E. 43d St., Suite 1204, New York, NY 10017 USA

tel: +1 212 818 1861; fax: 818 1857
e-mail: johnburroughs@earthlink.net; website: www.lcnp.org
Part of the Abolition 2000
Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

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Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

-- 20 megs of disk space in your group's Document Vault
-- <http://www.egroups.com/docvault/abolition-caucus/?m=1>

From: LCNP@aol.com
Date: Mon, 20 Dec 1999 09:51:49 EST
Subject: (abolition-usa) A2000 submission to Millennium Forum
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
CC: johnburroughs@earthlink.net
X-Mailer: AOL 3.0 for Windows 95 sub 76
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Dear friends,

Below is a submission made on behalf of the Abolition 2000 network by the coordinating committee in an early stage of the development of the Millennium Forum's positions and also in an attempt to influence Kofi Annan's March 2000 report concerning the agenda for the next century.

The Millennium Forum is a civil society process culminating in a meeting to be held in New York at the United Nations, hosted by UN Department of Public Information and NGOs, 22-26 May 2000. This in turn is intended to influence the Millennium Summit of heads of state to be held in New York September 6-9, 2000, as well as the Millennium session of the General Assembly in autumn 2000. Those interested in participating should look at www.millenniumforum.org and also www.un.org/millennium. Note that the number of civil society groups participating will be limited by the space available to 1400 persons from around the world. There's an at least tentative 1 February 2000 deadline for applying. See separate message for more info re registering/applying.

The below document reflects, we believe, already established Abolition 2000 positions and views. It is not intended to be comparable to the 1995 statement, the Moorea Declaration, and other declarations and resolutions adopted at Abolition 2000 meetings. But, it may be helpful in thinking about what analysis, rhetoric, and programmatic positions Abolition 2000 should present at the NPT Review Conference, and in developing any documents that we wish to release next year in connection with the Conference or other events. We were not seeking to set forth a comprehensive set of demands, only a select few of high priority.

ABOLITION 2000 CONTRIBUTION to PEACE, SECURITY, AND DISARMAMENT SUBCOMMITTEE OF MILLENNIUM FORUM

14 December 1999

Our vision is a world free of nuclear weapons and the intolerable threat that they pose to humankind, the environment and all living creatures. It is a vision the United Nations General Assembly recognized in its very first resolution, which sought to address "the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction." It is a vision reaffirmed in numerous resolutions of the General Assembly throughout the past five decades.

Our vision is a world in which the obligations of Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty are adhered to by all states.

Our vision is a world in which the obligation to achieve nuclear disarmament "in all its aspects" set forth in the 1996 opinion of the International Court of Justice is acted upon by all states.

Our vision is a world in which no nation's security rests upon threatening the "ultimate evil" of murdering tens of millions of innocent people by means of nuclear annihilation.

The obstacles to achieving this vision have been created by the nuclear weapons states, which have continued to rely upon nuclear deterrence as the cornerstone of their defense policies and have actively resisted all pleas to meet their obligations under international law as well as their moral obligations to humanity and the earth.

A decade after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the danger of intentional or accidental use of nuclear weapons remains very real. Nuclear tests in South Asia, wars in the Balkans and Chechnya, and plans for theater and national missile defense systems have introduced new nuclear tensions.

In 1995, citizens' organizations at the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review and Extension Conference released a statement calling for the implementation of NPT disarmament obligations through the commencement of negotiations leading to the conclusion by the year 2000 of a nuclear weapons abolition convention setting out a binding schedule for the elimination of nuclear arsenals. Over 1400 organizations have endorsed this statement, and comprise the Abolition 2000 Global Network. In 1999, the abolition of nuclear weapons was adopted as a core program of the Hague Appeal for Peace, a multi-issue, international civil society initiative. Public opinion polls show over 80% support for a nuclear weapons convention in most NATO countries and nuclear weapon states, including the United States and United Kingdom. The General Assembly and the European Parliament have both adopted resolutions calling for a nuclear weapons convention. A Model Nuclear Weapons Convention, demonstrating the feasibility of nuclear abolition, has been circulated within the United Nations.

Nonetheless, the states possessing nuclear weapons show few signs of willingness to relinquish their nuclear arsenals. Instead, they are continuing with deployment of nuclear weapons and deterrence policies including massive retaliation and, for most, an option of first-use. They also spend vast amounts on infrastructure to enable the indefinite maintenance of their arsenals, and continue to research and develop new nuclear weapons and to test them through a variety of means. Most refuse the commencement of multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

To end reliance on nuclear weapons, the doctrine of deterrence must be squarely rejected as a viable basis for international security. It instead must be recognized as illegal, immoral, and irresponsible. True security can only be found in abolition of nuclear weapons, global demilitarization, and strengthening of the war prevention and dispute resolution capabilities of the United Nations and other international institutions.

At the dawn of the new millennium, the world's governments must move rapidly to fulfill the promise of complete nuclear disarmament expressed by the first General Assembly resolution. Urgent actions include:

1. Immediate commencement of multilateral negotiations leading towards the early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention that requires the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework, with provisions for effective verification and enforcement. Such negotiations could take place in the Conference on Disarmament, or in a special conference convened by NPT parties, the General Assembly, or interested states.
2. Achievement of global zero alert through the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from foreign soil and international waters and de-alerting, de-mating, and disabling of nuclear forces.
3. Cessation of further design, development and testing of nuclear weapons by any means, closure of all nuclear test sites, and cessation of the further nuclearization and militarization of space.
4. Commitments to non-use of nuclear weapons and declarations recognizing the illegality, immorality, and irresponsibility of doctrines of nuclear deterrence.
5. Reallocation of 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.

- Submitted by the Coordinating Committee on behalf of the Abolition 2000 Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons (Janet Bloomfield,* UK, Jacqueline Cabasso,* USA, Pol D'Huyvetter, Belgium, David Krieger,* USA, Richard Salvador, Belau, Alice Slater,* USA, Hiro Umabayashi, Japan, Alyn Ware,* New Zealand (alternate, John Burroughs,* New York), Ross Wilcock, Canada) * = drafter

John Burroughs
Executive Director
Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy
New York

-
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.

X-Sender: syoung@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Mon, 20 Dec 1999 11:15:43 -0500
To: syoung@clw.org
From: Stephen Young <syoung@clw.org>
Subject: Updated NMD Plan of Action

December 20, 1999

To: Coalition members and friends
Fm: Stephen Young

Re: Update NMD Plan of Action

Pasted below and attached in a Word Perfect file is an updated "National Missile Defense Plan of Action." This reflects the input and updates from the December 14, 1999 briefing and strategy session. Current or planned activities are now led by "^ " while work that needs to be done by a "* ".

This plan is intended not to be a definitive statement, but an outline that incorporates as much information as possible and current, planned, and needed activities. The Coalition and John Isaacs will maintain the Plan, and update both messages and activities as events develop.

DRAFT
Proposed National Missile Defense (NMD) Plan of Action
December 16, 1999

Primary Goals: Postpone a decision to deploy an NMD system into the next administration, and prevent withdrawal from or abrogation of the ABM Treaty.

Strategic Objectives: (i.e. What is needed to achieve the Primary Goals and we can help influence)

- > Support of major opinion leaders for our primary goals and arguments
- > At least 1/3 of Congress should support our primary arguments and primary goal
- > Continued, public expression of concern about NMD deployment from major U.S. Allies
- > Demonstrate that the proposed system is not operationally effective, the damage to arms control and natl/intl. security too great, the threat overstated, and the cost enormous
- > Support of Cabinet-level official(s) for our primary goals and arguments (1. Gore; 2. Albright)

Other Variables: (that we have no control over)
? Outcome of scheduled NMD tests
? Unwillingness/willingness of Russia to agree to proposed modifications to ABM Treaty
? North Korean missile program activities/progress on diplomatic initiatives to freeze program

Primary arguments: The Clinton Administration should delay a deployment decision beyond July 2000 because:

1. Capability of the technology will not be proven by next summer. The three planned tests will not provide a sufficient basis to decide whether the system is operationally effective against realistic threats. The three tests:

> will not provide rigorous testing against the full range of targets and countermeasures that could be launched by a country capable of fielding a long-range missile; and

> will use "surrogate" hardware and not the actual components.

Furthermore, the proposed national missile defense system cannot defend against weapons of mass destruction (WMD) delivered by other means.

2. Cost of the system is high. The initial system will — at a minimum — cost \$20 to \$30 billion to attempt to intercept two dozen warheads at most. The U.S. taxpayer has already spent more than \$100 billion over the life of the ballistic missile defense program, without deploying a workable system.

3. Consequences will increase -- not decrease -- nuclear dangers. Taking into account the impact on arms reductions, non-proliferation objectives, and U.S. relations with Russia, China, and our close allies, a decision to deploy in 2000 and/or to withdraw from the ABM Treaty will decrease rather than increase U.S. security. National missile defenses are a "last line" of defense should only be pursued only if they work and if they do not undercut our "first lines" of defense to prevent and reduce nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons threats.

NMD WORK

^ Happened or happening

* Needs to be done

EVALUATING THE FOUR CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE

OVERALL:

^ NMD Briefing Book by Council for a Livable World Education Fund and Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers underway. The first draft has been prepared and is being reviewed and edited.

CAPABILITY OF THE TECHNOLOGY:

^ Winter 1999 "Foreign Policy" article by Gronlund, Lewis, and Wright.

^ UCS and MIT experts technical study on NMD operational effectiveness, for release January 12, 2000. UCS will develop web-based graphics to depict actual countermeasures.

^ November "Arms Control Today" article by Gronlund and Lewis

^ Welch report (available at www.crnd.org and in November "Arms Control Today")

* Distribute more widely the new Welch panel report and analysis of it

COST:

^ Senator Akaka has asked for an official cost estimate from General Accounting Office for building the first phase of missile defense in Alaska -- available in May.

^ Congressional Budget Office doing a study of C1 to C3, i.e., two sites, 200+ interceptors, 28+ satellites -- available when?

* CBO or GAO study on historical costs, money spent to date on NMD, BMD - need member of Congress to request it.

THREAT:

- ^ forthcoming Carnegie/Cirincione piece on the declining missile threat.
- ^ forthcoming ISIS book on the North Korean nuclear program, missile program.

CONSEQUENCES TO ARMS CONTROL AND SECURITY:

- ^ November "Arms Control Today" article by John Steinbruner.

MEDIA WORK

- ^ Editorial advisories and follow-up calls (National Security New Service and Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers will disseminate advisories in 2000).
- ^ Fax-blast distribution of timely issue briefs on the subject (Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers and Carnegie Endowment Non-Prolif. Program).
- ^ UCS plans media briefing on new report on January 12.
- * Regular press briefings/seminars
- * OpEds by distinguished persons like Perry, Butler, Shalikashvili, Leach, etc.
- * Arrange meetings between our experts and columnists and key reporters
- * Arrange for placement of experts on radio talk shows on subject
- * Hire a media firm to support these media efforts and the other media efforts of organizations and individuals working the issue

ADMINISTRATION & LEGISLATIVE/CONGRESSIONAL TACTICS

- ^ CLW will encourage letter from Democratic Senators urging postponement - try for majority Democrats
- ^ Congressional briefings - Council for a Livable World Education Fund has held three briefings with John Pike (July 16, 1999), Joe Cirincione (September 10, 1999) and John Rhinelander (November 5, 1999); more planned in 2000. Other briefing subjects: Status of the technology; Nature of the threat; Impact on Russia; Impact on China; Impact on Europe; The Pentagon's view; How the Clinton Administration plans to make the decision; and Program history, from Nike & Safeguard to Reagan's Star Wars.
- ^ UCS plans Senate briefing on new report on January 12
- ^ UCS plans scientists' education day on Hill in May
- * Democratic House members letter to President urging postponement - try for majority of Democrats
- * Develop target list for Congress, House and Senate
- * Amendments to defense bills requiring: impartial review of technical readiness; criteria for assessing technical readiness; etc.
- * Counter a possible, new "National Missile Defense Act of 2000" effort
- * Determine who in the Administration will be key to the decision
- * Meet regularly with Administration officials involved in the NMD decision to gather information and to convey our "delay the deployment decision" messages

POLITICAL WORK

- ^ Polling and focus groups and messages: Council for a Livable World Education fund hired Mark Mellman and Associates to conduct two focus groups and a nationwide poll. The Mellman Group issued a report on September 10, 1999. The firm briefed organizations working on the issue as well as Congressional staff (November 10, 1999).
- * Build political case for delay, using polling data

- * Put pressure on Gore/Bradley campaigns
- * Encourage major Gore contributors to speak to him
- * Outreach to Senate and House campaigns
- * Track positions of candidates on the issue

GRASSROOTS & GENERAL PUBLIC EDUCATION WORK

- ^ Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers glossy brochure on NMD, 2000 decision
- ^ 20/20 Vision post card action alert on NMD (Jan.)
- ^ CDI plans video on NMD for national distribution
- ^ Peace Action "Missile Stop" tour -- crossing the country on missile defense
- ^ Peace Action "Star Wars" week of action -- May? In DC and across the country?
- * Prepare sample letters-to-the-editor and OpEd pieces
- * Develop a coordinated, web-based cybercampaign for fast information and instant messages to the President and Members of Congress
- * Encourage grassroots organizations and contacts in key states to reach out to "unusual" suspects and communicate their views to Congressional representatives and the President

OUTREACH/BUILDING SUPPORT FOR OUR MESSAGE:

- ^ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace 1999 Non-Proliferation Conference panels and speakers on NMD issue - March
- ^ Council Education Fund is working to organize a debate along with CATO and the Heritage Foundation
- ^ PSR plans medical journal articles on NMD, threat of nuclear attack
- ^ FCNL plans to coordinate religious group letter
- ^ WAND/WLL plan outreach, education of women legislators
- ^ UCS plans to launch new e-mail scientists network on NMD in February
- * Develop expert list for press interviews, OpEds, speeches
- * Need outreach to labor unions, professional associations, LWV, unusual allies
- * Military/diplomatic leaders letter
- * Scientists letter
- * Nobel laureates statement
- * Taxpayers groups raising cost and effectiveness issues
- * Organize debates at Committee on Foreign Relations chapters, Commonwealth Clubs, City Clubs, etc.
- * Document/maintain list of support for delaying deployment decision
- * Recruit new "validators" to raise question about proceeding with a decision to deploy in 2000

INTERNATIONAL WORK

- ^ Fourth Freedom Forum and BASIC plan briefing book on Allies' reaction to U.S. NMD plans
- ^ PSR will bring Int'l physicians, IPPNW to annual conference in April, and travel to France
- ^ UCS plans to brief delegations on NMD at NPT conference in May
- * Encourage NGOs in Europe and Japan to press their governments to urge U.S. not to abandon ABM Treaty
- * Meet with representatives of key U.S. Allies to communicate our main messages
- * Document/publicize the views of key U.S. allies on the NMD issue
- * Highlight potential impact of NMD on non-proliferation regime at NPT Review Conference in April

COMMUNICATIONS AND COORDINATION

^ Twice-monthly "NMD Working Group" meetings (convened by Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers) ##Next meeting is Friday, January 28, 2000 from 9:30-11:00 at 1616 P St. NW, 7th floor##

^ Regular e-mail bulletins on NMD issues to NGOs and experts (Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers)

* Create a new committee/coalition of top-level experts focused on the issue?

* Hire additional staff to work on the issue (at individual organizations or to support common effort)

OTHER KINDS OF WORK THAT WOULD BE HELPFUL

* Develop capability for rapid response to pro-natl. missile defense deployment opeds, stmts, etc.

* Interview Republican former officials and experts to see if they think NMD will work

* Congressional Research Service analysis of prior year spending on missile defense - Ask a Senator or House member to request the study

* Historic review of past failures: Safeguard, Nike, Maginot Line

* Assessment of Russia's possible responses to a U.S. decision to deploy (i.e. changes to their nuclear arsenal and nuclear policy)

MESSAGES FOR GENERAL PUBLIC AUDIENCES

Suggested by Mellman Group Research/polling:

> All of the tests should be completed before a decision is made to deploy a National Missile Defense (62% of the public supports this argument; only 11% would proceed after a few tests).

> There should be independent certification of substantial progress before additional money is spent on a missile defense system (the public supports this argument 54%-14%).

> When faced with a trade off, Americans would prefer to spend money on education, Social Security, cutting taxes and fighting crime than on missile defense. For example, 77% support spending on education versus only 14% on missile defense.

> When faced with a trade off within the military budget, 59% of Americans support spending on military training and pay compared to 24% on missile defense.

> The most compelling (47% very convincing, 74% total convincing) argument against missile defense is having spent \$120 billion over the life of the program and the technology produced so far has failed six of eight recent tests.

> Also effective is an argument emphasizing the difficulty of developing technology to shoot a missile down with another missile and that we should not spend money to deploy the system until we know the technology works (44% very convincing, 70% total convincing).

> Americans also find convincing an argument that defense contractors and lobbyists are really behind this program, giving political contributions to politicians so they can make money and leaving taxpayers with the bill (39% very convincing, 66% total convincing).

> A final compelling argument is that with the Cold War over, terrorists smuggling weapons into the country pose a bigger threat than nuclear missiles (34% very convincing, 75% total convincing).

> Americans further believe that pursuing international agreements to eliminate nuclear weapons, implementing a nuclear test ban treaty and

continuing to assist Russia in the dismantling of its nuclear arsenal is a more effective way to protect the United States from the nuclear threats posed by other countries than is building a national missile defense. More than half (56%) say that continuing to pursue arms control agreements and weapons dismantlement programs is a more effective defense against nuclear threats than having a national missile defense. Just over a quarter (27%) believe pursuing missile defense would be more effective protection.

Revised, December 16, 1999

By Stephen Young, John Isaacs, Tom Collina, Daryl Kimball, and members of NMD Working Group

H:\USERS\DKIMBALL\NMD-Plan1299a.wpd

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\NMD-plan1299b.wpd"

Stephen Young, Deputy Director
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Ave. NE #505
Washington DC 20002
p: (202)546-0795 ext. 102; fax: (202)546-7970
website: <<http://www.crnd.org>>

Date: Mon, 20 Dec 1999 20:26:11 -0600

From: Vic and Jeanette Hallman <vhall110@southwind.net>

X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 [en] (Win95; I)

X-Accept-Language: en

To: Carol Pepper <cpepper@towerhill.org>, "D.K. Knutson" <DKNUTSONR@aol.com>, Diane Kniadek <Dibaby911@aol.com>, Dianna Austin <rmo@mcn.net>, Don Wornkey <critter1@southwind.net>, Ed & Ernestene <halledee@aol.com>, Ed and LuAnn <EDBruegge@aol.com>, Ellen Burns <EAABurns@aol.com>, Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.apc.org>, Betty Thomas <boop11@hotmail.com>, Lynette Mehall <LMEHALL@ibm.net>, Marlin Bryant <mvbryant@ix.netcom.com>, Mary Brueggeman <MMBruegg@aol.com>, Rainer Martens <rainer@hkusa.com>, Scott Pohlman <SPoh101489@aol.com>, Sheri Clark <dclark9607@aol.com>, "DPBrensing@aol.com" <DPBrensing@aol.com>, Ron Thomas <hoffstot@pdq.net>, Steve Pohlman <sapfromor@aol.com>, Terri and Mike <mcqfam@aol.com>

Subject: Update on Vic

Have been putting off an update till Vic had his Cat Scan, which was a couple weeks ago then his bladder operation this part Wednesday, his fifth. When he went in for his scope the doctor saw an area going into the neck of the bladder that needed to be taken off to see if it was cancerous. He found out this morning that it was not cancer so we are thankful for that.

He is still taking chemo for the bladder cancer in the lungs. The cat Scan showed that the nodules had decreased just a little and one of the bigger ones that did nothing. The doctor was happy with what he saw and another Cat Scan will be taken in about six weeks. He goes in each Monday of the week to have blood taken. His white and red cells have to be watched. He takes shots Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays for this. He would feel better without all this, shots and chemo. But all in all he is doing pretty good. It hasn't gotten him down. And he has a good positive attitude. And with all the support and prayers from all of you, the church and many friends his spirits are high.

A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL OF YOU

LOVE, VIC AND JEANETTE

To: Vic and Jeanette Hallman <vhall110@southwind.net>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Update on Vic
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <385EE542.7E662B5F@southwind.net>
References:

At 08:26 PM 12/20/99 -0600, you wrote:

>Have been putting off an update till Vic had his Cat Scan, which was a
>couple weeks ago then his bladder operation this past Wednesday, his
>fifth. When he went in for his scope the doctor saw an area going into
>the neck of the bladder that needed to be taken off to see if it was
>cancerous. He found out this morning that it was not cancer so we are
>thankful for that....

Dear Vic,

I'm glad to receive the positive report about your health. I know you've gone through a lot. I admire your courage.

We hope that you, Jeanette, and all your family have a glorious Christmas.

Cordially yours,
Howard

To: "Rich Peck" <owner-newscope@ecunet.org>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Subscription renewal
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Rich:

Please renew the e-mail subscription of Methodists United for Peace with Justice at mupj@igc.org. You may charge it to our Cokesbury account, #5089794.

Thanks for what you've done with Newscope. It is a very valuable publication.

As one who is also past normal retirement age, I have a response to offer about your remark on that status. I tell my younger colleagues that I have so much data in my hard drive that it takes longer to process. They can relate to that and maybe even accept it.

Shalom,
Howard

Date: Fri, 24 Dec 1999 19:11:27 -0800 (PST)
From: netcenter-reg@netscape.com (Netcenter Registration)
Reply-to: netcenter-reg@netscape.com
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: Welcome to Netcenter

Dear Howard Hallman,

Welcome to Netscape Netcenter where all your interests come together, just the way you like them. With your FREE enrollment in Netscape Netcenter, you're joining millions of others who've already discovered the place to get all the tools you need online.

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As a bonus, we have automatically reserved your own private Netscape WebMail account:

howardhallman@netscape.net

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You can activate your WebMail account here:

<http://home.netscape.com/netcenter/mail/index.html>

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* Access 'Teach Yourself Netscape Netcenter in 10 Minutes' free online book

<http://home.netscape.com/support/books/netcenter/index.html?cp=hom06prt1>

* Manage your stock portfolio, check weather and read your daily horoscope with your personalized My Netscape service

<http://my.netscape.com>

* Chat with your friends in real time with AOL Instant Messenger

<http://www.newaol.com/aim/netscape/adb00.html>

* Take advantage of a broad variety of business and consumer channels like news, entertainment and sports

With free Instant Messaging, email, a personalized home page, automatic updates, personal finance services, and online shopping, Netcenter is one place on the Internet where all our interests come together.

Sincerely,

Netscape Netcenter Team

<http://home.netscape.com>

NETSCAPE NETCENTER

Netsearch:

http://home.netscape.com/escapes/search/netsearch_0.html

WebMail:

<http://home.netscape.com/netcenter/mail/index.html>

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Reply-To: <RoomOneOnMars@mindspring.com>
From: "Eric I. Farmer" <RoomOneOnMars@mindspring.com>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Zimbabwe scholarship program
Date: Sun, 26 Dec 1999 22:26:19 -0500
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Internet Mail 4.70.1161

Brother Hallman, hope you're having a memorable holiday season. Got a bit of information for you. Unfortunately, I don't have my exact figures with me because I'm on holiday break. All of that is back at my office (which is several states away right now). I can give you an estimate of about \$800 per year of secondary school per student. This covers their expenses for room, board, and fees at a well-respected government boarding school in Zimbabwe. The total for a complete secondary education is estimated at \$4000 per student. And this is all in US dollars. I think those figures are pretty accurate, but I'll double check when I return to work on Jan. 3.

Peace,
Eric

Eric I. Farmer
Schoolchildren of the World
RoomOneOnMars@mindspring.com

> From: Howard W. Hallman <mupj@igc.org>
> To: roomoneonmars@mindspring.com
> Subject: Zimbabwe scholarship program
> Date: Monday, October 11, 1999 2:30 PM

>
> Dear Friends:

>
> Recently we saw the video entitled Meet Zimbabwe's Young Scholars at our
> adult Sunday School class. We are wondering if it is possible to make a
> donation to the scholarship fund in honor of someone. If so, how is this
> done? Is there an amount for an annual scholarship or some other unit of
> giving that could be goal for us?

>
> Thanks for your cooperation.

>
> Howard Hallman

>
> Howard W. Hallman, Chair
> Methodists United for Peace with Justice
> 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036
> Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org

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

To: ipnd
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: January 7 meeting on Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

I am finding some definite interest from foundation sources about channeling funds to the faith community for work on nuclear disarmament, such as through a new Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. Therefore, I would like to bring together those of you who are interested in working together on this issue in this manner so that we can discuss what I have proposed in greater detail. I invite you to a meeting on Friday, January 7, 2000 from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m. at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, tentatively in Conference Room 4. Please reply whether or not you can attend.

One foundation staffer told me that our chances would be greatly enhanced if the proposed Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament was actually organized and incorporated when our proposal goes to the board of trustees rather than waiting for the grant to get organized. She also said that knowing who the staff would be was a matter of interest.

In this chicken-and-egg situation I ask you to consider going ahead and establishing the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament (or whatever final name we agree on) as a nonprofit corporation and begin the process of gaining 501(c)(3) status. I will bring a draft articles of incorporation to the meeting. Methodists United for Peace with Justice can pay the incorporation fee.

Identifying staff, other than myself as paid, part-time chair as I propose, is harder. But there is one well-qualified person who might be available.

I realize that I am foreshortening the usual process for forming a new entity. But the time is ripe and the opportunity exists to greatly enhance our capacity to work together for nuclear disarmament, a goal of numerous denominations and religious associations.

Please call me if you want to talk about this matter prior to the meeting on January 7.

Shalom,
Howard

To: netcenter-reg@netscape.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: NETCENTER uid=howardhallman key=x4KKaxYfBDen CONFIRM!
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <199912232132.NAA26005@ureg4.netscape.com>
References:

At 01:32 PM 12/23/99 -0800, you wrote:

> Dear Howard Hallman, Welcome to Netcenter! In order to gain full
>access to Netcenter member services, please CONFIRM that this is your
>correct email address by replying to this message within 48 hours. PLEASE
>NOTE: DO NOT REPLY TO THIS EMAIL UNLESS YOU PERSONALLY REGISTERED FOR THIS
>NETCENTER SERVICE. If you don't reply, we will assume you did not
>register. You can reply by: 1. Clicking Reply and Send to return this
>email to Netcenter OR 2. If you CAN YOU SEE THE
>IMAGE BELOW, just click on the image to confirm your account. Thank
>You! Netcenter Registration

Received.
Howard Hallman

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-452-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-Sender: foesyd4@pop.ihug.com.au (Unverified)
Date: Wed, 29 Dec 1999 12:07:32 +1000
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com, y2k-nukes@envirolink.org,
leftlink@vicnet.net.au, active-list@lists.urg.org.au
From: FoE Sydney - Nuclear Campaign <nonukes@foesyd.org.au>
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] MESSAGE FROM THE POPE

This may not be to everyones taste exactly. I would certainly differ with His Holiness on a number of key issues. (which are not covered here)

However, I feel there is enough here that is worthy to include it on Abolition Caucus and its Australian equivalent.

Whilst not forgetting the crusades, the inquisition, etc, the commitment to peace and justice is real and a patient reading of this is I think, worthwhile and elvating.

There is much in here that is not at all supportive of the corporatisation and privatisation of the whole planet.

The nuke risk is not specifically mentioned, which is a pity - more of a call for a way of life that will lead to justice and peace.

As such it's definitely worth reading if the language doesn't make you cringe too much.

it's from the vatican website, at:
http://www.vatican.va/holy_father/john_paul_ii/messages/peace

The website home is at: <http://www.vatican.va>

Thanks to Bruce Diekman of NCC for putting me onto this, for his energetic faxes to presidents yeltsin and Clinton re the Y2K nuke weapons risk, and for spreading the messge through his own networks.

John Hallam

MESSAGE

OF HIS HOLINESS
POPE JOHN PAUL II
FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE
WORLD DAY
OF PEACE

1 JANUARY 2000

"PEACE ON EARTH TO THOSE
WHOM GOD LOVES!"

1. This is the proclamation of the Angels which greeted the birth of
Jesus
Christ two thousand years ago (cf. Lk 2:14), and which we will hear
re-echoing joyfully on the holy night of Christmas, when the Great
Jubilee
will be solemnly inaugurated.

At the dawn of the new Millennium, we wish to propose once more the
message
of hope which comes from the stable of Bethlehem: God loves all men and
women on earth and gives them the hope of a new era, an era of
peace. His
love, fully revealed in the Incarnate Son, is the foundation of
universal
peace. When welcomed in the depths of the human heart, this love
reconciles
people with God and with themselves, renews human relationships and
stirs
that desire for brotherhood capable of banishing the temptation of
violence
and war.

The Great Jubilee is inseparably linked to this message of love and
reconciliation, a message which gives voice to the truest aspirations of
humanity today.

2. Looking to a year so filled with meaning, I once more offer
everyone my
good wishes for peace. To everyone I affirm that peace is possible.
It needs
to be implored from God as his gift, but it also needs to be built
day by
day with his help, through works of justice and love.

To be sure, the problems which make the path to peace difficult and
often
discouraging are many and complex, but peace is a need deeply rooted
in the
heart of every man and woman. The will to seek peace must not
therefore be
allowed to weaken. This seeking must be based on the awareness that
humanity, however much marred by sin, hatred and violence, is called
by God
to be a single family. This divine plan needs to be recognized and
carried
out through the search for harmonious relationships between

individuals and
peoples, in a culture where openness to the Transcendent, the
promotion of
the human person and respect for the world of nature are shared by all.

This is the message of Christmas, this is the message of the
Jubilee, this
is my hope at the beginning of a new Millennium.

War is a defeat for humanity

3. In the century we are leaving behind, humanity has been sorely
tried by
an endless and horrifying sequence of wars, conflicts, genocides and
"ethnic
cleansings" which have caused unspeakable suffering: millions and
millions
of victims, families and countries destroyed, an ocean of refugees,
misery,
hunger, disease, underdevelopment and the loss of immense resources.

At the
root of so much suffering there lies a logic of supremacy fuelled by the
desire to dominate and exploit others, by ideologies of power or
totalitarian utopias, by crazed nationalisms or ancient tribal
hatreds. At
times brutal and systematic violence, aimed at the very extermination or
enslavement of entire peoples and regions, has had to be countered
by armed
resistance.

The twentieth century bequeaths to us above all else a warning: wars are
often the cause of further wars because they fuel deep hatreds, create
situations of injustice and trample upon people's dignity and
rights. Wars
generally do not resolve the problems for which they are fought and
therefore, in addition to causing horrendous damage, they prove
ultimately
futile. War is a defeat for humanity. Only in peace and through
peace can
respect for human dignity and its inalienable rights be guaranteed.(1)

4. Against the backdrop of war in the twentieth century, humanity's
honour
has been preserved by those who have spoken and worked on behalf of
peace.

We cannot fail to remember the countless men and women who have
contributed
to the affirmation and the solemn proclamation of human rights, and
who have
helped to defeat the various forms of totalitarianism, to put an end to
colonialism, to develop democracy and to establish the great
international
organizations. Those who built their lives on the value of

non-violence have

given us a luminous and prophetic example. Their example of integrity and loyalty, often to the point of martyrdom, has provided us with rich and splendid lessons.

Among those who have acted in the name of peace we should not forget those

men and women whose dedication has brought about great advances in every field of science and technology, making it possible to overcome dreadful diseases and to enhance and prolong human life.

Nor can I fail to mention my own venerable Predecessors who have guided the

Church in the twentieth century. By their lofty teaching and their tireless

efforts they have given direction to the Church in the promotion of a culture of peace. Emblematic of this many-sided effort was the timely and

prophetic intuition of Pope Paul VI, who on 8 December 1967 instituted the

World Day of Peace. With the passing of the years, the World Day of Peace

has become more firmly established as a fruitful experience of reflection

and shared vision for the future.

Called to be one family

5. "Peace on earth to those whom God loves!" The Gospel greeting prompts a

heart-felt question: will the new century be one of peace and a renewed sense of brotherhood between individuals and peoples? We cannot of course

foresee the future. But we can set forth one certain principle: there will

be peace only to the extent that humanity as a whole rediscovers its fundamental calling to be one family, a family in which the dignity and rights of individuals - whatever their status, race or religion - are accepted as prior and superior to any kind of difference or distinction.

This recognition can give the world as it is today - marked by the process

of globalization - a soul, a meaning and a direction. Globalization, for all

its risks, also offers exceptional and promising opportunities, precisely

with a view to enabling humanity to become a single family, built on the values of justice, equity and solidarity.

6. For this to happen, a complete change of perspective will be needed: it

is no longer the well-being of any one political, racial or cultural community that must prevail, but rather the good of humanity as a

whole. The

pursuit of the common good of a single political community cannot be in conflict with the common good of humanity, expressed in the recognition of

and respect for human rights sanctioned by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. It is necessary, then, to abandon ideas and practices

- often determined by powerful economic interests - which subordinate every other value to the absolute claims of the nation and the State. In this new

perspective, the political, cultural and institutional divisions and distinctions by which humanity is ordered and organized are legitimate in so

far as they are compatible with membership in the one human family, and with the ethical and legal requirements which stem from this.

Crimes against humanity

7. This principle has an immensely important consequence: an offense against

human rights is an offense against the conscience of humanity as such, an

offence against humanity itself. The duty of protecting these rights therefore extends beyond the geographical and political borders within which

they are violated. Crimes against humanity cannot be considered an internal

affair of a nation. Here an important step forward was taken with the establishment of an International Criminal Court to try such crimes, regardless of the place or circumstances in which they are committed. We must thank God that in the conscience of peoples and nations there is a growing conviction that human rights have no borders, because they are universal and indivisible.

8. In our time, the number of wars between States has diminished.

This fact, albeit consoling, appears in a very different light if we consider the armed

conflicts taking place within States. Sadly these are quite numerous on practically every continent, and often very violent. For the most part, they

are rooted in long-standing historical motives of an ethnic, tribal or even

religious character, to which must be added nowadays other ideological, social and economic causes.

These internal conflicts, usually waged through the large-scale use of small-calibre weapons and so-called "light" arms - arms which in are

fact extraordinarily lethal - often have grave consequences which spill over the

borders of the country in question, involving outside interests and

responsibilities. While it is true that the extreme complexity of these conflicts makes it very difficult to understand and evaluate the causes and interests at play, one fact cannot be disputed: it is the civilian population which suffers most tragically, since neither ordinary laws nor the laws of warfare are respected in practice. Far from being protected, civilians are often the prime target of the conflicting forces, when they themselves are not directly involved in armed activity as a result of a perverse spiral which makes them both victims and assassins of other civilians.

All too many and horrifying are the macabre scenarios in which innocent children, women, and unarmed older people have become intentional targets in the bloody conflicts of our time; too many, in fact, for us not to feel that the moment has come to change direction, decisively and with a great sense of responsibility.

The right to humanitarian assistance

9. In every case, in the face of such tragic and complex situations and contrary to all alleged "reasons" of war, there is a need to affirm the preeminent value of humanitarian law and the consequent duty to guarantee the right to humanitarian aid to suffering civilians and refugees.

The recognition of these rights and their effective implementation must not be allowed to depend on the interests of any of the parties in conflict. On the contrary, there is a duty to identify all the means, institutional or otherwise, which can best serve in a practical way to meet humanitarian objectives. The moral and political legitimacy of these rights is in fact based on the principle that the good of the human person comes before all else and stands above all human institutions.

10. Here I wish to restate my conviction that, in the face of modern armed conflicts, negotiation between parties, with appropriate attempts at mediation and pacification by international and regional bodies, is of the greatest importance. Negotiation is necessary in order to prevent such conflicts and to end them once they have broken out, restoring peace through an equitable settlement of the rights and interests involved.

This conviction concerning the positive role played by mediation and

pacification agencies should be extended to the non-governmental humanitarian organizations and religious bodies which, discreetly and without ulterior motives, promote peace between opposed groups and help to

overcome age-old rivalries, reconcile enemies, and open the way to a new and shared future. While honouring their noble dedication to the cause of peace,

I wish to remember with profound esteem all who have given their lives so

that others might live: I lift up my prayers to God for them and I invite

other believers to do the same.

"Humanitarian intervention"

11. Clearly, when a civilian population risks being overcome by the attacks

of an unjust aggressor and political efforts and non-violent defence prove

to be of no avail, it is legitimate and even obligatory to take concrete measures to disarm the aggressor. These measures however must be limited in

time and precise in their aims. They must be carried out in full respect for

international law, guaranteed by an authority that is internationally recognized and, in any event, never left to the outcome of armed intervention alone.

The fullest and the best use must therefore be made of all the provisions of

the United Nations Charter, further defining effective instruments and modes

of intervention within the framework of international law. In this regard,

the United Nations Organization itself must offer all its Member States an

equal opportunity to be part of the decision-making process, eliminating privileges and discriminations which weaken its role and its credibility.

12. This opens a new field of reflection and discussion both for politics

and for law, a field which we all hope will be earnestly and wisely cultivated. What is needed without delay is a renewal of international law

and international institutions, a renewal whose starting-point and basic organizing principle should be the primacy of the good of humanity and of

the human person over every other consideration. Such a renewal is all the

more urgent if we consider the paradox of contemporary warfare in which, as

recent conflicts have shown, armies enjoy maximum security while the

civilian population lives in frightening situations of danger. In no kind of conflict is it permissible to ignore the right of civilians to safety.

Beyond legal and institutional considerations, there remains a fundamental duty for all men and women of good will, called to commit themselves personally to the cause of peace: that of educating for peace, setting in place structures of peace and methods of non-violence, and making every possible effort to bring parties in conflict to the negotiating table.

Peace in solidarity

13. "Peace on earth to those whom God loves!" From the problem of war, our

gaze naturally turns to another closely related issue: the question of solidarity. The lofty and demanding task of peace, deeply rooted in humanity's vocation to be one family and to recognize itself as such, has

one of its foundations in the principle of the universal destination of the

earth's resources. This principle does not delegitimize private property;

[Image]instead it broadens the understanding and management of private property to

embrace its indispensable social function, to the advantage of the common

good and in particular the good of society's weakest members.(2)

Unfortunately, this basic principle is widely disregarded, as shown by the

persistent and growing gulf in the world between a North filled with abundant commodities and resources and increasingly made up of older people,

and a South where the great majority of younger people now live, still deprived of credible prospects for social, cultural and economic development.

No one should be deceived into thinking that the simple absence of war, as

desirable as it is, is equivalent to lasting peace. There is no true peace

without fairness, truth, justice and solidarity. Failure awaits every plan

which would separate two indivisible and interdependent rights: the right to

peace and the right to an integral development born of solidarity.

"Injustice, excessive economic or social inequalities, envy, distrust and

pride raging among men and nations constantly threaten peace and cause wars.

Everything done to overcome these disorders contributes to building up peace

and avoiding war" .(3)

14. At the beginning of a new century, the one issue which most challenges our human and Christian consciences is the poverty of countless millions of men and women. This situation becomes all the more tragic when we realize that the major economic problems of our time do not depend on a lack of resources but on the fact that present economic, social and cultural structures are ill-equipped to meet the demands of genuine development.

Rightly then the poor, both in developing countries and in the prosperous and wealthy countries, "ask for the right to share in enjoying material goods and to make good use of their capacity to work, thus creating a world that is more just and prosperous for all. The advancement of the poor constitutes a great opportunity for the moral, cultural and even economic growth of all humanity" .(4) Let us look at the poor not as a problem, but as people who can become the principal builders of a new and more human future for everyone.

The urgent need to rethink the economy

15. In this context we also need to examine the growing concern felt by many economists and financial professionals when, in considering new issues involving poverty, peace, ecology and the future of the younger generation, they reflect on the role of the market, on the pervasive influence of monetary and financial interests, on the widening gap between the economy and society, and on other similar issues related to economic activity.

Perhaps the time has come for a new and deeper reflection on the nature of the economy and its purposes. What seems to be urgently needed is a reconsideration of the concept of "prosperity" itself, to prevent it from being enclosed in a narrow utilitarian perspective which leaves very little space for values such as solidarity and altruism.

16. Here I would like to invite economists and financial professionals, as well as political leaders, to recognize the urgency of the need to ensure that economic practices and related political policies have as their aim the good of every person and of the whole person. This is not only a demand of ethics but also of a sound economy. Experience seems to confirm that

economic success is increasingly dependent on a more genuine appreciation of individuals and their abilities, on their fuller participation, on their increased and improved knowledge and information, on a stronger solidarity.

These are values which, far from being foreign to economics and business, help to make them a fully "human" science and activity. An economy which takes no account of the ethical dimension and does not seek to serve the good of the person - of every person and the whole person - cannot really call itself an "economy" , understood in the sense of a rational and constructive use of material wealth.

Which models of development?

17. The very fact that humanity, called to form a single family, is still tragically split in two by poverty - at the beginning of the twenty-first century, more than a billion four hundred million people are living in a situation of dire poverty - means that there is urgent need to reconsider the models which inspire development policies.

In this regard, the legitimate requirements of economic efficiency must be better aligned with the requirements of political participation and social justice, without falling back into the ideological mistakes made during the twentieth century. In practice, this means making solidarity an integral part of the network of economic, political and social interdependence which the current process of globalization is tending to consolidate.

These processes call for rethinking international cooperation in terms of a new culture of solidarity. When seen as a sowing of peace, cooperation cannot be reduced to aid or assistance, especially if given with an eye to the benefits to be received in return for the resources made available. Rather, it must express a concrete and tangible commitment to solidarity which makes the poor the agents of their own development and enables the greatest number of people, in their specific economic and political circumstances, to exercise the creativity which is characteristic of the human person and on which the wealth of nations too is dependent.(5)

In particular it is necessary to find definitive solutions to the long - standing problem of the international debt of poor countries, while at the same time making available the financial resources necessary for the fight

against hunger, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy and the destruction of the environment.

18. Today more than in the past there is an urgent need to foster a consciousness of universal moral values in order to face the problems of the present, all of which are assuming an increasingly global dimension. The promotion of peace and human rights, the settling of armed conflicts both within States and across borders, the protection of ethnic minorities and immigrants, the safeguarding of the environment, the battle against terrible diseases, the fight against drug and arms traffickers, and against political and economic corruption: these are issues which nowadays no nation is in a position to face alone. They concern the entire human community, and thus they must be faced and resolved through common efforts.

A way must be found to discuss the problems posed by the future of humanity in a comprehensible and common language. The basis of such a dialogue is the universal moral law written upon the human heart. By following this "grammar" of the spirit, the human community can confront the problems of coexistence and move forward to the future with respect for God's plan. (6)

The encounter between faith and reason, between religion and morality, can provide a decisive impulse towards dialogue and cooperation between peoples, cultures and religions.

Jesus, gift of peace

19. "Peace on earth to those whom God loves!" Looking to the Great Jubilee, Christians throughout the world are committed to the solemn commemoration of the Incarnation. Listening again to the proclamation of the Angels in the heavens above Bethlehem (cf. Lk 2:14), they commemorate the Incarnation in the knowledge that Jesus "is our peace" (Eph 2:14), the gift of peace for all people. His first words to the disciples after the Resurrection were: "Peace be with you"(Jn 20:19, 21, 26). Christ came to unite what was divided, to destroy sin and hatred, and to reawaken in humanity the

vocation

to unity and brotherhood. Therefore, he is "the source and model of that renewed humanity, imbued with brotherly love, sincerity, and a peaceful spirit, to which all aspire".(7)

20. During this Jubilee Year, the Church vividly remembers her Lord and intends to confirm her vocation and mission to be in Christ a "sacrament" or sign and instrument of peace in the world and for the world. For the Church, to carry out her evangelizing mission means to work for peace. "The Church, then, God's only flock, like a standard lifted high for the nations to see, ministers the Gospel of peace to all mankind as she makes her pilgrim way in hope towards her goal, the fatherland above".(8)

For the Catholic faithful, the commitment to build peace and justice is not secondary but essential. It is to be undertaken in openness towards their brothers and sisters of other Churches and Ecclesial Communities, towards the followers of other religions, and towards all men and women of good will, with whom they share the same concern for peace and brotherhood.

Working generously for peace

21. It is a sign of hope that, despite many serious obstacles, initiatives for peace continue to spring up day by day, with the generous cooperation of many people. Peace is a building constantly under construction. The building up of peace involves:

- parents who are examples and witnesses of peace in their families, and who educate their children for peace;
- teachers who are able to pass on the genuine values present in every field of knowledge and in the historical and cultural heritage of humanity;
- working men and women, who are committed to extending their age-old struggle for the dignity of work to those present-day situations which, at the international level, cry out for justice and solidarity;
- political leaders who put at the heart of their own political activity and of that of their countries a firm and unwavering determination to promote

peace and justice;

- those in International Organizations who, often with scarce resources, work in the front line where being "peace-makers" can involve risking their own personal safety;

- the members of Non-Governmental Organizations who, in different parts of the world and in the most varied situations, are dedicated to preventing and resolving conflicts through research and activity;

- believers who, convinced that authentic faith is never a source of war or violence, spread convictions of peace and love through ecumenical and interreligious dialogue.

22. I am thinking particularly of you, dear young people, who experience in a special way the blessing of life and have a duty not to waste it. In your schools and universities, in the work-place, in leisure and sports, in all that you do, let yourselves be guided by this constant thought: peace within you and peace around you, peace always, peace with everyone, peace for everyone.

To the young people who, unfortunately, have known the tragic experience of war and who harbour sentiments of hatred and resentment I address this plea: make every effort to rediscover the path of reconciliation and forgiveness.

It is a difficult path, but it is the only one which will enable you to look to the future with hope for yourselves, your children, your countries and all humanity.

I will have an opportunity to return to this dialogue with you, dear young people, when we meet in Rome next August for the Jubilee celebration of World Youth Day.

Pope John XXIII in one of his last public addresses spoke once more to "men of good will", asking them to commit themselves to a programme of peace based on "the Gospel of obedience to God, mercy and forgiveness". He went on to say: "without a doubt the bright torch of peace will run its course, igniting joy and pouring light and grace into the hearts of people throughout the world, helping them to discover beyond all frontiers the

faces of brothers and sisters, the faces of friends".(9) May you, young people of the Year 2000, see in others, and help them to see, the faces of brothers and sisters, the faces of friends!

In this Jubilee Year, when the Church will commit herself to prayer for peace through solemn intercessions, we turn with filial devotion to the Mother of Jesus. Invoking her as the Queen of Peace, we ask that she generously bestow on us the gifts of her maternal goodness and help the human race to become one family, in solidarity and peace.

From the Vatican, 8 December 1999

(1) Cf. John Paul II, Message for the World Day of Peace 1999, 1.

(2) Cf. John Paul II, Encyclical Letter Centesimus Annus (1 May 1991), 30-43: AAS 83 (1991), 830-848.

(3) Catechism of the Catholic Church, 2317.

(4) John Paul II, Encyclical Letter Centesimus Annus (1 May 1991), 28: AAS 83 (1991), 827-828.

(5) Cf. John Paul II, Address to the Fiftieth General Assembly of the United Nations Organization (5 October 1995), 13: Insegnamenti XVIII, 2 (1995), 739-740.

(6) Cf. *ibid.*, 3: loc. cit. 732.

(7) Second Vatican Ecumenical Council, Decree on the Missionary Activity of the Church *Ad Gentes*, 8.

(8) Second Vatican Ecumenical Council, Decree on Ecumenism *Unitatis Redintegratio*, 2.

(9) Address on the occasion of the award of the Balzan Prize (10 May 1963): AAS 55 (1963), 455.

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List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Lessons from Seattle

Dear Friends,

Listed below is a very thoughtful and inspiring paper from one of the organizers of the extraordinary events in Seattle. I hope we can look at the upcoming Non-Proliferation Treaty 2000 Review as a continuation of the breakthrough which took place in Seattle to prevent "business as usual" when the nuclear weapons states come to do their manipulations at the NPT. The Abolition 2000 Working Group on Corporate/Military issues organized a packed session on the Global War System in Seattle. I hope we can have a global brainstorm on how to make this upcoming NPT conference an event which will move us closer to abolition. Alice Slater

Beyond Seattle
Mark Ritchie, President
Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy

The recent World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial talks in Seattle failed largely because the negotiation process was undemocratic. Negotiators from nearly all of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and parts of Asia bitterly condemned the talks as coercive and exclusionary. Accordingly, these representatives of the South would not agree to a new round of talks.

These complaints were not new; in fact, the WTO process has been described as undemocratic for years, both from the "inside" by delegates and from the "outside" by non-governmental advocates. In the past, however, protesting delegations had always been forced by superpower pressures to go along with the prescribed agreement.

But this time it was different. There was near unanimity between and among the key forces: leading Southern country delegates to the Ministerial and non-governmental representatives inside and outside the meetings. Several Third World delegates confirmed that they found the strength to hold to their positions in part from the powerful, ever-present voice of public protest outside the meeting halls.

These protests included newspaper advertisements opposing expansion of the WTO from groups ranging from the Swiss Parliament to the Humane Society of America. It was the first time, in my memory, where the developing nations stood fast against the trade agenda of the economic superpowers.

The Broader Implications

"WTO Seattle" was, as the papers called it, the first post-modern global gathering - both within and outside the Ministerial. Freed from Cold War-era alliances and constraints, and taking lessons from past trade agreement failures, the nations of the South combined with representatives of civil society to write a new chapter in global governance.

The outcome creates the possibility of far-reaching change in the WTO, in the broader Bretton Woods economic system, and in global governance. Civil society has moved to the center stage in these affairs.

Inside the WTO, the old process, whereby the United States (US) and European Union (EU) cut a deal and then imposed it on everyone else is, I believe, a thing of the past now. Almost all the member countries, rich and poor, are insisting on a new process - one that is more inclusive and democratic.

At the same time, major changes are needed to include civil society in a formal way in both future ministerial meetings and in the on-going WTO process. If the WTO cannot be changed sufficiently to accommodate these demands from governments and citizens, it will become unmanageable.

In the broader Bretton Woods system there is already an active re-examination of the entire system taking place, with literally hundreds of think tanks and academic institutions working to evolve from the Bretton Woods system of international economic management. This we call the "new architecture" for the global economy. Until now, the WTO has been conspicuously absent from many of these discussions although it is the third leg of this system, along with the World Bank and the IMF. Wholesale reform or restructuring of the entire system is now much more likely in the aftermath of the WTO's organizational failure in Seattle.

With respect to global governance, I believe that something profound happened in Seattle. The process of re-examining the framework and rationale behind the entire system of global governance has taken a giant leap forward.

First, the need for global cooperation has never been more apparent. Protestors and delegates alike raised an impressive range of issues, nearly all of which will require coordinated action over long distances and democratic global rules and procedures to address. Those raising concerns about the loss of species and biosafety wanted to reinforce the global Convention on Biodiversity. Those concerned with protecting children from employer exploitation or slavery demanded globally effective sanctions.

In some instances, the need was to change existing global rules. An excellent example is the Nobel Prize-winning group, Doctors Without Borders, that led an effective campaign "across borders" to convince delegates to give special global protection to essential medicines from intellectual property rights. The need for coordination and democracy across borders was highlighted over and over throughout the ministerial - both inside and outside.

Second, we have transformed the "table" of global governance. Civil society has joined national governments and multilateral institutions in a full-scale debate on the shape of global decision-making and governance in the future.

In Seattle, the credibility of global institutions, such as the WTO, as managers of global affairs has been deeply damaged. National governments were able only to defend their national interests and were therefore unwilling and unable to tackle truly global concerns, especially in the environmental and human rights arenas. The WTO, itself a reflection of these national governments was deadlocked by the same limited vision and narrow interests.

A half-century ago, delegates from many nations came to San Francisco to create the United Nations. They engaged in a great debate over the opening language of the founding charter for the UN. Many governments wanted the Charter to declare that "We the governments" of the world were creating the UN. The representatives of civil society present in San Francisco fought for language that declared that "We the people" were creating, legitimizing, and empowering this new global institution.

The same debate over control of global affairs continues today. In Seattle civil society said to itself and to the world that global affairs are much too important to be left up to national governments or global bureaucracies. We have announced that we are ready to engage in a dialogue with others concerned with global governance: governments, businesses, cultural institutions, and social movements. Global governance has been and will be transformed forever.

We find this historic breakthrough deeply gratifying and inspiring.

The implication for civil society is enormous. We must find a way to engage governments and others in a dialogue on how we will organize global, long-distance and cross-border affairs. And we must develop the ideas and concepts that can address the problems that led to the collapse of the WTO talks, including ways to construct democratic debate and decision-making at this scale.

The Road From Seattle: Getting Beyond "No"

Most of the civil society advocates gathered in Seattle were united in one demand -- opposition to the launching of a new round of trade rule making by the WTO.

Almost everyone believed that we needed to take stock of our current situation and to address very serious shortcomings and problems before considering whether and how to proceed. In this objective we were successful. This was, again, a breathtaking victory. For the overall WTO structure, many groups think we must either "fix it" or "nix it" in the coming months.

However, there are key WTO-led negotiations already under way in the areas of agriculture, services, and the patenting of life that will go forward despite the collapse in Seattle. We already know that the talks in these areas will be greatly accelerated in hopes of finding quick agreements to prove that the WTO is not dead or damaged.

Particularly in the agricultural area, there is great danger that these new agricultural talks will make matters even worse for farmers and fishers, both in the North and in the South. At the same time, the current WTO rules in agriculture have proven to be disastrous for both producers and consumers. They must be changed.

Before Seattle, we had very little hope of making any changes. After Seattle, the situation has changed completely. If the WTO cannot deliver a successful agricultural negotiation it may, in some respects, be placed on "life support." If the WTO continues to refuse to take our views and concerns into consideration, the outcome will most likely be unsuccessful and threaten the very survival of the WTO.

To test this opportunity we need to move quickly. We need an efficient and inclusive global process over the next months that can hammer out our ideas in three areas.

First, we need to determine areas in which we do not desire any WTO involvement whatsoever. Second, we need to highlight some of the areas of current WTO rules, such as prohibitions against the dumping of agricultural exports, where we want the WTO to start enforcing its own rules. Third, we need to identify key issues on which we want the WTO to take affirmative action. For example, we want the WTO to prohibit the patenting of life and essential drugs.

The victory in Seattle joins the denial of fast track negotiating authority to President Clinton and the suspension of talks on the Multilateral Agreement on Investments (MAI) as proof of civil society's ability to block ill-considered initiatives in the global arena. We can say clearly what we do not support, and we can stop some of the worst threats. And we will continue to do so with ever-greater strength.

But Seattle also demonstrated that we are prepared to express our ideas on what is needed in terms of global governance and to engage in constructive dialogue on these ideas with all concerned actors, including governments, religions, cultures, businesses, and other global institutions.

Many of the groups from around the world that came together in Seattle will

continue to work together at an even higher degree of cooperation on both WTO issues and on other global concerns. Agreements on specific activities such as the creation of a globally coordinated WTO lobbying operation and plans for regional and global meetings were hammered out. Some progress was made on the mechanics for on-going debate and decision-making, but a lot more work on this is needed.

Seattle will be remembered for a lot of things, including the courage of the mostly young people who stood solidly and steadfastly in the face of a furious assault. My hope is that it will also be remembered as a watershed event --- a time and place where "we the people" confronted dysfunctional and oppressive global institutions with new ideas and new energy. I hope I will be able to look back someday soon and be able to say that this Battle in Seattle helped jolt the world onto a new path, one leading towards a just and truly sustainable system of global governance and world peace.

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Reply-To: <RoomOneOnMars@mindspring.com>
From: "Eric I. Farmer" <RoomOneOnMars@mindspring.com>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Zimbabwe scholarship program
Date: Tue, 28 Dec 1999 16:02:41 -0500
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Internet Mail 4.70.1161

Correction, Brother Hallman. It looks as if \$895 per year is the figure for the Zimbabwe scholarship.

Eric

Eric I. Farmer

Schoolchildren of the World

RoomOneOnMars@mindspring.com

To: rietmann1@aol.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Marie,

One of my foundation contacts on the proposed Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament told me that our chances would be enhanced if we were already incorporated when our proposal reaches their board of trustees. Furthermore, she said it would be very helpful to indicate who the staff would be. The first matter I can take care of. For the second I would like to have a serious discussion with you.

I'm not sure where you are these days, but if you are D.C. the week of January 3, I would like to meet with you.

Shalom,
Howard

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Subject: [abolition-caucus] DD41 on web

Dear friends,

A belated note to let you know that Disarmament Diplomacy 41 is now out and on our website.

DD41 opens with a provocative editorial on 'Sleepwalking towards nuclear war' and provides our annual comprehensive report of the 43rd session of the United Nations First Committee, including the First Committee voting records and the UNGA votes in December, highlighting especially the debates on the ABM resolution, nuclear disarmament, especially the New Agenda Coalition, and the increasingly important debate on small arms.

Among the opinion pieces:

George Bunn and John B Rhinelanders argue that the Senate rejection does not spell the end for the CTBT and call for a return to the rule of international law in US domestic affairs.

Douglas Scott describes the main points and strategies behind 1999's competing approaches for getting the inspectors back into Iraq, although we went to press before December's cliff hanger debate and vote in the UN Security Council, where the UK-Dutch approach won out over the more conciliatory Russian-French perspective.

Leslie-Anne Levy writes on the BWC, looking at the Clinton Administration approach and role of US industry.

Rebecca Johnson considers some of the major issues that will be before the NPT parties in a short analysis entitled 'Preparing for the 2000 NPT Review Conference'.

As usual, DD41 also provides a comprehensive news review and various documents and key statements on disarmament-related issues from November 1999.

On behalf of all at the Acronym Institute, I would like to wish you peace, happiness and justice in the next century,

Rebecca

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Subject: [abolition-caucus] NGO presentations at NPT

December 30, 1999

TO: Roger Smith, NGO Comm. on Disarm. & NGOs working on the NPT

FR: Daryl Kimball, Director, Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers

RE: response to proposal for "big-name" presentations at the 2000 NPT Review

CC: abolition caucus

(Roger: please forward this to your distribution list.)

I am sorry I was unable to join you in New York (as I did last year) for the initial planning session on the NPT Conference in April. The Coalition was hosting a briefing and strategy meeting for NGOs on how to address the dangerous march toward the deployment of ineffective, costly, and destabilizing national missile defenses here in Washington at the same time.

I am writing to offer my personal comments on the proposal for inviting big-name figures to address NPT delegates on behalf of NGO on key NPT subjects, which I heard about for the first time in Roger Smith's email summarizing the NGO Committee on Disarmament Committee meeting on December 14.

Having well-known political and cultural figures involved in the effort to raise attention to our disarmament and non-proliferation objectives is without question a good idea that deserves thoughtful consideration. I agree with many of those who have joined this e-mail string of messages that because progress toward nuclear disarmament has stalled it is time to rethink how we approach the NPT meeting.

However, I am not convinced that process pursued thusfa at the meeting on the 14th is the most productive or constructive way to approach this.

First, it seems important to me -- as a matter of principle -- that any proposal for the format and content of the NGO presentations be vetted among a broader group of NGOs than those who were able to make it to the meeting in NYC on the 14th or who were notified of Alice Slater's proposal prior to the meeting. Because the reputation and future role of the

broader, international community of NGOs will be affected by how this matter is handled, it seems to me that it is not appropriate (nor is it the proper role) for the NGO Committee -- or any self-appointed sub-committee -- to make a decision without a good faith effort to hear those views and help interested parties work out a mutually beneficial plan.

Reaching agreement on such a plan is not a simple task but it is not impossible if those facilitating the process and those putting forward proposals take the time and make some good faith effort to give interested NGOs and other members of "civil society" a chance to provide input. It would make a lot of sense for the NGO Committee to set up a schedule for proposals to be forwarded for consideration and comment (preferably in writing). It is unreasonable for anyone to expect that people interested in the NPT should be asked to agree to a proposal under the current circumstances. If NGOs are to play a more significant role in multilateral nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation meetings, we need to be more thorough, deliberative, and inclusive about how we make decisions. Those facilitating such decisions must also be mindful that not all NGOs that have a stake in the NPT are part of the Abolition Caucus, nor can everyone attend meeting in NYC, nor is everyone even on e-mail.

Second, some suggestions on the SUBSTANCE of the proposal: To the extent that major political and cultural figures are invited to help raise attention to the issues surrounding the NPT, it is vital that thoughtful consideration be devoted not only about WHO speaks but also that WHAT is possibly said by "big name" personalities does reflect a significant part of "civil society" opinion. Publicity alone should not be the only goal.

Rather than relying on a strategy that assumes that ALL of the NGO representations (if indeed we can negotiate to have time on the agenda once again) with addresses from big names (if they are interested and available) I would suggest the following approach, which can be modified if more "big name" personalities are interested and available to participate:

- * Focus on getting one or two big name persons to deliver one or two the addresses to delegates available during the NGO time slot. It might also be useful to explore the possibility of getting a nobel peace prize winner (Rotblat or Lown/IPPNW might be good candidates to help given that their prizes had to do with efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons) to draft and deliver a statement on the importance of meeting NPT obligations (Article VI in particular). Ideally, that statement would be circulated to and signed by other nobel peace prize winners -- in effect a statement from nobel prize winners for nuclear weapons elimination.

- * In addition to any formal address or addresses to the NPT delegates, big name speakers could and should be involved through a major press conference or press conferences at an appropriate time during the NPT RevCon. It would be useful to pursue this especially if it is not possible to reach agreement among NGOs or with the NPT Secretariat about involving some big names in the formal NGO presentations.

- * Improve upon the process for NGO presentations to NPT delegates that has been developed in the last three years. Begin by identifying the topics/themes that NGOs want to address the delegates about (as has been

done for the last three years); identify which persons will convene/draft those statements; and then identify a representative group of speakers who add to the credibility of the statements. If, for some reason, it is not possible to line up big-names for the NGO presentations session, it will still be necessary to coordinate whatever NGO presentations can be delivered and the time to begin that process is also here and now.

Finally, I appeal to certain of my colleagues to avoid divisive and slightly slanderous "us" and "them" statements. In her December 27 email message to the abolition caucus list serve clarifying her proposal for the NPT, Alice Slater said:

"Expert NGOs now know the ropes around the UN. They know how to get their materials in to the delegates early. A number of us believe that there's no need for them to present their material orally to the delegates, as was done at the last three PrepComs."

Later in the same message she said:

"I don't know how what process we can use to arrive at a consensus on this process as Roger Smith suggests is needed, other than the vote that was already taken at the NGO Committee. The NGOs described as having a "stake in the process" are laced with "arms controllers" supporting the hegemony of the nuclear weapons states. Their goal appears to be non-proliferation, not abolition."

I hesitate to take issue with these statements out of concern that I may be misunderstood. But such statements are, I think, highly destructive and inappropriate and should not go by without criticism. As a person working on progressive causes for my entire adult life, I don't believe that the end goal -- no matter how well-intentioned or high-minded -- justifies any sort of means, especially these types of statements or methods.

Why should the voices of some NGOs, no matter what they might say, be excluded or censored? Though the process and the presentations have been imperfect, the purpose of the NGO session has been to air a range of views on a range of relevant NPT topics - not to censor some of them. The NGOs who contributed to and who delivered the presentations clearly represent a wide (though not comprehensive) range of concerns, opinions and perspectives. The NGO Committee on Disarmament has a legitimate responsibility to continue to facilitate a wide range of perspectives in the time available to do so.

Which NGOs support "the hegemony of the nuclear weapons states?" What purpose does it serve to demonize so called "arms controller" NGOs that are working to reduce and eliminate nuclear dangers and nuclear weapons but with whom one may not always agree with?

I ask these questions not because I am looking for specific answers, but simply to make the point that such attitudes divide rather than unite us and are not, in my view, democratic in spirit. Our movement is too small and our goal too important and faced with too difficult a challenge to allow for self-defeating in-fighting. If we really want to rid the earth of the scourge of nuclear weapons and nuclear war, we need to avoid such

statements and sentiments as those cited above. Rather, we need do better to help and support of one another and we need to work together despite our cultural, geographical, strategic, and sometimes philosophical differences.

DK

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Date: Thu, 30 Dec 1999 17:51:53 -0500

From: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>

X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.02 [en] (Win95; I)

To: Gordon Clark <gclark@peace-action.org>, Karina Wood <kwood@igc.org>, Alistair Millar <amillar@fourthfreedom.org>, Joan Wade <disarmament@igc.org>, Van Gosse <vgosse@peace-action.org>, Fran Teplitz <fteplitz@peace-action.org>, Susan Shaer <shaer@wand.org>, Bob Musil <bmusil@psr.org>, David Cortright <dcortright@fourthfreedom.org>, Kimberly Robson <wandwill@clark.net>, Bobbie Wrenn Banks <membership@wand.org>, DeeDee Runkel <ddrunkel@peacenet.org>, Esther Pank <esther.p@erols.com>, Bob Tiller <btiller@psr.org>, Dan Koslofsky <fellow@2020vision.org>, Stephanie Broughton <fen_broughton@hotmail.com>, Kathy Guthrie <kathy@fcn.org>, adam eidinger <adam@rabinowitz.com>, adina schyman <adina@rabinowitz.com>, Corrie Westbrook <peacelinks1@erols.com>, Ira Shorr <IRARR84@aol.com>, Arjun Makhijani <arjun@ieer.org>, Steve Sidorak <ssidorak@aol.com>, Peter Weiss <petweiss@igc.org>, Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>, Maureen Eldredge <maureene@earthlink.net>, Alan Cranston <suestanley@worldnet.att.net>, Carah Ong <a2000@silcom.com>

Subject: Project Abolition state strategy

Dear Friends:

At the December 8 Project Abolition meeting in Washington, no final decision was made on which states to prioritize for our organizing in 2000. A concern was raised, however, that almost all of the states on the proposed "short list" were states where a senator who voted against the test ban treaty was up for re-election. Even though the activities we propose to organize should all fall comfortably within the parameters of non-partisan, educational, 501 (c) 3 work, there is a concern that prioritizing states with election campaigns could raise the appearance that we are trying to illegally affect the outcome of the raise, or that our strategy is an electoral one.

I have written a prominent D.C. attorney who works with non-profit organizations on these types of electoral and tax-status issues to get a legal opinion on this matter. Until we hear back on this, it makes little sense to try to go ahead and pick our final priority states.

However, we would welcome other staff from Project Abolition groups to join a working group to further develop the state strategy. So far, Joan Wade of Disarmament Clearinghouse and Esther Pank of Peace Links have said they would join Karina Wood and me in such a working group. Please contact me to volunteer for this vitally important piece of Project Abolition's work.

With wishes for a (much more) peaceful new century,

Kevin Martin
Director, Project Abolition

From: Josh Noble <jnoble@ReligiousAction.ORG>
To: "mupj@igc.org" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Interfaith Partnership
Date: Thu, 30 Dec 1999 10:59:16 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2232.9)

We are very interested in this new venture and commend you for working so diligently and compassionately to see it to fruition.

I have a few questions. Is a financial commitment desired/necessitated by organizations that which to participate? If so, how much?
If the RAC joins on, will we be a member of the steering committee? Who do you intend to comprise the Advisory Board?

Sincerely,
Josh Noble

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