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X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.3 (32)  
Date: Mon, 17 Jan 2000 12:24:40 -0500  
To: David Krieger <dkrieger@napf.org>, abolition-caucus@egroups.com,  
INESnet@fy.chalmers.se  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com  
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X-eGroups-Approved-By: a2000@silcom.com via webctrl  
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Re: Open Letter to Leaders of NNWS

At 10:36 AM 1/14/00 -0800, David Krieger wrote:

>Here is an Open Letter regarding the 2000 NPT Review Conference that we are  
>sending to all leaders of non-nuclear weapons states....

Dear David:

It's a good idea to communicate with the heads of the non-nuclear weapon states. Thanks for your initiative.

However, I have a deep concern for #6 that calls for a no-first-use policy against other nuclear weapon states. No first use implies that second use is acceptable. That is strongly inconsistent with #4 that states it is immoral to threaten to annihilate millions of people, much less actually do so.

Instead of granting our acceptance of second use in retaliation, we should call upon the nuclear weapons states to renounce unconditionally the use of nuclear weapons for deterrence and war-fighting purposes and to pledge never to use nuclear weapons against any adversary under any circumstance.

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

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From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: Posting sent to the moderator for approval  
Cc: dkrieger@napf.org  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <200001171240.s86kvs.fmc.37kbi14@mx6.mindspring.com>  
References:

At 05:40 PM 1/17/00 -0000, you wrote:

>  
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>of NNWS") has been sent to the moderator  
>("abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com") for approval. When the  
>moderator approves the posting, it will be automatically distributed  
>to the group.

Dear Moderator:

I've asked you before without getting a reply. Why does my message, as a member of abolition-caucus, have to go through a moderator? I thought this is an open list.

Shalom,  
Howard  
>

X-Sender: a2000@mail.silcom.com  
Date: Mon, 17 Jan 2000 14:45:44 -0800  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <a2000@silcom.com>  
Subject: Re: Posting sent to the moderator for approval

Dear Howard,

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My apologies if this was not explained clearly enough in my last response. Thank you for your continued support of Abolition 2000. I look forward to reading your messages.

Yours In Peace,

Carah Lynn

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>

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Subject: [abolition-caucus] Re: Open Letter to Leaders of NNWS - Point 10

Dear Rob and Kate,

I appreciate the dialogue on this issue. I feel it is a very important one.

Yes, I did mean 200 each as stated in point 10. I view it not as "allowing" the NWS to keep 200 de-alerted nuclear weapons in monitored storage, but rather demanding that they achieve this level within this timeframe. I also don't think that there can be any doubt within the context of the full letter or the 12 points that zero is the goal. I disagree with the idea that the only role for leading NGOs to raise the moral call for zero nuclear weapons and that they should not suggest concrete steps to be taken within a given timeframe (in this case the timeframe of the next NPT Review Conference in 2005). I think that left to their own devices it is likely that the NWS will have far more than 200 nuclear weapons by the year 2005. Further, I would anticipate that they will stretch out the process of negotiations (which, of course, are not even started) for a long while unless they are pushed to reach specific goals within specific timeframes. Calling for reductions to 200 de-alerted weapons each by the year 2005 in no way lessens my strong call for abolition; it simply calls for these reductions as a tangible measure of progress toward achieving the goal of abolition. Something like this will need to be built into a Nuclear Weapons Convention, and my own feeling is that governments will need help in understanding what constitutes reasonable progress. Reductions to 2000 to 2500 weapons by 2005 (which I would suggest is a more likely prospect at this point) would be far from reasonable progress.

Finally, I doubt that governments need a mandate from NGOs. They are capable of acting on their own on all sorts of international issues. New Zealand has actually been one of the braver governments in this regard, but I can't imagine them viewing such reductions on the way to zero as a "concession."

The Open Letter is one that we will send as one NGO and I am not asking for sign-ons. I do believe, though, that continued discussion on this issue is valuable for clarifying thinking on this issue, which has already had some heated discussion within MPI.

Dave

At 05:35 PM 01/17/2000 +1300, Rob Green wrote:

>Dear Dave,

>

>Many thanks for this. First, we assume you mean 200, not 2000? That's what  
>you quote in point 10, which we repeat here for anyone who missed it:

>

>>10. Set forth a plan to 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.

>

>You've opened up a serious problem here. Allowing the NWS to keep a  
>"security blanket" of 200 most certainly does imply status and utility! And  
>where does it leave the ICJ Opinion, and our argument that nuclear  
>deterrence is immoral, illegal and doesn't work anyway? It is not the role  
>of the leading citizen group advocates of abolition to get into timeframes  
>and numbers - that is for governments and arms control groups. Your  
>proposal undermines the integrity of Abolition 2000's vision statement, and  
>its "Call for the New Millennium" agreed at The Hague in May 1999, as  
>published in "Waging Peace Worldwide", which makes no mention of numbers  
>except zero.

>

>Our job is to communicate the reality that we are more secure without  
>nukes, and that the NWS should get back on the right side of the law and  
>public opinion and start negotiating a NWC. Governments look to us to give  
>them the mandate to argue for urgent elimination. For example, the new NZ  
>government would be furious to see such a concession coming from  
>abolitionist citizen groups!

>

>So we're afraid we cannot sign your letter if it includes point 10.

>

>Best wishes,  
>Rob Green (World Court Project UK)  
>Kate Dewes (IPB Vice-President)

>

>

>At 06:15 PM 1/16/00 -0800, you wrote:

>>Dear Rob,

>>

>> I guess we have Lop Nor worked out. I want to set forth my thoughts on  
>>point ten, which calls for a plan to reduce nuclear arsenals to no more  
>>than 2000 each, de-alerted and in monitored international storage by 2005.  
>>It seems to me that this is important because it sets a timeframe for  
>>progress, in particular, a timeframe that could be subject to the 2005  
>>Review Conference. It also suggests an approach that allows the NWS to  
>>keep a minimal "security blanket" while the process of going to zero is  
>>occurring, but one that is much safer for all than leaving the NWS to their  
>>own devices. With this relatively small number of weapons in monitored  
>>storage, the NWS would learn to live without them. Given the changes in  
>>nuclear policy in Russia, all of this may be highly academic at this point,  
>>but I believe it would represent a major "good faith" move by the NWS and  
>>particularly the Western NWS.

>> I don't agree that mentioning numbers implies status and utility for

>>nuclear weapons; clearly, numbers would need to be mentioned in a Nuclear  
>>Weapons Convention. Leaving the question of numbers open would I believe  
>>result in the NWS continuing to move at the speed of molasses, even once  
>>they begin to negotiate a Nuclear Weapons Convention. This is why I think  
>>point 10 is needed. I'd appreciate it if you, Jackie, John and others  
>>would respond to these points. Thanks.

>>

>> Dave

>>

>>

>>

>>

>>

>>At 09:54 AM 01/15/2000 +1300, Rob Green wrote:

>>>Dear Dave,

>>>

>>>Great letter! Just two concerns:

>>>

>>>1) Under point 8, you omit the Chinese test site of Lop Nor.

>>>

>>>2) Point 10 undermines your message, because mentioning numbers implies  
>>>status and utility for nukes. A plan for phased elimination is an integral  
>>>part of the Nuclear Weapons Convention, which you cover in point 1. So I  
>>>recommend you delete point 10.

>>>

>>>Best wishes,

>>>Rob

>>>

>>>

>>>At 10:36 AM 1/14/00 -0800, you wrote:

>>>>Here is an Open Letter regarding the 2000 NPT Review Conference that we  
are

>>>>sending to all leaders of non-nuclear weapons states.

>>>>

>>>> Dave Krieger

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>AN OPEN LETTER TO THE LEADERS  
>>>>OF ALL NON-NUCLEAR WEAPONS STATES

>>>>

>>>>January 2000

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>Your Excellencies:

>>>>

>>>>The nuclear perils to humanity are not sufficiently widely recognized nor  
>>>>appreciated. In the words of writer Jonathan Schell, we have been given  
>>>>"the gift of time," but that gift is running out. For this reason vision  
>>>>and bold action are called for.

>>>>

>>>>General George Lee Butler, a former Commander in Chief of all US strategic  
>>>>nuclear weapons, poses these questions: "By what authority do succeeding  
>>>>generations of leaders in the nuclear weapons states usurp the power to  
>>>>dictate the odds of continued life on our planet? Most urgently, why does  
>>>>such breathtaking audacity persist at the moment when we should stand  
>>>>trembling in the face of our folly and united in our commitment to abolish  
>>>>its most deadly manifestation?"

>>>>  
>>>>It is time to heed the warnings of men like General Butler, who know  
>>>>intimately the risks and consequences of nuclear war. The time is overdue  
>>>>for a New Agenda on nuclear disarmament. What is needed is commitment and  
>>>>leadership on behalf of humanity and all life.

>>>>  
>>>>The heart of the Non-Proliferation Treaty agreement is the link between  
>>>>non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament. The non-nuclear weapons states  
>>>>agree in the Treaty not to develop nor deploy nuclear weapons in exchange  
>>>>for the nuclear weapons states agreeing to negotiate in good faith to  
>>>>achieve nuclear disarmament. The Treaty has become nearly universal and  
>>>>the non-nuclear weapons states, with a few notable exceptions, have  
adhered  
>>>>to the non-proliferation side of the bargain. The progress on nuclear  
>>>>disarmament, however, has been almost entirely unsatisfactory, leading  
many  
>>>>observers to conclude that the intention of the nuclear weapons states is  
>>>>to preserve indefinitely a two-tier structure of nuclear "haves" and  
>>>>"have-nots."

>>>>  
>>>>At the 1995 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review and Extension Conference many  
>>>>countries and non-governmental organizations challenged the nuclear  
>>>>disarmament record of the nuclear weapons states. They argued that to  
>>>>extend the Treaty indefinitely without more specific progress from the  
>>>>nuclear weapons states was equivalent to writing a blank check to states  
>>>>that had failed to keep their promises for 25 years. These countries and  
>>>>NGOs urged instead that the extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty be  
>>>>linked to progress on Article VI promises of good faith efforts to achieve  
>>>>nuclear disarmament. Pressure from the nuclear weapons states and their  
>>>>NATO allies led to the Treaty being extended indefinitely, but only with  
>>>>agreement to a set of non-binding Principles and Objectives that was put  
>>>>forward by the Republic of South Africa. These Principles and Objectives  
>>>>provided for:

>>>>  
>>>>-- completion of a universal and international and effectively verifiable  
>>>>Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by 1996;  
>>>>-- early conclusion of negotiations for a non-discriminatory and  
>>>>universally applicable treaty banning production of fissile  
materials;  
>>>>and  
>>>>-- determined pursuit by the nuclear weapons states of systematic and  
>>>>progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally with the ultimate  
>>>>goal of their elimination.

>>>>  
>>>> Progress toward these goals has been unimpressive. A CTBT was adopted in  
>>>>1996, but has been ratified only by the UK and France among the nuclear  
>>>>weapons states. The US argues that the CTBT necessitates its \$4.6 billion

>>>>per year "Stockpile Stewardship" program, which enables it to design new  
>>>>nuclear weapons and modify existing nuclear weapons in computer-simulated  
>>>>virtual reality tests and "sub-critical" nuclear tests. Despite the  
>>>>existence of this provocative program, ratification of the CTBT by the US  
>>>>Senate was rejected in October 1999. The US and Russia continue to  
conduct  
>>>>"sub-critical" nuclear weapons tests. Negotiations on a fissile material  
>>>>cut-off treaty have yet to begin, and the "determined pursuit" promise has  
>>>>been systematically and progressively ignored by the nuclear weapons  
>>>>states.

>>>>  
>>>>In its 1997 Presidential Decision Directive 60, the US reaffirmed nuclear  
>>>>weapons as the "cornerstone" of its security policy and opened the door to  
>>>>the use of nuclear weapons against a country using chemical or biological  
>>>>weapons. The US, UK and France have also resisted proposals by other NATO  
>>>>members for a review of NATO nuclear policy. Under urgent prodding by  
>>>>Canada and Germany, they did finally agree to a review of nuclear policy,  
>>>>but this will not be completed until December 2000, after the 2000 NPT  
>>>>Review Conference.

>>>>  
>>>>The US seems intent on moving ahead with a National Missile Defense plan,  
>>>>even if it means abrogating the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which  
>>>>most analysts view as a bedrock treaty for further nuclear arms  
>>>>reductions. The US is also moving ahead with space militarization  
>>>>programs. In the US Space Command's "Vision for 2020" document, the US  
>>>>proclaims its intention of "dominating the space dimension of military  
>>>>operations to protect US interests and investment."

>>>>  
>>>>Russia has abandoned its policy of No First Use of nuclear weapons in  
favor  
>>>>of a policy mirroring that of the western nuclear weapons states. The  
>>>>START II agreement is stalled and is still not ratified by the Russian  
>>>>Duma. The date for completion of START II has, in fact, been set back for  
>>>>five years from the beginning of 2003 to the end of 2007. Negotiations on  
>>>>START III are stalled.

>>>>  
>>>>China is modernizing its nuclear arsenal. India and Pakistan, countries  
>>>>that have consistently criticized the discriminatory nature of the NPT,  
>>>>have both overtly tested nuclear weapons and joined the nuclear weapons  
>>>>club. Israel, another country refusing to join the NPT, will not  
>>>>acknowledge that it has developed nuclear weapons and has imprisoned  
>>>>Mordechai Vanunu for more than 13 years for speaking out on Israel's  
>>>>nuclear arsenal.

>>>>  
>>>>In the face of the intransigence of the nuclear weapons states, the  
warning  
>>>>bells are sounding louder and louder. These warnings have been put forward  
>>>>by the Canberra Commission, the International Court of Justice, retired  
>>>>generals and admirals, past and present political leaders, the New Agenda  
>>>>Coalition, the Tokyo Forum, and many other distinguished individuals and  
>>>>non-governmental organizations working for peace and disarmament.

>>>>  
>>>>The future of humanity is being held hostage to self-serving policies of  
>>>>the nuclear weapons states. This is an intolerable situation, not only

for

>>>>the myopic vision it represents and the disrespect for the rest of the  
>>>>world that is implicit in these policies, but, more important, for the  
>>>>squandering of the precious opportunity to eliminate the nuclear weapons  
>>>>threat to our common future.

>>>>

>>>>The more nuclear weapons in the world, the greater the danger to humanity.  
>>>>At present we lack even an effective accounting of the numbers and  
>>>>locations of these weapons and the nuclear materials to construct them.

The

>>>>possibilities of these weapons or the materials to make them falling into  
>>>>the hands of terrorists, criminals or potential new nuclear weapons states  
>>>>has increased since the breakup of the former Soviet Union.

>>>>

>>>>What is to be done? Will the 2000 NPT Review Conference again be bullied  
>>>>by strong-armed negotiating techniques and false promises of the nuclear  
>>>>weapons states? Or will the non-nuclear weapons states, the vast majority  
>>>>of the world's nations, unite in common purpose to demand that the nuclear  
>>>>weapons states fulfill their long-standing promises and obligations in  
>>>>Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty?

>>>>

>>>>Ridding the world of nuclear weapons is the greatest challenge of our  
time.

>>>> We ask you to step forward and meet this challenge by demanding in a  
>>>>unified voice that the nuclear weapons states fulfill their obligations  
>>>>under Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. As we stand on the  
>>>>threshold of a new century and millennium, we ask that you call upon the  
>>>>nuclear weapons states to take the following steps to preserve the  
>>>>Non-Proliferation Treaty and end the threat that nuclear weapons arsenals  
>>>>pose to all humanity:

>>>>

>>>>1. Commence good faith negotiations to achieve a Nuclear Weapons  
>>>>Convention requiring the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons, with  
>>>>provisions for effective verification and enforcement.

>>>>

>>>>2. Publicly acknowledge the weaknesses and fallibilities of deterrence:  
>>>>that deterrence is only a theory and is clearly ineffective against  
nations

>>>>whose leaders may be irrational or suicidal; nor can deterrence assure  
>>>>against accidents, misperceptions, miscalculations, or terrorists.

>>>>

>>>>3. 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.

>>>>

>>>>4. Publicly acknowledge the immorality of threatening to annihilate  
>>>>millions, even hundreds of millions, of people in the name of national  
>>>>security.

>>>>

>>>>5. De-alert all nuclear weapons and de-couple all nuclear warheads from  
>>>>their delivery vehicles.

>>>>



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>>>>David Krieger, President

>>>>Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

>>>>PMB 121, 1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 1

>>>>Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2794

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>>>> Commander Robert D Green, Royal Navy (Retired)

>>>> Chair, World Court Project UK

>>>>

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>>>>David Krieger, President

>>>>Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

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>  
> Commander Robert D Green, Royal Navy (Retired)  
> Chair, World Court Project UK  
>  
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>

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David Krieger, President  
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Subject: [abolition-caucus] Re: Open Letter to Leaders of NNWS - Point 10

Dear Rob, David and all,

We agree completely with Rob's message below. It's not our business to set any other number than zero. Our urgent effort must be in building public demand for this. We also agree with Howard's comments re #6.

Greetings, Ron Gray, Australian Peace Committee

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

From: Rob Green <[robwcpuk@chch.planet.org.nz](mailto:robwcpuk@chch.planet.org.nz)>  
To: [dkrieger@napf.org](mailto:dkrieger@napf.org) <[dkrieger@napf.org](mailto:dkrieger@napf.org)>  
Cc: [abolition-caucus@egroups.com](mailto:abolition-caucus@egroups.com) <[abolition-caucus@egroups.com](mailto:abolition-caucus@egroups.com)>  
Date: Monday, 17 January 2000 15:11  
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Re: Open Letter to Leaders of NNWS - Point 10

>Dear Dave,

>

>Many thanks for this. First, we assume you mean 200, not 2000? That's what  
>you quote in point 10, which we repeat here for anyone who missed it:

>

>>10. Set forth a plan to 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.

>

>You've opened up a serious problem here. Allowing the NWS to keep a  
>"security blanket" of 200 most certainly does imply status and utility! And  
>where does it leave the ICJ Opinion, and our argument that nuclear  
>deterrence is immoral, illegal and doesn't work anyway? It is not the role  
>of the leading citizen group advocates of abolition to get into timeframes  
>and numbers - that is for governments and arms control groups. Your  
>proposal undermines the integrity of Abolition 2000's vision statement, and  
>its "Call for the New Millennium" agreed at The Hague in May 1999, as  
>published in "Waging Peace Worldwide", which makes no mention of numbers  
>except zero.

>

>Our job is to communicate the reality that we are more secure without

>nukes, and that the NWS should get back on the right side of the law and  
>public opinion and start negotiating a NWC. Governments look to us to give  
>them the mandate to argue for urgent elimination. For example, the new NZ  
>government would be furious to see such a concession coming from  
>abolitionist citizen groups!

>  
>So we're afraid we cannot sign your letter if it includes point 10.

>  
>Best wishes,  
>Rob Green (World Court Project UK)  
>Kate Dewes (IPB Vice-President)

>  
>  
>At 06:15 PM 1/16/00 -0800, you wrote:

>>Dear Rob,

>>  
>> I guess we have Lop Nor worked out. I want to set forth my thoughts on  
>>point ten, which calls for a plan to reduce nuclear arsenals to no more  
>>than 2000 each, de-alerted and in monitored international storage by 2005.  
>>It seems to me that this is important because it sets a timeframe for  
>>progress, in particular, a timeframe that could be subject to the 2005  
>>Review Conference. It also suggests an approach that allows the NWS to  
>>keep a minimal "security blanket" while the process of going to zero is  
>>occurring, but one that is much safer for all than leaving the NWS to  
their

>>own devices. With this relatively small number of weapons in monitored  
>>storage, the NWS would learn to live without them. Given the changes in  
>>nuclear policy in Russia, all of this may be highly academic at this  
point,

>>but I believe it would represent a major "good faith" move by the NWS and  
>>particularly the Western NWS.

>> I don't agree that mentioning numbers implies status and utility for  
>>nuclear weapons; clearly, numbers would need to be mentioned in a Nuclear  
>>Weapons Convention. Leaving the question of numbers open would I believe  
>>result in the NWS continuing to move at the speed of molasses, even once  
>>they begin to negotiate a Nuclear Weapons Convention. This is why I think  
>>point 10 is needed. I'd appreciate it if you, Jackie, John and others  
>>would respond to these points. Thanks.

>>  
>> Dave

>>  
>>  
>>  
>>  
>>

>>At 09:54 AM 01/15/2000 +1300, Rob Green wrote:

>>>Dear Dave,

>>>

>>>Great letter! Just two concerns:

>>>

>>>1) Under point 8, you omit the Chinese test site of Lop Nor.

>>>

>>>2) Point 10 undermines your message, because mentioning numbers implies  
>>>status and utility for nukes. A plan for phased elimination is an

integral

>>>part of the Nuclear Weapons Convention, which you cover in point 1. So I  
>>>recommend you delete point 10.

>>>

>>>Best wishes,

>>>Rob

>>>

>>>

>>>At 10:36 AM 1/14/00 -0800, you wrote:

>>>>Here is an Open Letter regarding the 2000 NPT Review Conference that we  
are

>>>>sending to all leaders of non-nuclear weapons states.

>>>>

>>>> David Krieger

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>AN OPEN LETTER TO THE LEADERS

>>>>OF ALL NON-NUCLEAR WEAPONS STATES

>>>>

>>>>January 2000

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>Your Excellencies:

>>>>

>>>>The nuclear perils to humanity are not sufficiently widely recognized  
nor

>>>>appreciated. In the words of writer Jonathan Schell, we have been given

>>>>"the gift of time," but that gift is running out. For this reason

vision

>>>>and bold action are called for.

>>>>

>>>>General George Lee Butler, a former Commander in Chief of all US  
strategic

>>>>nuclear weapons, poses these questions: "By what authority do succeeding

>>>>generations of leaders in the nuclear weapons states usurp the power to

>>>>dictate the odds of continued life on our planet? Most urgently, why

does

>>>>such breathtaking audacity persist at the moment when we should stand

>>>>trembling in the face of our folly and united in our commitment to

abolish

>>>>its most deadly manifestation?"

>>>>

>>>>It is time to heed the warnings of men like General Butler, who know

>>>>intimately the risks and consequences of nuclear war. The time is

overdue

>>>>for a New Agenda on nuclear disarmament. What is needed is commitment

and

>>>>leadership on behalf of humanity and all life.

>>>>

>>>>The heart of the Non-Proliferation Treaty agreement is the link between

>>>>non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament. The non-nuclear weapons states  
>>>>agree in the Treaty not to develop nor deploy nuclear weapons in exchange  
>>>>for the nuclear weapons states agreeing to negotiate in good faith to  
>>>>achieve nuclear disarmament. The Treaty has become nearly universal and  
>>>>the non-nuclear weapons states, with a few notable exceptions, have adhered  
>>>>to the non-proliferation side of the bargain. The progress on nuclear  
>>>>disarmament, however, has been almost entirely unsatisfactory, leading many  
>>>>observers to conclude that the intention of the nuclear weapons states is  
>>>>to preserve indefinitely a two-tier structure of nuclear "haves" and  
>>>>"have-nots."  
>>>>  
>>>>At the 1995 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review and Extension Conference many  
>>>>countries and non-governmental organizations challenged the nuclear  
>>>>disarmament record of the nuclear weapons states. They argued that to  
>>>>extend the Treaty indefinitely without more specific progress from the  
>>>>nuclear weapons states was equivalent to writing a blank check to states  
>>>>that had failed to keep their promises for 25 years. These countries and  
>>>>NGOs urged instead that the extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty be  
>>>>linked to progress on Article VI promises of good faith efforts to achieve  
>>>>nuclear disarmament. Pressure from the nuclear weapons states and their  
>>>>NATO allies led to the Treaty being extended indefinitely, but only with  
>>>>agreement to a set of non-binding Principles and Objectives that was put  
>>>>forward by the Republic of South Africa. These Principles and Objectives  
>>>>provided for:  
>>>>  
>>>>-- completion of a universal and international and effectively verifiable  
>>>>Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by 1996;  
>>>>-- early conclusion of negotiations for a non-discriminatory and  
>>>>universally applicable treaty banning production of fissile materials;  
>>>>and  
>>>>-- determined pursuit by the nuclear weapons states of systematic and  
>>>>progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally with the ultimate  
>>>>goal of their elimination.  
>>>>  
>>>> Progress toward these goals has been unimpressive. A CTBT was adopted  
>>>>in  
>>>>1996, but has been ratified only by the UK and France among the nuclear  
>>>>weapons states. The US argues that the CTBT necessitates its \$4.6 billion  
>>>>per year "Stockpile Stewardship" program, which enables it to design new  
>>>>nuclear weapons and modify existing nuclear weapons in computer-simulated  
>>>>virtual reality tests and "sub-critical" nuclear tests. Despite the

>>>>existence of this provocative program, ratification of the CTBT by the US  
>>>>Senate was rejected in October 1999. The US and Russia continue to conduct  
>>>>"sub-critical" nuclear weapons tests. Negotiations on a fissile material  
>>>>cut-off treaty have yet to begin, and the "determined pursuit" promise has  
>>>>been systematically and progressively ignored by the nuclear weapons  
>>>>states.  
>>>>  
>>>>In its 1997 Presidential Decision Directive 60, the US reaffirmed nuclear  
>>>>weapons as the "cornerstone" of its security policy and opened the door to  
>>>>the use of nuclear weapons against a country using chemical or biological  
>>>>weapons. The US, UK and France have also resisted proposals by other NATO  
>>>>members for a review of NATO nuclear policy. Under urgent prodding by  
>>>>Canada and Germany, they did finally agree to a review of nuclear policy,  
>>>>but this will not be completed until December 2000, after the 2000 NPT  
>>>>Review Conference.  
>>>>  
>>>>The US seems intent on moving ahead with a National Missile Defense plan,  
>>>>even if it means abrogating the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which  
>>>>most analysts view as a bedrock treaty for further nuclear arms  
>>>>reductions. The US is also moving ahead with space militarization  
>>>>programs. In the US Space Command's "Vision for 2020" document, the US  
>>>>proclaims its intention of "dominating the space dimension of military  
>>>>operations to protect US interests and investment."  
>>>>  
>>>>Russia has abandoned its policy of No First Use of nuclear weapons in favor  
>>>>of a policy mirroring that of the western nuclear weapons states. The  
>>>>START II agreement is stalled and is still not ratified by the Russian  
>>>>Duma. The date for completion of START II has, in fact, been set back for  
>>>>five years from the beginning of 2003 to the end of 2007. Negotiations on  
>>>>START III are stalled.  
>>>>  
>>>>China is modernizing its nuclear arsenal. India and Pakistan, countries  
>>>>that have consistently criticized the discriminatory nature of the NPT,  
>>>>have both overtly tested nuclear weapons and joined the nuclear weapons  
>>>>club. Israel, another country refusing to join the NPT, will not  
>>>>acknowledge that it has developed nuclear weapons and has imprisoned  
>>>>Mordechai Vanunu for more than 13 years for speaking out on Israel's  
>>>>nuclear arsenal.  
>>>>  
>>>>In the face of the intransigence of the nuclear weapons states, the

warning

>>>>bells are sounding louder and louder. These warnings have been put forward

>>>>by the Canberra Commission, the International Court of Justice, retired >>>>generals and admirals, past and present political leaders, the New Agenda

>>>>Coalition, the Tokyo Forum, and many other distinguished individuals and >>>>non-governmental organizations working for peace and disarmament.

>>>>

>>>>The future of humanity is being held hostage to self-serving policies of >>>>the nuclear weapons states. This is an intolerable situation, not only for

>>>>the myopic vision it represents and the disrespect for the rest of the >>>>world that is implicit in these policies, but, more important, for the >>>>squandering of the precious opportunity to eliminate the nuclear weapons >>>>threat to our common future.

>>>>

>>>>The more nuclear weapons in the world, the greater the danger to humanity.

>>>>At present we lack even an effective accounting of the numbers and >>>>locations of these weapons and the nuclear materials to construct them.

The

>>>>possibilities of these weapons or the materials to make them falling into

>>>>the hands of terrorists, criminals or potential new nuclear weapons states

>>>>has increased since the breakup of the former Soviet Union.

>>>>

>>>>What is to be done? Will the 2000 NPT Review Conference again be bullied

>>>>by strong-armed negotiating techniques and false promises of the nuclear >>>>weapons states? Or will the non-nuclear weapons states, the vast majority

>>>>of the world's nations, unite in common purpose to demand that the nuclear

>>>>weapons states fulfill their long-standing promises and obligations in >>>>Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty?

>>>>

>>>>Ridding the world of nuclear weapons is the greatest challenge of our time.

>>>> We ask you to step forward and meet this challenge by demanding in a >>>>unified voice that the nuclear weapons states fulfill their obligations

>>>>under Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. As we stand on the >>>>threshold of a new century and millennium, we ask that you call upon the

>>>>nuclear weapons states to take the following steps to preserve the >>>>Non-Proliferation Treaty and end the threat that nuclear weapons arsenals

>>>>pose to all humanity:

>>>>

>>>>1. Commence good faith negotiations to achieve a Nuclear Weapons >>>>Convention requiring the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons, with

>>>>provisions for effective verification and enforcement.

>>>>

- >>>>2. Publicly acknowledge the weaknesses and fallibilities of deterrence:  
>>>>that deterrence is only a theory and is clearly ineffective against nations  
>>>>whose leaders may be irrational or suicidal; nor can deterrence assure  
>>>>against accidents, misperceptions, miscalculations, or terrorists.  
>>>>
- >>>>3. 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.  
>>>>
- >>>>4. Publicly acknowledge the immorality of threatening to annihilate  
>>>>millions, even hundreds of millions, of people in the name of national  
>>>>security.  
>>>>
- >>>>5. De-alert all nuclear weapons and de-couple all nuclear warheads  
from  
>>>>their delivery vehicles.  
>>>>
- >>>>6. Declare policies of No First Use of nuclear weapons against other  
>>>>nuclear weapons states and policies of No Use against non-nuclear  
weapons  
>>>>states.  
>>>>
- >>>>7. Establish an international accounting system for all nuclear  
weapons  
>>>>and weapons-grade nuclear materials.  
>>>>
- >>>>8. Sign and ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, cease laboratory  
>>>>and subcritical nuclear tests designed to modernize and improve nuclear  
>>>>weapons systems, and close the remaining nuclear test sites in Nevada  
and  
>>>>Novaya Zemlya.  
>>>>
- >>>>9. 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, and cease the militarization of space.  
>>>>
- >>>>10. Set forth a plan to 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. Begin to reallocate the billions of dollars currently being spent  
>>>>annually for maintaining nuclear arsenals (\$35 billion in the U.S.  
alone)

>>>>to improving human health, education and welfare throughout the world.

>>>>

>>>>You have a unique historical opportunity to unite in serving humanity.

We

>>>>urge you to seize the moment.

>>>>

>>>> Sincerely,

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>> David Krieger

>>>> President

>>>>

>>>>cc: Leaders of United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France, China,

>>>>India, Pakistan and Israel

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

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>>>>David Krieger, President

>>>>Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

>>>>PMB 121, 1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 1

>>>>Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2794

>>>>URL: [www.wagingpeace.org](http://www.wagingpeace.org)

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>>>>

>>>> 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](mailto:robwcpuk@chch.planet.org.nz)

>>>>

>>>>[The DSC is a specialist branch of the NZ Peace Foundation]

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>>\_\_\_\_\_

>>

>>David Krieger, President

>>Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

>>PMB 121, 1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 1

>>Santa Barbara, CA 93108

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>>

>>

>\*\*\*\*\*

>

> Commander Robert D Green, Royal Navy (Retired)  
> Chair, World Court Project UK

> Disarmament & Security Centre  
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> Christchurch  
> Aotearoa/New Zealand

> Tel/Fax: (+64) 3 348 1353

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Subject: [abolition-caucus] open letter- a view from Wales

Dear Friends,

To suggest that each nuclear weapon state can keep 200 de-alerted nuclear weapons even for a "short" period is totally unacceptable.

Who are the nuclear weapons states? The 5 declared nuclear weapons states, the 7 including India and Pakistan, the 15, who are suspected of having the technology and infrastructure, at least, to produce nuclear weapons, or even the dozens with nuclear power plants who have the basic means to produce nuclear weapons?

Having 200 nuclear weapons does not end there. These weapons have to be tested, they have to be refurbished periodically, they have to be replaced periodically and they have to be dismantled. Every process results in dangers to and pollution of the environment and people.

Come on; let's have the courage of our convictions! We are right! Stop nuclear weapons now!

Rod Stallard  
CND Cymru  
(Wales)

Jill Stallard  
Nantgaredig, Cynghordy, Llanymddyfri, SA20 0LR  
Ffon/Ffacs (01550) 750 260  
Heddwch yw cylchgrawn yr Ymgyrch Ddiarfogi Niwclear yng Nghymru (CND Cymru)  
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Subject: [abolition-caucus] Re: open letter- a view from Wales

Dear Heddwch and all, of course I agree strongly, let us ask for what we must have, not for what we think we may be able to get. All Life is at stake. All animals, all plants, all humans, everything is on the line. Extinction is the question now. Better to declare clearly where we stand. with best wishes  
, Sara Shannon, a concerned citizen

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To: J.\_Daryl\_Byler@mail.mcc.org  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: Steering committee membership  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <85256866.007FE4E2.00@mail.mcc.org>  
References:

At 06:27 PM 1/14/00 -0500, you wrote:

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

>From: J. Daryl Byler

>Date: 1/14/2000 6:22:40 PM

>Subj: Re: Steering committee membership

>

>Hi Howard:

>

>I have sent a memo to the higher ups at headquarters to talk about this  
>partnership. But the executive director has been out with surgery, and another  
>key person is traveling. So I doubt that I will have an answer by the 25th.

Reply: That's okay. I realize that clearance takes time.

>This whole process feels rushed to me. Exactly what is the hurry to  
>incorporate? For funding purposes?

Reply: Ordinarily I wouldn't rush a process like this. However, some foundations view the CTBT defeat as a wake-up call and are looking for new initiatives. The W. Alton Jones Foundation, one of the larger funders, has a board of trustees meeting in February. The application deadline was December 10, which I responded to as a proxy for a broader effort. The W.A. Jones staff indicate that our chances would be enhanced if the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament was already organized and had staff. That latter isn't possible except for myself as part-time, paid chair, but we can incorporate.

>Couldn't the group initially apply for grants through an existing organization  
>like the UM Gen. Board of Church and Society? I'll be out until late next week, but hopefully we can talk then about the whole incorporation process and 501(c)(3) status -- which can take at least 6 months. From one of your earlier minutes, I wasn't sure whether the Partnership would become a 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4) -- the latter focusing on advocacy.

Reply: Given bureaucratic processes, I doubt that an organization like the UMGBCS could apply. It was easier to use Methodists United for Peace with Justice. If we complete incorporation before the W. A. Jones trustees meet, we will switch the name of the applicant to the Interfaith Partnership. However, it may be necessary to use some other organization as fiscal agent until the new organization receives IRS approval as a 501(c)(3) organization. It has to be a (c)(3) to get grants from the foundations we are dealing with. Because most of the lobbying will occur through denominational networks, the core staff of the Interfaith Partnership, paid mostly by (c)(3) grants won't be involved in direct lobbying. However, I suggest that the Partnership elect to lobby under (c)(3) rules. Some foundations, such as the Ploughshares Fund, allow this to occur under their grants.

I look forward to talking with you further about incorporation.

Shalom,  
Howard

To: "Rev. Robert Moore" <cfpa@cyberenet.net>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Bob:

We are in the process of organizing an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament as a means of working together on a series of steps aimed at the global elimination of nuclear weapons. It is described in the attachment.

This new Interfaith Partnership will build on the experience of the campaign to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (which will continue until successful). Like the CTBT campaign, this new initiative will link faith-based organizations nationally, will work through their grassroots networks, and will encourage interfaith cooperation at the state and local levels. We hope that this will involve you and others in New Jersey.

We are seeking substantial support from foundations to create a core staff and provide additional resources to denominational offices and religious peace fellowships so that they can enhance their grassroots outreach. In our fundraising it will be useful to show that there is grassroots interest in participating.

Is your Coalition for Peace Action part of the national Peace Action network, or is more a faith-based organization? If that latter, or if there is some such vehicle in New Jersey, it would be helpful to receive a letter from you on your letterhead indicating that you and your organization are willing to participate with the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. You can address this letter to me as Chair, Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. If possible, I would like to receive the letter no later than January 25.

If you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,  
Howard W. Hallman

####

Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament

Within the faith community in the United States there is widespread consensus on the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons on Earth. This is the position of many denominations and numerous religious associations. An Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament is forming as a vehicle for working together to achieve this goal.

Public Policy Objectives

The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament realizes that the global

elimination of nuclear weapons is likely to take a number of years to achieve through a series of incremental steps. Therefore, the Partnership will work to achieve those steps that move toward nuclear disarmament, including:

- 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.

## Structure

To provide a structural a framework for working together, the Interfaith Partnership will have two units: a Steering Committee and a National Advisory Board.

The Steering Committee will consist of representatives from participating denominations and religious associations. It will meet monthly in Washington to plan partnership activities, guide implementation, and evaluate the results. It will also serve as the corporate board of directors. Sub-groups will function as appropriate to plan and carry out particular tasks or work on specific issues.

The National Advisory Board will consist of top religious leaders. They will serve as individuals though many of them will hold high level positions in their denominations. Although the National Advisory Board will not meet as a body, members will be drawn upon for meetings with executive officials and members of Congress.

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. Foundation grants are being sought to support this endeavor.

## Modes of Operation

Because all nuclear weapons (as far as is known) are in the control of governments, it is governments which will decide whether to adopt and carry out the steps toward nuclear disarmament. Therefore, the focus of the Interfaith Partnership will be upon influencing governmental officials who determine public policies on nuclear weapons. This will be achieved through three modes of operation: (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.

Grassroots education and mobilization will occur through regional and local networks of denominations and religious associations. The main objective is to have numerous persons from the faith community be in touch with public officials regularly on nuclear disarmament issues. To help this process staff of participating organizations and the Interfaith Partnership will produce and disseminate issue briefs, sample letters to the editor, op-ed pieces, and worship material. Efforts will be to achieve interfaith action at the state and local level. Use will be made of conference calls and state and regional training workshops.

Participants in the Interfaith Partnership will make direct contact with members of Congress, their staff, and key persons in the Executive Branch. There will be sign-on letters, public statements, news conferences, and public forums. The Interfaith Partnership will work closely with secular organizations working for nuclear disarmament.

Use will be made of the public media to influence public opinion by bringing the views of the faith community on nuclear disarmament before the general public. This will be achieved through direct contact with reporters, editors, and television and radio news producers. Use will be made of denominational publications, both national and regional, to gain fuller coverage of nuclear disarmament issues.

Issues of 2000

The U.S. position at the Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Conference in April-May will be an important issue in the early months of 2000. The Interfaith Partnership will encourage the United States and other nuclear weapons states to make a concrete commitment to significant steps toward nuclear disarmament.

Although the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty will not come before the Senate again until 2001, preparation for reconsideration of ratification will occur in 2000. The need to curtail research and design of new nuclear weapons under the guise of stockpile stewardship is a continuing issue.

De-alerting the nuclear arsenal by taking strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert will come into sharper focus in 2000. Restrictions on de-alerting by Congress need to be removed. The possibility of deeper cuts in the strategic arsenal will also be a possibility with the election of a new Russian president and the Duma.

The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament will work on these and other issues.

X-Sender: jow@pop.mindspring.com  
Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 16:19:23 -0500  
To: mupj@igc.org  
From: jow@mindspring.com (James O. Watkins Jr.)  
Subject: steering committee

>Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 15:19:21 -0500  
>To:mupj@igc.org  
>From:jow@mindspring.com (James O. Watkins Jr.)  
>Subject:steering committee  
>Cc:slisherness@unidial.com, Walter\_Owensby@pcusa.org

>  
>Dear Howard,  
>  
>Thank you for your updates.

>  
>I continue to be impressed with the work that you have put in on this.

>  
>I understand your concern to tie everything up, but I cannot endorse any  
>organization on behalf of the PC(USA) or the Presbyterian Peacemaking  
>Program. My impression is that most of the connectional churches are in  
>the same boat. As I suggested before, the proper process is to formally  
>invite the denominations to become part of the organization. In our case,  
>that is best done with a formal letter; e mails and phone calls are not  
>sufficient. You can enter our system by writing Ms. Sara Lisherness,  
>Coordinator, Presbyterian Peacemaking Program, 100 Witherspoon St.,  
>Louisville, KY 40202-1396. You can either put it on your letterhead or  
>wait until you have letterhead printed for the new organization. Not only  
>is this the correct process for us but it is also a good tactic. The  
>reality is that nuclear arms control is way down the agenda list for most  
>folks in this country and most folks in the church. One way of getting it  
>higher on the agenda is to have various church bodies discuss and act on a  
>request to join the partnership. In our case, the invitation to join  
>would be discussed first by the advisory committee of the Peacemaking  
>Program and then would go to the oversight body for the Congregational  
>Nurture Division and finally end up with the whole General Assembly  
>Council. My fear is that if a similar process is not followed in all  
>potential partners, there will be a relatively small group of people  
>talking to themselves.

>  
>My impression is that incorporation does not require everyone to sign on -  
>you can have a steering committee of individuals on board for the  
>incorporation. I would be happy as an individual, to be a part of  
>planning, but can not serve as a denomination's representative until  
>designated by the denomination. My feeling is that the foundations would  
>look favorably at describing this first year as building the base -  
>seeking endorsements and formal building of the coalition. As with our  
>denomination, that speaks to the need to broaden the base. The process of  
>getting partners will be one way of meeting goals. For initial funding,  
>foundations tend to look at four things - do you have a 501c3? Can you say  
>who you are in a sentence? Does what you intend to do meet a program need,  
>not a personnel need (are you seeking to fund a good idea and not a  
>staff)? What is your budget?

>

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-637-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com  
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
From: "Alyn Ware" <alynw@ibm.net>  
To: <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>, <INESnet@fy.chalmers.se>, "David Krieger" <dkrieger@napf.org>  
Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2000 07:47:17 +1300  
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  
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List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>  
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Re: Open Letter to Leaders of NNWS

Dear David,

Thank you for drafting this most important letter. Permit me to make some comments.

1. The overview is very good and summarises the situation well. However, if the letter is going to NATO states (including Canada), the paragraph on NATO states pressuring countries to adopt the indefinite extension, will turn the leaders off the rest of the letter. I suggest that you make no reference to pressure from NATO allies. It is enough to say that coneren about indefinite extension led to the adoption of Principles and Objectives.

2. I would suggest early on in the letter that this meeting is so important that they (the leaders) should consider going themselves, at least for the opening plenary.

3. I would not support adding point 10. Instead we should continue to emphasise the Nuclear Weapons Convention, which embraces a plan for phased reduction of nuclear weapons as envisaged in point 10, but includes a number of vital aspects which are not in the point 10 plan, including the prohibition of threat or use of nuclear weapons, a commitment to elimination and a plan to achieve this, and international mechanisms to ensure compliance including participation by non-nuclear states in verification. Point 10 is an alternative to the NWC which I believe we should not be proposing. It is true that the nuclear weapon states may agree to such a plan before agreeing to a NWC, just as they agreed to a PTBT before going for a CTBT, but we should not be giving them this way out of implementing their obligation, particularly not at this stage, otherwise we'll lose momentum for a NWC. We must keep the pressure on them to begin negotiating a NWC.

Peace  
Alyn

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Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

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X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-640-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com  
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2000 14:08:36 +0200  
From: acc <acc@internetegypt.com>  
Reply-To: acc@internetegypt.com  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 [en] (Win95; I)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
To: dkrieger@napf.org, Rob Green <robwcpuk@chch.planed.org.nz>, abolition-caucus@egroups.com, INESnet@fy.chalmers.se  
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com  
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
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List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>  
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Re: Open Letter to Leaders of NNWS

Dear friends,

David Krieger requested the continuation of dialogue on his open letter to non-nuclear weapons states.

I think the point raised by Rob Green is reasonable. Isreal, the nuclear weapons state of the Middle East (M.E.), will possibly be satisfied if peace organisations and forces start to approve its possessions of any amount of deadly nuclear weapons for several years instead of insisting on a NWFZ (a zero option for our region). This will provide Isreal a pretext to extend the suggested span of time. It is therefore preferable to leave this issue to the negotiations among states which will be managed in the Middle East according to the relation of forces including weapons of mass destruction already possessed by several countries of the region, a matter which will continue in M.E. for many years to come threatening peace the world over unless a NWFZ (a regional zero option ) will be established.

However, the differences raised by point 10 of David's letter my be settled if this point will be incorporated in point 11 which deals with zero option. In this case point 10 will be only a step within a time bound disarmament process leading to the realisation of zero option . Thus zero option will be our only target.

Another point which we want to raise with David is the lack of awareness in the letter of the grave dangers of nuclear proliferation in M.E. , South Asia, Europe, the Mediterranean Sea and other regions. These dangers ware mentioned in the descriptive part of the letter, the first part, but completely ignored in the operational part (the 12 points). Establishing NWFZs had been always a major objective of non-nuclear weapon states particularly the non-aligned countries, the constituency which the letter is addressing. It will be also a point of serious controversies at the coming NPT conference. I fully agree with Dave when he referred to our brave friend Vanunu who is now in prison because of his revelation of Isreali nuclear weapons' secrets. But I think that Vanunu himself will urge Dave to also insert in the operational part of the letter a demand to establish NWFZs., a matter of special interest to NNWSs.

Best regards  
Bahig Nassar  
19 - 01 - 2000

Dear Dave,  
Many thanks for this. First, we assume you mean 200, not 2000? That's what you quote in point 10, which we repeat here for anyone who missed it:

>10. Set forth a plan to 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.

You've opened up a serious problem here. Allowing the NWS to keep a "security blanket" of 200 most certainly does imply status and utility!

And where does it leave the ICJ Opinion, and our argument that nuclear deterrence is immoral, illegal and doesn't work anyway? It is not the role of the leading citizen group advocates of abolition to get into timeframes and numbers - that is for governments and arms control groups. Your proposal undermines the integrity of Abolition 2000's vision statement, and its "Call for the New Millennium" agreed at The Hague in May 1999, as published in "Waging Peace Worldwide", which makes no mention of numbers

except zero.

Our job is to communicate the reality that we are more secure without nukes, and that the NWS should get back on the right side of the law and

public opinion and start negotiating a NWC. Governments look to us to give them the mandate to argue for urgent elimination. For example, the new NZ government would be furious to see such a concession coming from abolitionist citizen groups!

So we're afraid we cannot sign your letter if it includes point 10.

Best wishes,  
Rob Green (World Court Project UK)  
Kate Dewes (IPB Vice-President)

At 06:15 PM 1/16/00 -0800, you wrote:

>Dear Rob,

>

> I guess we have Lop Nor worked out. I want to set forth my thoughts on

>point ten, which calls for a plan to reduce nuclear arsenals to no more

>than 2000 each, de-alerted and in monitored international storage by 2005.  
>It seems to me that this is important because it sets a timeframe for progress, in particular, a timeframe that could be subject to the 2005 Review Conference. It also suggests an approach that allows the NWS to  
>keep a minimal "security blanket" while the process of going to zero is occurring, but one that is much safer for all than leaving the NWS to their own devices. With this relatively small number of weapons in monitored storage, the NWS would learn to live without them. Given the changes in nuclear policy in Russia, all of this may be highly academic at this point, but I believe it would represent a major "good faith" move by the NWS and particularly the Western NWS.  
> I don't agree that mentioning numbers implies status and utility for nuclear weapons; clearly, numbers would need to be mentioned in a Nuclear Weapons Convention. Leaving the question of numbers open would I believe result in the NWS continuing to move at the speed of molasses, even once they begin to negotiate a Nuclear Weapons Convention. This is why I think point 10 is needed. I'd appreciate it if you, Jackie, John and others would respond to these points. Thanks.

>  
> Dave  
>

>At 09:54 AM 01/15/2000 +1300, Rob Green wrote:

>>Dear Dave,

>>

>>Great letter! Just two concerns:

>>

>>1) Under point 8, you omit the Chinese test site of Lop Nor.

>>

>>2) Point 10 undermines your message, because mentioning numbers implies

>>status and utility for nukes. A plan for phased elimination is an integral

>>part of the Nuclear Weapons Convention, which you cover in point 1. So

I  
>>recommend you delete point 10.

>>

>>Best wishes,

>>Rob

>>

>>

>>At 10:36 AM 1/14/00 -0800, you wrote:

>>>Here is an Open Letter regarding the 2000 NPT Review Conference that we are

>>>sending to all leaders of non-nuclear weapons states.

>>>

>>>David Krieger

>>>

>>>AN OPEN LETTER TO THE LEADERS  
>>>OF ALL NON-NUCLEAR WEAPONS STATES

>>>

>>>January 2000

>>>

>>>

>>>Your Excellencies:

>>>

>>>The nuclear perils to humanity are not sufficiently widely recognized nor

>>>appreciated. In the words of writer Jonathan Schell, we have been given

>>>"the gift of time," but that gift is running out. For this reason vision

>>>and bold action are called for.

>>>

>>>General George Lee Butler, a former Commander in Chief of all US strategic

>>>nuclear weapons, poses these questions: "By what authority do succeeding

>>>generations of leaders in the nuclear weapons states usurp the power to

>>>dictate the odds of continued life on our planet? Most urgently, why does

>>>such breathtaking audacity persist at the moment when we should stand

>>>trembling in the face of our folly and united in our commitment to abolish

>>>its most deadly manifestation?"

>>>

>>>It is time to heed the warnings of men like General Butler, who know >>>intimately the risks and consequences of nuclear war. The time is

overdue

>>>for a New Agenda on nuclear disarmament. What is needed is commitment and

>>>leadership on behalf of humanity and all life.

>>>

>>>The heart of the Non-Proliferation Treaty agreement is the link between

>>>non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament. The non-nuclear weapons states

>>>agree in the Treaty not to develop nor deploy nuclear weapons in exchange

>>>for the nuclear weapons states agreeing to negotiate in good faith to

>>>achieve nuclear disarmament. The Treaty has become nearly universal

and  
>>>the non-nuclear weapons states, with a few notable exceptions, have  
adhered  
>>>to the non-proliferation side of the bargain. The progress on  
nuclear  
>>>disarmament, however, has been almost entirely unsatisfactory,  
leading many  
>>>observers to conclude that the intention of the nuclear weapons  
states is  
>>>to preserve indefinitely a two-tier structure of nuclear "haves" and  
>>>"have-nots."  
>>>  
>>>At the 1995 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review and Extension Conference  
many  
>>>countries and non-governmental organizations challenged the nuclear  
>>>disarmament record of the nuclear weapons states. They argued that  
to  
>>>extend the Treaty indefinitely without more specific progress from  
the  
>>>nuclear weapons states was equivalent to writing a blank check to  
states  
>>>that had failed to keep their promises for 25 years. These countries  
and  
>>>NGOs urged instead that the extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty  
be  
>>>linked to progress on Article VI promises of good faith efforts to  
achieve  
>>>nuclear disarmament. Pressure from the nuclear weapons states and  
their  
>>>NATO allies led to the Treaty being extended indefinitely, but only  
with  
>>>agreement to a set of non-binding Principles and Objectives that was  
put  
>>>forward by the Republic of South Africa. These Principles and  
Objectives  
>>>provided for:  
>>>  
>>>-- completion of a universal and international and effectively  
verifiable  
>>>Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by 1996;  
>>>-- early conclusion of negotiations for a non-discriminatory and  
>>>universally applicable treaty banning production of fissile  
materials;  
>>>and  
>>>-- determined pursuit by the nuclear weapons states of systematic  
and  
>>>progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally with the  
ultimate  
>>>goal of their elimination.  
>>>  
>>> Progress toward these goals has been unimpressive. A CTBT was  
adopted in  
>>>1996, but has been ratified only by the UK and France among the  
nuclear

>>>weapons states. The US argues that the CTBT necessitates its \$4.6 billion  
>>>per year "Stockpile Stewardship" program, which enables it to design new  
>>>nuclear weapons and modify existing nuclear weapons in computer-simulated  
>>>virtual reality tests and "sub-critical" nuclear tests. Despite the  
>>>existence of this provocative program, ratification of the CTBT by the US  
>>>Senate was rejected in October 1999. The US and Russia continue to conduct  
>>>"sub-critical" nuclear weapons tests. Negotiations on a fissile material  
>>>cut-off treaty have yet to begin, and the "determined pursuit" promise has  
>>>been systematically and progressively ignored by the nuclear weapons  
>>states.  
>>>  
>>>In its 1997 Presidential Decision Directive 60, the US reaffirmed nuclear  
>>>weapons as the "cornerstone" of its security policy and opened the door to  
>>>the use of nuclear weapons against a country using chemical or biological  
>>>weapons. The US, UK and France have also resisted proposals by other NATO  
>>>members for a review of NATO nuclear policy. Under urgent prodding by  
>>>Canada and Germany, they did finally agree to a review of nuclear policy,  
>>>but this will not be completed until December 2000, after the 2000 NPT  
>>>Review Conference.  
>>>  
>>>The US seems intent on moving ahead with a National Missile Defense plan,  
>>>even if it means abrogating the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which  
>>>most analysts view as a bedrock treaty for further nuclear arms  
>>>reductions. The US is also moving ahead with space militarization  
>>>programs. In the US Space Command's "Vision for 2020" document, the US  
>>>proclaims its intention of "dominating the space dimension of military  
>>>operations to protect US interests and investment."  
>>>  
>>>Russia has abandoned its policy of No First Use of nuclear weapons in favor  
>>>of a policy mirroring that of the western nuclear weapons states. The  
>>>START II agreement is stalled and is still not ratified by the Russian  
>>>Duma. The date for completion of START II has, in fact, been set back for

>>>five years from the beginning of 2003 to the end of 2007.

Negotiations on

>>>START III are stalled.

>>>

>>>China is modernizing its nuclear arsenal. India and Pakistan, countries

>>>that have consistently criticized the discriminatory nature of the NPT,

>>>have both overtly tested nuclear weapons and joined the nuclear weapons

>>>club. Israel, another country refusing to join the NPT, will not

>>>acknowledge that it has developed nuclear weapons and has imprisoned

>>>Mordechai Vanunu for more than 13 years for speaking out on Israel's

>>>nuclear arsenal.

>>>

>>>In the face of the intransigence of the nuclear weapons states, the warning

>>>bells are sounding louder and louder. These warnings have been put forward

>>>by the Canberra Commission, the International Court of Justice, retired

>>>generals and admirals, past and present political leaders, the New Agenda

>>>Coalition, the Tokyo Forum, and many other distinguished individuals and

>>>non-governmental organizations working for peace and disarmament.

>>>

>>>The future of humanity is being held hostage to self-serving policies of

>>>the nuclear weapons states. This is an intolerable situation, not only for

>>>the myopic vision it represents and the disrespect for the rest of the

>>>world that is implicit in these policies, but, more important, for the

>>>squandering of the precious opportunity to eliminate the nuclear weapons

>>>threat to our common future.

>>>

>>>The more nuclear weapons in the world, the greater the danger to humanity.

>>>At present we lack even an effective accounting of the numbers and

>>>locations of these weapons and the nuclear materials to construct them. The

>>>possibilities of these weapons or the materials to make them falling into

>>>the hands of terrorists, criminals or potential new nuclear weapons states

>>>has increased since the breakup of the former Soviet Union.

>>>

>>>What is to be done? Will the 2000 NPT Review Conference again be bullied

>>>by strong-armed negotiating techniques and false promises of the nuclear

>>>weapons states? Or will the non-nuclear weapons states, the vast majority  
>>>of the world's nations, unite in common purpose to demand that the nuclear  
>>>weapons states fulfill their long-standing promises and obligations in  
>>>Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty?  
>>>  
>>>Ridding the world of nuclear weapons is the greatest challenge of our time.  
>>> We ask you to step forward and meet this challenge by demanding in a  
  
>>>unified voice that the nuclear weapons states fulfill their obligations  
>>>under Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. As we stand on the  
  
>>>threshold of a new century and millennium, we ask that you call upon the  
>>>nuclear weapons states to take the following steps to preserve the  
>>>Non-Proliferation Treaty and end the threat that nuclear weapons arsenals  
>>>pose to all humanity:  
>>>  
>>>1. Commence good faith negotiations to achieve a Nuclear Weapons  
>>>Convention requiring the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons, with  
>>>provisions for effective verification and enforcement.  
>>>  
>>>2. Publicly acknowledge the weaknesses and fallibilities of deterrence:  
>>>that deterrence is only a theory and is clearly ineffective against nations  
>>>whose leaders may be irrational or suicidal; nor can deterrence assure  
>>>against accidents, misperceptions, miscalculations, or terrorists.  
>>>  
>>>3. 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.  
>>>  
>>>4. Publicly acknowledge the immorality of threatening to annihilate  
>>>millions, even hundreds of millions, of people in the name of national  
>>>security.  
>>>  
>>>5. De-alert all nuclear weapons and de-couple all nuclear warheads from

>>>>their delivery vehicles.

>>>>

>>>>6. Declare policies of No First Use of nuclear weapons against

other

>>>>nuclear weapons states and policies of No Use against non-nuclear  
weapons

>>>>states.

>>>>

>>>>7. Establish an international accounting system for all nuclear  
weapons

>>>>and weapons-grade nuclear materials.

>>>>

>>>>8. Sign and ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, cease  
laboratory

>>>>and subcritical nuclear tests designed to modernize and improve  
nuclear

>>>>weapons systems, and close the remaining nuclear test sites in Nevada  
and

>>>>Novaya Zemlya.

>>>>

>>>>9. 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, and cease the militarization of space.

>>>>

>>>>10. Set forth a plan to 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. Begin to reallocate the billions of dollars currently being  
spent

>>>>annually for maintaining nuclear arsenals (\$35 billion in the U.S.  
alone)

>>>>to improving human health, education and welfare throughout the  
world.

>>>>

>>>>You have a unique historical opportunity to unite in serving  
humanity. We

>>>>urge you to seize the moment.

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

Sincerely,

David Krieger

President

>>>  
>>>cc: Leaders of United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France, China,  
>>>India, Pakistan and Israel  
>>>

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-- <http://www.egroups.com/VoiceChatPage?listName=abolition-caucus&m=1>

From: Josh Noble <jnoble@ReligiousAction.ORG>  
To: "Howard W. Hallman (E-mail)" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Interfaith proposal  
Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 17:48:17 -0500  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2232.9)

I cant understand why I failed to bring this up earlier, but I'm afraid that the Religious Action Center may have a serious obstacle to joining the organization. In the purpose section of the proposal, it calls for "the faith community in the United States to work together to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons." Our policy does not call for the elimination of nuclear weapons, but leans more along the lines of curbing proliferation, de-alerting, reduction in military spending, etc. Is their a way or a desire to change the language?

Josh Noble

Legislative Assistant  
Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism  
2027 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington DC, 20036  
202-387-2800 (ph)  
(202-667-9070 (fax)  
jnoble@religiousaction.org  
<http://rj.org/rac>

X-Sender: a2000@mail.silcom.com (Unverified)  
Date: Fri, 14 Jan 2000 11:23:54 -0800  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <a2000@silcom.com>  
Subject: Re: Request for address

Dear Howard,

This is the information I have for Rev. Bob Moore in the Abolition 2000 database. I hope this will be of assistance.

In Peace,  
Carah

Rev. Bob Moore  
Coalition for Peace Action  
40 Witherspoon St.  
Princeton, NJ 08542  
(609)924-5022  
cfpa@cyberenet.net

>Dear Carah,

>

>Do you have an e-mail address for Robert Moore in New Jersey. He's head of  
>a coalition of religious organizations, and I want to get in touch with him.

>

>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.

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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:abolition-caucus@egroups.com)

To subscribe to the Abolition-USA listserve, send a message (with no subject) to:

[abolition-usa-request@lists.xmission.com](mailto: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](mailto:abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com)

To: Robert Casad <76453.1314@compuserve.com>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: Getting together  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <200001141818\_MC2-94D0-A2C8@compuserve.com>  
References:

At 06:17 PM 1/14/00 -0500, you wrote:

>Dear Howard:

>

>Yesterday I sent you a copy of the tentative schedule of events. You should  
>get it by next Tuesday.

>

>In the message that accompanied it I suggested a breakfast get together on  
>Saturday. However, There are certainly other possibilities.....

Dear Bob,

I received the tentative schedule. Thanks.

Saturday breakfast sounds like a good idea. As a Lawrence residence, would you be able to find the place. We could go to Battenfeld as a group at a set time or drop by individually.

As far as contacting former Battenfelders, do you want to do it as a Lawrence residence? Or would you want to join with me in sending out an invitation/announcement? We can use the list I came up with plus Bob Kite as you suggested and also Harold Ehrlich and George Sheldon, who lived with us in Battenfeld for four years even though they aren't technically 1950 graduates. Does Battenfeld Hall have its record of graduates by class?

If you want me draft an invitation, let me know. Or you may want to do it.

Shalom,  
Howard

X-Sender: a2000@mail.silcom.com  
Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2000 13:32:09 -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 January 2000  
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com  
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

(Apologies for any duplicate postings due to cross-overs on lists).

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In This Edition...

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- I. Introduction
- II. New Organizations
- III. Articles
- IV. NEW! Abolition 2000 Organizations in the Year 2000
- V. Actions You Can Take
- VI. Calendar Events
- VII. Resources
- VIII. Letter from the Editor

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Introduction

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With less than 98 days until the first day of the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, we still need to enroll 568 organizations to reach our goal of 2000 by the time of the NPT Rev Con. Currently, the Network is comprised of 1,432 organizations in 91 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 make a commitment to enroll a new organization this week. Thank you for your continued support.

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New Organizations

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- Amis de la Terre (Friends of the Earth), Montreuil/France
- Asociacion Lihue, Rio Negro/Argentina
- Campaign Against Military Bases, Kopavogur/Iceland
- Citizens for a United Earth, Ionia/New York
- Copper County Peace Alliance, Houghton/Michigan
- Earth Day New York, New York/New York
- Friends of the Earth England and Whales, London/UK

Institute for Peace and Justice, St. Louis/Missouri  
International Institute of Concern for Public Health, Toronto/Canada  
Lawrence Coalition for Peace and Justice, Lawrence/Kansas  
Maison de Vigilance, Tavery/France  
Miracle Productions International, Springwood/Australia  
Redwood Peace Coalition, Arcata/California  
Scientists and Technologists Against Nuclear Dumping, Perth/Western Australia  
Severodonetsk of the Town Environmental Association "Zeleny Svit",  
Severodonetsk/Ukraine  
Sisters of St. Dominic, San Rafael/California  
Socio-Ecological Union, Moskow/Russia  
Taller de Educacion, Santiago/Spain  
Walhi Sulteng, Palu/Indonesia  
Womens Energy Matters, Berkeley/California  
World Citizens for Peace, Richland/Washington

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#### Articles

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### Mouvement De La Paix Hosts Congress for A "Peace Planet"

On November 26-28, 1999, Le Mouvement de la Paix held a national congress for leading world peace movements in Paris, France. In addition to representatives from Peace Action (US), Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (UK), Japan Peace Committee and many other organizations, more than 350 delegates from France attended the conference.

Congress participants expressed concern for continued risks of nuclear proliferation and increased military expenditures. Participants renewed their commitment to campaign for a treaty to abolish nuclear weapons. In addition, delegates urged French authorities to convene a conference in Paris for a Nuclear Weapons Convention in the year 2000.

Le Mouvement de la Paix will launch a campaign, targeting young people and artists in particular, to "Imagine a Peace Planet." Le Mouvement de la Paix hopes to recruit 200 young people (100 from France and 100 from other countries around the world) to send to the UN Millennium General Assembly, which will be held in New York in September 2000.

An appeal to any interested associations and organizations was launched at the end of the congress to organize "meetings for a new impetus for action for peace" in the year 2000.

For more information or to get involved, please contact:

Daniel Durand

Le Mouvement de la Paix (French Peace Movement)

139 bd Victor Hugo / F - 93400 ST-OUEN

Nouvelle adresse :

Email: [ddurand@mvtpaix.org](mailto:ddurand@mvtpaix.org)

URL: [Http://www.mvtpaix.org](http://www.mvtpaix.org)

## Japanese Campaign Launched to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

On December 22, 1999, "The Year 2000 Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons" was launched in Tokyo, Japan. At the heart of the campaign is a "2000 Citizens' Appeal-Mission of Japan to Abolish Nuclear Weapons." 2000 opinion leaders from various professionals are expected to sign the civic statement.

The statement already has more than 619 signatories, including signatures from actors, singers and other high profile individuals, and many more continue to sign. Hiro Umebayashi, the International Coordinator of the Year 2000 Campaign in Japan, Executive Director of Peace Depot and a member of the Abolition 2000 Coordinating Committee, said he received 66 phone calls in the two days following the Campaign launch.

Umebayashi stated, "In my sense, this surprise attack by public response has urged both journalists and campaigners in Japan, whose role is to channel such voices to policy change of the Government, to have profound reflection on their sense of public awareness."

To get involved in the "Year 2000 Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons" in Japan or for more information, please contact:

Hiro Umebayashi  
International Coordinator, PCDS  
Executive Director, Peace Depot  
3-3-1 Minowa-cho, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama, 223-0051 Japan  
tel: 81-45-563-5101, fax: 81-45-563-9907  
e-mail: CXJ15621@nifty.ne.jp

## Keeping Heavenly Peace

More than 15 protesters gathered at Vandenberg Air Force Base on Tuesday, 18 January 2000, to oppose the second test of the National Missile Defense (NMD) System. Holding signs that read "Star Wars Test Another strapped down chicken test?", protesters also gathered at Schriever AFB in Colorado Springs in solidarity with their California counterparts. Schriever AFB is the Joint National Test Facility that handles all the computer targeting.

Although Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) has been called "defensive", it poses great international risk. The deployment of the NMD system will require the abrogation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, thereby increasing already volatile tensions with Russia and China. Russian officials have threatened that any amendments to the ABM treaty could undo 20 years of arms control efforts.

Proponents of Missile Defense argue that the NMD system is needed to protect the US from missile attacks by "rogue" states. However, the NMD system really represents the determination of the US Space Command to control and dominate Outer Space.

The US Space Command has released "Vision for 2020", a joint initiative that combines US Army, Navy and Air Forces in a unified command to dominate "the space dimension of military operations to protect US interests and investment, integrating Space Forces into warfighting capabilities across the full spectrum of conflict." "Control of Space", defined in the Vision 2020 as "the ability to assure access to space, freedom of operations within the space medium, and an ability to deny others the use of space, if required", is one of four operational concepts required to "achieve overall campaign objectives."

More than \$120 Billion has been spent to date on BMD programs. President Clinton intends to ask Congress for a \$2.2 Billion increase in spending for National Missile Defense in his 2001 Budget. Officials now estimate that the NMD system will cost \$12.7 billion over the next five years.

Yet, the success of such a costly system leaves doubts about feasibility. The Welch Report, issued in 1998, documented only four successes out of 17 tests conducted by the BMD Organization. The Pentagon had originally scheduled 18 tests of the NMD system before President Clinton is expected to make a decision in June 2000 whether or not deploy the system. However, citing costs as the reason, the number of scheduled tests has been reduced to three. Quality standards remain a serious concern, especially when one miss could cause horrendous casualties and irreparable damage.

Is a costly arms race, which diverts resources and funds from important social programs such as healthcare, social security and education, really how we want to begin the new millennium? Instead of wasting billions testing undeveloped technology that undermines the security of the US, defense efforts should concentrate on the enforcement of treaties that reduce the nuclear threat, enhance international cooperation and fulfill existing obligations.

For more information or to find out how to take to oppose Ballistic Missile Defense, visit:  
[Http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk](http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk)  
[Http://www.abolition2000.org](http://www.abolition2000.org)

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**Abolition 2000 Organizations in the Year 2000**  
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The "Abolition 2000 Organizations in the Year 2000" is a new section of the Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter. This section will highlight the activities of and statements from various organizations in Abolition 2000. If you would like to share your activities and plans with other members of the Abolition 2000 Global Network, please email your statement to Carah Ong at [A2000@silcom.com](mailto:A2000@silcom.com).

Malaysia

Ronald McCoy, Chair

Malaysian Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War  
17, Jalan Tanjung (5/4)  
46000 Petaling Jaya, Malaysia  
Tel : 603-7568407 Fax : 603-7550178  
We said: NO NUKES! HAPUSKAN SENJATA NUKLEAR!

In the year 2000, MPPNW will continue to work with the Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Malaysian Mission at the UN, New York, on Malaysian initiatives on nuclear disarmament, including the "Malaysian Resolution", which has recently been adopted by the UN General Assembly.

## Romania

Aungiira Aurel Duta  
Mama Terra / For Mother Earth-Romania &  
Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space  
A.Obregia 5/R14/69,  
RO-75571 Bucharest-4,  
Romania, Europe  
Tel/Fax: +40-1-6842145  
Mobile: +40-92-349522  
E-mail: aungiira@motherearth.org

On the national level, Mama Terra had a campaign against Nuclear Energy in 1999. An international petition was launched last year to stop the Cernavoda NPP in Romania, and we had the first reactions this year. Mama Terra also sponsored a campaign in Romania, before the Cassini fly-by, in June. In August, Mama Terra participated in the international camp ECOTOPIA, which was held in Romania. Various workshops, seminars, video, info, etc. on Nuclear Abolition were presented.

Internationally, members of Mama Terra participated in the conference organized by the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space in Darmstadt, in March 1999. In May, Mama Terra also participated in the Hague Appeal for Peace held in the Netherlands and the 2000 Walk in Brussels. Mama Terra also participated at the conference on "Nuclear Policy & Security" in St. Petersburg, Russia in June 99. In July, Mama Terra lobbied at the UNISPACE III Forum in Vienna, Austria and attended the European Futures Congress organized by Alternative to the European Union at the Prague in the Czech Republic. During the month of December, Mama Terra lobbied at the European Union Summit in Helsinki, Finland.

During the year 2000, we plan to participate at the General Meeting of Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space, in Washington DC (April 2000), as well as we plan to attend the INES meeting in Stocholm, Sweden in June 2000. More plans will be scheduled after the international meeting of For Mother Earth.

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Action You Can Take

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## Write a Letter to Your Head of State!

Write a letter to your Head of State urging him/her to demonstrate a commitment to nuclear disarmament by attending the 2000 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review and Extension Conference. Abolition 2000 can use the unique setting of the NPT Rev Con to call upon the Nuclear Weapons States to pursue negotiations for a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Please help Abolition 2000 make an impact at the upcoming conference by generating letters, telephone calls, visits and special contacts to all Heads of State.

Encourage others to do the same by sharing your actions and progress with Abolition Global Caucus listserv (send your message to: [abolition-caucus@egroups.com](mailto:abolition-caucus@egroups.com)). If you would like a sample letter, please email Carah Ong at [A2000@silcom.com](mailto:A2000@silcom.com).

For more information about the Non-Proliferation Treaty history and the 2000 NPT Rev Con, please visit the Reaching Critical Will website, sponsored by Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, United Nations Office.

URL: [Http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org)

## Names of Downwinders Needed!

Abolition 2000 is collecting names of Downwinders as part of a demonstration that will be held at the United Nations during the NPT Rev Con. More than 1,000 names and demonstrators will be needed from around the world. The demonstration at the UN is expected to bring media attention to the human suffering caused by nuclear power generation and more than 55 years of nuclear weapons testing and production.

Please send names with, city, country, date of exposure, death, or accident (where available) to:

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](mailto:aslater@gracelinks.org)

## Sign the On-line Petition to Stop Ballistic Missile Defense!

With just one click, you can sign the new NO STAR WARS/STOP BMD on-line petition. To sign the petition, please visit:

[Http://www.PetitionOnline.com](http://www.PetitionOnline.com).

For more information about keeping Outer Space for peace, please contact:

Bruce K. Gagnon

Global Network Against Weapons & Nuclear Power in Space

PO Box 90083

Gainesville, Fl. 32607  
(352) 337-9274  
[Http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk](http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk)

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Calendar of Events  
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## 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: +1 (610) 544-1818 Email: [brandywine@juno.com](mailto: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/)

## February

5-7 Student Peace Action Network (SPAN) announces a student summit in Washington, D.C. Join students from across the United States to meet, talk, listen, learn, organize strategize and socialize. SPAN will subsidize up to 50% of each student's travel to the Summit. Food and lodging is provided. No registration fee. The Registration deadline is January 21, 2000 For more information or to receive a registration form, please contact: Student Peace Action Network, Attention: Amber  
Email: [awaldref@peace-action.org](mailto:awaldref@peace-action.org)

6 The Interfaith Campaign for a Nuclear Free World announce an evening of Interfaith prayer reflection and call to action. "The Religious Imperative for a Nuclear Free World" will be held on Sunday, 6 February 2000 at All Saints Episcopal Church in Pasadena, California. If you are interested in attending, please contact:  
St. Camillus Catholic Center  
1911 Zonal Ave.  
Los Angeles, CA 90033  
Tel: (323) 223-9047 Fax: (323) 225-9096  
URL: [Http://www.circlesofhope.org](http://www.circlesofhope.org)

## March

1 Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Day

1-8 Abolition Days sponsored by the Abolition 2000 Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons.

5 30th Anniversary of the NPT entry into force

8 International Women's Day

## April

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](mailto:nfzns@gn.apc.org) URL: [Http://www.gn.apc.org/nfzns/](http://www.gn.apc.org/nfzns/)

14-17 Keep Space for Peace! Join activists from around the world in Washington, D.C for four days of protesting plans to weaponize space. For more information please contact:

Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space

P.O. Box 90083

Gainesville, Florida 32607

Tel: +1 (352) 337-9274 Email: [Globalnet@mindspring.com](mailto:Globalnet@mindspring.com)

URL: [www.globenet.free-online.co.uk](http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk)

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

1-15 International Call-In-Days to White House & Congress on Star Wars  
No BMD!

These two weeks will be a crucial time for activists around the world to help create massive pressure on Clinton and Congress to back away from dangerous, costly, and destabilizing plans to allow "early deployment" of the Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) system.

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](http://www.un.org/millennium)

22-27 "Visions of Peace" International Conference in Dublin, Ireland is now accepting proposals for papers and presentations as part of the UNESCO's International Year for a Culture of Peace. The Conference is sponsored by the Free University of Ireland. Contact:  
Sean English  
55 Prussia Street, Dublin 7, Ireland  
Tel: 353-1-8683368 Email: [senglish@iol.ie](mailto:senglish@iol.ie)

## 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](mailto:INES2000@t-online.de)  
URL: [Http://www.ines2000.org](http://www.ines2000.org)

## July

1-9 August The People's Campaign for Nonviolence will lead peace and justice groups from around the United States in prayerful vigil and peaceful protest at either the Pentagon, White House, or the Capitol Building. Each day, a different group from around the country will maintain this call for peace and justice. For more information, please contact the Fellowship of Reconciliation at:  
Tel: +1 (914) 358-4601. Email: [for@forusa.org](mailto:for@forusa.org)  
INFO: <http://www.nonviolence.org/for/114.htm>

6-9 The "International Conference on War Tax Issues" will be held in Washington, D.C. The conference will be sponsored by the National Campaign for a Peace Tax Fund. For more information, contact the Peace Tax Fund at:  
Tel: +1 (202) 483-3751 Email: [peacetaxfund@igc.org](mailto:peacetaxfund@igc.org)  
URL: <Http://www.nonviolence.org>

8-13 The Sixth World Congress of Educators for Peace will be held in Paris, France. For more information, contact:  
IAEP  
13 Allee M. Robespierre  
92290 Chatenay-Malabrie, France  
Tel: +33 1 4630 6126  
Email: [iaep@lshs.univ-paris13.fr](mailto:iaep@lshs.univ-paris13.fr)

## October

7 International Day of Protest to Stop the Militarization of Space

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### Resources

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## Calendars

Houseman's Peace Diary and World Peace Directory 2000  
ISBN: 0 85283 254 0 ISSN: 0957-0136 47th Edition

The attractively-produced Housmans Peace Diary for the year 2000 includes a feature on International Peace Days and related commemorations. Its pocket format combines a week-to-a-view appointments section with the uniquely authoritative World Peace Directory.

The Appointments section includes a new selection of thoroughly-researched anniversary dates, and a quote or campaigning note each week.

The World Peace Directory is fully re-compiled and lists 2000 organizations in 160 countries working for Peace and Conflict Resolution, for the Environment, and for Human Rights. Web and e-mail addresses are included,

in addition to post, phone and fax details, as well as a key to each organization's areas of concern. This is the most comprehensive and up-to-date directory of its kind published anywhere in the world.

The 2000 Peace Diary (printed on recycled paper) is on sale in selected bookshops in many countries. There are discounts for multiple orders - details available on request. For more information or to order a copy, please contact:

Housmans Bookshop  
5 Caledonian Road  
Kings Cross, London N1 9DX, UK.  
Tel: 0171-837 4473 Fax: 0171-278 0444,  
Email: diary@housmans.idps.co.uk

## Books

"Nukes are not Forever" by Lev P. Feoktistov examines the history and evolution of the Soviet atomic project. A former chief architect of the Soviet nuclear program, Feoktistov is now a member of the Russian Pugwash movement. The book presents an insight into the history of the nuclear arms race in the USSR and an analysis of the present nuclear deterrence policy. "Nukes are not Forever" is a joint project of the Russian and Swedish affiliates of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW). For more information or to order a copy, please email: scippnw@glasnet.ru.

"Defending Civil Resistance Under International Law" by Francis Anthony Boyle is now available for purchase on-line at amazon.com. "Defending Civil Resistance Under International Law" provides information to individuals on how to design a legal defense for actions of civil resistance intended to halt destructive government activities that violate international law. The book includes a special section on nuclear weapons activities. Price and availability are subject to change To find out more information or purchase the book, please visit amazon.com at:

[Http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/094132043X/ref=rm\\_item](http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/094132043X/ref=rm_item)

"Learning to Glow: A Nuclear Reader" by John Bradley is a collection of essays that will challenge readers to re-examine their conceptions about nuclear arms and radioactive waste. "Learning to Glow" is told in the voices of ordinary people, illuminating upon the unheard nuclear nightmares and threats we face everyday. For more information about "Learning to Glow: A Nuclear Reader", please visit

[Http://www.uapress.arizona.edu/books/bid1296.htm](http://www.uapress.arizona.edu/books/bid1296.htm)

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Letter from the Editor

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January 2000

Dear Friends and Activists,

The Non-Proliferation Treaty Review and Extension Conference will soon be here and its outcome is critical for both Abolition 2000 and disarmament efforts. We need your action and support in order to make a strong presence at the United Nations in April-May 2000.

Many of you remember the 1995 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review and Extension Conference where, frustrated by the resolve of the nuclear weapons states to maintain their arsenals, a few activists and concerned individuals had a vision. That vision of a more secure and livable world, free from the threat of nuclear weapons, was the foundation for the international movement that became known as the Abolition 2000 Network. Now, more than ever before, the work of Abolition 2000 is vital to ensure a more secure and livable world for our children, grandchildren and all future generations.

Please take the following actions to support Abolition 2000. You or your organization may wish to focus on these activities during the week of March 1-8, which the Network has designated as International Abolition Days. We cannot succeed without your help.

1. Enroll one or more new organizations in the Abolition 2000 Global Network.
2. Circulate the Abolition 2000 International Petition. By gathering signatures, you can raise awareness about nuclear weapons. Petitions will be delivered at the NPT Conference.
3. Gather the names of Downwinders and Indigenous Peoples directly affected by the nuclear legacy. (See ACTION YOU CAN TAKE for more information).
4. Write a letter to your head of state and urge him/her to attend the NPT Rev Con.
5. Donate to further the efforts of the Global Network.

Please write or call and tell me what action you or your organization is taking to further the work of Abolition 2000 and nuclear disarmament. I would love to hear from you.

Thank you for your continued support. My best wishes to you in our common work to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons.

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/> 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](mailto: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](mailto:abolition-caucus@egroups.com)

To subscribe to the Abolition-USA listserve, send a message (with no subject) to:

[abolition-usa-request@lists.xmission.com](mailto: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](mailto:abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com)

-

To unsubscribe to abolition-usa, send an email to "[majordomo@xmission.com](mailto: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: mark.brown@ecunet.org, Walter\_Owensby@pcusa.org, lwyolton@prodigy.net, Dringler@umc-gbcs.org  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Religious Action Center  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Colleagues:

I would like your advice on how to respond to a message from Joshua Noble of the Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism. From e-mail exchanges and his participation in the January 7 meeting, I thought the Religious Action Center was going to be part of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. Then today I received the following message:

To: Howard Hallman

I cant understand why I failed to bring this up earlier, but I'm afraid that the Religious Action Center may have a serious obstacle to joining the organization. In the purpose section of the proposal, it calls for "the faith community in the United States to work together to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons." Our policy does not call for the elimination of nuclear weapons, but leans more along the lines of curbing proliferation, de-alerting, reduction in military spending, etc. Is their a way or a desire to change the language?

Josh Noble

Legislative Assistant  
Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism

Hallman's comment:

My guess is that because a call for global elimination of nuclear weapons encompasses Israel, the Religious Action Center is not ready to go this far, especially if other weapons of mass destruction (possessed by Arab neighbors) aren't addressed.

From my original proposal I've dropped the term "abolition", which some find to radical, and have omitted the repudiation of the doctrine nuclear deterrence in order to keep in the U.S. Catholic Conference. Instead the focus is upon specific steps but with the long-range goal stated. The Catholics and most mainline Protestant denominations call for total elimination of nuclear weapons and so do the peace fellowships. I believe we have to stick with that goal even though we may lose a few faith-based organizations, such as RAC, which aren't ready to go that far. However, we can seek participation of other Jewish organizations, such as the Shalom Center of Reconstructionist Judaism and the Jewish Peace Fellowship.

There will still be opportunities for working groups on particular steps toward nuclear disarmament, such as the CTBT, de-alerting, ballistic missile defense, which can be more widely encompassing, including involvement of RAC.

What are your views? What's your experience with similar situations? I won't reply to Josh until I hear from you as my advisors.

Shalom,

Howard

Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2000 13:07:18 -0500  
From: Rife <rife@attglobal.net>  
Reply-To: rife@attglobal.net  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7 [en] (Win95; U)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
To: kreeves@gbgm-umc.org, mupj@igc.org,  
al-boomstegg@msumat.ecmail.compuserve.com, nfaaum@earthlink.net,  
105260.213@compuserve.com  
Subject: Web Site

Association of Physically Challenged  
Ministers of UM Church Kreeves@gbgm-umc.org  
Methodists United for Peace with Justice mupj@igc.org  
Mission Society for United Methodists  
al-boomstegg@msumat/.ecmail.compuserve.com  
National Federation of Asian  
American United Methodists nfaaum@earthlink.net  
Pacific Islander National  
Caucus United Methodists 105260.213@compuserve.com

The General Council on Ministries is preparing some resource material in preparation for the 2000 General Conference. Could you please let me know whether your group has a web site and if so its address?

Thanks.

Reply-To: <DRoose@afsc.org>  
From: "Diana Roose" <DRoose@afsc.org>  
To: "'Howard W. Hallman'" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: RE: Steering committee membership  
Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2000 17:17:58 -0500  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook 8.5, Build 4.71.2377.0  
Importance: Normal  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3612.1700

hi howard. i got your note today when i came back into town.  
i will check with my boss and get back to you about AFSC on the steering  
committee very soon. -diana roose

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]  
Sent: Friday, January 14, 2000 3:53 PM  
To: droose@afsc.org  
Subject: Steering committee membership

Dear Diana,

There is sufficient support for the proposed Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament to move ahead with incorporation. Having this corporate base will enhance our chances of receiving foundation grants.

To incorporate we need to indicate who are the initial members of the Steering Committee, which is the governing body indicated in the proposed articles of incorporation. I have sent the draft to you earlier, but if you want a fresh copy, let me know.

The thought is that the Steering Committee will consist of representatives of partner organizations, which will be denominational units and religious associations working on peace and justice issues. Each partner will name its own representative. My suggestion is that the bylaws permit organizations to have alternate representatives attend meetings of the Steering Committee. Also, I propose that Interfaith Partnership take out board insurance to deal with any concerns that partner organizations have about liability through their participation.

Therefore, I want to ask you formally, is the American Friends Service Committee willing to be a partner organization and designate a member of the initial Steering Committee. If so, who is that person and his/her address? Please reply by e-mail, fax, or regular mail.

I hope you will go ahead and join the Steering Committee so that we can have enough members to file articles of incorporation by January 25. This action will help us with the W. Alton Jones Foundation, whose trustees meet in February, and with other foundations.

Please call me at 301 896-0013 if you have any questions

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](mailto:mupj@igc.org)

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

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.2  
Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2000 18:56:02 -0500  
From: "Walter Owensby" <WOwensby@ctr.pcusa.org>  
To: mupj@igc.org  
Subject: Re: [FROM: "HOWARD W. HALLMAN" <MUPJ@IGC.ORG>]! SUBJECT:  
RELIGIOUS ACTION CENTER

Hi Howard--

I think you have run into the institutional limitation of the RAC. They simply are not free to take positions that are perceived in any way as endangering the security of Israel or limiting the state's ability to determine independently its military course.

That being the case, I think it is doubtful that there is any formula for cooperation that will not involve a lesser goal than most of the "Partners" in the proposed organization and in a position to pursue. Your strategy of seeking cooperation on specific issues as they arise is probably the best we can hope for.

It may be useful to have some of the smaller Jewish organizations you mention in the organization, but they can never be seen as a stand-in for the major Jewish organizations in the way that the RAC is.

In short, I don't think you should change the stance of the new organization on basic issues trying to attract the RAC.-- Walt

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-649-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com  
Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2000 12:28:58 -0000  
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
X-Sender: acronym@pop.gn.apc.org  
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Version 1.4.4  
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
From: rej@acronym.org.uk (Rebecca Johnson)  
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] CD opens in Geneva

Dear friends, here is the first CD update from Jenni Rissanen, the Acronym Institute's new full time analyst in Geneva.

#### Geneva Update

Jenni Rissanen, the Acronym Institute, 18.1.2000

#### CD Opens Its 2000 Session and Adopts Last Year's Agenda

The Conference on Disarmament (CD) opened its 2000 session on 18 January by adopting an agenda identical to last year's and confirmed the continued deadlock over the program of work at the CD. The mood at the CD was pessimistic as the outgoing and incoming CD Presidents, Ambassadors Leslie Luck and Harald Kreid, respectively, reported on the results of their efforts to facilitate agreement during the intersessional period as mandated by the 1999 Annual Report. Ambassador Luck stated with disappointment that he was unable to "report success in facilitating the core agreement which would allow us to start work." Ambassador Kreid said that in spite of their efforts to "feel the pulse of a number of delegations" during the consultations, the two Presidents were left with an indeterminate sense of the "overall temperature of the Conference."

In his remarks as the outgoing President, Luck stated that the situation remained very much the same as in September. The CD was not much closer to reaching an agreement but neither was it any further away. There remained a dominant view among the delegations that the package proposed by Algeria's Ambassador Mohamed-Salah Dembri, which included the establishment of an ad hoc committee on fissban, working groups to discuss nuclear disarmament and PAROS (prevention of an arms race in outer space), a committee on security assurances (NSA) and various special coordinators, is the "point of departure" for an agreement. Luck urged delegations to focus on the Dembri package circulated on 1 June 1999 and the related texts, look further into positions that could allow for agreement and to take small steps available now i.e. allow the CD to address PAROS issues and facilitate nuclear disarmament dialogue. Flexibility is needed from key delegations. Furthermore, Luck called for recognition among delegations "that the CD cannot credibly remain idle for another year." Despite of the lack of progress since September, Luck is convinced that "the start of substantive

work is within our grasp and should not be allowed to slip away."

The incoming President, Kreid, said he was hesitant to speak of a Millennium Session due to the high expectations associated with the name. He asked: "Are we going to achieve something worthwhile in the year 2000 after success has eluded us in the 3 preceding years?" Kreid felt "rather concerned" and believed that the conditions to commence work had not been improved over the recent months. Noting the pressures deriving from developments in the international environment, he challenged the CD "to weigh the consequences of the changing international environment and decide whether we resign ourselves to the role of victims of circumstances beyond our control or else demonstrate to the outside world that the CD is able to render its services to the international community even under difficult conditions and that we are willing to provide the international arms control scene with strong positive impetus which will have beneficial repercussions beyond our own work." Kreid reminded the CD of the supreme task it was established to do: to negotiate arms control and disarmament treaties. He advised against too much self-censorship based on second-guessing future difficulties: "...we do not know what the fate of our brain child will be... But what we can do is to draft the best possible treaty text with the highest possible chances of being accepted by our government and lawmakers." Kreid warned against the "virus of inactivity" that could produce psychological barriers and discourage any optimism and he encouraged delegations to choose potentially useful work over activism for the sake of it.

Kreid encouraged delegations to make use of all available opportunities by showing flexibility, by abandoning paralysing linkages and packages and by engaging "on various fronts in order to develop the necessary momentum for fruitful dialogue." Special coordinators could be appointed to "carry out tasks in a number of areas in parallel to ongoing endeavours to find a solution to our overriding concerns."

The United Nations Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, in a statement delivered by Mr. Vladimir Petrovsky, Secretary-General of the CD, envisaged the new century as "a new opportunity for the Conference to live up to its potential: to draw strength from recent achievements in some areas, and to take an honest look at progress in others." Annan deplored the CD's inability to agree on the issues of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and PAROS in 1999. He expressed concern over the proliferation of missiles and the development of their defenses and underlined the importance of the ABM Treaty. Annan urged delegations to "search for compromises in a spirit of flexibility and with real sense of urgency" and emphasised the importance of the progress made at the CD to the upcoming NPT Review Conference.

As last year, after the adoption of the agenda, the President made a statement that the CD could deal with any issues within the agenda provided there is a consensus. In this connection, Pakistan's Ambassador Munir Akram raised 'for the record' the question of regional disarmament and, referring to UNGA resolution "Conventional Arms Control at the Regional and Subregional Levels"(54/54 M), stated that Pakistan intended to pursue the matter at the CD. India's Ambassador Savitri Kunadi put on record that she had voted against the resolution and that India did not consider the CD to be an appropriate venue for the consideration of this question.

Germany's Ambassador Gunther Seibert, having gone along with the agenda for 2000 "with considerable misgivings," questioned the purpose of the agenda if the CD does not start with substantive work following its adoption. He called the agenda outdated and lacking of any practical significance. Seibert deplored the fact that the agenda does not contain the issues of fissban or APLs when there was general agreement on the mechanisms to deal with the issues last year. Furthermore, he argued again that there was no basis in the rules of procedure for a demand for a "comprehensive and balanced program of work" and that the establishment of subsidiary bodies should not create hurdles to the work of the CD but facilitate its work. Seibert urged the CD to "tackle arms control and disarmament issues urgently without getting bogged down in procedural tussles."

CD Agenda, adopted 18 January 2000

"Taking into account, inter alia, the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, and pending the conclusion of its consultations on the review of its agenda, and without prejudice to their outcome, the Conference adopts the following agenda for its 2000 session:

1. Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.
2. Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters.
3. Prevention of an arms race in outer space.
4. Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.
5. New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons.
6. Comprehensive programme of disarmament.
7. Transparency in armaments.
8. Consideration and adoption of the annual report and any other report, as appropriate, to the General Assembly of the United Nations."

The Acronym Institute  
24, Colvestone Crescent, London E8 2LH, England.  
telephone (UK +44) (0) 20 7503 8857  
fax (0) 20 7503 9153  
website <http://www.acronym.org.uk>

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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.

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-- Check out your group's private Chat room

-- <http://www.egroups.com/ChatPage?listName=abolition-caucus&m=1>

Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2000 11:18:04 -0500  
From: Coalition for Peace Action <cfpa@eticomm.net>  
Reply-To: cfpa@eticomm.net  
Organization: Coalition for Peace Action  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.05 [en] (Win95; I)  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmanent

Howard,

We are part of Peace Action, but also primarily faith-based. Our chairperson is a retired Episcopal Bishop. In the past, Sojourners has tried to play the role you're envisioning to some degree. Have they dropped that, and if not, how would this relate? Also to the other religious frameworks, Fellowship of Reconciliation and Clergy and Laity Concerned?

A gap you might be hoping to fill would be working more directly with the mainstream denominations and their structures. In that regard, I'm sorry to say my own denomination (UCC) isn't doing much. They have adopted the priority of "Justice, Peace and the Integrity of Creation" but in the process do almost no organizing on nuclear disarmament (in fairness, they did send out an alert about the CTBT vote this past fall). But that almost couldn't be changed from the outside. If this project could help mobilize folks to lift that up again within the denominational structures, instead of just letting it sit as a statement in file drawers, it would be very helpful.

In principle, though, the more workers the better, so I'll send along the letter you request. At some point, I would appreciate your response to the above, however.

--

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

To: cfpa@eticomm.net  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmanent  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <3887353C.BCE3F86C@eticomm.net>  
References: <3.0.3.32.20000118104634.0068647c@pop2.igc.org>

At 11:18 AM 1/20/00 -0500, you wrote:

>Howard,

>

>We are part of Peace Action, but also primarily faith-based. Our  
>chairperson is a retired Episcopal Bishop. In the past, Sojourners has  
>tried to play the role you're envisioning to some degree. Have they  
>dropped that, and if not, how would this relate? Also to the other  
>religious frameworks, Fellowship of Reconciliation and Clergy and Laity  
>Concerned?

>

>A gap you might be hoping to fill would be working more directly with  
>the mainstream denominations and their structures....

Bob,

My first priority is to tap into the mainstream denominations and their structure because of the tremendous networks that can be mobilized. We did pretty well with this through the Interfaith Group for the CTBT, which I organized and chaired.

So far I have a commitment or strong expression of interest from the U.S. Catholic Conference, United Methodist General Board of Church and Society, Presbyterian Peace Making Program, Lutheran Office of Governmental Affairs, and Unitarian Universalist Association. The Episcopal Peace and Justice Office is not interested at this time. UCC is pending, but in reorganizing their Office for Church in Society, not much staff is assigned to peace issues. Also interested are Church of the Brethren, Pax Christi, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Presbyterian Peace Fellowship, and perhaps the Mennonite Central Committee. I'm trying to get the National Council of Churches involved (Bob Edgar is on my national advisory committee and has a strong back ground oon nuclear disarmament issues. I hope to bring in others, such as FOR and Sojourners as well as Jewish, Buddhist, Muslim, and Baha'i Faith representatives. I had't thought of Clergy and Laity Concerned, but that's a good idea.

I'm seeking substantial foundation support for a small core staff and for grants to denominational offices and smaller religious associations so that they can add staff to work for nuclear disarmament.

I will appreciate your letter.

Shalom,  
Howard

To: jow@mindspring.com (James O. Watkins Jr.)  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: steering committee  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <v01540b00b4aa8934cf80@[209.86.103.35]>  
References:

At 04:19 PM 1/18/00 -0500, you wrote:  
>>Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 15:19:21 -0500  
>>To:mupj@lgc.org  
>>From:jow@mindspring.com (James O. Watkins Jr.)  
>>Subject:steering committee  
>>Cc:slisherness@unidial.com, Walter\_Owensby@pcusa.org  
>>  
>>Dear Howard,  
>>  
>>Thank you for your updates.  
>>  
>>I continue to be impressed with the work that you have put in on this.

.....As I suggested before, the proper process is to formally  
invite the denominations to become part of the organization....

Reply:

My printer is in the shop. As soon as it is back, I'll write to Sara. For some others my e-mail correspondence is sufficient. I'll do what is appropriate in each case.

>>My impression is that incorporation does not require everyone to sign on -  
>>you can have a steering committee of individuals on board for the  
>>incorporation....

Reply:

You are correct. The only reason I'm moving ahead with incorporation is because staff of the W. Alton Jones Foundation indicated that it would help persuade the board of trustees that we are underway. We may incorporate with several people who have clearance and add others later and make the Steering Committee fully operational.

A couple of others besides you have suggest that we have a strategy meeting some time this spring with adequate notice so that persons like yourself outside Washington can participate. I'm working on this possibility and may want to clear possible dates with you in the near future.

Thanks for your encouragement.

Shalom,  
Howard

X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]  
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)  
Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2000 13:50:21 -0500  
To: dkimball@clw.org  
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>  
Subject: Nuclear Testing Update, 1/20/00

January 20, 1999

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

RE: Nuclear Testing Update, 1/20/2000

NOTE: The following is the first of a semi-regular series of post-Senate vote updates on the CTBT and nuclear testing related developments including: future funding for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization; the ongoing debate about nuclear weapons maintenance and development in the absence of nuclear test explosions; and the status of CTBT signature/ratification around the globe. Please let us know if you want to be removed from the list by simply replying to this message.

As the Congress re-convenes later this month, we will very likely see a low-level discussion and debate resume. This month, the Clinton administration is expected to announce details concerning the "high-level" CTBT task force that Secretary of State Albright said (on November 10) will be established. Meanwhile, CTBT opponents are eager to stop any discussions about reconsideration of the CTBT. On February 2, Frank Gaffney's Center for Security Policy will convene a roundtable discussion" on "Assuring Deterrence After the Senate's Rejection of the CTBT." Speakers include: Sens. Jon Kyl and Thad Cochran; Douglas Feith, fmr. Dep. Asst. Sec. of Def.; fmr. Sec. Def. Caspar Weinberger; fmr. Sec. Def. and Energy James Schlesinger; Adm. Henry Chiles; Steve Younger, Assoc. Dir. Los Alamos Lab; fmr. Dir. CIA Jim Woolsey, and Jean Kirkpatrick. Congressional Quarterly reports this week (see article below) that Gaffney wants to put to rest any suspicions among lawmakers that the Treaty deserves another chance in the future.

Please also note the very good critique and analysis of the nuclear weapons laboratory directors' testimony to the Senate in Kurt Gottfried's article "Sowing nuclear misconceptions" in this week's edition of Nature magazine. He makes the excellent point that one error put forward by the lab directors is that the stockpile stewardship program is new and its success uncertain. Aside from the costly, controversial and problem ridden National Ignition Facility "which is of questionable relevance to stockpile maintenance," Gottfried argues, "much of the Stockpile Stewardship program consists of upgrades or sequels to earlier installations, and today's methodology is not so different from that used for monitoring deployed weapons when testing was being done."

DK

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## CONTENTS

### 1. The CTBT Debate 2000

\* "Revival Meetings Begin Anew for Test Ban Treaty," CQ Weekly, January 15, 2000 \* "Sowing nuclear misconceptions," by Kurt Gottfried, NATURE, January 13, 2000

### 2. Nuclear Weapons R&D

\* Upcoming Russian and U.S. subcritical experiments \* "Panel Faults Laser Architect For Overruns," The New York Times, January 11, 2000 \* "That Old Designing Fever," The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, January/February 2000, by Greg Mello  
<<http://www.bullatomsci.org/issues/2000/jf00/jf00mello.html>>

### 3. The CTBTO and the International Monitoring System

\* "CTBTO Funding Remains in U.S. Budget," Arms Control Today, November 1999

### 4. CTBT Signature/Ratification Around the Globe

\* "CTBT Endgame in South Asia?" By Gaurav Kampani, Monterey Institute of International Studies, January 2000

\*\*\*\*\*

"Revival Meetings Begin Anew for Test Ban Treaty," CQ Weekly, January 15, 2000, p.71

The Senate's decisive rejection last fall of a global treaty to ban nuclear weapons testing was believed to have effectively taken the issue off the 2000 legislative agenda, but behind-the-scenes lobbying campaigns of both opponents and proponents of the pact continue.

Conservative critics of the treaty (Treaty Doc 105-28) have scheduled a daylong roundtable discussion on the issue Feb. 2 on Capitol Hill featuring Sens. Jon Kyl, R-Ariz., Thad Cochran, R-Miss., and a host of former Reagan and Bush administration officials who spoke out loudly against the test ban. The event is being organized by the Center for Security Policy, a hard-line defense think tank that aims to put to rest any suspicions among lawmakers that the treaty deserves another chance in the future.

For now, Center President Frank J. Gaffney Jr. is not concerned that the treaty will be brought up again in another "frontal assault" from Democratic supporters like the one that led to its 48-51 defeat. But Gaffney does want to head off any "end arounds" that could lead to tinkering with it. He has invited former Defense Secretaries Caspar W. Weinberger and James R. Schlesinger to lead a discussion on whether it is possible to improve the treaty.

"My hope is that we will focus principally on the question, 'Are we serious about remaining a nuclear power with a safe and reliable deterrent?'" said

Gaffney, a former Pentagon official under Ronald Reagan.

Meanwhile, the Clinton administration is expected this month to name its high-level task force to work with the Senate on addressing the issues that were raised during the test ban debate. In outlining the need for the task force, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, said in November that "it is essential that the dialogue on [the treaty] continue and bear fruit."

Daryl Kimball of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers, an arms control group that has led the pro-treaty campaign, said Gaffney and other critics "are trying to spin this so that the treaty is indeed dead. Clearly it's injured, but it's not dead."

- By Chuck McCutcheon

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Nature 403, 131 - 133 (2000)

"Sowing nuclear misconceptions"

by KURT GOTTFRIED

In its recent deliberations over the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, the US Senate was not well served by the directors of the US weapons laboratories.

The US Senate's vote against ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) last October casts a dark shadow over the treaty's prospects, and poses a serious threat to the global non-proliferation regime. Although bitter partisan politics and the Clinton administration's inept handling of the case for the treaty were dominant factors in the Senate's decision, the views of the directors of the three US nuclear weapons laboratories also contributed substantially to the outcome. Indeed, in their testimony of 7 October 1999, the directors offered a critique of the treaty that could well have led an uninformed listener to wonder why presidents since Dwight Eisenhower had sought such a treaty, and why the directors had agreed to President Bill Clinton's signing of it in 1996. As prominent voices on both sides of the controversy appear to have accepted the directors' assessment, an examination of their testimony is in order.

The directors all implied that to ratify the treaty now would amount to betting on unproven technologies: in the words of John Browne of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, "... we are using a fundamentally different set of tools to ensure the safety, reliability and performance of nuclear weapons", whereas "the essential tool kit for stockpile stewardship [without nuclear testing] will not be completed until the middle of the next decade". But this view is contradicted by the labs' own joint report<sup>1</sup> on how the stockpile had been maintained during the nuclear-testing era, which shows that the technology and methodology of that time were very similar to today's, and that underground tests played a minor role in establishing confidence in deployed weapons.

Paul Robinson of Sandia National Laboratory went further, recommending rejection of the treaty in a widely quoted statement: "If the United States

scrupulously restricts itself to zero yield while other nations may conduct experiments up to the threshold of international detectability, we will be at an intolerable disadvantage. I would advise against accepting limitations that permit such asymmetry." This is a politico-military judgement in a technical guise, and is contradicted by testimony of the preceding day from General John Shalikashvili, who was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the time of President Clinton's decision to sign the treaty. According to the general, the Chiefs had concluded -- after consulting with the lab directors, among others -- that on balance the CTBT was in the United States' interest. Moreover, the chief US negotiator of the treaty testified that, without the zero-yield limit, no ban would have been achievable, because the non-nuclear nations that the United States sought to constrain "insisted that the five [nuclear powers] should be allowed no tolerance -- not even for the smallest possible nuclear yield"<sup>2</sup>.

The question, of course, is what price the United States is willing to pay to constrain would-be nuclear nations. I will argue that, in view of the great strategic advantages that the United States enjoys over all potential proliferators, and indeed, all other nations, the benefits of the CTBT far outweigh the remote risk that abstaining from testing will generate a loss of confidence in the US nuclear arsenal.

Stockpile testing in the past: In assessing the confidence that the United States can have in its stockpile without nuclear testing, one should recognize that the great majority of nuclear tests were always devoted to developing new warheads, rather than reconfirming the reliability and safety of weapons that have been deployed for some time. From 1972 to the cessation of testing in September 1992, of the total of about 350 underground nuclear tests<sup>3</sup>, only 68 were not devoted to development<sup>1</sup>. Of these, 8 were "stockpile confidence tests" conducted on currently deployed weapons, and 35 others had direct application to these weapons (K. Johnson, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, personal communication).

Indeed, there is a logic to the paucity of tests following deployment: the human and technical delivery systems are much more likely to fail than the warhead itself; everything up to ignition of the fission reaction, including detonation of the conventional explosive and implosion, can be tested without a nuclear explosion (Fig. 1); the straightforward step of increasing the yield of the primary can be used to raise confidence in the performance of the secondary<sup>4</sup> (see Box 1 on page 133 for an explanation of these and other terms); and the many thousands of parts in a warhead can be examined and tested in statistically significant numbers. In contrast, it would be prohibitively expensive to conduct enough nuclear tests to add a statistically meaningful measure of confidence to what was acquired from half a dozen development tests devoted to each new weapon design, followed by a test from an early production run to detect any error that might have crept in.

During the nuclear-testing era, stockpile maintenance already involved an extensive variety of destructive and non-destructive laboratory tests of components and subsystems, as well as high-fidelity stockpile-to-target flight tests, in which the 'physics package' is replaced by a data-recording device that also simulates the weight and moment of inertia of the actual weapon.

The comparative utility of nuclear and non-nuclear tests is indicated by Fig. 2, which shows the various ways in which defects in nuclear warheads were found between 1958 and 1992. Of about 830 "findings" of potential defects and anomalies, only 1% came from all types of nuclear test. Note that this compilation includes findings in the new designs that were deployed after inadequate development testing, or even none, because of the testing moratorium from 1958 to 1961.

Statistics alone cannot, of course, rule out the possibility that the handful of findings from nuclear tests other than those related to the moratorium were of vital significance. But no knowledgeable person has made such a claim, and the record indicates that nuclear testing has played only a minor role in maintaining confidence in the modern stockpile.

**Stewardship without testing:** In signing the CTBT, the president in effect bound the United States to the provisions of the treaty, so only dramatic and unpredictable political or technological developments could lead the United States to resume nuclear testing, whether or not the treaty is ratified and comes into force. Furthermore, current US policy requires the weapons labs, the Secretary of Defense and the military to certify annually all nuclear weapon types in the stockpile. This has been done since testing stopped, and makes it most improbable that new designs will be deployed in the future unless the de facto CTBT regime collapses.

As a result, the shelf-life of a warhead type can no longer be set by the tempo of replacement by more modern types, but will have to be indefinite. To meet this demanding requirement, resources and facilities are needed to refurbish or remanufacture any and all components of every warhead of a given type to their original and proven specifications when inevitable signs of deterioration appear, and a scientific staff having the requisite esoteric skills must be retained even though no new weapons are being developed and tested.

In facing this problem, the labs have placed their greatest emphasis on developing "a sufficiently detailed understanding of the science and technology that govern all aspects of nuclear weapons", to quote Bruce Tarter, the director of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. To this end, Congress is funding the science-based Stockpile Stewardship Program, a suite of diagnostic tools and computers that go far beyond what was available for developing any of the weapons in the enduring stockpile. A major purpose of these facilities is to provide the sophisticated tools that scientists of high calibre expect to have at their disposal.

Much of the work under the stewardship programme is devoted to phenomena that could affect the ageing of weapons, and to providing early warning thereof -- a problem that needed much less attention when new designs were being introduced. But it is hyperbole to claim, as did John Browne of Los Alamos, that "we are using a new method: a sequence of surveillance-evaluation-response. In this new paradigm we are using a fundamentally different set of tools." Aside from the controversial and costly National Ignition Facility, which is of questionable relevance to stockpile maintenance, much of the Stockpile Stewardship Program consists of upgrades or sequels to earlier installations, and today's methodology is

not so different from that used for monitoring deployed weapons when testing was being done.

The weapons labs, and several other Department of Energy facilities, are responsible for weapons remanufacture. The directors have not, however, given remanufacture the emphasis that some expert observers believe it should have (see, for example, ref. 6).

The directors' testimony For decades, the position of the lab directors has been an important factor in both successful and failed efforts to constrain nuclear testing. Sandia's Paul Robinson testified that this time the White House met the labs' conditions after having asked, "what would it take to get you on-board [in support of the CTBT]?". These negotiations produced the Stockpile Stewardship Program, but apparently no enduring understanding. Robinson did not explain, nor did any senator ask, why he was now advising against ratification of the treaty.

It is natural and proper for the directors to keep the needs of their laboratories in mind when testifying. Weighing the technical issues in the light of the nation's geopolitical interests is ultimately the responsibility of the president and the Senate. Nevertheless, widespread ignorance and anxiety about nuclear weapons imposes a responsibility on the directors not to stimulate misconceptions that are likely to flow from what they say.

Yet two widely held misconceptions arose directly from the directors' testimony: that today's stewardship programme replaces a programme that relied primarily on underground nuclear tests; and that this "new paradigm" could fail and put the US deterrent in doubt unless future computer simulations live up to promise on schedule. As described above, however, the essential features of the current stewardship programme were already in place when tests were still being conducted.

The directors largely ignored the enormous strategic transformation produced by the implosion of the Soviet Union, and that US nuclear weapons were designed to meet requirements set by Soviet targets. To varying degrees, they spoke as if the nation's survival would be at stake unless there were an ever-ready ability to promptly begin testing of new weapon designs should some party "break out" of the test-ban regime, or should some dire threat suddenly arise which could be countered only by a novel nuclear warhead that cannot be found either in the strategic arsenal or in the wide array of proven designs for tactical nuclear weapons. In fact, the CTBT imposes no constraints on means of delivery, so that a virtually unlimited range of new requirements for nuclear weapon systems can be met without reliance on new and untested nuclear designs.

The most implausible warning was Robinson's statement that "we will be at an intolerable disadvantage" should others conduct tests with very low yields while the United States adheres to the zero-yield limit. This issue was examined before the president signed the treaty, in a high-level technical study whose unclassified conclusions<sup>4</sup> state that such low-yield tests would require modifications of warheads that would turn them into "at best a partial and possibly misleading performance indicator".

Of course, Robinson's fears raise more than a technical question. But the broader issue was addressed by General Shalikashvili when he testified that the Joint Chiefs had concluded that "with a very mature and sophisticated nuclear program ... we would be better off to go to a zero-yield testing [limit], because it would have less of an impact on our stockpile" than on those of other countries "we're concerned about".

The price of rejection: All agree that nuclear proliferation poses a grave threat to the international order and to the vital interests of the United States. Although no one believes that the CTBT is a magic bullet that will eliminate this danger, its benefits are very substantial and must be kept in focus. The existing verification system suffices to detect tests needed to develop sophisticated thermonuclear weapons (see Box 1), whether or not a state already has a fission weapon, or whether it seeks to turn stolen design information into a deployable weapon. Should the treaty come into force, it will create a much stronger verification system than the one now at work, which already sets a low ceiling on the yield of clandestine tests<sup>7</sup>. Only far-fetched scenarios can conjure up risks to the United States that are comparable to these benefits.

The United States formally committed itself to the CTBT in leading the campaign to gain an indefinite extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty<sup>2</sup>. The Senate's rejection of the CTBT has therefore done severe damage to the nation's ability to conduct diplomacy, for in essence the Senate has stated that the United States will not abide any shadow of doubt about its prodigious nuclear forces, while at the same time it continues to insist that the vital interests of non-nuclear states are best served by not acquiring such weapons!

The Senate's rejection makes it improbable that India and Pakistan will now sign the CTBT, and quite probable that these countries will resume testing to develop more reliable and destructive weapons. A nuclear arms race on the Indian sub-continent, given the proximity of China, would have global consequences. Nor can it be excluded that China, and perhaps even Russia, will resume testing, as both have more plausible reasons than does the United States to be concerned about abstention.

One must hope that the United States will be able to reverse course before rejection has such consequences. If that opportunity arises, the lab directors will have to conduct an embarrassing retreat from the branch on which they are now perched.

Kurt Gottfried is at the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853-5001, USA.

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"Russia To Conduct Nuke Tests" Associated Press January 1, 2000

MOSCOW (AP) - Russia will conduct a series of sub-critical nuclear tests at an Arctic testing range this year to check the safety of its nuclear arsenal, a news report said Saturday.

Russia carries out an average of five sub-critical tests at the Novaya Zemlya archipelago each year, and will continue the practice in 2000, the ITAR-Tass news agency reported, citing the Russian Atomic Energy Ministry.

Such tests are not prohibited by the international Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty because the amount of radioactive plutonium used is not enough to create a nuclear explosion. But critics warn that carrying out even limited tests could encourage other countries to conduct full-scale nuclear tests.

Weapons-grade plutonium and enriched uranium are used during the tests, but there is no discharge of nuclear energy.

The southern tip of the Novaya Zemlya archipelago is located above the Arctic Circle, 1,178 miles north of Moscow, between the Barents and Kara Seas.

[NOTE: The U.S. Department of Energy is expected to conduct its next subcritical experiment, code-named "Oboe 3," sometime in late-January or February - DK]

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[NOTE: the following article incorrectly reports that NIF "...would also enable officials to certify that the stockpile was safe and effective." In reality the uncompleted, cutting-edge stockpile stewardship projects like NIF are not essential to maintain a reliable U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile. The job of maintaining the arsenal without testing is, and can continue to be achieved without nuclear explosive tests primarily through existing stockpile surveillance and remanufacturing facilities and processes."

The New York Times, January 11, 2000

"Panel Faults Laser Architect For Overruns"

By James Glanz

The principal architect of the \$4.5 billion program to ensure the safety and reliability of the nation's nuclear stockpile bears prime

responsibility for cost overruns and scheduling delays at a colossal laser in California, a panel commissioned by Energy Secretary Bill Richardson has found.

The laser, called the National Ignition Facility and known by the acronym NIF, would create conditions similar to those in nuclear weapons, allowing scientists to study the properties of such weapons without exploding them. It would also enable officials to certify that the stockpile was safe and effective -- so-called stockpile stewardship.

Although the project was originally expected to cost \$1.2 billion and to be finished by 2003, Mr. Richardson angrily announced in September that he had been informed of the overruns by laser officials. The project also suffered other setbacks, including the resignation of its director, E. Michael Campbell, amid questions about his academic credentials.

The panel that Mr. Richardson appointed to investigate the problems, led by Dr. John McTague, a former vice president for technical affairs at the Ford Motor Company, released a draft report today. The panel, which is formally a subcommittee of the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board, said that "no one gets a passing grade on NIF management," criticizing an absence of clear lines of accountability at the Energy Department, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, where the laser is under construction, and elsewhere.

The report reserved its most scathing language for Dr. Victor H. Reis, who until July was the assistant secretary of energy for defense programs. One of Dr. Reis's responsibilities was the stockpile stewardship program, whose creation he oversaw in response to the nation's moratorium on nuclear testing.

The report said, for example, that the requested size of a contingency fund to cover unexpected technical setbacks was far too small for an installation that would be the world's most powerful laser.

"Victor Reis should not have approved a budget based on a contingency factor of 15 percent," the report said.

"Such a contingency may be appropriate for an apartment building," it added, "but it is not appropriate for a technologically intensive project, such as NIF."

Dr. Reis resigned from the Energy Department in July after a disagreement with Mr. Richardson over how to reorganize the department after accusations that China might have stolen designs for American nuclear weapons.

Betsy Mullins, executive director of the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board, said the Energy Department had no influence on the wording of the report.

"We firewall," Ms. Mullins said, adding that department officials were "very respectful not to get involved in the writing of these reports in terms of the recommendations that they make."

Dr. Reis expressed surprise that the findings focused on his role in approving the contingency fund, since earlier reviews done outside the

department had found no problems with it.

"We had two specific, independent reviews," he said. "Neither of those indicated that there was problem with the contingency."

He added, "I did not have a large staff here, so I really had to depend on those external reviews."

But Dr. McTague said, "Vic Reis was named because the key decisions occurred on his watch; the buck stopped there."

The panel found that several unexpected technical difficulties would slow the project and make it more expensive, but that the project could be completed with "additional funds, an extension of the schedule" and other measures, like an overhaul of the management structure.

Those difficulties include problems with maintaining ultraclean conditions in the long beam lines through which 192 laser beams would travel before converging on a fusion fuel pellet, heating and compressing it until it releases a burst of fusion energy. Dust motes in the beam lines can disrupt the lasers and prevent them from reaching the pellets with full power.

The panel did not arrive at a precise estimate for the cost overruns, but suggested that the project should be rescheduled in such a way that 96 of the beams were completed first, with the other 96 beams added later. Completion of the second set of beams could be put off until as late as 2008, the report said, a schedule that would put the laser five years behind its original timetable, although some experiments could be completed before then.

Officials involved in the project have estimated that the cost overruns could be as high as several million dollars.

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"That Old Designing Fever," The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, January/February 2000, by Greg Mello.

The Pentagon may have agreed to go along with a nuclear testing moratorium and test ban by asking for no new weapons--just nice new copies of the old ones--but the Energy Department and the weapons labs had other plans. They intend to eventually replace every type of warhead in the current arsenal with a new design, and their efforts progressed in the 1990s. Following the successful adaptation of an earlier weapon to produce the B61-11 earth penetrator in 1996, they moved on to a program aimed at improving or replacing the warheads atop the missiles carried by submarines. Always sensitive to public opinion, though, the issuers of a May 1997 status report at the Los Alamos National Laboratory suggested that the title of the program should be recast, because "the use of the word 'warhead' may not be acceptable."

<<http://www.bullatomsci.org/issues/2000/jf00/jf00mello.html>>

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"CTBTO Funding Remains in U.S. Budget," Arms Control Today, November 1999

Despite Senate rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in October, U.S. funding for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization's (CTBTO) network of monitoring stations remained untouched in the Foreign Operations FY2000 Appropriations bill. Under the auspices of the CTBTO's Provisional Secretariat, the International Monitoring System (IMS) and International Data Centre (IDC) are responsible for establishing the 321 monitoring sites that will track nuclear explosions and share the data on a global telecommunications network.

According to an October 29 New York Times article, a handful of senior aides to Republican senators, in an attempt to ensure the CTBT did not come up for a vote in a new Congress, tried to gut funding for the monitoring system in the foreign operations bill. However, the budget passed the Senate on November 19 with no change to the [approximately] \$15 million appropriated for the CTBTO.

A State Department source said that there was never any real threat to the money in the budget and that the issue was "overblown" by the Times article. There is a possibility that some aides or senator will try to push the issue again in next year's budget, he said, but the funding remains intact for now.

The United States is the largest contributor to the monitoring system, accounting for about 25 percent of the CTBTO's total [1999] operating budget of \$75 million, with Japan, France, the United Kingdom and Germany also contributing significant amounts. In addition to the \$15 million included in the foreign operations bill, the Pentagon budgets an average of \$5 million per year for the IMS.

The verification regime, which was formed in 1995 during treaty negotiations, will be completed around 2001, according to the CTBTO. One hundred of the 321 monitoring stations are already operational and transmitting data through the global network. Ninety countries will host stations upon completion, including China, Argentina, Russia and Italy.

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"CTBT Endgame in South Asia?" By Gaurav Kampani, Monterey Institute of International Studies, January 2000

Governments in India and Pakistan have finally initiated steps to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Recent developments suggest conditions favorable for the two countries to sign in the near future; but their willingness to ratify will likely be deferred for some time.

<<http://www.nyu.edu/globalbeat/southasia/Kampani0100.html>>

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Washington, DC 20002  
(ph) 202-546-0795 x136 (fax) 202-546-7970  
website <<http://www.crnd.org>>

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X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-660-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com  
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
X-Sender: napf@silcom.com  
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)  
Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2000 12:55:55 -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] Open Letter Revisions

Dear Rob, Kate, Alyn, Alice, Bahig, Dominique, Howard and others who commented on the Open Letter:

Thank you for your comments. I found them very helpful. Here are the changes I am proposing to make. I'd appreciate your comments.

I will add a new first paragraph as follows: "The outcome of the 2000 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, which begins April 24, 2000 at the United Nations in New York, will play a significant role in determining the security of humanity in the 21st century. Your personal commitment to a successful outcome of this Review Conference is essential to its success."

In para 4 page 1, I am changing the word "deploy" to "acquire."

In para 5, page 1, I am deleting "and their NATO allies."

In the 12 points:

I am deleting point 10, and replacing it with "10. Support existing nuclear weapons free zones, and establish new ones in the Middle East, Central Europe, North Asia, Central Asia and South Asia."

Point 11 is revised as follows: "Set forth a plan to complete the transition under international control and monitoring to zero nuclear weapons by 2020, with agreed upon levels of disarmament to be achieved by the NPT Review Conferences in 2005, 2010 and 2015."

Point 8 is revised to include the clause "cease development of pure-fusion nuclear weapons at the National Ignition Facility (US) and Megajoule facility (France)" This clause precedes "and close the tests sites...."

I am sticking with point 6 on no first use. I feel it is an important step in the right direction, particularly in an atmosphere where a no use pledge against other nuclear weapons states will not happen.

I want to finalize this by tomorrow (Friday), so I'd appreciate any final comments.

Dave

David Krieger, President  
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation  
PMB 121, 1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 1  
Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2794  
URL: [www.wagingpeace.org](http://www.wagingpeace.org)

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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.

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[http://click.egroups.com/1/337/1/\\_/91925/\\_/948401557/](http://click.egroups.com/1/337/1/_/91925/_/948401557/)

eGroups.com Home: <http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>  
<http://www.egroups.com> - Simplifying group communications

Reply-To: <DRoose@afsc.org>  
From: "Diana Roose" <DRoose@afsc.org>  
To: "'Howard W. Hallman'" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: RE: Steering committee membership  
Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 10:59:00 -0500  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook 8.5, Build 4.71.2377.0  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3612.1700  
Importance: Normal

hi howard. i've checked, and i must take this request to the AFSC board for formal endorsement. the board meets feb. 11-12 and so i cannot get any positive reply to you before then. i'm sorry this won't meet your jan. 25 deadline for funding proposals. i'll let you know if i need any other information and you let me know if i can help in any other way. -diana

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]  
Sent: Friday, January 14, 2000 3:53 PM  
To: droose@afsc.org  
Subject: Steering committee membership

Dear Diana,

There is sufficient support for the proposed Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament to move ahead with incorporation. Having this corporate base will enhance our chances of receiving foundation grants.

To incorporate we need to indicate who are the initial members of the Steering Committee, which is the governing body indicated in the proposed articles of incorporation. I have sent the draft to you earlier, but if you want a fresh copy, let me know.

The thought is that the Steering Committee will consist of representatives of partner organizations, which will be denominational units and religious associations working on peace and justice issues. Each partner will name its own representative. My suggestion is that the bylaws permit organizations to have alternate representatives attend meetings of the Steering Committee. Also, I propose that Interfaith Partnership take out board insurance to deal with any concerns that partner organizations have about liability through their participation.

Therefore, I want to ask you formally, is the American Friends Service Committee willing to be a partner organization and designate a member of the initial Steering Committee. If so, who is that person and his/her address? Please reply by e-mail, fax, or regular mail.

I hope you will go ahead and join the Steering Committee so that we can have enough members to file articles of incorporation by January 25. This action will help us with the W. Alton Jones Foundation, whose trustees meet in February, and with other foundations.

Please call me at 301 896-0013 if you have any questions

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](mailto:mupj@igc.org)

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

From: IRARR84@aol.com  
Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 12:24:17 EST  
Subject: Back from the Brink packets  
To: mupj@igc.org  
X-Mailer: Windows AOL sub 45

Howard,

The packets should get to you soon (and a video, if you don't have one). The campaign is having a strategy session on Monday, February 7th at Patagonia in Georgetown. I hope you can participate (and can you think of other Church folks who might be interested).

The grassroots section is from 2:30-4:30 (with a discussion of the dealerting issue at 1:30). I will get you the agenda soon.

Ira

To: <DRoose@afsc.org>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: RE: Steering committee membership  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <000101bf6428\$6f6f5560\$43df030c@ped-smuaddi.HP.AFSC>  
References: <3.0.3.32.20000114155236.0069d504@pop2.igc.org>

At 10:59 AM 1/21/00 -0500, you wrote:

>hi howard. i've checked, and i must take this request to the AFSC board for  
>formal endorsement. the board meets feb. 11-12  
>and so i cannot get any positive reply to you before then.  
>i'm sorry this won't meet your jan. 25 deadline for funding  
>proposals. i'll let you know if i need any other information  
>and you let me know if i can help in any other way. -diana

Diana,

That's all right. I realize that it takes time to get proper clearance from organizations. We may have enough people to go ahead with incorporation and add others to the Steering Committee later. Or we may wait if necessary. In any case, I appreciate your interest and support.

Shalom,  
Howard

To: IRARR84@aol.com  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: Back from the Brink packets  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <b8.1048c3c.25b9f041@aol.com>  
References:

At 12:24 PM 1/21/00 EST, you wrote:

>Howard,  
>The packets should get to you soon (and a video, if you don't have one)

Reply: I was hoping that Bank from the Brink campaign has the capacity to mail this information to 20 or so religious organizations. If so, I can provide the list. If not, I'll manage it.

Reply: The campaign is having a strategy session on Monday, February 7th at Patagonia is  
>Georgetown. I hope you can participate (and can you think of other Church  
>folks who might be interested).  
>The grassroots section is from 2:30-4:30 (with a discussion of the dealerting  
>issue at 1:30). I will get you the agenda soon.  
>

Reply: I'll try to make the meeting on the 7th.

Shalom,  
Howard

X-Lotus-FromDomain: UCC  
From: lintnerj@ucc.org  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
cc: ryankurw@ucc.org,  
jacksonb@ucc.org,  
stiefr@ucc.org,  
bishopd@ucc.org,  
nebota@ucc.org,  
mccolloc@ucc.org  
Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 13:32:33 -0500  
Subject: Re: Steering committee membership

Thanks for keeping us informed, Howard. I don't think OCIS can join the new organization now, since we will be going out of existence in six months, and it is still unclear that any staff will be handling international peace and nuclear weapons issues in the new structure with Washington staff. There will be a United Nations representative, and maybe that is as close as we come. These issues are still being worked out, and we do not yet have a clear answer.

Please keep me informed on your progress, and I will pass the information along to the relevant people as our transition progresses.

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-671-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com  
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
From: "bob kinsey" <bkinsey@peacemission.org>  
To: "Abolition2000 Pacific Region" <abolition2000@hotmail.com>, <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>, "Daryl Kimball" <dkimball@clw.org>  
Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 15:24:42 -0700  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2615.200  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200  
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: ABM Treaty Info: Please Help!

Would it be strategically wise for us to ask the question--publicly--why the USA should be the only country to be protected by a Missile Defense System? If we spent money on a system that would protect all nations on earth from attack by any missile we might remove the competitive fears that drive the arms race in space. And we would only be abrogating the particulars of the bi-lateral, cold war aspects of the ABM treaty, not the spirit of its intent. Of course some international means of deploying such a system would facilitate cooperation in the area of arms control as well. And by deploying a world wide system we would stop isolating ourselves as we are doing with the "Fortress America" thinking that is being marketed today.

There is a subtle -- often unspoken -- assumption on the part of many in the USA that, of course, we would always use our military in "good" ways. Jesse Helms has made it clear in his UN speech for anyone who listened closely that our definition of "good" is what is good for us. He didn't seem to care much about other people's problems. But this unspoken assumption is allowing many people to feel safely disconnected from efforts to control the Pentagon and the Globalization forces.

By asking why not build an international missile defense the validity of this assumption would come under scrutiny. This would forward our attempt to include more people in the efforts to abolish nuclear weapons.

\*\*\*\*\*

Bob Kinsey  
Peace and Justice Task Force  
Rocky Mountain Conference, United Church of Christ  
bkinsey@peacemission.org  
6555 Ward Road, Arvada, Colorado, 80004

"Blessed are the peacemakers for they will be called children of God" --  
Jesus of Nazareth

---

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X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-673-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com  
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 18:54:02 -0800  
From: Andrew Lichterman <alichterman@worldnet.att.net>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.61 [en] (Win98; U)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
To: bob kinsey <bkinsey@peacemission.org>  
CC: Abolition2000 Pacific Region <abolition2000@hotmail.com>, abolition-caucus@egroups.com, Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.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] Re: ABM Treaty Info: Please Help!

Rhetorical gambits of this kind can be dangerous if not thought through. The technology base which is being developed for ballistic missile defense, including such things as improvements in missile propulsion and guidance, remote sensing, power systems for satellites, etc. have a variety of military applications. Feeding ballistic missile defense feeds the technology and institutional base for military operations in and through space of all kinds, and by doing so may make an unpredictable set of future arms races, including arms races in space, more likely.

In this connection, consider for example the following quote:

The Space Force Projection Enterprise provides focus and direction to technology investments that address the application of force from and through space to points in space, in the air and on the ground. The scope of this Enterprise is wide and includes leading technology initiatives in areas such as the Military Space Plane, Space Based Lasers and ballistic missile systems. Though current treaty implications limit the actual fielding of weapons in space, low end capabilities providing entry levels of graduated deterrence are needed now. The technology base required to meet future space weapon needs must be developed and matured today if it is to be available for future warfighter needs. U.S. Air Force, FY98 SPACE AND MISSILES TECHNOLOGY AREA PLAN, p.ii.

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-- Check out your group's private Chat room  
-- <http://www.egroups.com/ChatPage?listName=abolition-caucus&m=1>

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-676-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com  
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
X-Sender: napf@silcom.com  
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)  
Date: Sat, 22 Jan 2000 14:32:52 -0800  
To: "Edward Perry" <eperry98@worldnet.att.net>  
From: David Krieger <dkrieger@napf.org>  
Cc: 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: Abolition 2000 at the year 2000

Dear Edward,

Thank you for taking the time to write. I will share your suggestion with my colleagues in Abolition 2000.

David Krieger

At 01:11 PM 01/18/2000 -0800, you wrote:

>TO: David Krieger President, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

>

>

>

>SUBJECT: ABOLITION 2000 AT THE YEAR 2000

>

>

>

> Your article concluded, "Abolition 2000 may not fulfill its goal  
>of a treaty to ban nuclear weapons in the year 2000. But it is critical that  
>this grassroots movement stay the course and continue to grow until its goal  
>is achieved."

>

>

>

> I am writing to suggest that your goal can be achieved in the  
>year 2000 if you follow France.

>

>

>

> At the 53rd U.N. General Assembly (1998) France joined 55 other  
>nations in refusing to support the New Agenda resolution with its call to  
>negotiate a Nuclear Weapons Convention. But on the other hand the French  
>Ambassador reiterated a commitment to Article VI,

>

>"France is determined to comply with its undertaking in accordance with  
>Article 6 of the NPT, putting a final end to the nuclear arms race,

>negotiating effective measures for nuclear disarmament and working for  
>general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international  
>control."

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>

> The French Ambassador added this condition, "Mr. Chairman, the  
>continuation of the nuclear disarmament process on the basis of Article 6 of  
>the NPT presupposes serious work, committed work, which takes account of the  
>risks and the threats."

>  
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>

> Nuclear disarmament is acceptable only as part of general  
>disarmament and is balanced by reduction in conventional forces. That is the  
>reason President Reagan rejected the Soviet Abolition 2000 proposal back in  
>February 1986.

>  
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>

> The 1961 American/Soviet (McCloy/Zorin) plan for general and  
>complete disarmament under effective international control has the  
>implication that nuclear disarmament by itself is unacceptable. When  
>President Kennedy presented the plan on September 25, 1961 he told the UN  
>General Assembly the world lived under "the nuclear sword of Damocles" but  
>his solution was not nuclear disarmament it was general and complete  
>disarmament.

>  
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>

> Nuclear disarmament by itself was rejected in 1961, 1986, 1998  
>and again in 1999 it is foolish not to consider the French option.

>  
>  
>

> I suggest the delegates to the 2000 NPT Review Conference be  
>asked to demonstrate compliance with Article VI by implementing the 1961  
>American/Soviet (McCloy/Zorin) plan for general and complete disarmament.  
>Both the United States and the Soviet Union presented more detailed plans  
>that should be reviewed.

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> A realistic goal of Abolition 2000 is achievable in the year  
>2000.

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>Sincerely

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>  
>Edward Perry, Board of Church and Society, California-Pacific  
>Conference, United Methodist Chrch.

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>  
>  
David Krieger, President  
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation  
PMB 121, 1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 1  
Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2794  
URL: [www.wagingpeace.org](http://www.wagingpeace.org)

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Date: Sun, 23 Jan 2000 10:29:33 -0500  
From: Robert Casad <76453.1314@compuserve.com>  
Subject: reunion  
Sender: Robert Casad <76453.1314@compuserve.com>  
To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.apc.org>

Dear Howard:

I can line up a place for breakfast when we have an idea how many will be present.

I will check Monday to see if there is a list of Battenfeld grads by year.

I think we should divide up the list and write to each one to see if he is going to be in Lawrence for the reunion. There are 12 names, besides yours and mine, counting the three that were not on the list at first. I will write to Doornbos, LaCombe, Oberhelman, Smith, Yockey and Kite. You can write to your roommates and the others. We should tell them that we are hoping to get together for breakfast at, say 8:30 am on Saturday morning, April 15. Ask if they are planning to be in Lawrence for the reunion and if they would like to be at the breakfast. If so, ask if their wives will accompany them. We should ask where they will be staying in Lawrence. If most are staying at one motel, we could have the breakfast there. We can let them know later where it will be.

Best regards,

Bob

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-681-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com  
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
From: "Alyn Ware" <alynw@ibm.net>  
To: "Edward Perry" <eperry98@worldnet.att.net>,  
"David Krieger" <dkrieger@napf.org>  
Cc: <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>  
Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 08:46:28 +1300  
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  
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: A2000 adopting McCloy/Zorin plan

Dear Edward,

Thank you for your email proposing that A2000 adopt the McCloy/Zorin plan for general and complete disarmament as a way of facilitating nuclear disarmament.

While I, and most other A2000 campaigners, support general and complete disarmament and are working actively to achieve such a goal, the position of the French government (which is shared by the US) that nuclear disarmament should be conducted in the context of general and complete disarmament, is a delaying tactic of the worst kind. General and complete disarmament is infinitely more difficult to achieve than nuclear disarmament. Nuclear weapons are illegal weapons of mass destruction and can be eliminated as such through conventions like those for chemical and biological weapons. In fact, nuclear weapons are even easier to abolish, and for such abolition to be verified, than chemical and biological weapons. Nuclear weapons are only possessed by a small handful of countries, and there is considerable international attention for their elimination. We are nowhere near as far along the road to elimination for conventional weapons.

However, it is not a case of just focusing on nuclear weapons. There are many steps in conventional disarmament that could occur irrespective of progress on nuclear disarmament and vice versa. If progress on one is predicated by progress on the other, it will prevent progress in both.

Regarding the McCloy/Zorin plan in particular, I doubt if reviving a failed plan at this stage will work. However, the plan had some great aspects, many of which have been incorporated a new international plan for general and complete disarmament; the Global Action to Prevent War (contact [womp@igc.org](mailto:womp@igc.org) or see [www.lcnp.org](http://www.lcnp.org) for more information).

Thus, A2000 should remain focused on nuclear disarmament, even while its members may also be working on conventional disarmament. We should not accept the excuses of the nuclear weapon states that it will require a more perfect world before we can eliminate nuclear weapons. The very process of

eliminating the weapons will make the world more perfect.

Yours  
Alyn Ware  
A2000 Coordinating Council member

-----  
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To: IRARR84@aol.com  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: Back from the Brink packets  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <d2.835b3b.25bb2095@aol.com>  
References:

At 10:02 AM 1/22/00 EST, you wrote:

>Howard-

>If you e.mail me the list, I might be able to get them sent--if they haven't  
>already gone to you.

Ira,

Here is the list. I hope it's in time.

Howard

###

Curtis W. Ramsey-Lucas  
American Baptist Churches  
110 Maryland Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20002

Jim Matlack  
American Friends Service Committee  
1822 R Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20009

Diana Roose  
American Friends Service Committee  
1501 Cherry Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19102

Loyce Borgman  
Church of the Brethren Washington Office  
337 North Carolina Avenue, SE  
Washington, DC 20003

David D. Radcliff  
Church of the Brethren General Board  
1451 Dundee Avenue  
Elgin, IL 60120-1694

Ann Delorey  
Church Women United  
110 Maryland Avenue NE  
Washington, DC 20002

Heather Nolen  
Church World Service  
110 Maryland Avenue NE  
Washington , DC 20003

Lisa Wright  
National Council of Churches  
110 Maryland Avenue DE  
Washington, DC 20003

Tom Hart  
Episcopal Church Washington Office  
110 Maryland Avenue NE  
Washington, DC 20003

The Rev. Brian Grieves  
Episcopal Church Peace & Justice Office  
815 Second Avenue  
New York, NY 10017

Mary H. Miller  
Episcopal Peace Fellowship  
P.O. Box 28156  
Washington, DC 20039

Clayton Ramey  
Fellowship of Reconciliation  
Box 271  
Nyack, NY 10960

Joe Volk  
Friends Committee on National Legislation  
245 Second Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20002

Kathy Guthrie  
Friends Committee on National Legislation  
245 Second Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20002

Mark Brown  
Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs  
122 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20001

Daryl Byler  
Mennonite Central Committee  
110 Maryland Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20002

Dave Robinson  
Pax Christi USA  
532 W. 8th Street  
Erie, PA 16502

Walter Owensby  
Presbyterian Church Washington Office  
110 Maryland Avenue NE  
Washington, DC 20002

Sara Lisherness  
Presbyterian Peacemaking Program  
100 Witherspoon Street  
Louisville, KY 40202

James Watkins  
Presbyterian Peacemaking Program  
5475 Wedgewood Court  
Lilburn, GA 30047

L. William Yolton  
Presbyterian Peace Fellowship  
3825 Gibbs Street  
Alexandria, VA 22309-2252

Joshua Noble  
Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism  
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20036

Lawrence Egbert  
Unitarian Universalist Association  
2026 P Street, NW, Suite 2  
Washington, DC 20036

Jay Lintner  
United Church of Christ  
110 Maryland Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20002

Robin Ringler  
United Methodist General Board of Church and Society  
100 Maryland Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20002

Gerard F. Powers  
U.S. Catholic Conference  
3211 4th Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20017

To: IRARR84@aol.com  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: Back from the Brink packets  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <c7.1235865.25bdd0b0@aol.com>  
References:

At 10:58 AM 1/24/00 EST, you wrote:

>Howar,  
>Do you have any suggestions of who might be interested enough in the issue to  
>come to a 2hr grassroots planning session?

Ira,

Within the faith community FCNL is most heavily involved in nuclear disarmament issues. The best contact there is Kathy Guthrie.

If you want to send me an announcement or invitation, I would be willing to forward it to all who were working in the CTBT with the hope that one or two others might be interested. Most of them are covering multiple legislative issues and tend not to go to meetings not related to their current agenda. I hope though that we can begin to increase their interest in de-alerting.

Howard

To: marsusab@aol.com  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Mark,

There is sufficient support for the proposed Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament to move ahead with incorporation. Having this corporate base will enhance our chances of receiving foundation grants.

To incorporate we need to indicate who are the initial members of the Steering Committee, which is the governing body indicated in the proposed articles of incorporation. A copy is attached.

The thought is that the Steering Committee will consist of representatives of partner organizations, which will be denominational units and religious associations working on peace and justice issues. Each partner will name its own representative. My suggestion is that the bylaws permit organizations to have alternate representatives attend meetings of the Steering Committee. Also, I propose that Interfaith Partnership take out board insurance to deal with any concerns that partner organizations have about liability through their participation.

Therefore, I want to ask you formally, is the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs, or some other unit of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, willing to be a partner organization and designate a member of the initial Steering Committee. If so, who is that person and his/her address? Please reply by e-mail, fax, or regular mail.

I hope you will go ahead and join the Steering Committee so that we can have enough members to file articles of incorporation within the near future. This action will help us with the W. Alton Jones Foundation, whose trustees meet in February, and with other foundations.

Please call me at 301 896-0013 if you have any questions

Shalom,  
Howard

###

Articles of Incorporation  
of  
Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament

We, the undersigned natural persons of the age of twenty-one years or more, acting as incorporators of a corporation

under the Non-Profit Corporation Act (D.C. Code, 1981 Edition, Title 29, Chapter 5), adopt the following Articles of Incorporation.

FIRST: The name of the corporation is Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament.

SECOND: The period of its duration is perpetual.

THIRD: The purposes for which the corporation is organized are:

To facilitate cooperation among religious organizations working together on issues of nuclear weapons and related matters.

To assist in development of grassroots networks among local, state, and regional organizations within the faith community for the purposes of education and action on nuclear disarmament issues.

To conduct public forums, seminars, conferences, workshops, and other kinds of public gatherings as appropriate.

To prepare, assemble, and distribute relevant information through print and electronic means.

To engage in public policy advocacy within the lawful scope of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Act.

To form linkages with non-religious organizations having a shared interest in nuclear disarmament.

To carry out other appropriate activities related to nuclear disarmament.

FOURTH: The corporation is organized exclusively for charitable, religious, educational, and scientific purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, including the making of distributions to organizations that qualify as exempt organizations under section 501(c)(3) or the corresponding section of any future federal tax code.

FIFTH: The corporation shall comply with restrictions of section 501(c)(3) with respect to carrying on of propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. The corporation shall not participate or intervene (including the publishing or distribution of statements) in any political campaign on behalf or in opposition to any candidate for public office.

FIFTH: The corporation shall have no members.

SIXTH: The corporation shall be governed by a steering committee. The number of members of the steering committee and the manner of their selection shall be provided in the bylaws.

SEVENTH: No part of the net earnings of the corporation shall inure to the benefit of or be distributable to steering committee members, officers, or other private persons, except that the corporation is authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes set forth in Article Fourth hereof.

EIGHTH: Upon the dissolution of the corporation, assets shall be distributed for one or more exempt purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the corresponding section of any future federal tax code.

NINTH: The initial registered office of the corporation is 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. The initial registered agent is \_\_\_\_\_.

TENTH: The initial members of the Steering Committee, who shall serve until their successors are selected, are:  
[names and addresses to be added]

ELEVENTH: The incorporators are:  
[names and addresses of three incorporators to be added]

Date:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, a Notary Republic, hereby certify that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of January, 2000, [names of the three incorporators] appeared before me and signed the foregoing document as incorporators, and have

averred that the statements therein contained are true.

---

To: dkimball@clw.org  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Daryl:

When we were at Coolfont I shared with you information about the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament that is in the process of formation. The intent is to provide a means to mobilize the faith community in support of various steps that lead toward the global elimination of nuclear weapons. We made a start in the CTBT ratification campaign, and we want to build upon that experience in working on such issues as de-alerting, new weapons development, national missile defense, deep cuts in strategic weapons, and support for the international nonproliferation regime.

In the CTBT campaign we developed a fruitful working relationship with civil-sector organizations, including the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers. We hope to continue this relationship on other issues of nuclear disarmament. For instance, we hope that you will share issue briefs and other information that we can share with denominational staff and their grassroots networks. We would also like to carry out joint activities as we did in the CTBT campaign.

We are in the process of seeking foundation grants so that the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament can hire a small core staff and so that a series of small grants can go to denominational offices and religious associations to hire supplemental staff to work on nuclear disarmament issues. As we seek these grants, it would be useful to have a letter from you and other civil-sector organizations that expresses your willingness to work with the Interfaith Partnership by providing us with technical information and working cooperatively on joint endeavor. You might also want to mention the positive experience we had in the CTBT Campaign. Your reply can be addressed to me as Chair, Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

If you have any questions about my request, please call me at 301 896-0013. If you are uncomfortable about writing such a letter, just ignore my request.

Shalom,  
Howard

To: bmusil@psr.org  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Bob:

Dear

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If you have any questions about my request, please call me at 301 896-0013. If you are uncomfortable about writing such a letter, just ignore my request.

Shalom,  
Howard

To: jwyerman@2020vision.org  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear

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Shalom,  
Howard

From: "Bob Musil" <bmusil@psr.org>  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: RE: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament  
Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 17:02:59 -0500  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook IMO, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2910.0)  
Importance: Normal  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200

Howard,  
I'm off to Idaho and a bit swamped right now, but would be glad to write a letter when I get back

Bob

---

Robert K. Musil, Ph.D.  
Executive Director and CEO  
Physicians for Social Responsibility  
1101 14th St., Suite 700  
Washington, DC 20005  
(202) 898-0150 Ext.221  
(202) 898-0172  
bmusil@psr.org  
<http://www.psr.org>

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]  
Sent: Monday, January 24, 2000 4:39 PM  
To: bmusil@psr.org  
Subject: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament

Dear Bob:

Dear

When we were at Coolfont I shared with you information about the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament that is in the process of formation. The intent is to provide a means to mobilize the faith community in support of various steps that lead toward the global elimination of nuclear weapons. We made a start in the CTBT ratification campaign, and we want to build upon that experience in working on such issues as de-alerting, new weapons development, national missile defense, deep cuts in strategic weapons, and support for the international nonproliferation regime.

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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.

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-691-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com  
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 12:15:47 +0200  
From: acc <acc@internetegypt.com>  
Reply-To: acc@internetegypt.com  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 [en] (Win95; I)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
To: Pamela Meidell <pmeidell@igc.org>  
CC: peter weiss <petweiss@igc.org>, John Burroughs <lcnp@aol.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: Knesset Nuclear Arms Debate

Dear Peter Weiss, John Burroughs and other friends

We are very grateful for your quick response to Pamela information on Israeli Knesset first debate on Israeli nuclear capabilities. We appeal to our friends members of abolition 2000 campaign to join these efforts. This is a beginning and we hope to build up jointly an effective campaign for a Middle East free from all nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction which threaten the very existence of the people of the region and world peace as well. The way to attain this target is long but we shall overcome all obstacles hampering durable peace in the Middle East and North Africa, The Southern flank of Europe and a central region in both Asia and Africa.

Best regards

Bahig Nassar

25-1-2000

Subject:

[abolition-caucus] Israeli Parliament Plans Nuclear Debate

Date:

Wed, 19 Jan 2000 13:24:44 -0800

From:

Pamela Meidell <pmeidell@igc.org>

To:

abolition-caucus@egroups.com

Israeli Parliament Plans Nuclear Debate

06:49 a.m. Jan 19, 2000 Eastern

JERUSALEM (Reuters) - Israel's parliament plans to hold an unprecedented open debate next week on the country's nuclear capabilities, a parliament official said on Wednesday.

``There is no reason why in a democratic country we shouldn't discuss this

issue," a spokeswoman for Knesset Speaker Avraham Burg said.

A definite date has not been set and parliament officials have not decided yet how in-depth the discussion would be, the spokeswoman said.

Israel is widely acknowledged to have a nuclear missile potential, developed at its secretive Dimona plant since the facility was built with French help in the late 1950s.

The country pursues a deliberate policy of ambiguity, neither confirming nor denying foreign news reports that it has up to 200 atomic warheads.

Discussion of nuclear issues by lawmakers until now has been behind closed doors in the Knesset's foreign affairs and defense committee.

The planned debate follows some relaxation in public discussion of nuclear issues in Israel.

In November, Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper was cleared to publish parts of the classified transcripts of the trial of Mordechai Vanunu, a former technician at Dimona who spilled its nuclear secrets to Britain's Sunday Times newspaper in 1986.

Vanunu, abducted back to Israel to stand trial, is in the 13th year of an 18-year jail sentence. He spent his first 12 years in prison in solitary confinement.

Issam Mahoul, a parliament member from the left-wing, largely Arab Hadash party, requested the open debate, which was initially rejected for "security reasons."

"I think it is one of the most fateful and decisive issues in Israel's collective and personal security and of the nations in the region," Mahoul said.

"The only people who know nothing about this issue...are the public in Israel," Mahoul told Reuters.

He said he would demand that Israel join an international nuclear disarmament treaty, because in an "era of peace we have to disarm Israel of all weapons of mass destruction."

He said he would also suggest that Vanunu deserved a Noble Peace Prize.

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Pamela S. Meidell  
Director

The Atomic Mirror  
P.O. Box 220  
Port Hueneme, California USA 93044  
Tel: 805/985 5073  
Fax: 805/985 7563  
Email: pmeidell@igc.org

The Atomic Mirror is part of Abolition 2000:  
A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

Dear Pamela;

We thank you for the good news you already sent today. The fact that the Israeli parliament will discuss Israeli nuclear capabilities is a very encouraging sign. Whatever the results of the parliament's deliberation, open discussions by the parliament for the first time on this issue will help Israeli NGOs to further their activities and join campaigns to abolish nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and the world over.

In Egypt, many activities had been undertaken and discussions are continuing on Egyptian and Arab positions which should be taken at the next NPT conference. I shall send a report next week on the results of these activities.

Best regards and many thanks.,

Bahig Nassar  
20-1-2000.

Dear Bahig,

Wonderful to hear from you. And I am happy also to see all the interest that this posting generated. I hope that it also generates some action in the Knesset. I will be monitoring the discussions as best I can, as I know you will be too. I look forward to hearing your report on the Arab and Egyptian NPT positions.

In peace,  
Pamela Meidell

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In peace,  
Pamela Meidell

Dear Peter,

Thank you for your welcome email, and for all your letter writing. Yes, it

is a beginning. It's wonderful to see how, when an opportunity like this arises, people come forward to ensure that the relevant parties at least have access to the available materials and arguments for nuclear abolition. (We are rich in such resources, if only they would use them...)

I would be very interested in seeing one of your letters, if you feel it is appropriate. I wonder, for example, if you happened to mention the ongoing efforts to create a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East?

Belated happy new year to you. Let's hope that these efforts have some effect. My best to Cora.

In peace,  
Pamela

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Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

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-- Check out your group's private Chat room

-- <http://www.egroups.com/ChatPage?listName=abolition-caucus&m=1>

X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express Macintosh Edition - 4.5 (0410)

Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 19:29:33 +0000

Subject: Re: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament

From: "James K. Wyerman" <jwyerman@2020vision.org>

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

Hi Howard,

I would be happy to endorse this concept as we have discussed and will try to get out a letter in the next week or so. Feel free to nag me if you haven't heard from me by the first week in Feb. I'll email it, as well as sending by reg mail, in case time is short and you want to forward it by email to your grant prospects. Jim

-----  
>From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
>To: jwyerman@2020vision.org  
>Subject: Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament  
>Date: Mon, Jan 24, 2000, 9:41 PM  
>

> Dear

>  
> When we were at Coolfont I shared with you information about the Interfaith  
> Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament that is in the process of formation.  
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>  
> If you have any questions about my request, please call me at 301 896-0013.

- > If you are uncomfortable about writing such a letter, just ignore my request.
- >
- > 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](mailto:mupj@igc.org)
- >
- > Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a membership association of
- > laity and clergy. It has no affiliation with any Methodist denomination.

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-685-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com  
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 10:22:50 -0500  
From: Martin Butcher <mbutcher@basicint.org>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.61 [en] (Win95; I)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
To: 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] Jobs at BASIC

Dear Friends,

There are two jobs going at BASIC - an analyst's position and Research Director. Here are the announcements.

Martin Butcher

---

#### Job Announcement Research Director

The British American Security Information Council (BASIC) is seeking an outstanding individual to join its internationally renowned team. The right person will have a strong interest in preventing armed conflicts, accelerating nuclear and conventional disarmament, and arms control processes. The right candidate will have an established reputation in this area of work and experience of developing high quality staff.

BASIC is a progressive international non-profit advocacy organization specializing in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, European security, and the weapons trade.

The Research Director will be responsible for the quality, timeliness and relevance of the research and analyses produced by the several desks of BASIC, in both the UK and the US. This position has been designed to support and advance BASIC's reputation as a provider of high quality policy-linked reporting and analyses. The objective of the coordination and development components of the position is primarily to increase BASIC's political impact. We seek applicants with broad experience, a strong desire to change policy, and with a demonstrated commitment to the goals of BASIC.

#### Responsibilities include:

- Coordinating and developing the program work in both offices and across the issue areas of all three desks.
- Setting work priorities, clarifying assignments and maintaining as stable and supportive a work environment for analysts and interns as is

consistent with the political realities.

- Acting as a point of reference for staff in developing their own research and outreach.
- Ensuring that the logical and political connections, both between the UK- and US-based work, and among the assignments of the several desks, are identified early, and that staff work is performed in an un-isolated a way as possible.

Qualifications:

- Personal stature as a contributor to thought in a field relevant to BASIC's concerns.
- The capacity to recruit, lead, motivate, and advance the capabilities of able professional staff while joining in and adding value to their work.
- Experience in research effectively focused on important questions of policy.
- An established capacity to manage collegially, preferably demonstrated in a high-energy research environment.
- First class written and verbal skills with a proven track record of published writing.
- Willingness to spend substantial portions of time in the US as well as the UK.

TO APPLY: Mail resume and cover letter to either BASIC, 1900 L St. NW, Suite 401, Washington, DC 20036, US or BASIC, Lafone House, 11-13 Leathermarket Street, London SE1 3HN, UK. No phone calls or faxes, please.

BASIC is an equal opportunity employer.

Posted 14 January 00. Review of applications will begin immediately.

=====

Analyst  
Nuclear Disarmament and European Security Program  
Job Description

Summary Description:

Acquires and analyses information within the field of nuclear disarmament globally and inter-national security in Europe. The precise work plan will be determined by the organization's needs and the need to ensure that breadth of coverage and depth of analysis are balanced within the workload.

Responsibilities include:

- Monitoring nuclear disarmament and security issues; monitoring European security issues and relevant multilateral organizations (US and EU, NATO, EU, OCSE)
- Action-research and writing, including press releases, op-eds, and briefing papers
- Liaising with media, government officials, and NGOs in many countries

and institutions

- Organizing press briefings and other events
- Support role in drafting grant proposals

Added Responsibilities:

- Managing own program budget in the Washington office
- Representing BASIC at meetings, briefings and seminars
- Managing and supervising the nuclear desk interns

Qualifications:

- Good to excellent writing skills: convey an idea clearly, use language precisely; writes with editing and proofing support, with limited content critique
- Formal-to-proven research skills; initiative shown in developing primary sources
- Thorough knowledge or ability to gain that knowledge in program work; provides support for senior analysts; assists in setting policy agenda and program planning.
- Basic management of time, paper, people and self
- Strong organizational ability and planning
- Proficiency using word processing, e-mail, and the Internet
- Sense of responsibility
- Takes direction well
- Orderly and efficient keeps track of things without losing them, especially under pressure
- Works as simply and directly as possible
- Leadership in motivating and inspiring others and team building; builds mutual support Willingness to help others. Effective and willing participant as junior team member
- Ability to do press work and to liaise with outside world through briefings and public events with media work and briefing interest groups, including politicians and officials
- Highly self-directed

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To: jdean@ucsusa.org  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Contacts at World Council of Churches  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Jonathan:

Two matters. First, for the Global Action to Prevent War project, at the World Council of Churches you might get in touch with Dr. Dwain Epps (dce@wcc-coe.org) and his associate, Ms. Salpy Eskidjian (sal@wcc-coe.org) at 150 Route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland. I worked closely with them when we developed a religious leaders' statement for the 1998 NPT PrepCom, so you can use my name as introduction.

Second, When we were at Coolfont I shared with you information about the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament that is in the process of formation. The intent is to provide a means to mobilize the faith community in support of various steps that lead toward the global elimination of nuclear weapons. We made a start in the CTBT ratification campaign, and we want to build upon that experience in working on such issues as de-alerting, new weapons development, national missile defense, deep cuts in strategic weapons, and support for the international nonproliferation regime.

As we did in the CTBT campaign so also in this broader endeavor we want to rely upon the technical expertise of civil-sector organizations. I hope that you might be available to brief the Steering Committee and members of the National Advisory Board on such matters as deep cuts and the NPT.

As we seek foundation grants to support the work of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, it would be useful to have a letter from you and other civil-sector organizations that expresses your willingness to work with the Interfaith Partnership by providing us with technical information and working cooperatively on joint endeavors. Such a letter can be addressed to me as Chair, Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

If you have any questions about my request, please call me at 301 896-0013. If you are uncomfortable about writing this kind of letter, just ignore my request.

Shalom,  
Howard

Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 14:13:58 -0500  
From: peter weiss <petweiss@igc.org>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.04 [en] (Win95; U)  
To: abolish <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>  
CC: abolition 2000 <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>,  
Peter Davies <PJDAVIES@aol.com>  
Subject: (abolition-usa) Nukes and State of the Union  
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com  
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

As you may or may not know, Congressman James McGovern of Masschusetts has sent a letter to Clinton urging him to use the upcoming State of the Union address "to declare - clearly, strongly, boldly - that the United States remains committed to the elimination of nuclear weapons." Jim's letter also suggests the following concrete steps:

- "1) shifting the majority of U.S. (and Russian) nuclear forces off hair-trigger alert;
- 2) having you, as President, invite the other four major nuclear powers to begin nuclear disarmament talks on a multistep nuclear weapons elimination process;
- 3) initiating START III negotiations with President Putin, even in the absence of the ratification of START II;
- 4) unilaterally reducing our nuclear stockpile and strategic nuclear weapons to the lowest levels allowable under law; and
- 5) committing the U.S. to work with the Russian government to ensure the ratification and implementation of START II by both countries this year."

The State of the Union address goes on the air Thursday. That leaves two and a half days to bombard the White House with messages supporting McGovern's letter and telling Clinton that setting the stage for abolition will be remembered by historians (and others) as the most important part of his legacy.

And McGovern, of course, should be complimented. (Don't have his e-mail; his office is 416 Cannon Building, phone 202 226 6101).

Peter Weiss

-  
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X-Sender: johnburroughs@mail.earthlink.net  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.0.1  
Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 13:53:07 -0500  
To: abolition-caucus@e-groups.com  
From: John Burroughs <johnburroughs@earthlink.net>  
Cc: petweiss@igc.org, pmeidell@igc.org, acc@internetegypt.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>>,  
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List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>  
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>  
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Letter to the Knesset

LETTER FROM PETER WEISS TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE KNESSET (ISRAELI  
PARLIAMENT) IN CONNECTION WITH POSSIBLE DEBATE IN THE KNESSET REGARDING  
NUCLEAR WEAPONS

23 January 2000

Dear Friends,

As many of you know, I am a longtime member of the Executive Committee of Americans for Peace Now and previously of the Board of the International Center for Peace in the Middle East. I am taking the liberty of writing to you today in a totally different capacity: as President of the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms and of its U.S. affiliate, the Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy. I have visited Israel many times since I first picked plums on Kibbutz Ein Hashofet in the summer of 1950 and am fully aware of and sympathetic to its unique security needs. But as an international lawyer and global peace activist, I have also for many years participated in the campaign to rid the world of what is undoubtedly the greatest threat to the survival of life "as we know it" (or perhaps as we don't know it), the continuing existence and growing proliferation of nuclear arsenals, the fiercest, least controllable and by far deadliest weapons of mass destruction.

Like other "official" and "unofficial" nuclear weapon states, Israel views its nuclear arsenal as a deterrent; a shield against its enemies rather than a sword directed against itself. But two factors, in my opinion, make it more of a sword than a shield: (1) The by now well established fact that, as long as any country, large or small, relies on nuclear weapons as the cornerstone of its security, every other country will feel that it has a moral right (and military duty) to follow suit, including all of Israel's actual and potential enemies, and (2) the fact that the short distance from which attacks on Israel have been launched in the past and may again be launched in the future negates the possibility of nuclear weapons being used defensively by Israel without the direst consequences for its own population. Deterrence depends on credibility: I once asked one of your leading generals if he could

envision any scenario in which Israel would actually use nuclear weapons; his answer was "Of course not."

In addition to these practical considerations, there are moral and legal reasons for Israel to review its nuclear policy, reasons to which I know all of you to whom I am addressing this message are sensitive. From a moral point of view, a nuclear war is one of the few scenarios to which the word "holocaust" - a much misused word, as Elie Wiesel keeps reminding us - could properly be applied. Should Israel, of all countries, be in a position to be a party to another holocaust? As for the legal dimension, the International Court of Justice, in its 1996 Advisory Opinion to the General Assembly of the United Nations, declared that nuclear weapons are incompatible with the dictates of humanitarian law and that all states have 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."

Uncomfortably aware of the saying of Juda ha-Nasi that "the bashful go to paradise and the brazen go to Purgatory", I now come to the chutzpahdik part of this note. I would suggest that the time has come for Israel to let the worst kept secret of this and the preceding century out of the bag and admit that it has, not just nuclear capability, but many nuclear weapons. Furthermore, instead of waiting for peace to descend upon the Middle East, Israel should, as part of the welcome and comprehensive approach to peace embraced by the current government, offer, as of now, to enter into a verifiable no-weapons-of-mass destruction pact with all of its neighbors. And Israel should declare its support for a convention banning all nuclear weapons from the face of the earth, as advocated by the vast majority of UN member states and as required by Article VI of the Nonproliferation Treaty and the Opinion of the World Court. As a footnote to the above, Israel should also consider whether, if it can free Palestinian bomb throwers as a contribution to the peace process, it can also set free Mordechai Vanunu as a contribution to the process of freeing the world of the hideous menace of nuclear war.

Taking these steps would, I believe, garner great support and admiration for Israel among the nations and contribute to the atmosphere of "peace is possible" which the governing coalition to which you all belong has done so much to promote.

My colleague John Burroughs has sent to some of you, at my request, his excellent analysis of the World Court Opinion. I also understand that my colleague Merav Datan is making available to many of you and your colleagues the book "Security and Survival", of which she is a principal author and which discusses the technical, political and legal aspects of a nuclear weapons convention.

Thank you for listening. Please do the right thing.  
Hopefully and respectfully yours,  
Peter Weiss

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.

---

-- Easily schedule meetings and events using the group calendar!  
-- <http://www.egroups.com/cal?listname=abolition-caucus&m=1>

Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 14:19:21 -0500  
From: peter weiss <petweiss@igc.org>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.04 [en] (Win95; U)  
To: abolish <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>  
Subject: (abolition-usa) P.S. to previous State of the Union message  
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com  
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

The White House site has a "Send your ideas to the President" invitation  
on the 2000 State of the Union page.  
Peter

-

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: Joe Volk <joe@fcnl.org>  
To: Kathy Guthrie <kathy@fcnl.org>, Sara Bradbury <sara@fcnl.org>  
Cc: "'daryl kimball'" <dkimball@clw.org>, "'howard hallman'" <mupj@igc.org>, "'joan wade'" <disarmament@igc.org>  
Subject: Gaffney Conference on CTBT  
Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2000 14:26:29 -0500  
X-MS-TNEF-Correlator: <E9BA445D76C0D21182F30090273DFAF62816D6@local.fcnl.org>  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

1-26-00

Kathy and Sara,

I just had a call from Dan Plesch, Exec Dir. BASIC, now in London. He called about next week's anti-CTBT conference in Washington being put on by Frank Gaffney. Gaffney is just himself but he has a genius for getting the attention of Congress and the press. So, this anti-CTBT conference may hurt us. Dan felt strongly that we shouldn't just ignore it, because it won't go away.

Dan had an idea. He wonders whether the Monday Lobby Group could gather some of our smart interns, brief them on the CTBT, help them shape some good, policy-wise questions and comments, and send them off to Gaffney's conference. Sending some Monday Lobby old hands would be good too, he thought. Because Gaffney gets press and congressional attention, the interns could get their attention too, by asking solid, well-informed questions. Dan emphasized "not by making speeches or being disruptive."

You probably know more about the Gaffney conference than I do and you've probably already discussed this kind of idea, but I thought I should let you know about this conversation.

Joe

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Gaffney Conference on CTBT"

From: "Fran Teplitz" <fteplitz@peace-action.org>  
To: "Sara Bradbury" <sara@fcn.org>, "kathy guthrie" <kathy@fcn.org>,  
"Maureen Eldredge" <maureene@earthlink.net>,  
"kathy crandall" <kathycrandall@earthlink.net>,  
"daryl kimball" <dkimball@clw.org>, "Jenny Smith" <jsmith@clw.org>,  
"Steven Young" <syoun@clw.org>, "Howard Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>,  
"k Roberts" <kroberts@psr.org>, "Esther Pank" <esther.p@erols.com>,  
"Laura Kriv" <laura@2020vision.org>,  
"Tom Collina" <tcollina@ucsusa.org>, "Kimberly Robson" <>wand@wand.org>,  
"Fran Teplitz" <fteplitz@peace-action.org>,  
"joan wade" <disarmament@igc.org>

Subject: press release for CTBT TV ad

Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2000 15:27:16 -0800

X-Msmail-Priority: Normal

X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook 8.5, Build 4.71.2173.0

X-Mimeole: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

Importance: Normal

X-Mdaemon-Deliver-To: mupj@igc.org

X-Return-Path: fteplitz@peace-action.org

Dear NWWG:

Below is a copy of the press release for the new PA/PAEF televised ads on the CTBT which will be broadcast Jan. 26 - Feb. 1 except in Maine where they will run January 28 - February 3 (thereby debuting after Senator Collins' Republican response to the State of the Union address.)

We are very excited about the feedback we have received from media specialists thus far. We are working with the Rabinowitz Communications firm to make the ad itself a news story. Close to a million people should see the ad, based on the number of times it will air and the number of cable subscribers in the broadcast areas. I'll see about showing the ad at NWWG (it's 30 seconds).

Thanks,  
Fran Teplitz

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
Rabinowitz  
January 25, 2000

CONTACT: Adam Eiding or Steve  
202-547-3577 or 1-800-997-2224

New Issue Ads Claim GOP Moderates in Seven States "Surrendered" to Jesse Helms on Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

WASHINGTON, DC - A new hard-hitting issue ad will begin airing on Wednesday, January 26 in seven states to remind voters of the role Republican moderates played in helping Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Senator Jesse Helms (NC) defeat the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) last October 13th. Peace Action, a nationwide grassroots organization with over 50,000 active members, has vowed to fight for the CTBT by holding these politicians accountable.

"This treaty, like all other major arms control measures of the nuclear age, should have been a bipartisan effort, but the process was railroaded by Senators Jesse Helms and Trent Lott," said Gordon Clark Executive Director of Peace Action. Republican moderates like Susan Collins and Olympia Snowe (ME), Christopher Bond and John Ashcroft (MO), Spencer Abraham (MI), Pete Domenici (NM), Slade Gorton (WA), John Warner (VA), Sam Brownback and Pat Roberts (KS) are linked in the ads with Senator Helms for defeating the CTBT. "We said in press conferences after the CTBT vote that we intend to highlight this vote by so-called moderate Republican senators, and make them continuously defend their actions to their constituents or change their position. These ads are the first step in this process," said Clark.

The 30-second ad begins with footage of a nuclear explosion countdown and pauses before a mushroom cloud explosion when the text "October 13, 1999," appears on the screen. An announcer follows with; "Senator Jesse Helms killed a treaty to stop nuclear weapons tests. And Senator \_\_\_\_\_ (senator's name varies with state) voted with him. Every President since Eisenhower has known that nuclear weapons tests lead to arms races. Our children deserve a safer world. Tell Senator \_\_\_\_\_ (varies with state) to support a test ban now." Images of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Reagan are used to underline the bipartisan nature of arms control measures.

Peace Action, formerly SANE/Freeze, is moving aggressively into paid media strategies to influence policy makers. "We are a serious grassroots organization, but our activists want us to be on the air to remind Congress not to vote against our children's future like they did last October," said Van Gosse, Organizing Director for Peace Action.

#### Background on Republican Arms Control Efforts

President Eisenhower made banning nuclear testing a national priority 40 years ago, and President Nixon initiated the historic START 1 and ABM treaties. President Reagan was the first world leader to raise the possibility of abolishing nuclear weapons altogether, and negotiated landmark arms reductions with Mikhail Gorbachev; President Bush followed suit by taking our missiles in Europe off alert, the most dramatic step towards peace of the 1990s. According to numerous public opinion polls, the CTBT enjoys broad support by both Republicans and Democrats alike.

"Now the Republicans, led by Helms, are repudiating this legacy, and we intend to remind genuinely moderate Republicans of this fact, and urge them to restore their Party's leadership in arms control," says Gordon Clark. "Our message is simple: Don't let Jesse Helms hold U.S. foreign policy and a safer world hostage to his xenophobic and isolationist agenda."

For more information or to receive a copy of the TV commercial in either BETA or VHS format; please contact Adam Eiding at 202-547-3577 or 1-800-997-2224.

###

Fran Teplitz  
Policy Director

Peace Action Education Fund  
1819 H St., NW #425  
Washington, DC 20006  
202-862-9740 x. 3004  
202-862-9762 (fax)  
[www.peace-action.org](http://www.peace-action.org)

X-Sender: syoung@[209.8.25.194]  
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)  
Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2000 16:12:30 -0500  
To: syoung@clw.org  
From: Stephen Young <syoung@clw.org>  
Subject: Coalition Working Grp. Meetings Reminder!

January 26, 2000

TO: Coalition members and friends

FR: Daryl Kimball, Executive Director  
Stephen Young, Deputy Director

RE: Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers Working Grp. Meetings Reminder!

The Coalition has slightly restructured its Working Groups to address priority issues.

The "National Missile Defense Working Group" will meet every 3-4 weeks (more often if necessary) on Friday mornings. The NMD Working Group will next meet this Friday morning. (See details below.)

The "Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Working Group" will meet on Tuesday mornings every 4-5 weeks. This working group will primarily focus on ongoing CTBT developments, START and de-alerting, and activities related to the April-May 2000 NPT Review Conference. This working group will meet next on Tuesday morning, February 1.

The working group meetings are open to all Coalition member organizations and to groups sharing the Coalition's goals on these issues. Senior staff are encouraged to attend. Please be prepared to actively participate in the meetings and take assignments.

DK & SY

\*\*\*\*\*

National Missile Defense Working Group  
Friday, January 28, 2000  
9:30am - 11:00am  
at 1616 P Street NW, 7th Floor Conference Rm.

Agenda items include:

1. Brief Review of NMD Test Failure and Reactions
2. Report on UCS Mtg. w/Philip Coyle (Dir. Operational Test and Evaluation, DoD)
3. Executing NGO NMD Action Plan w/focus on --
  - \* Follow-up with Key Senate Offices
  - \* Mtgs. w/Admin. Officials
  - \* Work with European Allies
4. Brief Discussion of Our Message vis-a-vis U.S./Russian "discussions" on

START/ABM

Contact Daryl Kimball (546-0795 x136) to make agenda suggestions.

\*\*\*\*\*

Disarmament & Non-Proliferation (CTBT/START/NPT) Working Group  
Tuesday February 1, 2000  
9:30am - 11:00am  
at the offices of BASIC, 1900 L St. NW, Ste. 403

This meeting will focus primarily on the NPT. Agenda items include:

1. NPT Review Conference 2000
  - \* strategic objectives
  - \* messages
  - \* brief reports on individual group activities
  - \* discussion of proposals for Coalition activities
2. Brief Update on CTBT Developments
3. Brief Update on START Discussions and NGO De-Alerting Campaign

Contact Jonathan Dean (332-0900) or Daryl Kimball (546-0795 x136) or [dkimball@clw.org](mailto:dkimball@clw.org) to make agenda suggestions.

---

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>>

---

To: Robert Casad <76453.1314@compuserve.com>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: reunion  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <200001231029\_MC2-95EC-2162@compuserve.com>  
References:

At 10:29 AM 1/23/00 -0500, you wrote:

>Dear Howard:

>I think we should divide up the list and write to each one to see if he is  
>going to be in Lawrence for the reunion. There are 12 names, besides yours  
>and mine, counting the three that were not on the list at first. I will  
>write to Doornbos, LaCombe, Oberhelman, Smith, Yockey and Kite. You can  
>write to your roommates and the others.....

Bob,

I have written to Darrel Brown, Ralph Comer, Carl Unruh, Bob York, Harold Ehrlich, and George Sheldon. I asked them to contact you if they are coming, if their wives will be with them, where they are staying, etc.

Let's keep in touch as we hear back from our friends.

Shalom,  
Howard

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-721-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com  
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
From: "Edward Perry" <eperry98@worldnet.att.net>  
To: "Boyle, Francis" <FBOYLE@LAW.UIUC.EDU>, "Alyn Ware" <alynw@ibm.net>, "David Krieger" <dkrieger@napf.org>  
Cc: <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>  
Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2000 04:04:02 -0800  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2919.6600  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2919.6600  
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: A2000 adopting McCloy/Zorin plan

The United Methodist Council of Bishops condemned "The Idolatry of Deterrence." They wrote, "Deterrence has too long been revered as the unquestioned idol of national security. In its most idolatrous forms, it has blinded its proponents to the man-sided requirements of genuine security. There can be no unilateral security in the nuclear age. Security has become indivisible. Our vulnerability is mutual. Our security must be mutual." But they continued, "the rejection of nuclear deterrence, however, does not necessarily mean immediate, unilateral disarmament. Those who regard themselves as nuclear pacifists do not hold a fully responsible position if they only say No to nuclear weapons; they must also share in the difficult political task of working out a strategy of phased arms reductions." This was not an excuse to stall negotiations.

When President Kennedy presented the McCloy/Zorin plan he said, "The program to be presented to this assembly - for general and complete disarmament under effective international control - moves to bridge the gap between those who insist on a gradual approach and those who talk only of the final and total achievement. It would create machinery to keep the peace as it destroys the machinery of war. It would proceed through balanced and safeguarded stages designed to give no state a military advantage over another. It would place the final responsibility for verification and control where it belongs, not with the big powers alone, not with one's adversary or one's self, but in an international organization within the framework of the United Nations. It would assure that indispensable condition of disarmament - true inspection - and apply it in stages proportionate to the stage of disarmament. It would cover delivery systems as well as weapons. It would ultimately halt their production as well as their testing, their transfer as well as their possession. It would achieve, under the eyes of an international disarmament organization, a steady reduction in force, both nuclear and conventional, until it has abolished all armies and all weapons except those needed for internal order and a new United Nations peace Force."

My suggestion is to get one of the 187 States parties to the NPT to present the McCloy/Zorin plan at the 2000 NPT Review Conference as an American

proposal from President Kennedy and to propose a conference to create JFK's "international disarmament organization."

If we got an endorsement from one of the presidential candidates, nuclear weapons proliferation would be in the national headlines were it belongs.  
SHALOM

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

From: "Boyle, Francis" <FBOYLE@LAW.UIUC.EDU>

To: "'Edward Perry'" <eperry98@worldnet.att.net>; "Boyle, Francis" <FBOYLE@LAW.UIUC.EDU>; "Alyn Ware" <alynw@ibm.net>; "David Krieger" <dkrieger@napf.org>

Cc: <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>

Sent: Tuesday, January 25, 2000 7:01 AM

Subject: RE: [abolition-caucus] Re: A2000 adopting McCloy/Zorin plan

> After the terrible Catholic Bishop's Statement supporting Nuclear  
> Deterrence, we organized at the Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy and  
got  
> a lot of materials to the Methodist Bishops on the illegality of nuclear  
> weapons because we knew they were drafting a Statement too. I dealt with  
> them myself, and sent them some of my own writings on the subject at that  
> time. Hence, you have a reference in the Statement, if I remember  
correctly,  
> to international law and it is an outstanding Statement condemning nuclear  
> weapons as immoral unequivocally. I would recommend it to all even if you  
> are not a Methodist. Alan's point is correct that we cannot allow  
> McCloy/Zorin to detract or deflect us from our anti-nuclear program, or to  
> serve as a substitute for our anti-nuclear agenda. But my point is that  
> McCloy/Zorin has an important role to play as one element of a  
comprehensive  
> anti-nuclear program. We rely quite extensively on NPT article VI, as now  
> interpreted by the ICJ. So we have to deal with the call for general and  
> complete disarmament too. McCloy/Zorin is probably the best we can do at  
> this time. And of course I have the greatest respect and admiration for  
Ben  
> Ferencze. fab.  
>  
>>

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Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

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[http://click.egroups.com/1/923/1/\\_/91925/\\_/948974674/](http://click.egroups.com/1/923/1/_/91925/_/948974674/)

-- Check out your group's private Chat room

-- <http://www.egroups.com/ChatPage?listName=abolition-caucus&m=1>

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-719-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com  
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
X-Sender: wilpfun@pop.igc.org  
Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2000 18:41:26 -0500  
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
From: WILPF <wilpfun@igc.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/>>  
X-eGroups-Approved-By: a2000@silcom.com via email  
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Join On Line Dialogues

<x-rich>

<fontfamily><param>Geneva</param>Join the Negotiations for Nuclear  
Disarmament!

Tell Them What You Think Through On-Line Dialogue

January 25- Feb 3, 2000

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

Reaching Critical Will, a project of Women's International League is  
working towards a successful Non Proliferation Treaty Review  
Conference in 2000. We need all voices, loudly and clearly calling  
for the elimination of nuclear weapons,

In the weeks leading up to the NPT Review Conference, we intend to  
bring representative of Non Governmental Organizations and  
governmental representatives together for a monthly event at the UN  
both in New York and in Geneva.

For 2 weeks prior to these meetings, we intend to use our web page to  
solicit views from around the world on relevant topic.

Our first session will focus on two questions:

1. What role can the multilateral NPT have in making progress in nuclear disarmament?
2. Should there be a subsidiary body an on-going on nuclear disarmament or another new institutional mechanism? If so, what should it do?

Please see our web site for background information.

The views collected from this debate will be made available to relevant decision makers in the governmental and non-governmental community on paper and electronically.

And how do you join the on-line dialogues????

We will be using 2 parts of our web site for this discussion.

For short comments (up to 75 words) please

1. Go to our web site
2. click on our CHAT ROOM ,
3. Wait to load and then enter your name (you are encouraged to identify affiliation by anonymity is fine)
4. Click on ROOMS
- 5, Click on ROLE OF NPT and then
6. click on ENTER ROOM

and type in your comments by clicking in the text space at the bottom of the screen.

If you have a longer piece to submit please email your contribution to

[dialogues@reachingcriticalwill.org](mailto:dialogues@reachingcriticalwill.org)

The chat room transcripts and the longer contributions will appear on our MESSAGE BOARD

If you need technical help in posting something to the chat email

[stephanie@reachingcriticalwill.org](mailto:stephanie@reachingcriticalwill.org)

Look forward to seeing you on-line,

Felicity & Stephanie

Reaching Critical Will

Felicity Hill, Director

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

United Nations Office

777 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA

Ph: 1 212 682 1265

Fax: 1 212 286 8211

email: [flick@igc.apc.org](mailto:flick@igc.apc.org)

web: [www.wilpf.int.ch](http://www.wilpf.int.ch) [www.reachingcriticalwill.org](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org)  
</fontfamily>

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web: [www.wilpf.int.ch](http://www.wilpf.int.ch) [www.reachingcriticalwill.org](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org)

</x-rich>

To: marsusab@aol.com  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: RAC participation  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Mark,

Here is another communication sent to your ecunet address, which you may not have seen. It was sent also to Daryl Byler, Walter Owensby, and Robin Ringler.

January 19, 2000

Dear Colleagues:

I would like your advice on how to respond to a message from Joshua Noble of the Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism. From e-mail exchanges and his participation in the January 7 meeting, I thought the Religious Action Center was going to be part of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. Then today I received the following message:

To: Howard Hallman

I cant understand why I failed to bring this up earlier, but I'm afraid that the Religious Action Center may have a serious obstacle to joining the organization. In the purpose section of the proposal, it calls for "the faith community in the United States to work together to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons." Our policy does not call for the elimination of nuclear weapons, but leans more along the lines of curbing proliferation, de-alerting, reduction in military spending, etc. Is their a way or a desire to change the language?

Josh Noble

Legislative Assistant  
Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism

Hallman's comment:

My guess is that because a call for global elimination of nuclear weapons encompasses Israel, the Religious Action Center is not ready to go this far, especially if other weapons of mass destruction (possessed by Arab neighbors) aren't addressed.

From my original proposal I've dropped the term "abolition", which some find to radical, and have omitted the repudiation of the doctrine nuclear deterrence in order to keep in the U.S. Catholic Conference. Instead the focus is upon specific steps but with the long-range goal stated. The Catholics and most mainline Protestant denominations call for total elimination of nuclear weapons and so do the peace fellowships. I believe we have to stick with that goal even though we may lose a few faith-based organizations, such as RAC, which aren't ready to go that far. However, we can seek participation of other Jewish organizations, such as the Shalom Center of Reconstructionist Judaism and the Jewish Peace Fellowship.

There will still be opportunities for working groups on particular steps toward nuclear disarmament, such as the CTBT, de-alerting, ballistic missile defense, which can be more widely encompassing, including involvement of RAC.

What are your views? What's your experience with similar situations? I won't reply to Josh until I hear from you as my advisors.

Shalom,  
Howard

From: IRARR84@aol.com  
Date: Fri, 28 Jan 2000 13:47:47 EST  
Subject: Re: Back from the Brink packets  
To: mupj@igc.org  
X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Windows sub 45

Howard,

Here is the agenda for the meeting on Feb 7th- any help in getting folks out is appreciated. Basically, the pitch is --if an organization is interested in any education to their members on de-alerting, Back From The Brink is a resource for them--and for coordinating efforts among different groups.

I was thinking of calling Church Women United and National Council of Churches- do you have phone numbers for them--and for anyone else you think I should contact personally.

Let me know if you need more info.

Also- I wasn't able to stop the packets in time- so they're coming to you.

Thanks,

Ira

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\agenda.doc"

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 co

y to eliminate nuclear weapons.

The US public, when polled by Celinda Lake, answered that 87% of us want a treaty to ban the bomb just as we have done for chemical and biological weapons. And 84% said they would feel safer if no country had nuclear weapons including our own.

The fate of the earth is in your hands. Please do not miss this millenium opportunity to go down in history as one who dared to do the right thing and make the world safe for our children, grandchildren, and future generations.

Sincerely,

Alice Slater

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](mailto: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.

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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

to end the toxic legacy of the nuclear age before the whole treaty unravels.

The United States, together with Russia, France, UK and China, promised in 1968 when the NPT was negotiated, that it would make good faith efforts for nuclear disarmament. Yet today, more than 30 years after the treaty entered into force, there are still over 30,000 nuclear weapons on the planet, with more than 10,000 in our own country. Two new countries, India and Pakistan, have announced their nuclear weapons status.

Instead of fulfilling our legal obligations we are contributing to the following disturbing developments: the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty was defeated in the Senate, and our weapons labs continue to design and test new nuclear weapons in computer-simulated virtual reality with the help of underground “sub-critical” tests at the Nevada test site. You are now considering a decision to employ a missile defense system which would violate the ABM Treaty. Russia and China have threatened to become more reliant on their nuclear arsenals because of our willingness to abrogate a treaty which was able to stop the build up of nuclear arms for two decades. The US Space Command brazenly trumpets its intention for “dominating the space dimension of military operations to protect US interests and investment.”

The Article VI provision in the NPT that non-nuclear weapons states would forego the acquisition of nuclear weapons in return for our promise to eliminate our nuclear arsenals is being questioned by many nations around the world given the lack of progress for its fulfillment. Despite a recent World Court ruling that there is an international obligation to conclude negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention, our country has blocked efforts in various international fora to even discuss nuclear disarmament.

I urge you to lend your personal attention and whatever talents you can bring to

ies to reduce nuclear weapons. "They're watching what we do, not listening to what we say," said Ralph Hutchison of the Oak Ridge Environmental Peace Alliance. The US follows the lead of Russia and Canada in dual military-civilian use of nuclear reactors. In 1998 the US House of Representatives approved legislation that would have blocked the use of a commercial reactor to make tritium, but the measure failed in the US Senate. The Watts Plant could produce 1-1/2 to 3 kilograms of tritium a year, for which the US Energy Department would pay \$9.9 million a year. "I'm asking you in the name of God to say no to this madness," said Eric Johnson, a Presbyterian minister from nearby Maryville, Kentucky. The US Energy Department has not produced new tritium since it closed the Savannah River Site in South Carolina in 1988, and has been recycling tritium out of retired weapons since then. (Associated Press 12/9/99)

### North Korea Gets Nuclear Reactors From US

North Korea welcomed a US-led consortium's signing of a \$4.6 billion contract to build two nuclear reactors in the communist country. The deal, a reward for the communist nation's promise to freeze and eventually dismantle its suspected nuclear weapons program, was signed last week - the final phase of preparations to build the US-designed reactors in Kumho, in northeastern North Korea. In the 1994 pact with Washington, North Korea agreed to freeze the program in return for the reactors and 500,000 tons of fuel oil until the first reactor is built. The first light-water reactor could be done by 2007 replacing North Korea's Soviet-designed graphite-moderated reactors, which experts say would produce even greater amounts of weapons-grade plutonium. The light water reactors can produce tritium. (see related story Sunflower Oct 99). (Associated Press, 12/23/99)

### US Placed Nuclear Weapons In Japan During Cold War

The US stored nuclear weapons secretly in Japan, according to a Jan 00 article in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists (BAS). Authors Robert Norris, William Arkin, and William Burr based their continuing reports for the BAS on Defense Department documents declassified in Nov 99, which showed that the US deployed nuclear weapons in 27 different global locations including 18 countries and US controlled territories during the Cold War (see related story in Sunflower Nov 99). In November, the Bulletin reported on a just-declassified version of the Defense Department's History of the Custody and Deployment of Nuclear Weapons: July 1945 through September 1977. "Based on these documents, we now see for the first time a much fuller picture of how Japan was integrated into the US nuclear system," said Arkin, a nuclear weapons analyst.

Locations blacked out in the declassified documents included a "C" and an "I" country, which had remained undeciphered. With helpful hints coming from around the world, the puzzle was solved: US nukes were stored on Chichi Jima and on Iwo Jima, two Pacific islands that a post-war United States tried to avoid giving back to Japan. President Eisenhower approved extensive nuclear deployments in the Pacific, totaling about 1,600 weapons on Japan, Okinawa, Guam, the Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan. Although Japan's non-nuclear policy of not possessing, not producing, and not introducing nuclear weapons had been in effect since 1959, indeed nuclear

weapons were stored in Japan until 1965. Claims of Japan's nuclear-free status by Japanese leaders were technically if not wholly truthful since the bombs stored on Japan's main island lacked plutonium and/or uranium cores; meanwhile, complete warheads and whole bombs were kept on US Navy ships offshore Sasebo and Yokosuka. (NY Times 12/12/99; CNN, Yahoo News Singapore 12/13/99. Full BAS article at <http://www.bullatomsci.org/issues/2000/jf00/jf00norrisarkin.html> )

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## THE BUSINESS OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS

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### US Eases Sanctions On India Dating From Nuclear Tests

The US Department of Commerce announced that it would remove the names of 51 of some 200 Indian firms from a blacklist it drew up following India's string of underground nuclear tests in 1998. "The government has always maintained that unilateral restrictive measures against India are unjustified and counter-productive," Indian foreign ministry spokesman R. Jassal said in New Delhi, adding "We had welcomed the US Congress advice that the (list)...should be reviewed. The dropping of 51 Indian entities is, in that context, a step in the right direction. It is our expectation that it will lead to the complete abolition of this restrictive list," Jassal said. The blacklisted Indian firms, some of them linked to defense research or production, were banned from either collaborating with Western companies or importing hardware and technology. (NY Times; 12/17/99)

### Corporate Welfare for Weapons Makers Identified

Tens of billions of dollars in taxpayer subsidies for Lockheed Martin, Boeing, Raytheon, and other military contractors has been documented in a new report by William Hartung of the World Policy Institute and issued by the Cato Institute. The report, Corporate Welfare for Weapons Makers: The Hidden Costs of Spending on Defense and Foreign Aid, recommends phasing out existing US government subsidies for arms exports, blocking new subsidies, and establishing an independent commission that would conduct an annual review of corporate targeted contracts, tax breaks, and price subsidies contained in the military and foreign aid budgets. (Full text of report available by email from [berrigaf@newschool.edu](mailto:berrigaf@newschool.edu) or go to <http://www.cato.org/pubs/pas/pa-350es.html>)

### Tokaimura Nuclear Worker Dies of Radiation Exposure

Hisachi Ouchi, a MOX plant worker who was severely injured in Japan's recent nuclear accident has died from radiation exposure of 17,000 times the maximum annual permissible exposure. Ouchi was caught in an uncontrolled nuclear reaction at the JCO Co. Tokaimura plant in September 99 and was the first person to die from radiation exposure at a Japanese nuclear facility. The Tokaimura accident in central Japan was the world's worst nuclear accident since the 1986 Chernobyl disaster, exposing 49 people to high levels of radiation and forcing more than 320,000 to shelter indoors for more than a day. "He [Ouchi] was a victim of a myth perpetrated by the national government and the nuclear power industry that nuclear energy is safe," said Tatsuya Murakami, the mayor of Tokaimura. (CBC 12/22/99)



as part of a \$758 million repair effort launched in 1997 to reduce Chernobyl's risk and protect the environment. Because the workers were operating in highly radioactive conditions, they could stay inside for only 30 minutes at a time. Paid for mostly by Western governments, the project plans to build a new, safer sarcophagus by 2003 and help Ukraine develop a plan to deal with radioactive materials inside the Shelter. "This work was urgent. It gives us the possibility to start other stabilization works," said Oleksandr Slavis from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's Chernobyl Fund in the Ukraine. (Yahoo News Singapore/Associated Press 12/23/99)

#### Errors Found in Radiation Study of Hanford Nuclear Site

The nine year, \$18 million Hanford Thyroid Disease Study conducted by the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center (CDC), which concluded no thyroid harm from Hanford's radioiodine releases, did so in error, according to the US National Academy of Sciences panel reviewing the study in Dec 99. (Contributed by Trisha Pritikin)

=====  
WAR GAMES

=====  
Child Soldiers - How Old Is Old Enough?

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) conducted surveys in Aug 99 in a dozen countries directly affected by armed conflict, and a parallel survey in countries at peace, asking questions pertaining to the rules of war. The surveys marked the 50th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions. One particular question, "At what age is a young person mature enough to be a combatant?" brought an interesting response in the US, where over 90% polled did reply that combatants should be at least 18 years of age. Survey results included 3% who think the combatants ought to be at least 15; 27% should be at least 18; and 34% said that 21 should be the age to fight as a soldier in an armed conflict. Currently Uganda recruits child-soldiers at the age of 13; UK at the age of 15; and the US at 17. (Survey results are available online at <http://www.icrc.org/eng/gc50>. Background on the issue of child soldiers at <http://www.wagingpeace.org/whatsnew.html>

#### Presidential Vieques Decision Announced

President Clinton announced on Dec. 3rd that "The plan I am adopting today provides for the end of training on Vieques within five years..." Last summer the Puerto Rican Governor responding to public outcry demanded that the US military forces in Vieques, a small island of 9,400 reside

protesters have occupied the Vieques bombing range. The local fishing industry is concerned about more than 1,000 55-gallon drums containing unidentified substance that have been found on three sunken US Navy vessels offshore. In President Clinton's plan, the war games would continue in the spring for 90 days a year

>decide how deeply it wants to get involved in a particular campaign.  
>  
>We spent two years on the CTBT and did a lot. (I'll mail you a report on  
>this.) We won't let the CTBT drop, but there is not for a lot the  
>grassroots to do in 2000 except for those who want to become involved in  
>election campaigns and raise the issue there. The Senate may form some  
>kind of a study committee that we will want to keep an eye on. There is a  
>need to support funding for the CTB Organization in Vienna. In the fall we  
>will want to gear up for another effort of ratification in 2001. Otherwise,  
>the CTBT will be somewhat dormant in 2000 as a focus for action.  
>  
>A more active issue is likely to be de-alerting the nuclear arsenal by  
>taking weapons off hair-trigger alert. A number of secular organizations  
>have started a Back from the Brink campaign. I hope that faith-based  
>organizations will become involved. I'll be sending out more information  
>on de-alerting.  
>  
>The upcoming Review Conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty  
>(NPT) is an impor

quest for  
>nuclear disarmament.

>  
>Regarding our approach to organizing, I agree with that we should develop  
>strong networks within states. We have done some of that in CTBT campaign,  
>so there is a base to build upon. The Presbyterian Peace Making Program  
>can make useful contributions because of your experience in outreach.  
>Please keep feeding in your ideas.

>  
>I regret that I called the January 7 meeting on short notice, but I felt I  
>needed discussion regarding incorporation in order to move forward with our  
>grant-seeking. Future meetings will have longer notice. David Radcliff  
>of the Church of the Brethren has suggested periodic meetings when  
>headquarters staff can come to Washington. This might occur thrice a year  
>on a regular schedule, such as September, January, and May.

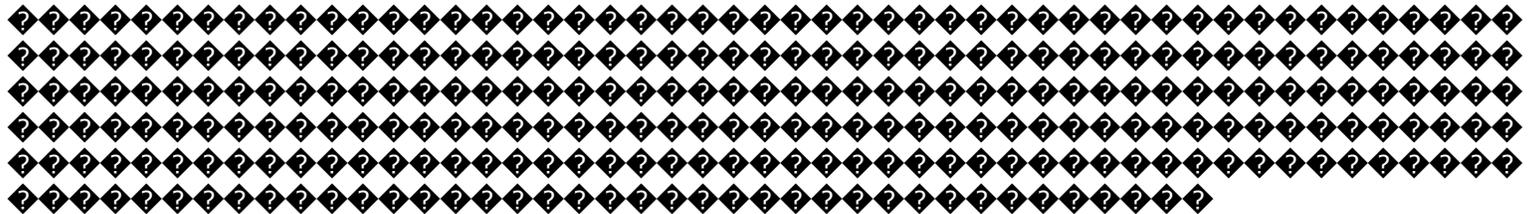
>  
>We are going for 501(c)(3) status because that's the only way we can  
>receive substantial grants from major foundations. However, many  
>participating organizations have 501(c)(4) status and denominational  
>offices are in a position to lobby. It is they rather than the Interfaith  
>Partnership as an entity who will be engaged in grassroots mobilization.  
>So we are trying to get the best of both types of non-profit organizations.

>  
>Again, thanks for your suggestions.

>  
>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.



From: UUAWO@aol.com  
Date: Wed, 5 Jan 2000 16:15:57 EST  
Subject: From Theresa Kashin in UUA Washington Office  
To: mupj@igc.org  
X-Mailer: AOL 4.0 for Windows 95 sub 14

Happy New Year, Howard.

Listened to your phone message. Yes, I have been getting your emails about the Friday meeting.

Larry Egbert's first Wednesday back with us is next week. I don't remember if he's in

From: Washofc@aol.com  
Date: Wed, 5 Jan 2000 18:13:03 EST  
Subject: Re: Meeting, Friday< January 7  
To: mupj@igc.org  
X-Mailer: Windows AOL sub 45

Loyce Borgmann from the Church of the Brethren Washington Office will be attending to represent the COB. Let me know if I need to come prepared with anything otherwise I'll plan on seeing you there.

Loyce



## *Project Abolition*

### **Expanded State Strategy Memo**

**To: Member Organizations and Supporters of Project Abolition**

**From: Karina Wood & Kevin Martin**

**January 21, 2000**

Before the holidays, we consulted Michael Trister, a prominent and experienced Washington, DC, attorney who advises many non-profits on tax-status issues. In light of his advice, we have decided to modify our proposed "short list" of priority states for Project Abolition's organizing in 2000 - 2001 in order that the IRS does not think we wish to influence the outcome of Senate elections, which we cannot do as a 501 © 3 educational project. Pending your agreement on the modified list, we will present it to him for his legal seal of approval when he returns from his current business trip at the end of this month.

The previously proposed short list of 5 states was **Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, Pennsylvania** and **Washington** – 4 of which are states where anti-test ban Senators are up for re-election (New Mexico being the exception, where Sen. Bingaman, who supported the test ban, is running for re-election). Trister noted that even if we scrupulously conduct only (c) 3, non-partisan, educational activities, our selection of these states as priorities for our organizing could nevertheless seem designed to affect the outcome of the elections.

Therefore, we propose expanding the short list to include the following states: **Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, North Carolina** and **Oregon**. These are all states where we have grassroots networks, some strong and some in need of development, where it makes good sense for us to work. None of these states have Senate races this year. The U.S. nuclear abolition movement urgently needs to expand its membership base and build a public profile in the Mid-West and the South. Arkansas and North Carolina are two important Southern states where we have good growth potential. WAND, Peace Action and PeaceLinks have grassroots bases for us to build upon in these two states. Iowa is important for obvious long-term reasons, and its peace activist base is curiously under-developed for such a historically progressive state. (To be clear, Iowa is not listed in an attempt to influence the presidential caucuses, which are only a week away.) Illinois has a strong grassroots base, and Project Abolition might be able to do some high-profile work there without too much effort. The inclusion of Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa and Oregon also allows us to further develop the connections we made in those states through last fall's Project Abolition speakers tour events around the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Ten states may sound like a lot, but the 10 states comprising this new list need not be equally prioritized, and there may be work in some states we would wish to emphasize above work in others. Also, this list may change as we contact activists in those states and gather intelligence.

Two final points on the state strategy: the prioritizing of states represents an agreement on which states should receive priority attention for our common work together in Project Abolition. In no way does such a list impinge on each organization's right to prioritize whatever states it wishes to in its own work. Finally, the listing of priority states does not mean we will not promote Project Abolition activities in other states, rather that the priority states will receive intensive organizing focus.

We wish to get moving on the state strategy as soon as possible, so please give us your feedback on the changes to the list before January 31, so we can consult Michael Trister again as soon as he

returns from his trip. Once we get his approval on the revised list, we can start contacting our state activists and putting the state strategy into action. (We will ask for a written legal opinion, which we will share with all the groups participating in Project Abolition.)

In the meantime, we would like to convene a meeting next week, via conference call, of the state strategy working group, so we can discuss how to best conduct our outreach to the groups in the priority states. So far, the state strategy working group consists of Esther Pank, Joan Wade, Karina Wood and Kevin Martin. We welcome any others of you to join the working group, if you so choose – please contact Kevin or Karina.

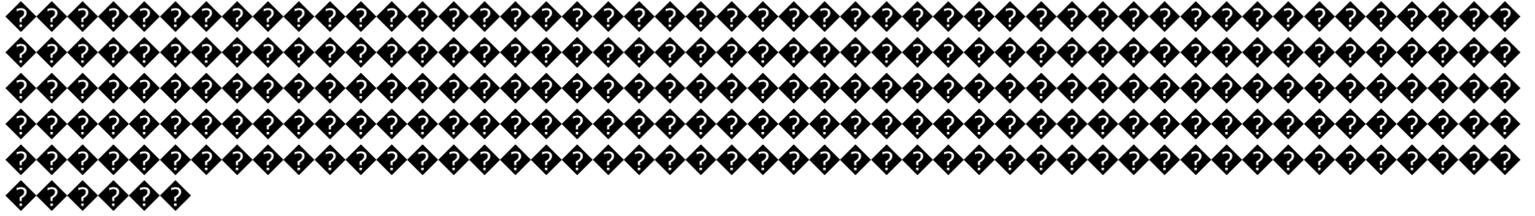
We look forward to hearing from you soon.

It

was AGREED that these ideas should be circulated:<BR>\* Send a letter to the Head of State of the appropriate country asking them to make the NPT a priority and attend. Sample letters should be posted as encouragement.<BR>\* Challenge each existing Abolition group recruit another one. 2000 by 2000.<BR>\* Get more petition signatures to be presented at the NPT.<BR>\* Ask groups to find out who the "downwinders" were in their countries and send their names, details and a photograph to be used in actions at the NPT.<BR>JACKIE agreed to draft and post a Call to Action based on these ideas. Groups should be encouraged to do these things during the first week of March - "Abolition Days" - as agreed at the Hague. ALICE reported that the HAP would include o

y to me as Chair, Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Thanks,  
Howard



From: "JamesHipkins" <JamesHipkins@emailmsn.com>  
To: "Tom Hipkins" <TomHipkins@yahoo.com>, "Tom Kelly" <tomakel@aol.com>,  
"Bruce Edwards" <skyfly@hotmail.com>,  
"Robert Solomon" <rsolomon@ttc.edug>,  
"Don McMahon" <reetdon@juno.com>, "Howard Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>,  
"Louise Rugh" <Loursie\_Rugh@compuserve.com>,  
"Arthur Hipkins" <hippy@csj.net>,  
"Kuo Ding Lau" <DingLilycLau@compuserve.com>,  
"Doug Wingeier" <dcwing@dnet.net>,  
"Ed/Edna Mae Shields" <CHITZY@aol.com>,  
"Blossom Root" <BRoot13849@aol.com>

Subject: New Address

Date: Fri, 14 Jan 2000 11:05:34 -0500

X-MSMail-Priority: Normal

X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2615.200

X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200

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<STYLE></STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY bgColor=#ffffff>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Greetings to you all:</FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>&nbsp; You will note we have a new e-mail
address.</FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>&nbsp; You have not heard from us for some time.
Charlotte fell in the local grocery store on December 7. She dislocated her
shoulder and had a deep cut above her right eye. It took six stitches. To say
the least, we have been disrupted for a while.&nbsp; I was doing the cooking,
cleaning, washing, etc.&nbsp; Her arm was bound in a way that she could not move
her right arm for four weeks.&nbsp; She is now in therapy and doing well.&nbsp;
The scar from the cut is really
```

s to humanity are not sufficiently widely recognized nor  
>>appreciated. In the words of writer Jonathan Schell, we have been given  
>>"the gift of time," but that gift is running out. For this reason vision  
>>and bold action are called for.

>>  
>>General George Lee Butler, a former Commander in Chief of all US strategic  
>>nuclear weapons, poses these questions: "By what authority do succeeding  
>>generations of leaders in the nuclear weapons states usurp the power to  
>>dictate the odds of continued life on our planet? Most urgently, why does  
>>such breathtaking audacity persist at the moment when we should stand  
>>trembling in the face of our folly and united in our commitment to abolish  
>>its most deadly manifestation?"

>>  
>>It is time to heed the warnings of men like General Butler, who know  
>>intimately the risks and consequences of nuclear war. The time is overdue  
>>for a New Agenda on nuclear disarmament. What is needed is commitment and  
>>leadership on

>>  
>>The heart of the Non-Proliferation Treaty agreement is the link between  
>>non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament. The non-nuclear weapons states  
>>agree in the Treaty not to develop nor deploy nuclear weapons in exchange  
>>for the nuclear weapons states agreeing to negotiate in good faith to  
>>achieve nuclear disarmament. The Treaty has become nearly universal and  
>>the non-nuclear weapons states, with a few notable exceptions, have adhered  
>>to the non-proliferation side of the bargain. The progress on nuclear  
>>disarmament, however, has been almost entirely unsatisfactory, leading many  
>>observers to conclude that the intention of the nuclear weapons states is  
>>to preserve indefinitely a two-tier structure of nuclear "haves" and  
>>"have-nots."

>>  
>>At the 1995 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review and Extension Conference many  
>>countries and non-governmental organizations challenged the nuclear  
>>disarmament record of the nuclear weapons states. They argued that to  
>>extend the Treaty indefinitely without more specific progress from the  
>>nuclear weapons states was equivalent to writing a blank check to states  
>>that had failed to keep their promises for 25 years. These countries and  
>>NGOs urged instead that the extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty be  
>>linked to progress on Article VI promises of good faith efforts to achieve  
>>nuclear disarmament. Pressure from the nuclear weapons states and their  
>>NATO allies led to the Treaty being extended indefinitely, but only with  
>>agreement to a set of non-binding Principles and Objectives that was put  
>>forward by the Republic of South Africa. These Principles and Objectives  
>>provided for:

>>  
>>-- completion of a universal and international and effectively verifiable  
>>Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by 1996;  
>>-- early conclusion of negotiations for a non-discriminatory and  
>>universally applicable treaty banning production of fissile materials;  
>>and  
>>-- determined pursuit by the nuclear weapons states of systematic and  
>>progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally with the ultimate  
>>goal of their elimination.

>>  
>> Progress toward these goals has been unimpressive. A CTBT was adopted in  
>>1996, but has been ratified only by the UK and France among the nuclear  
>>weapons states. The US argues that the CTBT necessitates its \$4.6 billion  
>>per year "Stockpile Stewardship" program, which enables it to design new  
>>nuclear weapons and modify existing nuclear weapons in computer-simulated  
>>virtual reality tests and "sub-critical" nuclear tests. Despite the  
>>existence of this provocative program, ratification of the CTBT by the US  
>>Senate was rejected in October 1999. The US and Russia continue to conduct  
>>"sub-critical" nuclear weapons tests. Negotiations on a fissile material  
>>cut-off treaty have yet to begin, and the "determined pursuit" promise has  
>>been systematically and progressively ignored by the nuclear weapons  
>states.

>>  
>>In its 1997 Presidential Decision Directive 60, the US reaffirmed nuclear  
>>weapons as the "cornerstone" of its security policy and opened the door to  
>>the use of nuclear weapons against a country using chemical or biological

>>weapons. The US, UK and France have also resisted proposals by other NATO  
>>members for a review of NATO nuclear policy. Under urgent prodding by  
>>Canada and Germany, they did finally agree to a review of nuclear policy,  
>>but this will not be completed until December 2000, after the 2000 NPT  
>>Review Conference.

>>  
>>The US seems intent on moving ahead with a National Missile Defense plan,  
>>even if it means abrogating the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which  
>>most analysts view as a bedrock treaty for further nuclear arms  
>>reductions. The US is also moving ahead with space militarization  
>>programs. In the US Space Command's "Vision for 2020" document, the US  
>>proclaims its intention of "dominating the space dimension of military  
>>operations to protect US interests and investment."

>>  
>>Russia has abandoned its policy of No First Use of nuclear weapons in favor  
>>of a policy mirroring that of the western nuclear weapons states. The  
>>START II agreement is stalled and is still not ratified by the Russian  
>>Duma. The date for completion of START II has, in fact, been set back for  
>>five years from the beginning of 2003 to the end of 2007. Negotiations on  
>>START III are stalled.

>>  
>>China is modernizing its nuclear arsenal. India and Pakistan, countries  
>>that have consistently criticized the discriminatory nature of the NPT,  
>>have both overtly tested nuclear weapons and joined the nuclear weapons  
>>club. Israel, another country refusing to join the NPT, will not  
>>acknowledge that it has developed nuclear weapons and has imprisoned  
>>Mordechai Vanunu for more than 13 years for speaking out on Israel's  
>>nuclear arsenal.

>>  
>>In the face of the intransigence of the nuclear weapons states, the warning  
>>bells are sounding louder and louder. These warnings have been put forward  
>>by the Canberra Commission, the International Court of Justice, retired  
>>generals and admirals, past and present political leaders, the New Agenda  
>>Coalition, the Tokyo Forum, and many other distinguished individuals and  
>>non-governmental organizations working for peace and disarmament.

>>  
>>The future of humanity is being held hostage to self-serving policies of  
>>the nuclear weapons states. This is an intolerable situation, not only for  
>>the myopic vision it represents and the disrespect for the rest of the  
>>world that is implicit in these policies, but, more important, for the  
>>squandering of the precious opportunity to eliminate the nuclear weapons  
>>threat to our common future.

>>  
>>The more nuclear weapons in the world, the greater the danger to humanity.  
>>At present we lack even an effective accounting of the numbers and  
>>locations of these weapons and the nuclear materials to construct them. The  
>>possibilities of these weapons or the materials to make them falling into  
>>the hands of terrorists, criminals or potential new nuclear weapons states  
>>has increased since the breakup of the former Soviet Union.

>>  
>>What is to be done? Will the 2000 NPT Review Conference again be bullied  
>>by strong-armed negotiating techniques and false promises of the nuclear  
>>weapons states? Or will the non-nuclear weapons states, the vast majority  
>>of the world's nations, unite in common purpose to demand that the nuclear

>>weapons states fulfill their long-standing promises and obligations in  
>>Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty?

>>  
>>Ridding the world of nuclear weapons is the greatest challenge of our time.  
>> We ask you to step forward and meet this challenge by demanding in a  
>>unified voice that the nuclear weapons states fulfill their obligations  
>>under Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. As we stand on the  
>>threshold of a new century and millennium, we ask that you call upon the  
>>nuclear weapons states to take the following steps to preserve the  
>>Non-Proliferation Treaty and end the threat that nuclear weapons arsenals  
>>pose to all humanity:

>>  
>>1. Commence good faith negotiations to achieve a Nuclear Weapons  
>>Convention requiring the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons, with  
>>provisions for effective verification and enforcement.

>>  
>>2. Publicly acknowledge the weaknesses and fallibilities of deterrence:  
>>that deterrence is only a theory and is clearly ineffective against nations  
>>whose leaders may be irrational or suicidal; nor can deterrence assure  
>>against accidents, misperceptions, miscalculations, or terrorists.

>>  
>>3. 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.

>>  
>>4. Publicly acknowledge the immorality of threatening to annihilate  
>>millions, even hundreds of millions, of people in the name of national  
>>security.

>>  
>>5. De-alert all nuclear weapons and de-couple all nuclear warheads from  
>>their delivery vehicles.

>>  
>>6. Declare policies of No First Use of nuclear weapons against other  
>>nuclear weapons states and policies of No Use against non-nuclear weapons  
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>>  
>>7. Establish an international accounting system for all nuclear weapons  
>>and weapons-grade nuclear materials.

>>  
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>>and subcritical nuclear tests designed to modernize and improve nuclear  
>>weapons systems, and close the remaining nuclear test sites in Nevada and  
>>Novaya Zemlya.

>>  
>>9. 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, and cease the militarization of space.

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>>10. Set forth a plan to reduce nuclear arsenals in all nuclear weapons  
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>>  
>>-----  
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>>  
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public opinion and start negotiating a NWC. Governments look to us to give them the mandate to argue for urgent elimination. For example, the new NZ government would be furious to see such a concession coming from abolitionist citizen groups!

So we're afraid we cannot sign your letter if it includes point 10.

Best wishes,  
Rob Green (World Court Project UK)  
Kate Dewes (IPB Vice-President)

At 06:15 PM 1/16/00 -0800, you wrote:

>Dear Rob,

>

> I guess we have Lop Nor worked out. I want to set forth my thoughts on  
>point ten, which calls for a plan to reduce nuclear arsenals to no more  
>than 2000 each, de-alerted and in monitored international storage by 2005.

>It seems to me that this is important because it sets a timeframe for  
>progress, in particular, a timeframe that could be subject to the 2005  
>Review Conference. It also suggests an approach that allows the NWS to  
>keep a minimal "se



t the Chinese test site of Lop Nor.

>>

>>2) Point 10 undermines your message, because mentioning numbers implies  
>>status and utility for nukes. A plan for phased elimination is an integral  
>>part of the Nuclear Weapons Convention, which you cover in point 1. So I  
>>recommend you delete point 10.

>>

>>Best wishes,

>>Rob

>>

>>

>>At 10:36 AM 1/14/00 -0800, you wrote:

>>>Here is an Open Letter regarding the 2000 NPT Review Conference that we are  
>>>sending to all leaders of non-nuclear weapons states.

>>>

>>>

David Krieger

>>>

>>>

>>>

>>>

>>>

>>>

>>>

>>>AN OPEN LETTER TO THE LEADERS

>>>OF ALL NON-NUCLEAR WEAPONS STATES

>>>

>>>January 2000

>>>

>>>

>>>Your Excellencies:

>>>

>>>The nuclear perils to humanity are not sufficiently widely recognized nor  
>>>appreciated. In the words of writer Jonathan Schell, we have been given  
>>>"the gift of time," but that gift is running out. For this reason vision  
>>>and bold action are called for.

>>>

>>>General George Lee Butler, a former Commander in Chief of all US strategic  
>>>nuclear weapons, poses these questions: "By what authority do succeeding  
>>>generations of leaders in the nuclear weapons states usurp the power to  
>>>dictate the odds of continued life on our planet? Most urgently, why does  
>>>such breathtaking audacity persist at the moment when we should stand  
>>>trembling in the face of our folly and united in our commitment to abolish  
>>>its most deadly manifestation?"

>>>

>>>It is time to heed the warnings of men like General Butler, who know  
>>>intimately the risks and consequences of nuclear war. The time is overdue  
>>>for a New Agenda on nuclear disarmament. What is needed is commitment and  
>>>leadership on behalf of humanity and all life.

>>>

>>>The heart of the Non-Proliferation Treaty agreement is the link between  
>>>non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament. The non-nuclear weapons states  
>>>agree in the Treaty not to develop nor deploy nuclear weapons in exchange  
>>>for the nuclear weapons states agreeing to negotiate in good faith to  
>>>achieve nuclear disarmament. The Treaty has become nearly universal and

>>>the non-nuclear weapons states, with a few notable exceptions, have adhered  
>>>to the non-proliferation side of the bargain. The progress on nuclear  
>>>disarmament, however, has been almost entirely unsatisfactory, leading many  
>>>observers to conclude that the intention of the nuclear weapons states is  
>>>to preserve indefinitely a two-tier structure of nuclear "haves" and  
>>>"have-nots."

>>>  
>>>At the 1995 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review and Extension Conference many  
>>>countries and non-governmental organizations challenged the nuclear  
>>>disarmament record of the nuclear weapons states. They argued that to  
>>>extend the Treaty indefinitely without more specific progress from the  
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>>>that had failed to keep their promises for 25 years. These countries and  
>>>NGOs urged instead that the extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty be  
>>>linked to progress on Article VI promises of good faith efforts to achieve  
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>>>NATO allies led to the Treaty being extended indefinitely, but only with  
>>>agreement to a set of non-binding Principles and Objectives that was put  
>>>forward by the Republic of South Africa. These Principles and Objectives  
>>>provided for:

>>>  
>>>-- completion of a universal and international and effectively verifiable  
>>>Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by 1996;  
>>>-- early conclusion of negotiations for a non-discriminatory and  
>>>universally applicable treaty banning production of fissile materials;  
>>>and  
>>>-- determined pursuit by the nuclear weapons states of systematic and  
>>>progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally with the ultimate  
>>>goal of their elimination.

>>>  
>>> Progress toward these goals has been unimpressive. A CTBT was adopted in  
>>>1996, but has been ratified only by the UK and France among the nuclear  
>>>weapons states. The US argues that the CTBT necessitates its \$4.6 billion  
>>>per year "Stockpile Stewardship" program, which enables it to design new  
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>>>Senate was rejected in October 1999. The US and Russia continue to conduct  
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>>>In its 1997 Presidential Decision Directive 60, the US reaffirmed nuclear  
>>>weapons as the "cornerstone" of its security policy and opened the door to  
>>>the use of nuclear weapons against a country using chemical or biological  
>>>weapons. The US, UK and France have also resisted proposals by other NATO  
>>>members for a review of NATO nuclear policy. Under urgent prodding by  
>>>Canada and Germany, they did finally agree to a review of nuclear policy,  
>>>but this will not be completed until December 2000, after the 2000 NPT  
>>>Review Conference.

>>>  
>>>The US seems intent on moving ahead with a National Missile Defense plan,  
>>>even if it means abrogating the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which

>>>most analysts view as a bedrock treaty for further nuclear arms  
>>>reductions. The US is also moving ahead with space militarization  
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>>>Russia has abandoned its policy of No First Use of nuclear weapons in favor  
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>>>START II agreement is stalled and is still not ratified by the Russian  
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>>>nuclear arsenal.

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>>>In the face of the intransigence of the nuclear weapons states, the warning  
>>>bells are sounding louder and louder. These warnings have been put forward  
>>>by the Canberra Commission, the International Court of Justice, retired  
>>>generals and admirals, past and present political leaders, the New Agenda  
>>>Coalition, the Tokyo Forum, and many other distinguished individuals and  
>>>non-governmental organizations working for peace and disarmament.

>>>  
>>>The future of humanity is being held hostage to self-serving policies of  
>>>the nuclear weapons states. This is an intolerable situation, not only for  
>>>the myopic vision it represents and the disrespect for the rest of the  
>>>world that is implicit in these policies, but, more important, for the  
>>>squandering of the precious opportunity to eliminate the nuclear weapons  
>>>threat to our common future.

>>>  
>>>The more nuclear weapons in the world, the greater the danger to humanity.  
>>>At present we lack even an effective accounting of the numbers and  
>>>locations of these weapons and the nuclear materials to construct them. The  
>>>possibilities of these weapons or the materials to make them falling into  
>>>the hands of terrorists, criminals or potential new nuclear weapons states  
>>>has increased since the breakup of the former Soviet Union.

>>>  
>>>What is to be done? Will the 2000 NPT Review Conference again be bullied  
>>>by strong-armed negotiating techniques and false promises of the nuclear  
>>>weapons states? Or will the non-nuclear weapons states, the vast majority  
>>>of the world's nations, unite in common purpose to demand that the nuclear  
>>>weapons states fulfill their long-standing promises and obligations in  
>>>Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty?

>>>  
>>>Ridding the world of nuclear weapons is the greatest challenge of our time.  
>>> We ask you to step forward and meet this challenge by demanding in a  
>>>unified voice that the nuclear weapons states fulfill their obligations  
>>>under Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. As we stand on the  
>>>threshold of a new century and millennium, we ask that you call upon the

>>>nuclear weapons states to take the following steps to preserve the  
>>>Non-Proliferation Treaty and end

s to achieve a Nuclear Weapons

>>>Convention requiring the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons, with  
>>>provisions for effective verification and enforcement.

>>>  
>>>2. Publicly acknowledge the weaknesses and fallibilities of deterrence:  
>>>that deterrence is only a theory and is clearly ineffective against nations  
>>>whose leaders may be irrational or suicidal; nor can deterrence assure  
>>>against accidents, misperceptions, miscalculations, or terrorists.

>>>  
>>>3. 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.

>>>  
>>>4. Publicly acknowledge the immorality of threatening to annihilate  
>>>millions, even hundreds of millions, of people in the name of national  
>>>security.

>>>  
>>>5. De-alert all nuclear weapons and de-couple all nuclear warheads from  
>>>their delivery vehicles.

>>>  
>>>6. Declare policies of No First Use of nuclear weapons against other  
>>>nuclear weapons states and policies of No Use against non-nuclear weapons  
>>>states.

>>>  
>>>7. Establish an international accounting system for all nuclear weapons  
>>>and weapons-grade nuclear materials.

>>>  
>>>8. Sign and ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

weapons in monitored storage, but rather demanding that they achieve this level within this timeframe. I also don't think that there can be any doubt within the context of the full letter or the 12 points that zero is the goal. I disagree with the idea that the only role for leading NGOs to raise the moral call for zero nuclear weapons and that they should not suggest concrete steps to be taken within a given timeframe (in this case the timeframe of the next NPT Review Conference in 2005). I think that left to their own devices it is likely that the NWS will have far more than 200 nuclear weapons by the year 2005. Further, I would anticipate that they will stretch out the process of negotiations (which, of course, are not even started) for a long while unless they are pushed to reach specific goals within specific timeframes. Calling for reductions to 200 de-alerted weapons each by the year 2005 in no way lessens my strong call for abolition; it simply calls for these reductions as a tangible measure of progress toward achieving the goal of abolition. Something like this will need to be built into a Nuclear Weapons Convention, and my own feeling is that governments will need help in understanding what constitutes reasonable progress. Reductions to 2000 to 2500 weapons by 2005 (which I would suggest is a more likely prospect at this point) would be far from reasonable progress.

Finally, I doubt that governments need a mandate from NGOs. They are capable of acting on their own on all sorts of international issues. New Zealand has actually been one of the braver governments in this regard, but I can't imagine them viewing such reductions on the way to zero as a "concession."

The Open Letter is one that we will send as one NGO and I am not asking for sign-ons. I do believe, though, that continued discussion on this issue is valuable for clarifying thinking on this issue, which has already had some heated discussion within MPI.

Dave

At 05:35 PM 01/17/2000 +1300, Rob Green wrote:

>Dear Dave,

>

>Many thanks for this. First, we assume you mean 200, not 2000? That's what >you quote in point 10, which we repeat here for anyone who missed it:

>

>>10. Set forth a plan to 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.

>

>You've opened up a serious problem here. Allowing the NWS to keep a >"security blanket" of 200 most certainly does imply status and utility! And >where does it leave the ICJ Opinion, and our argument that nuclear >deterrence is immoral, illegal and doesn't work anyway? It is not the role >of the leading citizen group advocates of abolition to get into timeframes >and numbers - that is for governments and arms control groups. Your >proposal undermines the integrity of Abolition 2000's vision statement, and >its "Call for the New Millennium" agreed at The Hague in May 1999, as

>published in "Waging Peace Worldwide", which makes no mention of numbers  
>except zero.

>

>Our job is to communicate the reality that we are more secure without  
>nukes, and that the NWS should get back on the right side of the law and  
>public opinion and start negotiating a NWC. Governments look to us to give  
>them the mandate to argue for urgent elimination. For example, the new NZ  
>government would be furious to see such a concession coming from  
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>So we're afraid we cannot sign your letter if it includes point 10.

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>>than 2000 each, de-alerted and in monitored international storage by 2005.  
>>It seems to me that this is important because it sets a timeframe for  
>>progress, in particular, a timeframe that could be subject to the 2005  
>>Review Conference. It also suggests an approach that allows the NWS to  
>>keep a minimal "security blanket" while the process of going to zero is  
>>occurring, but one that is much safer for all than leaving the NWS to their  
>>own devices. With this relatively small number of weapons in monitored  
>>storage, the NWS would learn to live without them. Given the changes in  
>>nuclear policy in Russia, all of this may be highly academic at this point,  
>>but I believe it would represent a major "good faith" move by the NWS and  
>>particularly the Western NWS.

>> I don't agree that mentioning numbers implies status and utility for  
>>nuclear weapons; clearly, numbers would need to be mentioned in a Nuclear  
>>Weapons Convention. Leaving the question of numbers open would I believe  
>>result in the NWS continuing to move at the speed of molasses, even once  
>>they begin to negotiate a Nuclear Weapons Convention. This is why I think  
>>point 10 is needed. I'd appreciate it if you, Jackie, John and others  
>>would respond to these points. Thanks.

>>

>> Dave

>>

>>

>>

>>

>>

>>At 09:54 AM 01/15/2000 +1300, Rob Green wrote:

>>>Dear Dave,

>>>

>>>Great letter! Just two concerns:

>>>

>>>1) Under point 8, you omit the Chinese test site of Lop Nor.

>>>

>>>2) Point 10 undermines your message, because mentioning numbers implies  
>>>status and utility for nukes. A plan for phased elimination is an integral  
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>>>>provisions for effective verification and enforcement.

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>>>>whose leaders may be irrational or suicidal; nor can deterrence assure  
>>>>against accidents, misperceptions, miscalculations, or terrorists.

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>>>>3. Publicly acknowledge the illegality of the threat or use of nuclear  
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>>>>4. Publicly acknowledge the immorality of threatening to annihilate  
>>>>millions, even hundreds of millions, of people in the name of national  
>>>>security.

>>>>

>>>>5. De-alert all nuclear weapons and de-couple all nuclear warheads from  
>>>>their delivery vehicles.

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>>>>6. Declare policies of No First Use of nuclear weapons against other  
>>>>nuclear weapons states and policies of No Use against non-nuclear weapons  
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>>>>

>>>>7. Establish an international accounting system for all nuclear weapons  
>>>>and weapons-grade nuclear materials.

>>>>

>>>>8. Sign and ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, cease laboratory  
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>>>>weapons systems, and close the remaining nuclear test sites in Nevada and  
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>>>>

>>>>9. 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, and cease the militarization of space.

>>>>

>>>>10. Set forth a plan to 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. Begin to reallocate the billions of dollars currently being spent  
>>>>annually for maintaining nuclear arsenals (\$35 billion in the U.S. alone)  
>>>>to improving human health, education and welfare throughout the world.

>>>>

>>>>You have a unique historical opportunity to unite in serving humanity. We  
>>>>urge you to seize the moment.

>>>>

Sincerely,

David Krieger  
President

cc: Leaders of United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France, China,  
India, Pakistan and Israel

-----  
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>>>>

>>>>David Krieger, President

>>>>Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

>>>>PMB 121, 1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 1

>>>>Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2794

>>>>URL: [www.wagingpeace.org](http://www.wagingpeace.org)

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>>>>

>>>\*\*\*\*\*

>>>

>>> Commander Robert D Green, Royal Navy (Retired)

>>> Chair, World Court Project UK

>>>

>>> Disarmament & Security Centre

>>> PO Box 8390

>>> Christchurch

>>> Aotearoa/New Zealand

>>>

>>>

: (+64) 3 348 1353

>>>>

>>>> Email: robwcpuk@chch.planet.org.nz

>>>>

>>>>[The DSC is a specialist branch of the NZ Peace Foundation]

>>>>\*\*\*\*\*

>>>>

>>>>

>>\_\_\_\_\_

>>

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>[The DSC is a specialist branch of the NZ Peace Foundation]

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Committee and a National Advisory Board.

The Steering Committee will consist of representatives from participating denominations and religious associations. It will meet monthly in Washington to plan partnership activities, guide implementation, and evaluate the results. It will also serve as the corporate board of directors. Sub-groups will function as appropriate to plan and carry out particular tasks or work on specific issues.

The National Advisory Board will consist of top religious leaders. They will serve as individuals though many of them will hold high level positions in their denominations. Although the National Advisory Board will not meet as a body, members will be drawn upon for meetings with executive officials and members of Congress.

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. Foundation grants are being sought to support this endeavor.

#### Modes of Operation

Because all nuclear weapons (as far as is known) are in the control of governments, it is governments which will decide whether to adopt and carry out the steps toward nuclear disarmament. Therefore, the focus of the Interfaith Partnership will be upon influencing governmental officials who determine public policies on nuclear weapons. This will be achieved through three modes of operation: (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.

Grassroots education and mobilization will occur through regional and local networks of denominations and religious associations. The main objective is to have numerous persons from the faith community be in touch with public officials regularly on nuclear disarmament issues. To help this process staff of participating organizations and the Interfaith Partnership will produce and disseminate issue briefs, sample letters to the editor, op-ed pieces, and worship material. Efforts will be to achieve interfaith action at the state and local level. Use will be made of conference calls and state and regional training workshops.

Participants in the Interfaith Partnership will make direct contact with members of Congress, their staff, and key persons in the Executive Branch. There will b

f the campaign to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (which will continue until successful). Like the CTBT campaign, this new initiative will link faith-based organizations nationally, will work through their grassroots networks, and will encourage interfaith cooperation at the state and local levels. We hope that this will involve you and others in New Jersey.

We are seeking substantial support from foundations to create a core staff and provide additional resources to denominational offices and religious peace fellowships so that they can enhance their grassroots outreach. In our fundraising it will be useful to show that there is grassroots interest in participating.

Is your Coalition for Peace Action part of the national Peace Action network, or is more a faith-based organization? If that latter, or if there is some such vehicle in New Jersey, it would be helpful to receive a letter from you on your letterhead indicating that you and your organization are willing to participate with the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. You can address this letter to me as Chair, Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. If possible, I would like to receive the letter no later than January 25.

If you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,  
Howard W. Hallman

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#### Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament

Within the faith community in the United States there is widespread consensus on the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons on Earth. This is the position of many denominations and numerous religious associations. An Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament is forming as a vehicle for working together to achieve this goal.

#### Public Policy Objectives

The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament realizes that the global elimination of nuclear weapons is likely to take a number of years to achieve through a series of incremental steps. Therefore, the Partnership will work to achieve those steps that move toward nuclear disarmament, including:

- 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 abo

tial  
proliferators, and indeed, all other nations, the benefits of the CTBT far outweigh the remote risk that abstaining from testing will generate a loss of confidence in the US nuclear arsenal.

Stockpile testing in the past: In assessing the confidence that the United States can have in its stockpile without nuclear testing, one should recognize that the great majority of nuclear tests were always devoted to developing new wa

that have been deployed for some time. From 1972 to the cessation of testing in September 1992, of the total of about 350 underground nuclear tests<sup>3</sup>, only 68 were not devoted to development<sup>1</sup>. Of these, 8 were "stockpile confidence tests" conducted on currently deployed weapons, and 35 others had direct application to these weapons (K. Johnson, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, personal communication).

Indeed, there is a logic to the paucity of tests following deployment: the human and technical delivery systems are much more likely to fail than the warhead itself; everything up to ignition of the fission reaction, including detonation of the conventional explosive and implosion, can be tested without a nuclear explosion (Fig. 1); the straightforward step of increasing the yield of the primary can be used to raise confidence in the performance of the secondary<sup>4</sup> (see Box 1

and tested in statistically significant numbers. In contrast, it would be prohibitively expensive to conduct enough nuclear tests to add a statistically meaningful measure of confidence to what was acquired from half a dozen development tests devoted to each new weapon design, followed by a test from an early production run to detect any error that might have crept in.

During the nuclear-testing era, stockpile maintenance already involved an extensive variety of destructive and non-destructive laboratory tests of components and subsystems, as well as high-fidelity stockpile-to-target flight tests, in which the 'physics package' is replaced by a data-recording device that also simulates the weight and moment of inertia of the actual weapon.

The comparative utility of nuclear and non-nuclear tests is indicated by Fig. 2, which shows the various ways in which defects in nuclear warheads were found between 1958 and 1992. Of about 830 "findings" of potential defects and anomalies, only 1% came from all types of nuclear test. Note that this compilation includes findings in the new designs that were deployed after inadequate development testing, or even none, because of the testing moratorium from 1958 to 1961.

Statistics alone cannot, of course, rule out the possibility that the handful of findings from nuclear tests other than those related to the moratorium were of vital significance. But no knowledgeable person has made such a claim, and the record indicates that nuclear testing has played only a minor role in maintaining confidence in the modern stockpile.

Stewardship without testing: In signing the CTBT, the president in effect bound the United States to the provisions of the treaty, so only dramatic and unpredictable political or technological developments could lead the United States to resume nuclear testing, whether or not the treaty is ratified and comes into force. Furthermore, current US policy requires the weapons labs, the Secretary of Defense and the military to certify annually all nuclear weapon types in the stockpile. This has been done since testing stopped, and makes it most improbable that new designs will be deployed in the future unless the de facto CTBT regime collapses.

As a result, the shelf-life of a warhead type can no longer be set by the tempo of replacement by more modern types, but will have to be indefinite. To meet this demanding requirement, resources and facilities are needed to refurbish or remanufacture any and all components of every warhead of a given type to their original and proven specifications when inevitable signs of deterioration appear, and a scientific staff having the requisite esoteric skills must be retained even though no new weapons are being developed and tested.

In facing this problem, the labs have placed their greatest emphasis on developing "a sufficiently detailed understanding of the science and technology that govern all aspects of nuclear weapons", to quote Bruce Tarter, the director of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. To this end, Congress is funding the science-based Stockpile Stewardship Program, a suite of diagnostic tools and computers that go far beyond what was

available for developing any of the weapons in the enduring stockpile. A major purpose of these facilities is to provide the sophisticated tools that scientists of high calibre expect to have at their disposal.

Much of the work under the stewardship programme is devoted to phenomena that could affect the ageing of weapons, and to providing early warning thereof -- a problem that needed much less attention when new designs were being introduced. But it is hyperbole to claim, as did John Browne of Los Alamos, that "we are using a new method: a sequence of surveillance-evaluation-response. In this new paradigm we are using a fundamentally different set of tools." Aside from the controversial and costly National Ignition Facility, which is of questionable relevance to stockpile maintenance, much of the Stockpile Stewardship Program consists of upgrades or sequels to earlier installations, and today's methodology is not so different from that used for monitoring deployed weapons when testing was being done.

The weapons labs, and several other Department of Energy facilities, are responsible for weapons remanufacture. The directors have not, however, given remanufacture the emphasis that some expert observers believe it should have (see, for example, ref. 6).

The directors' testimony For decades, the position of the lab directors has been an important factor in both successful and failed efforts to constrain nuclear testing. Sandia's Paul Robinson testified that this time the White House met the labs' conditions after having asked, "what would it take to get you on-board [in support of the CTBT]?" These negotiations produced the Stockpile Stewardship Program, but apparently no enduring understanding. Robinson did not explain, nor did any senator ask, why he was now advising against ratification of the treaty.

It is natural and proper for the directors to keep the needs of their laboratories in mind when testifying. Weighing the technical issues in the light of the nation's geopolitical interests is ultimately the responsibility of the president and the Senate. Nevertheless, widespread ignorance and anxiety about nuclear weapons imposes a responsibility on the directors not to stimulate misconceptions that are likely to flow from what they say.

Yet two widely held misconceptions arose directly from the directors' testimony: that today's stewardship programme replaces a programme that relied primarily on underground nuclear tests; and that this "new paradigm" could fail and put the US deterrent in doubt unless future computer simulations live up to promise on schedule. As described above, however, the essential features of the current stewardship programme were already in place when tests were still being conducted.

The directors largely ignored the enormous strategic transformation produced by the implosion of the Soviet Union, and that US nuclear weapons were designed to meet requirements set by Soviet targets. To varying degrees, they spoke as if the nation's survival would be at stake unless there were an ever-ready ability to promptly begin testing of new weapon designs should some party "break out" of the test-ban regime, or should some dire threat suddenly arise which could be countered only by a novel

nuclear warhead that cannot be found either in the strategic arsenal or in the wide array of proven designs for tactical nuclear weapons. In fact, the CTBT imposes no constraints on means of delivery, so that a virtually unlimited range of new requirements for nuclear weapon systems can be met without reliance on new and untested nuclear designs.

The most implausible warning was Robinson's statement that "we will be at an intolerable disadvantage" should others conduct tests with very low yields while the United States adhe

fore the president signed the treaty, in a high-level technical study whose unclassified conclusions<sup>4</sup> state that such low-yield tests would require modifications of warheads that would turn them into "at best a partial and possibly misleading performance indicator".

Of course, Robinson's fears raise more than a technical question. But the broader issue was addressed by Gene

ram ... we would be better off to go to a zero-yield testing [limit], because it would have less of an impact on our stockpile" than on those of other countries "we're concerned about".

The price of rejection: All agree that nuclear proliferation poses a grave threat to the international order and to the vital interests of the United States. Although no one believes that the CTBT is a magic bullet that will eliminate this danger, its benefits are very substantial and must be kept in focus. The existing verification system suffices to detect tests

are comparable to these benefits.

The United States formally committed itself to the CTBT in leading the campaign to gain an indefinite extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty<sup>2</sup>. The Senate's rejection of the CTBT has therefore done severe damage to the nation's ability to conduct diplomacy, for in essence the Senate has stated that the United States will not abide any shadow of doubt about its prodigious nuclear forces, while at the same time it continues to insist that the vital interests of non-nuclear states are best served by not acquiring such weapons!

The Senate's rejection makes it improbable that India and Pakistan will now sign the CTBT, and quite probable that these countries will resume testing to develop more reliable and destructive weapons. A nuclear arms race on the Indian sub-continent, given the proximity of China, would have global consequences. Nor can it be excluded that China, and perhaps even Russia, will resume testing, as both have more plausible reasons than does the United States to be concerned about abstention.

One must hope that the United States will be able to reverse course before rejection has such consequences. If that opportunity arises, the lab directors will have to conduct an embarrassing retreat from the branch on which they are now perched.

Kurt Gottfried is at the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853-5001, USA.

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- <http://www>

uct a series of sub-critical nuclear tests at an Arctic testing range this year to check the safety of its nuclear arsenal, a news report said Saturday.

Russia carries out an average of five sub-critical tests at the Novaya Zemlya archipelago each year, and will continue the practice in 2000, the ITAR-Tass news agency reported, citing the Russian Atomic Energy Ministry.

Such tests are not prohibited by the international Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty because the amount of radioactive plutonium used is not enough to create a nuclear explosion. But critics warn that carrying out even limited tests could encourage other countries to conduct full-scale nuclear tests.

Weapons-grade plutonium and enriched uranium are used during the tests, but there is no discharge of nuclear energy.

The southern tip of the Novaya Zemlya archipelago is located above the Arctic Circle, 1,178 miles north of Mosc

s next  
subcritical experiment, code-named "Oboe 3," sometime in late-January or  
February - DK]

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[NOTE: the following article incorrectly reports that NIF "...would also enable officials to certify that the stockpile was safe and effective." In reality the uncompleted, cutting-edge stockpile stewardship projects like NIF are not essential to maintain a reliable U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile. The job of maintaining the arsenal without testing is, and can continue to be achieved without nuclear explosive tests primarily through existing stockpile surveillance and remanufacturing facilities and processes."

The New York Times, January 11, 2000

"Panel Faults Laser Architect For Overruns"

By James Glanz

The principal architect of the \$4.5 billion program to ensure the safety and reliability of the nation's nuclear stockpile bears prime responsibility for cost overruns and scheduling delays at a colossal laser in California, a panel commissioned by Energy Secretary Bill Richardson has found.

The laser, called the National Ignition Facility and known by the acronym NIF, would create conditions similar to those in nuclear weapons, allowing scientists to study the properties of such weapons without exploding them. It would also enable officials to certify that the stockpile was safe and effective -- so-called stockpile stewardship.

Although the project was originally expected to cost \$1.2 billion a

hat he had  
been informed of the overruns by laser officials. The project also suffered  
other setbacks, including the resignation of its director, E. Michael  
Campbell, amid questions about his academic credentials.

The panel that Mr. Richardson appointed to investigate the problems, led by  
Dr. John McTague, a former vice president for technical affairs at the Ford  
Motor Company, released a draft

that "no one gets a passing grade on NIF management," criticizing an absence of clear lines of accountability at the Energy Department, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, where the laser is under construction, and elsewhere.

The report reserved its most scathing language for Dr. Victor H. Reis, who until July was the assistant secretary of energy for defense programs. One of Dr. Reis's responsibilities was the stockpile stewardship program, whose creation he oversaw in response to the nation's moratorium on nuclear testing.

The report said, for example, that the requested size of a contingency fund to cover unexpected technical setbacks was far too small for an installation that would be the world's most powerful laser.

"Victor Reis should not have approved a budget based on a contingency factor of 15 percent," the report said.

"Such a contingency may be appropriate for an apartment building," it added, "but it is not appropriate for a technologically intensive project, such as NIF."

Dr. Reis resigned from the Energy Department in July after a disagreement with Mr. Richardson over how to reorganize the department after accusations that China might have stolen designs for American nuclear weapons.

Betsy Mullins, executive director of the Secretary of Energy Ad

these reports in terms of the recommendations that they make."

Dr. Reis expressed surprise that the findings focused on his role in approving the contingency fund, since earlier reviews done outside the department had found no problems with it.

"We had two specific, independent reviews," he said. "Neither of those indicated that there was problem with the contingency."

He added, "I did not have a large staff here, so I really had to depend on those external reviews."

But Dr. McTague said, "Vic Reis was named because the key decisions occurred on his watch; the buck stopped there."

The panel found that several unexpected technical difficulties would slow the project and make it more expensive, but that the project could be completed with "additional funds, an extension of the schedule" and other measures, like an overhaul of the management structure.

Those difficulties include problems with maintaining ultraclean conditions in the long beam lines through which 192 laser beams would travel before converging on a fusion fuel pellet, heating and compressing it until it releases a burst of fusion energy. Dust motes in the beam lines can disrupt the lasers and prevent them from reaching the pellets with full power.

The panel did not arrive at a precise estimate for the cost overruns, but suggested that the project should be rescheduled in such a way that 96 of the beams were completed first, with the other 96 beams added later. Completion of the second set of beams could be put off until as late as 2008, the report said, a schedule that would put the laser five years behind its original timetable, although some experiments could be completed before then.

Officials involved in the project have estimated that the cost overruns could be as high as several million dollars.

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"That Old Designing Fever," The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, January/February 2000, by Greg Mello.

The Pentagon may have agreed to go along with a nuclear testing moratorium and test ban by asking for no new weapons--just nice new copies of the old ones--but the Energy Department and the weapons labs had other plans. They intend to eventually replace every type of warhead in the current arsenal with a new design, and their efforts progressed in the 1990s. Following the successful adaptation of an earlier weapon to produce the B61-11 earth penetrator in 1996, they moved on to a program aimed at improving or replacing the warheads atop the missiles carried by submarines. Always sensitive to public opinion, though, the issuers of a May 1997 status report at the Los Alamos National Laboratory suggested that the title of

the program should be recast, because "the use of the word 'warhead' may not be acceptable."

<<http://www.bullatomsci.org/issues/2000/jf00/jf00mello.html>>

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"CTBTO Funding Remains in U.S. Budget," Arms Control Today, November 1999

Despite Senate rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in October, U.S. funding for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization's (CTBTO) network of monitoring stations remained untouched in the Foreign Operations FY2000 Appropriations bill. Under the auspices of the CTBTO's Provisional Secretariat, the International Monitoring System (IMS) and International Data Centre (IDC) are responsible for establishing the 321 monitoring sites that will track nuclear explosions and share the data on a global telecommunications network.

According to an October 29 New York Times article, a handful of senior aides to Republican senators,

aides or senator will try to push the issue again in next year's budget, he said, but the funding remains intact for now.

The United States is the largest contributor to the monitoring system, accounting for about 25 percent of the CTBTO's total [1999] operating budget of \$75 million, with Japan, France, the United Kingdom and Germany also contributing significant amounts. In addition to the \$15 million included in the foreign operations bill, the Pentagon budgets an average of \$5 million per year for the IMS.

The verification regime, which was formed in 1995 during treaty negotiations, will be completed ar

India and Pakistan have finally initiated steps to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Recent developments suggest conditions favorable for the two countries to sign in the near future; but their willingness to ratify will likely be deferred for some time.

<<http://www.nyu.edu/globalbeat/southasia/Kampani0100.html>>

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Daryl Kimball, Executive Director  
Coalit

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Rhetorical gambits of this kind can be dangerous if not thought through. The technology base which is being developed for ballistic missile defense, including such things as improvements in missile propulsion and guidance, remote sensing, power systems for sa

ng a world wide system we would stop isolating ourselves as we are doing with the "Fortress America" thinking that is being marketed today.

There is a subtle -- often unspoken -- assumption on the part of many in the USA that, of course, we would always use our military in "good" ways. Jesse Helms has made it clear in his UN speech for anyone who listened closely that our definition of "good" is what is good for us. He didn't seem to care much about other people's problems. But this unspoken assumption is allowing many people to feel safely disconnected from efforts to control the Pentagon and the Globalization forces.

By asking why not build an international missile defense the validity of this assumption would come under scrutiny. This would forward our attempt to include more people in the efforts to abolish nuclear weapons.

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"Blessed are the peacemakers for they will be called children of God" --  
Jesus of Nazareth

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The Space Force Projection Enterprise provides focus and direction to technology investments that address the application of force from and through space to points in space, in the air and on the ground. The scope of this Enterprise is wide and includes leading technology initiatives in areas such as the Military Space Plane, Space Based Lasers and ballistic missile systems. Though current treaty implications limit the actual fielding of weapons in space, low end capabilities providing entry levels of graduated deterrence are needed now. The technology base required to meet future space weapon needs must be developed and matured today if it is to be available for future warfighter needs. U.S. Air Force, FY98  
SPACE AND MISSILES TECHNOLOGY AREA PLAN, p.ii.

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I hope you will go ahead and join the Steering Committee so that we can  
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action will help us with the W. Alton Jones F

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Dear Friends,

There are two jobs going at BASIC - an analyst's position and Research Director. Here are the announcements.

Martin Butcher

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ampaign. Your

> reply can be addressed to me as Chair, Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear  
> Disarmament, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

>  
> If you have any questions about my request, please all me at 301 896-0013.  
> If you are uncomfortable about writing such a letter, just ignore my request.

>  
> 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

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agreement but neither was it any further away. There remained a dominant view among the delegations that the package proposed by Algeria's Ambassador Mohamed-Salah Dembri, which included the establishment of an ad hoc committee on fissban, working groups to discuss nuclear disarmament and PAROS (prevention of an arms race in outer space), a committee on security assurances (NSA) and various special coordinators, is the "point of departure" for an agreement. Luck urged delegations to focus on the Dembri package circulated on 1 June 1999 and the related texts, look further into positions that could allow for agreement and to take small steps available now i.e. allow the CD to address PAROS issues and facilitate nuclear disarmament dialogue. Flexibility is needed from key delegations. Furthermore, Luck called for recognition among del

work is within our grasp and should not be allowed to slip away."

The incoming President, Kreid, said he was hesitant to speak of a Millennium Session due to the high expectations associated with the name. He asked: "Are we going to achieve something worthwhile in the year 2000 after success has eluded us in the 3 preceding years?" Kreid felt "rather concerned" and believed that the conditions to commence work had not been improved over the recent months. Noting the pressures deriving from developments in the international environment, he challenged the CD "to weigh the consequences of the changing international environment and decide whether we resign ourselves to the role of victims of circumstances beyond our control or else demonstrate to the outside world that the CD is able to render its services to the international community even under difficult conditions and that we are willing to provide the international arms control scene with strong positive impetus which will have beneficial repercussions beyond our own work." Kreid reminded the CD of the supreme task it was established to do: to negotiate arms control and disarmament treaties. He advised against too much self-censorship based on second-guessing future difficulties: "...we do not know what the fate of our brain child will be... But what we can do is to draft the best possible treaty text with the highest possible chances of being accepted by our government and lawmakers." Kreid warned against the "virus of inactivity" that could produce psychological barriers and discourage any optimism and he encouraged delegations to choose potentially useful work over activism for the sake of it.

Kreid encouraged delegations to make use of all available opportunities by showing flexibility, by abandoning paralysing linkages and packages and by engaging "on various fronts in order to develop the necessary momentum for fruitful dialogue." Special coordinators could be appointed to "carry out tasks in a number of areas in parallel to ongoing endeavours to find a solution to our overriding concerns."

The United Nations Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, in a statement delivered by Mr. Vladimir Petrovsky, Secretary-General of th

ion and PAROS in 1999. He expressed concern over the proliferation of missiles and the development of their defenses and underlined the importance of the ABM Treaty. Annan urged delegations to "search for compromises in a spirit of flexibility and with real sense of urgency" and emphasised the importance of the progress made at the CD to the upcoming NPT Review Conference.

As last year, after the adoption of the agenda, the President made a statement that the CD could deal with any issues within the agenda provided there is a consensus. In this connection, Pakistan's Ambassador Munir Akram raised 'for the record' the question of regional disarmament and, referring to UNGA resolution "Conventional Arms Control at the Regional and Subregional Levels"(54/54 M), stated that Pakistan intended to pursue the matter at the CD. India's Ambassador Savitri Kunadi put on record that she had voted against the resolution and that India did not consider the CD to be an appropriate venue for the consideration of this question.

Germany's Ambassador Gunther Seibert, having gone along with the agenda for 2000 "with considerable misgivings," questioned the purpose of the agenda if the CD

ND), are preparing to increase the pressure on Senate Majority Leader Lott and Republican Senators (many of whom support the CTBT) to allow the Senate approval process to move forward.

PLEASE TAKE NOTE: CTBT supporters in the Senate may initiate action on the Senate floor AS EARLY AS THIS TUESDAY (September 28) that will bring the issue to the attention of the Senate and, perhaps, force Senators to vote on whether they want to begin the process of considering the Treaty.

Senate CTBT supporters may repeat this tactic over and over again (if the opportunity is available) until the Senate leaves later this fall (on or after October 29). In addition, they may still block or slow action on non-essential business (i.e. non-appropriations bills) on the Senate agenda in order to help leverage an agreement with the Majority Leader to schedule a vote on the CTBT itself (as Senator Byron Dorgan threatened to do earlier this month when he said on Sept. 8 that he would "object to other routine business of the Senate until this country decides to accept the moral leadership that is its obligation and bring this treaty to the floor for a debate and a vote.")

Therefore, NOW IS THE TIME for constituents to contact their Senators and for pro-CTBT organizations to implement their public education and media plans and projects.

#### MEETING WITH SENATOR DORGAN:

Several leaders from Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers and the religious community met with Senator Byron Dorgan (D-ND) last week. We thanked him for his successful effort to bring the CTBT back into the spotlight and urged him to press forward. He congratulated us on our efforts and the efforts of the thousands of others across the country who are doing what they can to speak up for the Treaty. He urged us to redouble our efforts.

#### CONFERENCE ON ACCELERATING ENTRY INTO FORCE (EIF) IN VIENNA:

To date, 154 countries have signed the CTBT and 45 have ratified. However, only 21 of the 44 states that must ratify before the Treaty enters into force have done so. (See [http://www.ctbto.org/ctbto/sig\\_rat.shtml](http://www.ctbto.org/ctbto/sig_rat.shtml) for details.) Consequently, the first Article XIV Conference on Accelerating CTBT Entry Into Force will take place in Vienna on October 6-8. This meeting will be chaired by the Japanese Foreign Minister.

While the Conference cannot amend the Treaty to implement it without the ratification of all 44 states, it can help accelerate ratifications by reminding the intl. community of the importance of the CTBT. One clear result of the upcoming Conference will be the United States' diminished leadership on the CTBT and nuclear non-proliferation. The U.S. will be relegated to the sidelines of the meeting. Only those countries that have signed and ratified the Treaty will have voting power.

This first Conference on accelerating EIF will most likely focus on

positive incentives for ratification and issue a strong final declaration that identifies hold-outs, calls upon all states to sign and ratify without delay, and condemns any future testing by any nation, whether they are a CTBT ratifier, signatory, or non-signatory. The Conference will underscore the continuing global consensus for rapid implementation of the test ban treaty is stronger than ever. (See <http://www.clw.org/coalition/briefv3n12.htm> for more details.)

NGOs will be in attendance and will formally address the delegates on the last day. The Coalition is sending a delegation of two people to the meeting and further reports will be issued about the Conference from Vienna.

#### PRESIDENT CLINTON AND THE CTBT CAMPAIGN:

The President and his national security team now recognize that they must push for the CTBT now. The President <http://www.clw.org/coalition/clintonun092199.htm> and the Secretary of State <http://www.clw.org/coalition/albright092399.htm> spoke this past week in New York on the subject of the CTBT and again called for the Senate to approve the Treaty. However, they clearly must bolster their lackluster effort on behalf of the Treaty and, in my estimation, can be expected to do so in the coming days.

#### PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS AND THE CTBT:

On September 14, two candidates in the back of the field of Republican contenders, Elizabeth Dole and Dan Quayle, announced that they oppose the CTBT. Earlier this week, front-runner George W. Bush delivered a foreign affairs/defense issues speech in which he called for national missile defenses, but did not say anything about the CTBT. As the election 2000 primary season fast approaches, it is possible that other Republican candidates will address the CTBT issue. If a vote on the Treaty is scheduled, it may likely become a campaign issue, especially if a vote takes place later than the early spring of 2000.

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September 24, 1999

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

RE: CTBT state of play, 9/24/99 -- pro-CTBT Senate floor efforts as early as this week

It is "now or not for a long while" time for U.S. CTBT ratification.

Three years after the signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), the U.S. Senate is still derelict in its constitutional duty to to move toward hearings, debate and a vote on the Treaty. While Senator Majority Leader Lott (R-MS) said on September 14 that "I presume that there are going to be hearings before the year is out to point out the very bad timing of such a treaty, the flaws of such a treaty...", he is apparently not yet willing to override Senator Helms' continuing opposition even to hearings on the Treaty. Nor is Lott likely to unless additional Senators express support for CTBT hearings and a vote.

As a consequence, Senate CTBT supporters, led by Minority Leader Daschle (D-SD) and Sens. Biden (D-DE), Levin (D-MI), and Dorgan (D-ND), are preparing to increase the pressure on Senate Majority Leader Lott and Republican Senators (many of whom support the CTBT) to allow the Senate approval process to move forward.

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#### WHAT TO DO:

The CTBT battle is here. NOW is the time for all good people to throw their energy into the effort. There is no reason to hold back resources for the "big battle" over the final vote: if we do not succeed in forcing the Senate to begin the process of holding hearings and scheduling a debate & vote at this time, there will not likely be a vote on the CTBT this fall, this spring, or perhaps for many years to come.

Undecided Senators are now forming their opinions about the Treaty and may be forced to vote on whether they support hearings and a vote on the Treaty. We must redouble our efforts to get favorable CTBT media coverage, publicize the broad public support for the test ban, and -- most importantly -- let Senators know how the public feels through personal calls and letters.

Attached below is a list of Web-based resources that you might find useful.

Thanks for your efforts,

DK

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#### CTBT OUTREACH, PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

The following is not a complete list of resources and information. See the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers' CTBT Site <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/ctbindex.htm>> and related CTBT Web Sites <<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/ctlinks.htm>> for more resources, news, analysis, statements and documents related to the test ban treaty and nuclear testing.

Information on Senators and their staff responsible for CTBT <<http://www.2020vision.org/ctbtSenate.html>> and their state contact information <<http://www.2020vision.org/ctbtfield.html>>

Council for a Livable World Legislative Action Center (See <<http://congress.nw.dc.us/clw>>)

20/20 Vision-produced action alert postcards (See <<http://www.2020vision.org/ctbt.html>> for more information.)

NEW Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers' "For a Safer America" CTBT brochure (See <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/ctbkform.htm>> for more information.) Now available - call 546-0795 x137

"Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Now!" buttons from the Disarmament Clearinghouse (Contact 898-0150 for more information or see <<http://www.psr.org/buttons.htm>>)

Library of CTBT-related editorials are available online from the Coalition's CTBT site <<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/ctedit.htm#editorials>>

Non-Proliferation & Test Ban Treaty Efforts in Jeopardy on Anniversary of Treaty Signature: Secretary General to Convene Special Conference to Accelerate Entry Into Force, Coalition Issue Brief, September 22, 1999 <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/briefv3n12.htm>>

Military, Scientific Leaders and the American People Want Test Ban Treaty: But Will the Senate Fulfill Its Duty to Act?, Editorial Advisory, September 17, 1999 <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/briefv3n11.htm>>

Polling Data on Public Attitudes on Nuclear Testing and the Test Ban Treaty (See the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers' Web Site <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/ctsuppor.htm#polls>>

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To: mark.brown@ecunet.org, Walter\_Owensby@pcusa.org, lwyolton@prodigy.net, Dringler@umc-gbcs.org  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Religious Action Center  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Colleagues:

I would like your advice on how to respond to a message from Joshua Noble of the Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism. From e-mail exchanges and his participation in the January 7 meeting, I thought the Religious Action Center was going to be part of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. Then today I received the following message:

To: Howard Hallman

I cant understand why I failed to bring this up earlier, but I'm afraid that the Religious Action Center may have a serious obstacle to joining the organization. In the purpose section of the proposal, it calls for "the faith community in the United States to work together to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons." Our policy does not call for the elimination of nuclear weapons, but leans more along the lines of curbing proliferation, de-alerting, reduction in military spending, etc. Is their a way or a desire to change the language?

Josh Noble

Legislative Assistant  
Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism

Hallman's comment:

My guess is that because a call for global elimination of nuclear weapons encompasses Israel, the Religious Action Center is not ready to go this far, especially if other weapons of mass destruction (possessed by Arab neighbors) aren't addressed.

From my original proposal I've dropped the term "abolition", which some find to radical, and have omitted the repudiation of the doctrine nuclear deterrence in order to keep in the U.S. Catholic Conference. Instead the focus is upon specific steps but with the long-range goal stated. The Catholics and most mainline Protestant denominations call for total elimination of nuclear weapons and so do the peace fellowships. I believe we have to stick with that goal even though we may lose a few faith-based organizations, such as RAC, which aren't ready to go that far. However, we can seek participation of other Jewish organizations, such as the Shalom Center of Reconstructionist Judaism and the Jewish Peace Fellowship.

There will still be opportunities for working groups on particular steps toward nuclear disarmament, such as the CTBT, de-alerting, ballistic missile defense, which can be more widely encompassing, including involvement of RAC.

What are your views? What's your experience with similar situations? I won't reply to Josh until I hear from you as my advisors.

Shalom,

Howard

## *Project Abolition*

### **Expanded State Strategy Memo**

**To: Member Organizations and Supporters of Project Abolition**  
**From: Karina Wood & Kevin Martin**  
**January 21, 2000**

Before the holidays, we consulted Michael Trister, a prominent and experienced Washington, DC, attorney who advises many non-profits on tax-status issues. In light of his advice, we have decided to modify our proposed "short list" of priority states for Project Abolition's organizing in 2000 - 2001 in order that the IRS does not think we wish to influence the outcome of Senate elections, which we cannot do as a 501 © 3 educational project. Pending your agreement on the modified list, we will present it to him for his legal seal of approval when he returns from his current business trip at the end of this month.

The previously proposed short list of 5 states was **Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, Pennsylvania** and **Washington** – 4 of which are states where anti-test ban Senators are up for re-election (New Mexico being the exception, where Sen. Bingaman, who supported the test ban, is running for re-election). Trister noted that even if we scrupulously conduct only (c) 3, non-partisan, educational activities, our selection of these states as priorities for our organizing could nevertheless seem designed to affect the outcome of the elections.

Therefore, we propose expanding the short list to include the following states: **Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, North Carolina** and **Oregon**. These are all states where we have grassroots networks, some strong and some in need of development, where it makes good sense for us to work. None of these states have Senate races this year. The U.S. nuclear abolition movement urgently needs to expand its membership base and build a public profile in the Mid-West and the South. Arkansas and North Carolina are two important Southern states where we have good growth potential. WAND, Peace Action and PeaceLinks have grassroots bases for us to build upon in these two states. Iowa is important for obvious long-term reasons, and its peace activist base is curiously under-developed for such a historically progressive state. (To be clear, Iowa is not listed in an attempt to influence the presidential caucuses, which are only a week away.) Illinois has a strong grassroots base, and Project Abolition might be able to do some high-profile work there without too much effort. The inclusion of Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa and Oregon also allows us to further develop the connections we made in those states through last fall's Project Abolition speakers tour events around the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Ten states may sound like a lot, but the 10 states comprising this new list need not be equally prioritized, and there may be work in some states we would wish to emphasize above work in others. Also, this list may change as we contact activists in those states and gather intelligence.

Two final points on the state strategy: the prioritizing of states represents an agreement on which states should receive priority attention for our common work together in Project Abolition. In no way does such a list impinge on each organization's right to prioritize whatever states it wishes to in its own work. Finally, the listing of priority states does not mean we will not promote Project Abolition activities in other states, rather that the priority states will receive intensive organizing focus.

We wish to get moving on the state strategy as soon as possible, so please give us your feedback on the changes to the list before January 31, so we can consult Michael Trister again as soon as he returns from his trip. Once we get his approval on the revised list, we can start contacting our state activists and putting the state strategy into action. (We will ask for a written legal opinion, which we will share with all the groups participating in Project Abolition.)

In the meantime, we would like to convene a meeting next week, via conference call, of the state strategy working group, so we can discuss how to best conduct our outreach to the groups in the priority states. So far, the state strategy working group consists of Esther Pank, Joan Wade, Karina Wood and Kevin Martin. We welcome any others of you to join the working group, if you so choose – please contact Kevin or Karina.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.