

April 7, 2000

Bishop C. Dale White  
117 Eustis Avenue  
Newport, RI 02840

Dear Dale:

I believe that those of us who believe that nuclear deterrence and any use of nuclear weapons are immoral should make this an election issue in 2000. We should challenge the presidential candidates to deal with this matter. We should demand that they consider the immorality of threatening innocent people and the environment in the name of nuclear deterrence. We should insist that they admit that nuclear weapons have no utility for war-fighting, as numerous military leaders have testified. The same issues could be raised with candidates for the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

I would like to explore this matter with you by correspondence and to talk with you some time during the first week of General Conference. I'll be there from May 1 to 5.

One possibility would be a letter from religious leaders to the presidential candidates, emphasizing the immorality of nuclear weapons and asking them to set forth a plan for global elimination of nuclear weapons within a reasonable time span. Because of the sensitive nature of church/state relations the signers might be persons like yourself who are not official representatives of religious denominations rather than asking heads of communion to sign. Such persons might include Bishop Walter Sullivan, president of Pax Christi; retired heads of communion, such as Episcopal Bishop Edmond Browning, former UCC president Paul Sherry, retired Presbyterian Stated Clerk James Andrews, etc.; Joan Brown Campbell; other prominent clergy, including other faiths.

Such a letter could cite the position of various religious bodies, such as the UM bishops' *In Defense of Creation*, the UM resolution on Nuclear Abolition (which will be updated in Cleveland), a similar Episcopal resolution, last year's statement by Pax Christi bishops, a statement of Archbishop Martino, the Holy See representative to the UN, a statement by Dr. Konrad Raiser and Cardinal Martino to the NPT Preparatory Conference in 1998, and others. Several of these are enclosed.

Bishop C. Dale White  
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The letter could ask the candidates' views on the morality of nuclear weapons and have them indicate under what circumstances they would authorize the use of nuclear weapons, if at all. The letter could appeal to them to renounce nuclear weapons, to state an intent to adopt a no-use policy. It could ask them to lay out a step by step plan for total elimination.

As to timing, a factor to take into consideration is that the Washington National Cathedral wants to release the enclosed statement of religious and military leaders some time in June (however, the date has been repeatedly postponed). This statement compromises on deterrence in order to get a wide range of signers, but it has other positive features. It will be released generally and won't seek to address presidential candidates directly.

A letter of the kind I suggest above could come a few weeks later as a kind of follow up. It could refer to the Cathedral statement along with the other documents I mentioned and ask presidential candidates to state their position. A possible date would be Monday, July 17, the day after the 55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first atomic explosion in New Mexico. This would be two weeks before the Republican National Convention when attention to the presidential campaign is picking up.

As follow up, we could encourage peace activists to go to voter forums and ask the candidates their position on nuclear deterrence and disarmament. We could seek ways to get reporters to ask the candidates the same question.

What do you think of this idea? Do you have suggestions for other ways to get nuclear disarmament into the political debate?

I'll be out of town from April 8 to 18. You can reach me between April 19 and 30, when I go to Cleveland for General Conference. Otherwise I'll try to get in touch with you.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

April 7, 2000

Ms. Christine B. Wing  
The Ford Foundation  
320 East 43<sup>rd</sup> Street  
New York, NY 10017

Dear Chris:

I'd like to bring you up to date on where we are in our interfaith work for nuclear disarmament.

I haven't been able to gain substantial support for the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and its ambitious budget. I've been turned down in requests for \$25,000 in seed money from the Compton Foundation and the Ploughshares Fund and in a request for a larger operating grant from the W. Alton Jones Foundation. The MacArthur Foundation seems to have no interest in supporting advocacy activities. You know your situation with the Ford Foundation.

Apart from lack of a funding commitment, it has proven difficult to set up an Interfaith Partnership as a separate corporation. Denominational offices will readily participate in working groups and ad hoc coalitions that meet their interests, but they have a harder time getting approval to be represented on a governing board of a free standing corporation.

So instead of going that route, we are establishing an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament as an unincorporated entity without its own funds. It will have many of the same functions and same participants, and in fact can have more as a working group than as a corporation. We are seeking financial support for my part-time services as chair with funds handled by Methodists United for Peace with Justice. We need a small amount to establish a web site. We would like to arrange for a grant to one of the participating organizations so that it can hire a person who will serve as field coordinator for interfaith activities on nuclear disarmament.

Meanwhile, we are going ahead with our work by scheduling a planning meeting on May 22 to identify issues we want to deal with in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. (See enclosed announcement and agenda).

Ms. Christine B. Wing  
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This will serve as the basis for those who choose to pose questions to candidates in the 2000 election (using their own funds in a nonpartisan manner. It will also provide a focus in the fall for organizing state and local interfaith groups that will meet after the election with their senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress and then to keep in contact with them. In a similar manner faith-based organizations in Washington will make contact with appointees of the next president after the election.

In preparation for the May 22 meeting I have asked 30 or so faith-based organizations to indicate the nuclear disarmament issues we should work on in 2001 and the questions they think we should pose to candidates in the 2000 election. I have asked a dozen civil-sector organizations for advice on the same questions.

As to funding, I have submitted a request to the Veatch Program for a seed money grant of \$25,000. I have also submitted a request to Wade Green for support from Rockefeller Financial Services for the three items mentioned above: part-time chair, web site, field coordinator. The budget is enclosed in case you have some uncommitted funds and would consider a grant.

In addition to this budget, I remain convinced that it would be desirable to obtain grants for particular denominational offices to augment their work on nuclear disarmament within their systems. Among others it would be very useful to fund a staff person on nuclear disarmament for a coalition of African American denominations, a potentially important ally for our efforts. If you're looking ahead to your next fiscal year, I urge you to consider this opportunity.

I'll continue to keep you informed about our progress.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

June 14, 2000

The Most Reverend Renato R. Martino  
Permanent Observer of the Holy See  
to the United Nations  
20 E. 72<sup>nd</sup> Street  
New York, NY 10021

Dear Archbishop Martino:

I have been greatly impressed by your consistent witness to the United Nations in favor of "the abolition of nuclear weapons through a universal, non-discriminatory ban with intensive inspection by a universal authority." I am also heartened by the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in which the nuclear-weapon states committed themselves to "an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals." Even though there is no time frame or other specifics, this may give us some leverage.

This leads me to wonder whether the global faith community might unite to persuade the five nuclear-weapon states and the other three possessors to act sooner rather than later. Let us escalate our demands and ask these parties to mutually pledge never to use nuclear weapons against any adversary at any time under any circumstance. After all the faith community has steadily testified that nuclear weapons are morally wrong. Numerous retired generals and admirals have explained that nuclear weapons have no war-fighting utility. Their only function is to deter other nuclear weapons, an action that would no longer be necessary with a no-use pledge combined with other measures for the elimination of nuclear weapons. These other measures are well-known: de-alerting, deactivation, then dismantlement, all accomplished with proper verification.

Next week at the Washington National Cathedral a group of religious leaders and military leaders will release a joint statement calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons. In the United States the National Council of Catholic Bishops, the National Council of Churches, and most major Protestant denominations are on record for eliminating nuclear weapons. So is the World Council of Churches and church bodies in many nations. Religious leaders in other faiths share this viewpoint. A fine statement emanated from the 1999 Parliament of the World's Religions. What is lacking is a concerted effort by the global faith community to insist that nuclear abolition occur.

The Most Reverend Renato R. Martino  
June 14, 2000  
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There wouldn't necessarily have to be a single, common statement to express this demand. Rather there could be a series of parallel statements with a similar message issued at approximately the same time. For instance, you have this opportunity in your annual statement to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. International bodies, such as the Holy See and the World Council of Churches, could address all the nuclear-weapon states. National bodies could focus on their own governments, both the possessors and those who are allied with the possessors. This would need to go beyond statements and enter into the political process to influence their governments.

Taking this a step further, there might be international faith-based delegations which would call upon the heads of states of all the possessor nations, asking them to mutually pledge no use of nuclear weapons and to follow through by de-alerting, deactivating, and dismantling their nuclear arsenals within a relatively short time frame.

My own organization, a national advocacy organization without any official denominational affiliation, is a small player in this field. However, I chair an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament which brings together representatives of a sizable number of U.S. denominations and religious associations. I am in touch with staff of the National Council of Churches (U.S.) and the World Council of Churches, so I can be a conduit of messages and sometimes can serve as a catalyst. If the Holy See would step forward on this issue, at best through a prophetic statement by the Holy Father addressed to the nuclear-weapons states, it would pave the way for other religious bodies and other faiths to respond to what in 1997 you called "a moral challenge, a legal challenge, and a political challenge."

I will greatly appreciate learning what you think of these ideas.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 7, 2000

Mr. Wade Green  
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 5600  
New York, NY 10112

Dear Mr. Green:

I wish to thank the anonymous member of the Rockefeller Family and you for the contribution of \$15,000 to Methodists United for Peace with Justice to support our work with the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.

The work of this Interfaith Committee is now underway. Among other things we are distributing an interfaith postcard alert that encourages our constituents to voice their opposition to deployment of a national missile defense. We are gearing up to build interfaith cooperation at state and local levels for grassroots action on matters of nuclear disarmament.

Enclosed is a signed copy of the form acknowledging receipt of your contribution.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

Sample letter to Bill Yolton

Dear Bill,

The future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Dave Robinson of Pax Christi USA, I have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Our intent is to mail this letter to the candidates and their top advisors on Friday, August 18 after the last nominating convention has ended (the Democratic on August 17). We will ask the candidates to reply by Tuesday, September 5 and then hold a news conference on September 7 to release their replies.

As initial signers we have United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan. Bishop White chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops that produced the 1986 report *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. Bishop Sullivan is president of Pax Christi USA.

We are seeking three to five prominent leaders from other U.S. denominations to sign this letter. Would you be willing to help us obtain several Presbyterian leaders? They don't necessarily have to have official positions with the Presbyterian Church (USA), but some kind of name recognition at least within denominational circles would be helpful. Also geographic spread and if possible racial, ethnic, and gender variety would be desirable. I will need to know their names, organizational identity, city, and state by Monday, August 14.

You can reply to me by e-mail at [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org) or by letter to Methodists United for Peace with Justice, 6508 Wilmet Road, Bethesda, MD 20817. If you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman



Dear Dave,

Attached are three draft letters to be used in getting signers to the letter to presidential candidates on nuclear disarmament. As you can see, I would like to indicate that Bishop Sullivan is an initial signer. Is that acceptable? Do you have his consent?

My drafts include a letter to the Catholic bishops you will indicate. Although I am willing to write them, I would prefer that you adapt my draft and write them yourself. Please advise.

I will go ahead with plans to schedule a news conference at the National Press Club on Thursday, September 7. Can you get Bishop Sullivan to participate? Or someone else? I hope you can be there, too.

I'll be out this morning, but you can reach me after 2:00 p.m. today, Wednesday, July 19.

Shalom,  
Howard

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Sample letter to United Methodist bishops

Dear Bishop \_\_\_\_\_:

As you may know, the 2000 United Methodist General Conference renewed its support for the abolition of nuclear weapons by updating the resolution on "Nuclear Abolition" (copy enclosed). Because this issue is so significant to the future of the world, it is a matter that deserves attention by U.S. presidential candidates in this year's election campaign.

Accordingly, we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to be sent to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. The letter will be mailed to the candidates and their top advisors on Friday, August 18 after the last nominating convention has ended (the Democratic on August 17). We will ask the candidates to reply by Tuesday, September 5 and then hold a news conference on September 7 to release their replies.

As initial signers we have United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan, president of Pax Christi USA. We are inviting other religious leaders from a cross section of denominations and regions of the country to sign the letter. Would you be willing to be a signer? From the United Methodist Church we are also requesting Bishops A, B, and C to sign, giving us a geographic spread.

You can reply to me by e-mail at [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org), by phone or fax at 301 896-0013, or by letter to Methodists United for Peace with Justice, 6508 Wilmet Road, Bethesda, MD 20817. If you have any questions, please call me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman

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Sample letter to Catholic bishops

Dear Bishop \_\_\_\_\_ :

The future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, Dave Robinson of Pax Christi USA and I have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Our intent is to mail this letter to the candidates and their top advisors on Friday, August 18 after the last nominating convention has ended (the Democratic on August 17). We will ask the candidates to reply by Tuesday, September 5 and then hold a news conference on September 7 to release their replies.

Initial signers of the letter include Bishop Walter Sullivan, president of Pax Christi, USA and United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White, who chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops that produced the 1986 report *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. Because you endorsed the 1999 Pax Christi USA statement, *The Morality of Nuclear Deterrence*, we invite you to sign this letter to the presidential candidates. This is the next step of calling our political leaders to accountability on this important issue.

Because I am handling final preparations, you can reply to me by e-mail at [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org), by phone or fax at 301 896-0013, or by letter to Methodists United for Peace with Justice, 6508 Wilmet Road, Bethesda, MD 20817. If you have any questions, please call me or get in touch with Dave Robinson at 814 453-4955, ext. 235.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman

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Sample letter to Bill Yolton; to be adapted for contacts in other denominations.

Dear Bill,

The future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Dave Robinson of Pax Christi USA, I have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Our intent is to mail this letter to the candidates and their top advisors on Friday, August 18 after the last nominating convention has ended (the Democratic on August 17). We will ask the candidates to reply by Tuesday, September 5 and then hold a news conference on September 7 to release their replies.

As initial signers we have United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan. Bishop White chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops that

produced the 1986 report *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. Bishop Sullivan is president of Pax Christi USA.

We are seeking three to five prominent leaders from other U.S. denominations to sign this letter. Would you be willing to help us obtain several Presbyterian leaders? They don't necessarily have to have official positions with the Presbyterian Church (USA), but some kind of name recognition at least within denominational circles would be helpful. Also geographic spread and if possible racial, ethnic, and gender variety would be desirable. I will need to know their names, organizational identity, city, and state by Monday, August 14.

You can reply to me by e-mail at [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org) or by letter to Methodists United for Peace with Justice, 6508 Wilmet Road, Bethesda, MD 20817. If you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman

<b>FirstName</b>	<b>LastName</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Address1</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>PostalCode</b>
J. Woodrow	Hearn	Houston	5215 S. Main Street	Hous ton	TX	77002-9792
Joel	Martinez	Nebraska	P.O. Box 4553	Linco ln	NE	68504
Melvin G.	Talbert	San Francisco	P.O. Box 980250	West Sacra ment o	CA	95798
Kenneth L.	Carder	Nashville	520 Commerce Street, Suite 201	Nash ville	TN	37203-3714

July 21, 2000

Bishop «FirstName» «LastName»  
United Methodist «Company» Area  
«Address1»  
«City», «State» «PostalCode»

Dear Bishop «LastName»:

As you may know, the 2000 United Methodist General Conference renewed its support for the abolition of nuclear weapons by updating the resolution on "Nuclear Abolition" (copy enclosed). Because this issue is so significant to the future of the world, it is a matter that deserves attention by U.S. presidential candidates in this year's election campaign.

Accordingly, we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to be sent to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. The letter will be mailed to the candidates and their top advisors on Friday, August 18 after the last nominating convention has ended (the Democratic on August 17). We will ask the candidates to reply by Tuesday, September 5 and then hold a news conference on September 7 to release their replies.

As initial signers we have United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan, president of Pax Christi USA. We are inviting other religious leaders from a cross section of denominations and regions of the country to sign the letter. Would you be willing to be a signer? From the United Methodist Church we are also requesting Bishops to sign, giving us a geographic spread.

You can reply by signing and returning the enclosed form, or by e-mail at [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org) or by phone or fax at 301 896-0013. If you have any questions, please call me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 21, 2000

Bishop J. Woodrow Hearn  
United Methodist Houston Area  
5215 S. Main Street  
Houston, TX 77002-9792

Dear Bishop Hearn:

As you may know, the 2000 United Methodist General Conference renewed its support for the abolition of nuclear weapons by updating the resolution on "Nuclear Abolition" (copy enclosed). Because this issue is so significant to the future of the world, it is a matter that deserves attention by U.S. presidential candidates in this year's election campaign.

Accordingly, we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to be sent to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. The letter will be mailed to the candidates and their top advisors on Friday, August 18 after the last nominating convention has ended (the Democratic on August 17). We will ask the candidates to reply by Tuesday, September 5 and then hold a news conference on September 7 to release their replies.

As initial signers we have United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan, president of Pax Christi USA. We are inviting other religious leaders from a cross section of denominations and regions of the country to sign the letter. Would you be willing to be a signer? From the United Methodist Church we are also requesting Bishops Carder, Martinez, and Talbert to sign, giving us a geographic spread.

You can reply by signing and returning the enclosed form, or by e-mail at [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org) or by phone or fax at 301 896-0013. If you have any questions, please call me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 21, 2000

Bishop Joel Martinez  
United Methodist Nebraska Area  
P.O. Box 4553  
Lincoln, NE 68504

Dear Bishop Martinez:

As you may know, the 2000 United Methodist General Conference renewed its support for the abolition of nuclear weapons by updating the resolution on "Nuclear Abolition" (copy enclosed). Because this issue is so significant to the future of the world, it is a matter that deserves attention by U.S. presidential candidates in this year's election campaign.

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As initial signers we have United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan, president of Pax Christi USA. We are inviting other religious leaders from a cross section of denominations and regions of the country to sign the letter. Would you be willing to be a signer? From the United Methodist Church we are also requesting Bishops Carder, Hearn, and Talbert to sign, giving us a geographic spread.

You can reply by signing and returning the enclosed form, or by e-mail at [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org) or by phone or fax at 301 896-0013. If you have any questions, please call me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 21, 2000

Bishop Melvin G. Talbert  
United Methodist San Francisco Area  
P.O. Box 980250  
West Sacramento, CA 95798

Dear Bishop Talbert:

As you may know, the 2000 United Methodist General Conference renewed its support for the abolition of nuclear weapons by updating the resolution on "Nuclear Abolition" (copy enclosed). Because this issue is so significant to the future of the world, it is a matter that deserves attention by U.S. presidential candidates in this year's election campaign.

Accordingly, we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to be sent to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. The letter will be mailed to the candidates and their top advisors on Friday, August 18 after the last nominating convention has ended (the Democratic on August 17). We will ask the candidates to reply by Tuesday, September 5 and then hold a news conference on September 7 to release their replies.

As initial signers we have United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan, president of Pax Christi USA. We are inviting other religious leaders from a cross section of denominations and regions of the country to sign the letter. Would you be willing to be a signer? From the United Methodist Church we are also requesting Bishops Carder, Hearn, and Martinez to sign, giving us a geographic spread.

You can reply by signing and returning the enclosed form, or by e-mail at [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org) or by phone or fax at 301 896-0013. If you have any questions, please call me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair



July 21, 2000

Bishop Kenneth L. Carder  
United Methodist Nashville Area  
520 Commerce Street, Suite 201  
Nashville, TN 37203-3714

Dear Ken:

As you may know, the 2000 United Methodist General Conference renewed its support for the abolition of nuclear weapons by updating the resolution on "Nuclear Abolition" (copy enclosed). Because this issue is so significant to the future of the world, it is a matter that deserves attention by U.S. presidential candidates in this year's election campaign.

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Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

To: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Methodists United for Peace with Justice

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes, I will sign the letter from religious leaders to presidential candidates on issues of nuclear disarmament.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name (please print) \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Please return to Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
6508 Wilmet Road, Bethesda, MD 20817

To: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Methodists United for Peace with Justice

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes, I will sign the letter from religious leaders to presidential candidates on issues of nuclear disarmament.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name (please print) \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Please return to Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
6508 Wilmet Road, Bethesda, MD 20817

To: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Methodists United for Peace with Justice

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes, I will sign the letter from religious leaders to presidential candidates on issues of nuclear disarmament.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name (please print) \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Please return to Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
6508 Wilmet Road, Bethesda, MD 20817

<b>Title</b>	<b>FirstName</b>	<b>LastName</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>PostalCode</b>
Bishop	McKinley	Young	Ecumenical Officer	African Methodist Episcopal Church	700 Martin Luther King Drive, SW	Atlanta	GA	30314-4143
Bishop	Nathaniel L.	Linsey	Senior Bishop	Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	31 Sheffield Road	Cincinnati	OH	45420
Bishop	Clarence	Carr		African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	2600 Normandy Drive	Greendale	MO	63121
Dr.	Tyrone S.	Pitts	General Secretary	Progressive National Baptist Convention	601 50th Street, NE	Washington	DC	20019
Dr.	W.T.	Snead, Sr.	President	National Missionary Baptist Convention	1404 E. Firestone	Los Angeles	CA	90001

July 22, 2000

«Title» «FirstName» «LastName», «Postion»  
«Company»  
«Address1»  
«City», «State» «PostalCode»

Dear «Title» «LastName»:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

The initial signers are United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan. Bishop White chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops that produced the 1986 report *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. Bishop Sullivan is president of Pax Christi USA. For additional signers we are seeking national leaders and prominent clergy from other Christian denominations and other faiths.

Our intent is to mail the letter to the candidates and their top advisors on Friday, August 18 after the last nominating convention has ended (the Democratic on August 17). We will ask the candidates to reply by Tuesday, September 5 and then hold a news conference on September 7 to release their replies.

With this schedule we would like to have your reply no later than August 14. You can reply by signing and returning the enclosed form, or by e-mail at [mupg@igc.org](mailto:mupg@igc.org) or by phone or fax at 301 896-0013. If you have any questions, please call me.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 22, 2000

Bishop McKinley Young, Ecumenical Officer  
African Methodist Episcopal Church  
700 Martin Luther King Drive, SW  
Atlanta, GA 30314-4143

Dear Bishop Young:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 22, 2000

Bishop Nathaniel L. Linsey, Senior Bishop  
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church  
31 Sheffield Road  
Cincinnati, OH 45420

Dear Bishop Linsey:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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Our intent is to mail the letter to the candidates and their top advisors on Friday, August 18 after the last nominating convention has ended (the Democratic on August 17). We will ask the candidates to reply by Tuesday, September 5 and then hold a news conference on September 7 to release their replies.

With this schedule we would like to have your reply no later than August 14. You can reply by signing and returning the enclosed form, or by e-mail at [mupg@igc.org](mailto:mupg@igc.org) or by phone or fax at 301 896-0013. If you have any questions, please call me.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 22, 2000

Bishop Clarence Carr,  
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church  
2600 Normandy Drive  
Greendale, MO 63121

Dear Bishop Carr:

As you may recall, I met you at the United Methodist General Conference in Cleveland after that wonderful service of repentance and reconciliation.

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

July 22, 2000

Dr. Tyrone S. Pitts, General Secretary  
Progressive National Baptist Convention  
601 50th Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20019

Dear Dr. Pitts:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

The initial signers are United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan. Bishop White chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops that produced the 1986 report *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. Bishop Sullivan is president of Pax Christi USA. For additional signers we are seeking national leaders and prominent clergy from other Christian denominations and other faiths.

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair



July 22, 2000

Dr. W.T. Snead, Sr., President  
National Missionary Baptist Convention  
1404 E. Firestone  
Los Angeles, CA 90001

Dear Dr. Snead:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

The initial signers are United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan. Bishop White chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops that produced the 1986 report *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. Bishop Sullivan is president of Pax Christi USA. For additional signers we are seeking national leaders and prominent clergy from other Christian denominations and other faiths.

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With best regards,

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.apc.or**

July 24, 2000

To: Dr. John Sundquist

Fax: 610 768-2115

No. of pages: 4

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Letter to presidential candidates

Dear Dr. Sundquist:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

Also, Ken Sehested of the Baptist Peace Fellowship indicates that you have a relationship with Billy Graham. Would you be willing to help us invite him to sign?

The initial signers are United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan. Bishop White chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops that produced the 1986 report *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. Bishop Sullivan is president of Pax Christi USA. For additional signers we are seeking national leaders and prominent clergy from other Christian denominations and other faiths.

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With this schedule we would like to have your response no later than August 14. You can reply by e-mail at [mupg@igc.org](mailto:mupg@igc.org), by phone or fax at 301 896-0013, or by letter as indicated above. If you have any questions, please call me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman

<b>Title</b>	<b>FirstName</b>	<b>LastName</b>	<b>JobTitle</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>PostalCode</b>
Mr.	James	Dunn		Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs	200 Maryland Avenue, NE	Washington	DC	20002
Dr.	Denton	Lotz	General Secretary	Baptist World Alliance	6733 Curran Street	McLean	VA	22101
Dr.	Daniel	Vestal	Coordinator	Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	P. O. Box 4503209	Atlanta	GA	31145

July 24, 2000

Mr. James Dunn,  
Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs  
200 Maryland Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20002

Dear Mr. Dunn:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 24, 2000

Dr. Denton Lotz, General Secretary  
Baptist World Alliance  
6733 Curran Street  
McLean, VA 22101

Dear Dr. Lotz:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 24, 2000

Dr. Daniel Vestal, Coordinator  
Cooperative Baptist Fellowship  
P. O. Box 450329  
Atlanta, GA 31145

Dear Dr. Vestal:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 24, 2000

«Title» «FirstName» «LastName», «JobTitle»  
«Company»  
«Address1»  
«City», «State» «PostalCode»

Dear «Title» «LastName»:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair





July 24, 2000

Dr. Glen Stassen  
Fuller Theological Seminary  
135 North Oakland Avenue  
Pasadena, CA 91182-1790

Dear Dr. Stassen:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 24, 2000

Dr. Joseph Lowery  
3121 Cascade Road, SW  
Atlanta, GA 20311

Dear Dr. Lowery:

Over the years you have honored us by serving on our National Advisory Committee. Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

The initial signers are United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan. Bishop White chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops that produced the 1986 report *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. Bishop Sullivan is president of Pax Christi USA. For additional signers we are seeking national leaders and prominent clergy from other Christian denominations and other faiths.

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 24, 2000

Dr. James Forbes  
Riverside Church  
490 Riverside Drive  
New York, NY 10027-5788

Dear Dr. Forbes:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. We are aware of the long-term interest of Riverside Church in nuclear disarmament. Therefore, we invite you to be a signer of this letter.

The initial signers are United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan. Bishop White chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops that produced the 1986 report *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. Bishop Sullivan is president of Pax Christi USA. For additional signers we are seeking national leaders and prominent clergy from other Christian denominations and other faiths.

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 24, 2000

Dr. Arthur Waskow  
The Shalom Center  
7318 Germantown Avenue  
Philadelphia, PA 19199

Dear Arthur:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

The initial signers are United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan. Bishop White chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops that produced the 1986 report *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. Bishop Sullivan is president of Pax Christi USA. For additional signers we are seeking national leaders and prominent clergy from other Christian denominations and other faiths. We would appreciate your suggestions of other prominent Jewish leaders we should invite to sign.

Our intent is to mail the letter to the candidates and their top advisors on Friday, August 18 after the last nominating convention has ended (the Democratic on August 17). We will ask the candidates to reply by Tuesday, September 5 and then hold a news conference on September 7 to release their replies.

With this schedule we would like to have your reply no later than August 14. You can reply by signing and returning the enclosed form, or by e-mail at [mupg@igc.org](mailto:mupg@igc.org) or by phone or fax at 301 896-0013. If you have any questions, please call me.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 24, 2000

Dr. Ron Sider, President  
Evangelicals for Social Action  
10 E. Lancaster Avenue  
Wynnewood, PA 19096

Dear Dr. Sider:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

The initial signers are United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan. Bishop White chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops that produced the 1986 report *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. Bishop Sullivan is president of Pax Christi USA. For additional signers we are seeking national leaders and prominent clergy from other Christian denominations and other faiths. We would appreciate your suggestion of other Evangelical leaders we should invite to sign.

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With best regards,

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.apc.or**

July 25, 2000

To: Ron Stief

Fax: 202 543-5994

No. of pages: 3

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Letter to presidential candidates

Dear Ron,

The future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Dave Robinson of Pax Christi USA, I have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Our intent is to mail this letter to the candidates and their top advisors on Friday, August 18 after the last nominating convention has ended (the Democratic on August 17). We will ask the candidates to reply by Tuesday, September 5 and then hold a news conference on September 7 to release their replies.

As initial signers we have United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan. Bishop White chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops that produced the 1986 report In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace. Bishop Sullivan is president of Pax Christi USA. I am requesting several other United Methodist bishops to sign, and Dave is asking several more Catholic bishops.

We are seeking three to five prominent leaders from other U.S. denominations to sign this letter. Would you be willing to help us obtain several UCC leaders? They don't necessarily have to have official positions with the United Church of Christ, but some kind of name recognition at least within denominational circles would be helpful. Also geographic spread and if possible racial, ethnic, and gender variety would be desirable. I will need to know their names, organizational identity, city, and state by Monday, August 14.

You can reply to me by e-mail at [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org), by phone or fax at 301 896-0013.or by letter to Methodists United for Peace with Justice, 6508 Wilmet Road, Bethesda, MD 20817. If you have any questions, please call me.

Shalom,

July 25, 2000

Father Theodore Hesburgh  
Notre Dame University  
Notre Dame, IN 46556

Dear Father Hesburgh:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

The initial signers are United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan. Bishop White chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops that produced the 1986 report *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. Bishop Sullivan is president of Pax Christi USA. For additional signers we are seeking national leaders and prominent clergy from other Christian denominations and other faiths.

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 26, 2000

Dr. Daniel E. Weiss, General Secretary  
American Baptist Churches in the U.S.A.  
P.O. Box 851  
Valley Forge, PA19482

Dear Dr. Weiss:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair



July 27, 2000

The Right Reverend «FirstName» «LastName»  
Bishop of «Company»  
«Address2»  
«City», «State» «PostalCode»

Dear Bishop «LastName»:

I am writing you at the suggestion of Mary Miller of the Episcopal Peace Fellowship and Tom Hart of the Episcopal Church Washington Office.

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

<b>FirstName</b>	<b>LastName</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Address2</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>PostalCode</b>
Ronald	Haines	Washington	Church House, Mt. St. Alban	Washington	DC	20016
William D.	Persell	Chicago	65 E. Huron Street	Chicago	IL	60611
Frederick H.	Borsch	Los Angeles	P.O. Box 2164	Los Angeles	CA	90051
Arthur B.	Williams	Ohio	2230 Euclid Avenue	Cleveland	OH	44115

July 27, 2000

The Right Reverend Ronald Haines  
Bishop of Washington  
Church House, Mt. St. Alban  
Washington, DC 20016

Dear Bishop Haines:

I am writing you at the suggestion of Mary Miller of the Episcopal Peace Fellowship and Tom Hart of the Episcopal Church Washington Office.

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 27, 2000

The Right Reverend William D. Persell  
Bishop of Chicago  
65 E. Huron Street  
Chicago, IL 60611

Dear Bishop Persell:

I am writing you at the suggestion of Mary Miller of the Episcopal Peace Fellowship and Tom Hart of the Episcopal Church Washington Office.

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With this schedule we would like to have your reply no later than August 14. You can reply by signing and returning the enclosed form, or by e-mail at [mupg@igc.org](mailto:mupg@igc.org) or by phone or fax at 301 896-0013. If you have any questions, please call me.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 27, 2000

The Right Reverend Frederick H. Borsch  
Bishop of Los Angeles  
P.O. Box 2164  
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Dear Bishop Borsch:

I am writing you at the suggestion of Mary Miller of the Episcopal Peace Fellowship and Tom Hart of the Episcopal Church Washington Office.

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

The initial signers are United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan. Bishop White chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops that produced the 1986 report *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. Bishop Sullivan is president of Pax Christi USA. For additional signers we are seeking national leaders and prominent clergy from other Christian denominations and other faiths.

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

July 27, 2000

The Right Reverend Arthur B. Williams  
Suffragan Bishop of Ohio  
2230 Euclid Avenue  
Cleveland, OH 44115

Dear Bishop Williams:

I am writing you at the suggestion of Mary Miller of the Episcopal Peace Fellowship and Tom Hart of the Episcopal Church Washington Office.

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

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.apc.or**

July 27, 2000

To: Bishop Arthur B. Williams

Fax: 216 771-9552

No. of pages: 5

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Bishop Williams:

I am sending the attached invitation to sign a letter to presidential candidates on nuclear disarmament.

Shalom,

July 27, 2000

The Right Reverend Sanford Z. K. Hampton  
Olympia Episcopal Diocese  
P.O. Box 12126  
Seattle, WA 98102

Dear Bishop Hampton:

I am writing you at the suggestion of Mary Miller of the Episcopal Peace Fellowship and Tom Hart of the Episcopal Church Washington Office.

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

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.apc.or**

July 27, 2000

To: Bishop Frederick H. Borsch

Fax: 213 482-0844

No. of pages: 5

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Bishop Borsch:

I am sending the attached invitation to sign a letter to presidential candidates on nuclear disarmament.

Shalom,

July 28, 2000

The Right Reverend John P. Croneberger  
Episcopal Diocese of Newark  
24 Rector Street  
Newark, NJ 07102

Dear Bishop Croneberger::

I am writing you at the suggestion of Mary Miller of the Episcopal Peace Fellowship and Tom Hart of the Episcopal Church Washington Office.

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

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.apc.or**

July 27, 2000

To: Bishop John P. Croneberger

Fax: 973 622-6508

No. of pages: 5

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Bishop Croneberger:

I am sending the attached invitation to sign a letter to presidential candidates on nuclear disarmament.

Shalom,

**Methodists United for Peace with Justice**  
**1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036**  
**Phone/fax: 301 896-0013 E-mail: mupj@igc.org**

July 31, 2000

To: «Title» «FirstName» «LastName»  
«Organization»

Fax: «faxnumber»

No. of pages: 4

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear «Title» «LastName»:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

<b>Title</b>	<b>FirstName</b>	<b>LastName</b>	<b>JobTitle</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>faxnumber</b>
Bishop	C. Joseph	Sprague		United Methodist Chicago Area	312 214- 9031
Bishop	Ernest S.	Lyght		United Methodist New York Area	914 997- 1628

**Methodists United for Peace with Justice**  
**1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036**  
**Phone/fax: 301 896-0013 E-mail: mupj@igc.org**

July 31, 2000

To: Bishop C. Joseph Sprague  
United Methodist Chicago Area

Fax: 312 214-9031

No. of pages: 4

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Bishop Sprague:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

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**

July 31, 2000

To: Bishop Ernest S. Lyght  
United Methodist New York Area

Fax: 914 997-1628

No. of pages: 4

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Bishop Lyght:

Out of our concern for peace and justice, we believe that the future of the global nuclear arsenal is an issue that deserves serious consideration in the U.S. presidential campaign. Accordingly, with assistance of Pax Christi USA we have drafted the attached letter on this issue to candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties. Would you be willing to be a signer?

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With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

Draft Letter to Presidential Candidates  
Governor George W. Bush, Vice President Albert Gore, Reform Party candidate  
from Religious Leaders  
Possible release date: Monday, July 17 (date after 55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of first nuclear test explosion)

Dear \_\_\_\_\_:

We the undersigned believe that the time has come for the United States to provide creative leadership to achieve the global elimination of nuclear weapons. We ask you to address this issue during the presidential election campaign and to offer the American people a comprehensive approach to nuclear disarmament to be carried out during the next presidential term.

For decades numerous religious denominations, interfaith organizations, and religious leaders have questioned the morality of nuclear weapons and have called for their elimination.

Thus, the Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches in 1983 stated: "We believe that that the time has come when the churches must unequivocally declare that the production and deployment as well as the use of nuclear weapons are a crime against humanity and that such activities must be condemned on ethical and theological grounds. Furthermore, we appeal for the institution of a universal covenant to this effect so that nuclear weapons and warfare are delegitimized and condemned as violations of international law."

Speaking for the Holy See, Archbishop Renato Martino in October 1997 told the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly: "Nuclear weapons are incompatible with the peace we seek for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. They cannot be justified. They deserve condemnation.... The world must move to the abolition of nuclear weapons through a universal, non-discriminatory ban with intensive inspection by a universal authority."

In a message on January 1, 2000 His Holiness the Dalai Lama called for a step-by-step approach to external disarmament. He stated, "We must first work on the total abolishment of nuclear weapons and gradually work up to total demilitarization throughout the world."

In the United States numerous denominations have called for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Excerpts from these statements are attached. Recently xx heads of communion joined with xx retired general and admirals to point out that "the long-term reliance of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of the nuclear powers, and the ever present danger of their acquisition by others, are morally untenable and militarily unjustifiable. They constitute a threat to the security of our nation, a peril to world peace, and a danger to the whole human family." Therefore, they called for "action leading to the international prohibition of these weapons." [scheduled for release on June 21]

On their own retired general and admirals have issued statements calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons. So have civilian officials from around the globe. In 1996 the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons composed of 17 international experts laid out a series of concrete steps leading to nuclear disarmament. At the recent Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation the New Agenda Coalition of seven nations offered a working paper calling for the nuclear weapon states to "make an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish



the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals" and provided an outline of actions to achieve this goal. These statements and recommendations are attached.

In light of these varied statements, we seek your views on a number of issues related to nuclear disarmament.

What are your views on the morality of possession, threatened use, and actual use of nuclear weapons? To what extent do you agree or disagree with the broad consensus that has emerged within the faith community on the inherent immorality of nuclear weapons?

Will you make a commitment to wean the United States from its reliance upon nuclear weapons as a major component of its military and foreign policy? If elected president, will you provide world leadership for the total elimination of nuclear weapons?

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) provides a means of controlling the spread of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will you seek ratification of the CTBT by the United States Senate?

Many experts have pointed out the inherent danger of keeping U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert. In 1991 President George Bush took unilateral action to deactivate a large number of U.S. strategic weapons and to withdraw most U.S. tactical nuclear weapons stationed outside the United States. A few weeks later Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev reciprocated with similar actions. If elected president, will you embark upon a de-alerting initiative to take strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert? If so, please provide specifics.

During the past fifteen years progress has been made in reduction of nuclear weapons through treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union, then Russia. They include two negotiated under President Ronald Reagan, the Intermediate Nuclear Force Treaty to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons and the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) and START II negotiated under President Bush. [If President Clinton negotiates START III, add it.] If elected president, will you pursue additional agreements with Russia to achieve further cuts in the strategic arsenal? If so, what are your specific objectives?

For two other weapons of mass destruction, biological and chemical, the nations of the world have entered into international conventions providing for their elimination with adequate safeguards. Many experts believe that there should now be a nuclear weapons convention that provides for total elimination of nuclear weapons within a timebound framework with effective verification and enforcement. Do you favor multilateral negotiations to achieve a global nuclear weapons convention?

As these steps to eliminate nuclear weapons are undertaken, the nuclear weapon states will still possess a sizable number of such weapons. Because in our judgement any use of nuclear weapons would be morally wrong, we believe that part of the commitment to their elimination should be a pledge by all possessors to never use nuclear weapons against any adversary under any circumstance. If elected president, would you make such a pledge for the United States and invite other nuclear weapon states to join this commitment?

If you are not willing to make a commitment for no use of nuclear weapons, please tell us the categories of targets you as commander-in-chief would consider legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons. We believe that the American people are entitled to have this information.

We note that Presidents Truman and Eisenhower chose not to use nuclear weapons in the stalemated Korean War and that Presidents Johnson and Nixon choose not to use nuclear weapons in the Vietnam War even though the United States was losing. We also note that numerous retired generals, admirals, and national security civilian officials have indicated that nuclear weapons have no war-fighting utility. We hope that you will take these factors into consideration in your response.

If you do not want to provide an answer regarding possible targets for nuclear weapons because you want to retain uncertainty and ambiguity, we ask you whether it is morally acceptable to hold people hostage to the threat of nuclear attack because of the aggressive practices of those who control their governments.

We will greatly appreciate your response to these questions, which we will circulate to interested parties within the faith community. If your busy schedule permits, a delegation of the signers would welcome an opportunity to meet with you to discuss these issues in greater detail.

Respectfully yours,

Signers

Attachments:

Excerpts from statements by various religious bodies and leaders.  
Joint Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Statement by military professionals and religious leaders  
(to be issued June 21, 2000)  
Statement on Nuclear Weapons by 60 international generals and admirals (December 1996)  
Statements by General Lee Butler and General Eugene Habiger  
Statement by international civilian leaders (February 1998)  
Executive Summary of Report by Canberra Commission  
Recommendations of New Agenda Coalition

Dear Colleagues:

As part of our discussion on May 22, we will consider how to raise the issue of nuclear disarmament during the presidential election campaign in a nonpartisan manner. (This comes last on our agenda so that those are uncomfortable about discussing election strategy may leave.)

As a point of departure I have drafted the attached set of questions that could be posed to the presidential candidates. Your comments before and during the meeting are requested.

Through Methodists United for Peace with Justice I am exploring whether a group of top religious leaders might write to the candidates and ask for answers to these questions. Their letter would be released to the press so that reporters can ask follow-up questions to the candidates. Grassroots persons could also use these questions in open meetings with the candidates.

This kind of joint letter might be sent in mid-July, such as for public release on July 16, the 55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first nuclear explosion. This would be three weeks after the statement of religious and military leaders is released at the National Cathedral so that the two would not be confused.

My inclination is to seek signers who are prominent religious leaders but not heads of communion. The latter are signing the National Cathedral statement and may not want to become publicly involved in campaign debate.

Even if this letter doesn't come off, these questions, properly refined, can be made available to grassroots activists for their own use.

What do you think?

Howard

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#### Questions for Presidential Candidates

Preface: cite statements of religious bodies and religious leaders, such as World Council of Churches, Holy See, Dalai Lama, U.S. denominations, National Cathedral statement of religious and military leaders, etc.

To presidential candidates:

(1) As these statements indicate, a broad consensus has emerged within the faith community on the immorality of possession, threatened use, and actual use of nuclear weapons. What is your position on the morality of nuclear weapons?

(2) Most major religious denominations in the United States favor the elimination of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will provide world leadership for the global elimination of nuclear

weapons within a reasonable time? Will you make a commitment to wean the United States from its reliance upon nuclear weapons as a major component of its military and foreign policy?

(2) The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) provides a means of controlling the spread of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will you seek ratification of the CTBT by the United States Senate?

(3) Many experts have pointed out the inherent danger of keeping U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert. In 1991 President George Bush took unilateral action to deactivate a large number of U.S. strategic weapons and to withdraw most U.S. tactical nuclear weapons stationed outside the United States. A few weeks later Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev reciprocated with similar actions. If elected president, will you embark upon a de-alerting initiative to take strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert? If so, please provide specifics.

(5) During the past fifteen years progress has been made in reduction of nuclear weapons through treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union, then Russia. They include two treaties negotiated under President Ronald Reagan, the Intermediate Nuclear Force Treaty to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons and the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) and START II negotiated under President Bush. [If President Clinton negotiates START III, add it.] If elected president, will you pursue additional agreements with Russia to achieve further cuts in the strategic arsenal? If so, what are your specific objectives?

(6) For two other weapons of mass destruction, biological and chemical, the nations of the world have entered into international conventions providing for their elimination with adequate safeguards. Many experts believe that there should now be a nuclear weapons convention that provides a global ban on nuclear weapons and their total elimination within a timebound framework with effective verification and enforcement. Do you favor multilateral negotiations to achieve a global nuclear weapons convention?

(7) As these steps to eliminate nuclear weapons are undertaken, the nuclear weapon states will still possess a sizable number of such weapons. Because in our judgment any use of nuclear weapons would be morally wrong, we believe that part of the commitment to their elimination should be a pledge by all possessors to never use nuclear weapons against any adversary under any circumstance. If elected president, would you make such a no-use pledge for the United States and invite other nuclear weapon states to join this commitment?

(8) If you are not willing to make a no-use pledge, please consider that Presidents Truman and Eisenhower chose not to use nuclear weapons in the stalemated Korean War and that Presidents Johnson and Nixon chose not to use nuclear weapons in the Vietnam War even though the United States was losing. Please note that numerous retired generals, admirals, and national security civilian officials have indicated that nuclear weapons have no war-fighting utility. Do you believe that nuclear weapons have use in war? If so, please describe.

(9) If you believe that nuclear weapons have utility in war, please tell us the categories of targets you as commander-in-chief would consider legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons. We believe that the American people are entitled to have this information.

(10) If you do not choose to provide an answer regarding possible targets for nuclear weapons because you want to retain uncertainty and ambiguity, we ask you whether it is morally acceptable to hold people of various nations hostage to the threat of nuclear attack because of the aggressive practices of those who control their governments.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

MEMBER	DATE APPOINTED	POSITION	MEMBER	DATE APPOINTED	POSITION
Helms (NC)	01-19-88	Chairman	Biden (DE)	01-17-75	Ranking
Lugar (IN)	01-23-79		Sarbanes (MD)	02-11-77	
Hagel (NE)	01-09-97		Dodd (CT)	01-05-81	
Smith (OR)	01-09-97		Kerry (MA)	02-21-85	
Grams (MN)	01-05-95		Feingold (WI)	01-07-93	
Brownback (KS)	01-09-97		Wellstone (MN)	01-09-97	
Thomas (WY)	01-05-95		Boxer (CA)	01-07-99	
Ashcroft (MO)	01-05-95		Torricelli (NJ)	01-07-99	
Frist (TN)	01-09-97				
Chafee (RI)	11-09-99				

Republican Members: 10      Democrat Members: 8  
 Total Members: 18  
 Total Subcommittees: 7

Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs

MEMBER	DATE APPOINTED	POSITION	MEMBER	DATE APPOINTED	POSITION
Thomas (WY)	02-07-95	Chairman	Kerry (MA)	07-18-91	Ranking
Helms (NC)	02-20-87		Feingold (WI)	02-11-97	
Hagel (NE)	02-11-97		Wellstone (MN)	02-12-99	
Smith (OR)	02-12-99		Torricelli (NJ)	02-12-99	
Chafee (RI)	02-10-00		Biden (DE)	02-11-97	ExOfficio

106th CONGRESS, 1st Session  
H. RES. 82

Recognizing the security interests of the United States in furthering complete nuclear disarmament.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 24, 1999

Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. STARK, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. FILNER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. BLUMENAUER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the security interests of the United States in furthering complete nuclear disarmament.

Whereas on February 2, 1998, former President Jimmy Carter and more than 100 former or current heads of state and civilian leaders from 46 nations issued a statement that 'the world is not condemned to live forever with threats of nuclear conflict, or the anxious fragile peace imposed by nuclear deterrence' and that 'the sheer destructiveness of nuclear weapons invokes a moral imperative for their elimination';

Whereas on December 5, 1996, General Lee Butler (U.S. Air Force Ret.) and more than 60 other retired generals and admirals from 17 countries issued a statement that 'the continuing existence of nuclear weapons in the armories of nuclear powers, and the ever-present threat of acquisition of these weapons by others, constitute a peril to global peace and security and to the safety and survival of the people we are dedicated to protect,' and that 'the creation of a nuclear-weapons-free world' is both 'necessary' and 'possible';

Whereas the development and maintenance of nuclear arsenals are extraordinarily expensive;

Whereas the end of the Cold War and the current strategic environment provide an unprecedented opportunity to revise our national policies on nuclear weapons;

Whereas the United States has a vital security interest in promoting the nonproliferation and disarmament of nuclear weapons;

Whereas the only security from the threat of nuclear weapons is their elimination under strict and effective international control;

Whereas the United States has undertaken, under Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation

Treaty, to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament;

Whereas the long-term viability of the nonproliferation regime is at risk if the United States fails to implement the Article VI obligation;

Whereas the United States has successfully achieved nuclear arms reductions and other arms control measures through bilateral negotiations and reciprocal actions;

Whereas on July 8, 1996, the International Court of Justice, in response to a request for an advisory opinion from the United Nations General Assembly, concluded that 'the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict and that 'there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control';

Whereas on December 9, 1997, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority Resolution 52/38 O following up on the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and calling upon all states to fulfill their nuclear disarmament obligation by commencing multilateral negotiations in 1998 leading to the early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat, or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination, and requesting all states to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the efforts and measures they have taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament; and

Whereas on November 17, 1997, Costa Rica submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a Model Nuclear Weapons Convention as a 'work in progress setting forth the legal, technical, and political issues that should be considered in order to obtain an actual nuclear weapons convention,' and the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention subsequently was translated into the 6 official United Nations languages and circulated as a United Nations document (A/C.1/52/7):

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives--

(1) welcomes the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention as a discussion document intended to further negotiations on complete nuclear disarmament;

(2) urges the President to initiate multilateral negotiations leading to the early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention; and

(3) requests the President to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the efforts and measures the United States has taken on the implementation of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 52/38 O and nuclear disarmament.

Note: There were 42 cosponsors as of May 18, 2000.



106th CONGRESS  
1st Session

H. CON. RES. 74

Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding maintenance of the nuclear weapons stockpile.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 24, 1999

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. LEE, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. NADLER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. TIERNEY, and Ms. WOOLSEY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding maintenance of the nuclear weapons stockpile.

Whereas it is in the best interests of the Nation and the world to ban nuclear explosive tests forever and to promote nuclear disarmament;

Whereas the priority of nuclear weapons stockpile stewardship should be the safety of the existing arsenal, and there is no need to design or develop new nuclear weapons or to modify the nuclear explosive package in existing weapons;

Whereas the United States has conducted more than 1000 explosive tests of its nuclear weapons arsenal, and the stockpile can be maintained reliably without further nuclear explosive testing;

Whereas an ongoing stockpile evaluation and maintenance program has ensured the safety and reliability of the arsenal for decades, and the Secretaries of Energy and Defense again certified its safety and reliability on December 11, 1998;

Whereas the new stockpile stewardship and management program, funded at \$4,500,000,000 annually over ten years, is not needed to maintain the arsenal, and many of its programs and facilities are unnecessary and hence a waste of taxpayer dollars;

Whereas the Department of Energy and the nuclear weapons laboratories intend to use the stockpile stewardship program to maintain and significantly enhance scientific and technical capabilities for undertaking 'development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons' (as stated in the United States Department of Energy Stockpile Stewardship and Management Plan, 1996);

Whereas maintaining and enhancing capabilities for nuclear weapon design and development is provocative to other nuclear-weapon states and to non-nuclear-weapon states, and runs counter to the obligations of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 'to pursue negotiations in good faith on ... cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and ... nuclear

disarmament,' and counter to the purposes of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which include 'constraining the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons'; and

Whereas there are less costly and more appropriate alternatives that can maintain the United States nuclear weapons stockpile while complying with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that--

(1) the priority of the nuclear weapons stockpile stewardship program should be the safety and security of the existing nuclear weapons stockpile, the program should also maintain sufficient weapon reliability to ensure the arsenal's deterrent effect, and the program should not attempt to develop new nuclear weapons;

(2) the nuclear weapons stockpile can be maintained with a program that is far smaller than the current program, is less expensive, and does not require facilities or experiments that are likely to be used for warhead design or development; and

(3) the Secretary of Energy should redirect the Department of Energy program for custodianship of the nuclear weapons arsenal toward less costly, less provocative methods that are consistent with United States treaty obligations.

Note: There were 34 cosponsors as of May 18, 2000.

The 2000 NPT Review Conference (RevCon)  
14 April - 19 May 2000, New York

Review of the operation of the Treaty, taking into account  
the decisions and the resolution by the  
1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference

Article VI and preambular paragraphs 8 to 12

15. The Conference agrees on the following practical steps for the systematic and progressive efforts to implement Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and paragraphs 3 and 4(c) of the 1995 Decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament":

1. The importance and urgency of signatures and ratifications, without delay and without conditions and in accordance with constitutional processes, to achieve the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.
2. A moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test explosions or any other nuclear explosions pending entry into force of that Treaty.
3. The necessity of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in accordance with the statement of the Special Coordinator in 1995 and the mandate contained therein, taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives. The Conference on Disarmament is urged to agree on a programme of work which includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty with a view to their conclusion within five years.
4. The necessity of establishing in the Conference on Disarmament an Appropriate subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament is urged to agree on a programme of work which includes the immediate establishment of such a body.
5. The principle of irreversibility to apply to nuclear disarmament, nuclear and other related arms control and reduction measures.

6. An unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament to which all States parties are committed under Article VI.

7. The early entry into force and full implementation of START II and the conclusion of START III as soon as possible while preserving and strengthening the ABM Treaty as a cornerstone of strategic stability and as a basis for further reductions of strategic offensive weapons, in accordance with its provisions.

8. The completion and implementation of the Trilateral Initiative between the United States of America, the Russian Federation and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

9. Steps by all the nuclear-weapon States leading to nuclear disarmament in a way that promotes international stability, and based on the principle of undiminished security for all:

- Further efforts by the nuclear-weapon States to reduce their nuclear arsenals unilaterally.

- Increased transparency by the nuclear-weapon States with regard to their nuclear weapons capabilities and the implementation of agreements pursuant to Article VI and as a voluntary confidence-building measure to support further progress on nuclear disarmament.

- The further reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons, based on unilateral initiatives and as an integral part of the nuclear arms reduction and disarmament process.

- Concrete agreed measures to further reduce the operational status of nuclear weapons systems.

- A diminishing role for nuclear weapons in security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons ever be used and to facilitate the process of their total elimination.

- The engagement as soon as appropriate of all the nuclear-weapon States in the process leading to the total elimination of their nuclear weapons.

10. Arrangements by all nuclear-weapon States to place, as soon as practicable, fissile material designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for

the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside of military programmer.

11. Reaffirmation that the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process is general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

12. Regular reports, within the framework of the NPT strengthened review process, by all States parties on the implementation of Article VI and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament", and recalling the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996.

13. The further development of the verification capabilities that will be required to provide assurance of compliance with nuclear disarmament agreements for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear-weapon-free world.

BASIC Press Advisory  
19 May 2000

## Nuclear Panic Brings Surprise Deal

### NPT Meetings Conclude with Unexpected Consensus

UNITED NATIONS, MAY 19 - The world's nuclear-armed powers are moving slowly on nuclear disarmament, driven in large part by a fear that they are losing control of the bomb.

Not only are the nuclear powers squabbling about their own plans for nuclear forces, they also have failed to stop new nuclear powers from emerging. Nuclear war is actually more thinkable today than in the past decade, following nuclear testing and build-ups by India and Pakistan. The nuclear weapons states themselves, in part because of the U.S. drive to build an anti-missile missile network that threatens to start a new arms race, are arguing about how they handle their own strategic relations. Russia is showing a re-found enthusiasm for nuclear weapons, and China continues its modernization efforts.

With a strong kick from their non-nuclear partners, Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States grudgingly have agreed to an agenda for incremental change under the 187-member Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The steps taken during the four-week conference here to review successes and setbacks during the five years since the treaty was made permanent were only baby steps to be sure. In fact, the final document could be seen as a retreat from some of the strong measures proposed earlier by a coalition of anti-nuclear countries: for example, a timetable for disarmament initiatives and a requirement that nuclear powers document their steps toward disarmament during the next five years was dropped.

The five "nuclear haves" would not agree to tough language and measures, and gradually whittled the text to meet their desires to maintain their arsenals for reasons of "promoting international stability, and based on the principle of undiminished security." They rejected concerns expressed in earlier drafts about the 35,000 nuclear weapons that remain on hair-trigger alert, and would not pledge to never use nuclear weapons first in a battle. In fact, even the best language emanating from the NPT conference does not constitute a blueprint for action. The paper is full of "shoulds", "urges" and "oughts."

Still, even baby steps toward a more secure planet are something to be smiled at. The concepts agreed at the review conference can be considered seeds for future progress, provided that supporters of non-proliferation and

disarmament can maintain a concerted effort to nurture the Nuclear-Weapon States along.

The conferees agreed there should be “an unequivocal undertaking by the Nuclear-Weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament.”

They collectively called for the opening of global negotiations aimed at banning nuclear weapons, as well as banning tests; and the pursuit of a global treaty to ban military production of radioactive material.

Russia and the United States were urged to implement the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty II (START II) and a follow-on START III “while preserving and strengthening the [Anti-Ballistic Missile] Treaty as a cornerstone of strategic stability and as a basis for further reductions of strategic offensive weapons.” In addition, the countries agreed the Nuclear-Weapon States should consider new unilateral cuts in their arsenals and moves to reduce “the operational status of nuclear weapons.”

Other new areas addressed include:

- Developing verification capabilities “to provide assurance of compliance” with agreements;
- Making nuclear weapons capabilities and agreements more “transparent;” making progress “irreversible,” for example by cutting up rockets and making plutonium fuel unusable; and,
- Agreeing to a progress report for future review conferences, with the next opportunity 2002.

The conferees further reaffirmed “that the strict observance of the provisions of the treaty remains central to achieving the shared objectives of preventing, under any circumstances, the further proliferation of nuclear weapons and preserving the treaty’s vital contribution to peace and security.”

Overall, the conference has provided a prototype agenda for nation’s to pursue. Attention must now turn to NATO, whose foreign ministers will meet next week. These ministers will be expected to begin to put this program into there military strategy.

## **A Declaration for a World Free of Nuclear Weapons**

### **By the Nuclear Weapon States**

We, the five nuclear-weapon states -- the United States of America, the Russia Federation, the United Kingdom, France, and the People's Republic of China -- made a commitment at the 2000 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of our nuclear arsenals.

We now acknowledge that nuclear weapons have no legitimate utility. We therefore mutually pledge never to use nuclear weapons against any adversary at any time under any circumstance. We will commence immediately to eliminate our nuclear arsenals.

As a first step we will promptly remove all nuclear weapons from alert status with mutual and international verification.

We will remove all nuclear weapons from active service as rapidly as possible and place them in safe and secure storage under mutual and international inspection.

We will dismantle all nuclear weapons on a schedule that is expeditious and balanced in a manner that achieves undiminished security for all.

We will cease all efforts to develop new nuclear weapons and to modernize our nuclear arsenal. We will close and dismantle all facilities for the design, development, testing, and production of nuclear weapons except for facilities needed to dismantle nuclear weapons.

We will implement an international system of fissile material control with effective accounting, monitoring, and safeguards.



Draft Letter to Presidential Candidates  
from Religious Leaders

For release on or about Sunday, July 16, 2000  
(55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of first nuclear test explosion)

Dear \_\_\_\_\_:

We the undersigned believe that the time has come for the United States to provide creative leadership to achieve the global elimination of nuclear weapons. We hope that you share this view. We urge you to discuss this issue thoroughly during the presidential election campaign. We ask you to offer the American people a comprehensive approach to nuclear disarmament that will be carried out during the next presidential term.

For decades numerous religious denominations, interfaith organizations, and religious leaders have questioned the morality of nuclear weapons and have called for their elimination.

Thus, the Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches in 1983 stated: "We believe that that the time has come when the churches must unequivocally declare that the production and deployment as well as the use of nuclear weapons are a crime against humanity and that such activities must be condemned on ethical and theological grounds. Furthermore, we appeal for the institution of a universal covenant to this effect so that nuclear weapons and warfare are delegitimized and condemned as violations of international law."

Speaking for the Holy See, Archbishop Renato Martino in October 1997 told the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly: "Nuclear weapons are incompatible with the peace we seek for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. They cannot be justified. They deserve condemnation.... The world must move to the abolition of nuclear weapons through a universal, non-discriminatory ban with intensive inspection by a universal authority."

In a message on January 1, 2000 His Holiness the Dalai Lama called for a step-by-step approach to external disarmament. He stated, "We must first work on the total abolishment of nuclear weapons and gradually work up to total demilitarization throughout the world."

In the United States numerous denominations have called for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Excerpts from these statements are attached. Recently xx heads of communion and other religious leaders joined with xx retired general and admirals to point out that "the long-term reliance of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of the nuclear powers, and the ever present danger of their acquisition by others, are morally untenable and militarily unjustifiable. They constitute a threat to the security of our nation, a peril to world peace, and a danger to the whole human family." Therefore, they called for "action leading to the international prohibition of these weapons." [scheduled for release on June 21]

What are your views on the morality of possession, threatened use, and actual use of nuclear weapons? To what extent do you agree or disagree with the broad consensus that has emerged within the faith community on the inherent immorality of nuclear weapons?

We are encouraged that the United States has joined with Russia, United Kingdom, France, and China in making a commitment to "an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals." This occurred in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). This commitment carries forward the obligation for good faith negotiations on nuclear disarmament as expressed in Article VI of the NPT, an agreement signed by the United States in July 1968 and ratified by the U.S. Senate in March 1969.

Because the nuclear-weapon states have made an unequivocal commitment to eliminate their nuclear arsenals, we believe that a useful first step would be for all possessors of nuclear weapons to mutually pledge never to use nuclear weapons against any adversary at any time under any circumstance. As president would you be willing to work to achieve such a no-use pledge by the nuclear weapon states and other possessors.

If you do not favor a no-use policy, please tell us the categories of targets you as commander-in-chief would consider legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons. We believe that the American people are entitled to have this information.

We note that Presidents Truman and Eisenhower chose not to use nuclear weapons in the stalemated Korean War and that Presidents Johnson and Nixon choose not to use nuclear weapons in the Vietnam War even though the United States was losing. We also note that numerous retired generals, admirals, and national security civilian officials have indicated that nuclear weapons have no war-fighting utility. We hope that you will take these factors into consideration in your response.

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) provides a means of controlling the spread of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will you seek ratification of the CTBT by the United States Senate?

Many experts have pointed out the inherent danger of keeping U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert. In 1991 President George Bush took unilateral action to deactivate a large number of U.S. strategic weapons and to withdraw most U.S. tactical nuclear weapons stationed outside the United States. A few weeks later Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev reciprocated with similar actions. If elected president, will you embark upon a de-alerting initiative to take strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert? If so, please provide specifics.

During the past fifteen years progress has been made in reduction of nuclear weapons through treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union, then Russia. They include two treaties negotiated under President Ronald Reagan, the Intermediate Nuclear Force Treaty to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons and the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I), and START II negotiated under President Bush. If elected president, will you pursue additional agreements with Russia to achieve further cuts in the strategic arsenal? If so, what are your specific objectives?

For two other weapons of mass destruction, biological and chemical, the nations of the world have entered into international conventions providing for their elimination with adequate safeguards. Many experts believe that there should now be a nuclear weapons convention that provides for total elimination of nuclear weapons within a timebound framework with effective

verification and enforcement. Do you favor multilateral negotiations to achieve a global nuclear weapons convention?

What other initiatives do you plan to take for the elimination of nuclear weapons?

We will greatly appreciate your response to these questions, which we will circulate to interested parties within the faith community. If your busy schedule permits, a delegation of the signers would welcome an opportunity to meet with you to discuss these issues in greater detail.

Respectfully yours,

Signers

Attachments:

Excerpts from statements by various religious bodies and leaders.

Joint Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Statement by military professionals and religious leaders  
(to be issued June 21, 2000)

Draft Letter to Presidential Candidates  
from Religious Leaders

To be sent to nominees of Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties  
after the nomination process has been completed (mid-August)

Dear \_\_\_\_\_:

Congratulations on your nomination by the \_\_\_\_\_ Party for the office of President of the United States. We look forward to a wholesome debate among the candidates on significant issues that are of great importance to the American people.

Among these issues there is none more important than the future of the world's nuclear arsenal. Our own perspective is that the time has come for the United States to provide creative leadership to achieve the global elimination of nuclear weapons. We hope you share this view. In this letter we pose a series of questions on this matter. We would greatly appreciate receiving a reply from you by Tuesday, September 5, which is two months before the election. We will then share your and other candidates' responses with persons in the faith community and with the general public.

For decades numerous religious denominations, interfaith organizations, and religious leaders have questioned the morality of nuclear weapons and have called for their elimination.

Thus, the Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches in 1983 stated: "We believe that that the time has come when the churches must unequivocally declare that the production and deployment as well as the use of nuclear weapons are a crime against humanity and that such activities must be condemned on ethical and theological grounds. Furthermore, we appeal for the institution of a universal covenant to this effect so that nuclear weapons and warfare are delegitimized and condemned as violations of international law."

Speaking for the Holy See, Archbishop Renato Martino in October 1997 told the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly: "Nuclear weapons are incompatible with the peace we seek for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. They cannot be justified. They deserve condemnation.... The world must move to the abolition of nuclear weapons through a universal, non-discriminatory ban with intensive inspection by a universal authority."

In a message on January 1, 2000 His Holiness the Dalai Lama called for a step-by-step approach to external disarmament. He stated, "We must first work on the total abolishment of nuclear weapons and gradually work up to total demilitarization throughout the world."

In the United States numerous denominations have called for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Excerpts from these statements are attached. Recently 21 heads of communion and other religious leaders joined with 18 retired general and admirals to point out that "the long-term reliance of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of the nuclear powers, and the ever-present danger of their acquisition by others, is morally untenable and militarily unjustifiable. They constitute a threat to the security of our nation, a peril to world peace, a danger to the whole human family." Therefore, they called for "action leading to the international prohibition of these weapons."

What are your views on the morality of possession, threatened use, and actual use of nuclear weapons? To what extent do you agree or disagree with the broad consensus that has emerged within the faith community on the inherent immorality of nuclear weapons?

We are encouraged that the United States has joined with Russia, United Kingdom, France, and China in making a commitment to "an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals." This occurred in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). This commitment carries forward the obligation for good faith negotiations on nuclear disarmament as expressed in Article VI of the NPT, an agreement signed by the United States in July 1968 and ratified by the U.S. Senate in March 1969.

Because the nuclear-weapon states have made an unequivocal commitment to eliminate their nuclear arsenals, we believe that a useful first step would be for all possessors of nuclear weapons to mutually pledge never to use nuclear weapons against any adversary at any time under any circumstance. As president would you be willing to work to achieve such a no-use pledge by the nuclear weapon states and other possessors?

If you do not favor a no-use policy, please tell us the categories of targets you as commander-in-chief would consider legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons. We believe that the American people are entitled to have this information.

We note that Presidents Truman and Eisenhower chose not to use nuclear weapons in the stalemated Korean War and that Presidents Johnson and Nixon choose not to use nuclear weapons in the Vietnam War even though the United States was losing. We also note that numerous retired generals, admirals, and national security civilian officials have indicated that nuclear weapons have no war-fighting utility. We hope that you will take these factors into consideration in your response.

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) provides a means of controlling the spread of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will you seek ratification of the CTBT by the United States Senate?

Many experts have pointed out the inherent danger of keeping U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert. If elected president, will you embark upon a de-alerting initiative to take strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert? If so, please provide specifics.

During the past fifteen years progress has been made in reduction of nuclear weapons through treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union, then Russia. They include two treaties negotiated under President Ronald Reagan, the Intermediate Nuclear Force Treaty to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons and the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I), and START II negotiated under President Bush. If elected president, will you pursue additional agreements with Russia to achieve further cuts in the strategic arsenal? If so, what are your specific objectives?

An alternative approach to nuclear arms reduction through treaties is to undertake a series of reciprocal initiatives through executive action. This was the approach used by President George

Bush in 1991 when he took unilateral action to deactivate a large number of U.S. strategic weapons and to withdraw most U.S. tactical nuclear weapons stationed outside the United States. A few weeks later Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev reciprocated with similar actions. Would you as president seek deep cuts in the nuclear arsenal through similar reciprocal initiatives? Please provide specifics.

For two other weapons of mass destruction, biological and chemical, the nations of the world have entered into international conventions providing for their elimination with adequate safeguards. Many experts believe that there should now be a nuclear weapons convention that provides for total elimination of nuclear weapons within a timebound framework with effective verification and enforcement. Do you favor multilateral negotiations to achieve a global nuclear weapons convention?

What other initiatives do you plan to take for the elimination of nuclear weapons?

We will greatly appreciate your response to these questions, which we will circulate to interested parties within the faith community. If your busy schedule permits, a delegation of the signers would welcome an opportunity to meet with you to discuss these issues in greater detail.

Respectfully yours,

Signers

Attachments:

Excerpts from statements by U.S. religious bodies.  
Joint Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Statement by military professionals and religious leaders.

Drafted by Howard W. Hallman, Chair, Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
June 21, 2000

## Letter to U.S. Presidential Candidates from U.S. Religious Leaders

To be sent to nominees of Democratic, Republican, Reform, and Green parties after the nomination process has been completed (mid-August)

Sample for Vice President Al Gore. To be adapted for other candidates.

Dear Mr. Vice President:

Congratulations on your nomination by the Democratic Party for the office of President of the United States. We look forward to a wholesome debate among the candidates on significant issues that are of great importance to the American people.

Among these issues one of the most important is the future of the world's nuclear arsenal. Our own perspective is that the time has come for the United States to provide creative leadership to achieve the global elimination of nuclear weapons. We hope you share this view.

In this letter we pose a series of questions on this matter. We would greatly appreciate receiving a reply from you by Tuesday, September 5, which is two months before the election. We will hold a news conference on September 7 to release your answers to our questions along with the replies of candidates of the Republican, Reform, and Green parties.

For decades numerous religious denominations, interfaith organizations, and religious leaders have questioned the morality of nuclear weapons and have called for their elimination.

Thus, the Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches in 1983 stated: "We believe that that the time has come when the churches must unequivocally declare that the production and deployment as well as the use of nuclear weapons are a crime against humanity and that such activities must be condemned on ethical and theological grounds. Furthermore, we appeal for the institution of a universal covenant to this effect so that nuclear weapons and warfare are delegitimized and condemned as violations of international law."

Speaking for the Holy See, Archbishop Renato Martino in October 1997 told the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly: "Nuclear weapons are incompatible with the peace we seek for the 21st century. They cannot be justified. They deserve condemnation.... The world must move to the abolition of nuclear weapons through a universal, non-discriminatory ban with intensive inspection by a universal authority."

In a message on January 1, 2000 His Holiness the Dalai Lama called for a step-by-step approach to external disarmament. He stated, "We must first work on the total abolishment of nuclear weapons and gradually work up to total demilitarization throughout the world."

In the United States numerous denominations have called for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Excerpts from these statements are attached. Recently 21 heads of communion and other religious leaders joined with 18 retired general and admirals to point out that "the long-term reliance of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of the nuclear powers, and the ever-present danger of their acquisition by others, is morally untenable and militarily unjustifiable. They constitute a threat to

the security of our nation, a peril to world peace, a danger to the whole human family." Therefore, they called for "action leading to the international prohibition of these weapons."

(1) What are your views on the morality of possession, threatened use, and actual use of nuclear weapons? To what extent do you agree or disagree with the broad consensus that has emerged within the faith community on the inherent immorality of nuclear weapons?

(2) We are encouraged that the United States has joined with Russia, United Kingdom, France, and China in making a commitment to "an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals." This occurred in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). This commitment carries forward the obligation for good faith negotiations on nuclear disarmament as expressed in Article VI of the NPT, an agreement signed by the United States in July 1968 and ratified by the U.S. Senate in March 1969. If elected president, what specifically will you do during your four-year term to fulfill this commitment?

(3) For instance, do you favor multilateral negotiations to achieve a global nuclear weapons convention that provides for total elimination of nuclear weapons within a timebound framework with effective verification and enforcement?

(4) There are interim steps to take in the quest for the elimination of nuclear weapons. For example, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) provides a means of controlling the spread of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will you seek ratification of the CTBT by the United States Senate?

(5) Many experts have pointed out the inherent danger of keeping U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert. If elected president, will you embark upon a de-alerting initiative to take strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert? If so, please provide specifics.

(6) During the past fifteen years progress has been made in reduction of nuclear weapons through treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union, then Russia. Two treaties were negotiated under President Ronald Reagan: the Intermediate Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons and the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I). Another treaty, START II, was negotiated under President Bush. Russian President Vladimir Putin has indicated a willingness to negotiate a START III agreement to reduce the number of deployed strategic warheads to 1,000 on each side. However, we understand that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff insist upon keeping 2,500 warheads in active service because of the targeting requirements of current U.S. policy. If elected president, will you change U.S. policy so that deeper bilateral cuts in strategic weapons can occur? Will you negotiate a START III agreement with Russia? What level of strategic warheads will you seek?

(7) Complementary to nuclear arms reduction through treaties is the undertaking of reciprocal initiatives through executive action. This was the approach used by President George Bush in 1991 when he took unilateral action to deactivate a large number of U.S. strategic weapons and to withdraw most U.S. tactical nuclear weapons stationed outside the United States. A few weeks later Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev reciprocated with similar actions. Would you as president use similar reciprocal initiatives to achieve such objectives as de-alerting and significant reductions in the nuclear arsenal? If so, please provide specifics.



(8) We note that numerous retired generals, admirals, and national security civilian officials have indicated that nuclear weapons have no war-fighting utility. (See attached statements.) We also know that Presidents Truman and Eisenhower chose not to use nuclear weapons in the Korean War and that Presidents Johnson and Nixon chose not to use nuclear weapons in the Vietnam War. Do you see any utility for nuclear weapons in war? If so, please tell us the categories of targets you as commander-in-chief would consider legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons.

(9) If your reply indicates that nuclear weapons are useful only to deter other nuclear weapons, would not the wisest and safest course of action be to achieve the universal elimination of nuclear weapons through such measures as previously identified?

(10) Are there other initiatives you plan to undertake for the elimination of nuclear weapons?

We will greatly appreciate your response to these questions by September 5 prior to our news conference on September 7. If your busy schedule permits, a delegation of the signers would welcome an opportunity to meet with you to discuss these issues in greater detail.

Respectfully yours,

Signers

Attachments:

Excerpts from statements by U.S. religious bodies.

Joint Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Statement by military professionals and religious leaders.

Statements of retired military leaders on the lack of utility of nuclear weapons for war-fighting.

Drafted by Howard W. Hallman, Chair, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, with assistance of Dave Robinson, Program Director, Pax Christi USA.

July 21, 2000

Draft  
Statement by World Faith Leaders  
Addressed to the Nuclear-Weapon States  
Calling for Action to Achieve the Global Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

To Be Presented by Delegations of Faith Leaders  
To Heads of the Nuclear-Weapon States

For many years people of faith throughout the world have called for the elimination of nuclear weapons. A collection of these statements is attached.

Therefore, we were heartened that in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) the five nuclear-weapon states -- the United States of America, the Russia Federation, the United Kingdom, France, and the People's Republic of China -- made a commitment to an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals.

We request that you to act sooner rather than latter to fulfill your commitment. Specifically we call upon you to adopt and carry out the following Covenant for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.

We, the nuclear-weapon states, intend to fulfill our unequivocal commitment to eliminate our nuclear arsenals as soon as practical.

As a good faith beginning, we mutually pledge never to use nuclear weapons against any adversary at any time under any circumstance.

To avoid any unintended use of nuclear weapons we will promptly take all nuclear weapons off alert status with mutual and international verification.

We will remove all nuclear weapons from active service as rapidly as possible and place them in safe and secure storage under mutual and international inspection.

We will dismantle all nuclear weapons on a schedule that is expeditious and balanced in a manner that achieves undiminished security for all.

Because of our commitment to total elimination of nuclear weapons, we will cease all efforts to develop new nuclear weapons and to modernize our nuclear arsenals. We will close and dismantle all facilities for the design, development, testing, and production of nuclear weapons except for facilities needed to dismantle nuclear weapons.

To prevent other nations and independent organizations from producing nuclear weapons, we will implement an international system of fissile material control with effective accounting, monitoring, and safeguards.

July 20, 2000

## Military Utility

"Every time I get a chance to talk to them (leaders of Third World nations who may be seeking nuclear weapons), I try to dissuade them of that. And I make the point that I think that it's a wasted investment in a military capability that is limited in political or military utility, and that we have ways of responding and punishing conventionally that you would not wish to see us use."

General Colin Powell, US Army, then chair of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, 24 September 1993, to Defense Writers' Group, Washington, DC

"[Nuclear] deterrence doesn't work outside of the Russian-U.S. context; Saddam Hussein showed that."

General Charles Horner, Commander of U.S. Space Command, 15 July 1994

"There are some people that will be deterred by the fact that we have nuclear weapons...But those people are the folks we can deal with anyway."

General Charles Horner, Commander of U.S. Space Command, 15 July 1994

"I just don't think nuclear weapons are usable...I'm not saying that we military disarm. I'm saying that I have a nuclear weapons, and you're North Korea and you have a nuclear weapon. You can use yours. I can't use mine. What am I going to use it on? What are nuclear weapons good for? Busting cities. What president of the United States is going to take out Pyongyang?"

General Charles Horner, Commander of U.S. Space Command, 15 July 1994

"So then, you say, 'Why do I have nuclear weapons?' To use against small countries creating problems. But then you get into that moral issue...I just don't think nuclear weapons are usable."

General Charles Horner, Commander of U.S. Space Command, 15 July 1994

Today I can declare my hope and declare it from the bottom of my heart that we will eventually see the time when that number of nuclear weapons is down to zero and the world is a much better place."

General Colin Powell, US Army, then chair of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, 10 June 1993, at Harvard University

"The nuclear weapon is obsolete. I want to get rid of them all."

General Charles Horner, Commander of U.S. Space Command, 15 July 1994

"I want to go to zero, and I'll tell you why: If we and the Russians can go to zero nuclear weapons, then think what that does for us in our efforts to counter the new war...Think how intolerant we will be of nations that are developing nuclear weapons if we have none. Think of the high moral ground we secure by having none...It's kind of hard for us to say to North Korea, 'You are terrible people, you're developing a nuclear weapons,' when we have oh, 8,000."

General Charles Horner, Commander of U.S. Space Command, 15 July 1994

General Colin Powell  
US Army (ret.) - Former Chairman, Joint Chiefs

Born April 5, 1937

Challenge young people by having high expectations of them;  
engage them with the opportunity to realize those expectations  
through constructive, character-building activities.

—Colin Powell

Colin Powell was born in New York City on April 5, 1937. General Powell served as the 12th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Department of Defense, from October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1993, under both President George Bush and President Bill Clinton.

The son of Jamaican immigrants, Powell was raised in the South Bronx. He was educated in the New York City public schools, and at City College of New York (CCNY). He participated in ROTC at CCNY and received a commission as an Army second lieutenant upon graduation. He subsequently received a Master of Business Administration degree from George Washington University.

Powell served two tours of duty in Vietnam, and as a battalion commander in Korea. He later commanded the 2nd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and V Corps, United States Army, Europe. Prior to being named as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he served as the Commander in Chief, Forces Command, headquartered at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

General Powell has been the recipient of numerous U.S. military decorations, including the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Bronze Star Medal, and the Purple Heart. His civilian awards include the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Congressional Gold Medal, and an honorary knighthood (Knight Commander of the Bath) from the Queen of England. He retired from the U.S. Army in 1993.

General Powell is currently chairman of America's Promise, an organization dedicated to challenging Americans to scale up their investment in youth. Since chairing the organization's founding event in 1997, General Powell has been committed to making the lives of America's youth a national priority. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, and of the Board of Directors of the United Negro College Fund. He serves on the Board of Governors of The Boys & Girls Clubs of America and is a member of the Advisory Board of the Children's Health Fund.

General Powell is married to the former Alma Vivian Johnson of Birmingham, Alabama. The Powell family includes son Michael and daughters Linda and Annemarie; daughter-in-law Jane, and grandsons Jeffrey and Bryan.

# What Military Commanders Say about Utility of Nuclear Weapons

## Admiral Noel Gayler

*Admiral Noel Gayler, U.S. Navy (ret.) served during World War II as a carrier fighter pilot. His subsequent sea commands included fighter and experimental squadrons, and carriers. From 1972 until his retirement as a four-star admiral he was Commander-in-Chief of all U.S. forces in the Pacific. In 1984 Admiral Gayler offered "A Commander-in-Chief's Perspective on Nuclear Weapons" in The Nuclear Crisis Reader (Gwyn Prins, editor; New York, Vintage Books, 1984, pp. 16-18).*

Let me begin by stating my main proposition plainly, so that there may be no misunderstanding. It is my view that there is no sensible military use for nuclear weapons, whether "strategic" weapons, "tactical" weapons, "theater" weapons, weapons at sea or weapons in space....

Taking the Pacific first, when I was Commander-in-Chief (Pacific) I could not find, in scrutinizing the whole of the Pacific command, any area where it would conceivably have made sense to explode nuclear weapons in order to carry our military objectives. Clearly our experience in the Vietnam War suggests that we would not do such a thing. We did not do even "conventional" things which were well within our capability because of understandable political and humane considerations.

Nor could I see a case for nuclear weapons anywhere else on the Asian continent. For example, the Korean Demilitarized Zone is one flashpoint that comes immediately to mind. My evaluation, together with that of senior generals, both Korean and American, responsible for the defense of the Demilitarized Zone and of the city of Seoul and its approach and environs, was that it simply was not necessary to contemplate a nuclear strategy. The potential channels of attack on Seoul are highly concentrated, the defenses are well in place, and Seoul itself is protected by a river in front of it....

Furthermore, with respect to the Asian continent as a whole, we have to face the fact that there is a political consideration of overwhelming importance. The only use of nuclear weapons has been against an Asiatic people....[It] is my belief that the use of a nuclear weapon against any Asian people, for any purpose whatsoever, would polarize Asia against us. It would clearly not be worth the candle. For all these reasons I saw no need for nuclear weapons in the Pacific theater, and I so stated.

Another potential theater, of course, is maritime Russia: the Soviet naval forces dispersed through the Pacific area, their bases, lines of transit, choke points. All I would say about that is that, while it is an important place, it is less important than the entire problem that would be involved if you were actually to fight Russia....

In the Middle East, there have been various scenarios proposed, including the initiative use of nuclear weapons to block certain passes down into Iran and so forth. Pacific Command did a considerable study of that potentiality and came to the conclusion that we were so

outgunned by the Soviets in nuclear delivery capabilities and in respect to the small number of highly critical targets we owned, compared with the very large number of less critical targets that they had, that it was not something that we should open up, on strictly military grounds.

I am now going to turn....to NATO. I have seen some pretty persuasive studies which support my own conclusions that we could not possibly gain an advantage by the initiative use (first use) of nuclear weapons to defend Europe against a conventional attack.

The first consideration is that, were we to use them except as a demonstration, we would have to use them in the number of tens and low hundreds. Attack on this scale would be required to stop, say, four nominal tank breakthroughs (a common assumption). The number of noncombatants killed would be very high. I have seen competent estimates which suggest that a median number killed might be a million people....

The danger of escalation after the first use of nuclear weapons I regard as being extremely high....

Finally it does not appear that relative advantage would accrue to NATO from a nuclear first use, because of the fact that we have a far more vulnerable target system, smaller numbers of highly critical targets like harbors, depots and airfields, and that the Soviets have a capability to attack these sorts of targets with nuclear weapons at least comparable to ours....

The problem of authorizing use is very severe. I personally do not believe that a President of the United States would be likely to release tactical nuclear weapons to stop a conventional attack. It think he would see, and his advisers would tell him, that the risk of total destruction of Europe and the total destruction of the United States would be too high. So no commander would count on these weapons when push came to shove....

## **General Charles Horner**

*In his Air Force career General Charles Horner served two tours of duty as a combat pilot in Vietnam. In 1991, he was the allied air forces commander in Gulf War, and from 1992 to 1994 he served as commander of the U.S. Space Command. In July 1994, just prior to retirement from the U.S. Air Force, General Horner gave a speech offering his views on the utility of nuclear weapons. Excerpts are as follows:*

The nuclear weapon is obsolete. I want to get rid of them all....I want to go to zero, and I'll tell you why: If we and the Russians can go to zero nuclear weapons, then think what that does for us in our efforts to counter the new war...Think how intolerant we will be of nations that are developing nuclear weapons if we have none. Think of the high moral ground we secure by having none...It's kind of hard for us to say to North Korea, 'You are terrible people, you're developing a nuclear weapons,' when we have oh, 8,000.

I'm not saying that we militarily disarm. I'm saying that I have a nuclear weapon, and you're North Korea and you have a nuclear weapon. You can use yours. I can't use mine. What am I going to use it on? What are nuclear weapons good for? Busting cities. What president of the United States is going to take out Pyongyang?

So then, you say, 'Why do I have nuclear weapons?' To use against small countries creating problems. But then you get into that moral issue...I just don't think nuclear weapons are usable.

*Jonathan Schell, in writing "The Gift of Time: The Case for Abolishing Nuclear Weapons" (special issue of The Nation, February 1998), asked General Horner what first led him to reflect on the nuclear question. The general replied:*

When I was a young guy, a lieutenant in the Air Force stationed in England, I'd go out and sit alert with nuclear weapons. I didn't like it. It was the cold war -- the idea was: Defeat the Russian horde coming through Germany by putting nuclear weapons down. I understood the deterrent aspect of it. Certainly that seemed reasonable, given how the world was at the time. On the other hand, if I'd actually had to execute, it seemed most unreasonable. The targeting didn't make a hell of lot of sense. So to the practical person, it seemed like a very unfortunate situation to be in. I never wondered whether I'd execute or not, because, quite frankly, I never believed they would be launched.

The other thing that occurred to me was the lack of military utility of nuclear weapons. In the Gulf War, we took inordinate measures to preclude unnecessary casualties. Nuclear weapons are such a *gross* instrument of power that they really have no utility. They work against you, in that they are best used to destroy cities, and kill women and children. Now first, that's morally wrong; it doesn't make sense; and then, of course, there is the threat that nuclear weapons in the hands of irresponsible or desperate powers. If *you* own them, you legitimize them just by your own ownership.

## **General Lee Butler**

*A graduate of the U. S. Air Force Academy, General Lee Butler, U.S. Air Force (ret.), served in Vietnam, commanded a heavy bomber wing, and filled a variety positions at the Pentagon. In 1991 he became the commander-in-chief of the Strategic Air Command and its successor agency, the U.S. Strategic Command until his retirement in 1994. In a speech given at the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library in Boston on November 22, 1998, General Butler offered a set of judgments on nuclear weapons and nuclear war, including the following:*

Nuclear weapons are not weapons at all. They are insanely destructive agents of physical and genetic terror, whose effects transcend time and space, poisoning the earth and deforming its inhabitants for generation upon generation.

The stakes of nuclear war engage not just the survival of the antagonists but the fate of mankind.

The prospect of shearing away entire societies has no military nor political justification.



*In a speech at the National Press Club on February 2, 1998 General Butler dealt with the legitimacy of nuclear retaliation.*

What better illustration of misplaced faith in nuclear deterrence than the persistent belief that retaliation with nuclear weapons is a legitimate and appropriate response to post-cold war threats posed by weapons of mass destruction. What could possibly justify our resort to the very means we properly abhor and condemn? Who can imagine our joining in shattering the precedent of non-use that has held for over fifty years? How could America's irreplaceable role as leader of the campaign against nuclear proliferation ever be re-justified?

What target would warrant such retaliation? Would we hold an entire society accountable for the decision of a single demented leader? How would the physical effects of the nuclear explosion be contained, not to mention the political and moral consequences? In a singular act we would martyr our enemy, alienate our friends, give comfort to the non-declared nuclear states and impetus to states who seek such weapons covertly.

In short, such a response on the part of the United States is inconceivable. It would irretrievably diminish our priceless stature as a nation noble in aspiration and responsible in conduct, even in the face of extreme provocation.

### **Postscript: A Religious Perspective**

*General Butler's conclusion on retaliatory use of nuclear weapons recalls the words of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops in their 1983 pastoral letter, "The Challenge of Peace: God's Promise and Our Response".*

Under no circumstances may nuclear weapons or other instruments of mass slaughter be used for the purpose of destroying populations or other predominantly civilian targets....

Retaliatory action whether nuclear or conventional which would indiscriminately take many wholly innocent lives, lives of people who are in no way responsible for reckless actions of their government, must also be condemned. This condemnation, in our judgment, applies even to the retaliatory use of weapons striking enemy cities after our own have already been struck. No Christian can rightfully carry out orders or policies deliberately aimed at killing non-combatants.

August 2000

## NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE

### TRADING PEACE FOR A NEW NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

<> President Clinton is nearing a decision on whether to deploy a national missile defense (NMD). If he says "go ahead" to this wildly expensive and unproven technology, it will be a serious setback to our quest for a safer and more peaceful world.

As people of faith, we need to speak out assertively to stop further development of NMD and invite all our supporters to speak their consciences now.

Only public opinion can turn this decision around.

The IDEA of NMD is appealing: create a shield to protect us from nuclear missiles before they hit American soil. The REALITY of NMD is different and far more ominous. Here's why:

- o NMD risks a new arms race.

NMD violates the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty with Russia. If we begin building NMD, then both Russia and China may build more nuclear weapons to ensure that their offensive weapons can overwhelm our defenses. Recent decisions by Russian President Putin and the Duma show a willingness to negotiate deep cuts in nuclear weapon stockpiles. NMD would thwart this reduction.

- o NMD cost is unjust and wasteful.

A Congressional Budget Office NMD estimate in April skyrocketed to \$60 billion over fifteen years, for even a limited system. Imagine the drain on the federal budget at a time when life affirming programs such as social services and environmental protection are already facing cuts. NMD will profit only a few high tech weapons makers with our tax dollars, while ignoring those in need. Real national and personal security are brought about not with further militarization but human development.

- o NMD threatens common security among all nations.

Members of faith communities measure human security in quality of right relations among nations and people, of shelter, education, health, nutrition, freedom, and of our spiritual lives. The true path to peace is to strengthen common security among all nations and people. This can be best achieved through arms control and multilateral diplomacy. A decision to deploy NMD will elicit responses from other nations who will see NMD not as a legitimate effort for American defense, but as a new American threat.

**ACTION:** With so much riding on this decision, we ask you to take three steps:

1) Write to President Clinton and tell him why he should NOT begin NMD deployment -- unjust and wasteful cost, risks of a new arms race, threat to human and common security; 2) Write a Letter to the Editor to your local paper voicing your opposition to NMD; 3) SEND A COPY of your letter to a newspaper to 2020 Vision, so we can track our combined efforts! Thank you.

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