

# MOBILIZING THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY ON NUCLEAR ABOLITION

## A Project Proposal

Offered by Howard W. Hallman<sup>1</sup>

From the moment the first atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, the religious community in the United States has been deeply concerned about this new weapon of mass destruction. Eminent theologians, study commissions, and religious leaders have struggled with the morality of this new kind of warfare and the corollary doctrine of nuclear deterrence. The response has ranged from complete rejection to reluctant acceptance in strictly limited circumstances.

This concern deepened in the early 1980s as Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union intensified and both sides accelerated their military buildup. In response the National Conference of Catholic Bishops in 1983 issued a pastoral letter on *The Challenge of Peace: God's Promise and Our Response*, in which they said "no" to nuclear war but accepted nuclear deterrence limited to deterring nuclear use by others if it was considered a step toward progressive disarmament. In 1986 the United Methodist Council of Bishops issued their own foundation document

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<sup>1</sup> Howard W. Hallman is chair of the Board of Directors of Methodists United for Peace with Justice, a national association of laity and clergy, serving in a voluntary capacity. In his professional life he is president of the Civic Action Institute, a training and technical assistance organization, and an independent writer.

and pastoral letter, *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*, in which they said "no" to nuclear deterrence as well as to nuclear war and proposed measures leading to a nuclear-free world. Other denominations weighed in with their opinions with a range of views on nuclear deterrence but all advocating steps toward nuclear disarmament.

With the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, the concern for nuclear disarmament has moved lower on the active agenda of most denominations as economic issues, domestic violence, and ethnic conflict abroad have assumed higher priority. Yet the global nuclear arsenal remains at a high level in spite of some progress with nuclear arms reduction agreements. The risk of nuclear proliferation persists as several nations and terrorist groups seek nuclear weapons capability.

Fortunately the efforts of nongovernmental organizations related to the conference to extend the Non-Proliferation Treaty and observances around the country of the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have heightened the desire to get on with the task of nuclear disarmament. The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation has obtained signatures from Nobel laureates and many others for a Citizen's Pledge on nuclear abolition. This organization is working with International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War, the Fourth Freedom Forum, Peace Action, and other organizations to institute a world campaign to abolish nuclear weapons.

### **Engaging the Religious Community**

It is important that the religious community in the United States play a major role in the nuclear abolition campaign. There is certainly a readiness.

In 1992 the United Methodist General Conference adopted a resolution

on "Nuclear Disarmament: The Zero Option", laying out a course toward total elimination of all nuclear weapons. In that same year the General Board of the American Baptist Churches called on all nuclear powers to take all nuclear weapons off alert status and proposed other steps for nuclear arms reduction. In 1993 the National Conference of Catholic Bishops adopted a set of reflections entitled *The Harvest of Justice Is Sown in Peace* in which they put forth the policy goal of the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons. Other Christian denominations have adopted resolutions favoring nuclear disarmament, and Jewish organizations have done likewise.

The challenge is to turn these words into action by mobilizing the religious community nationally at the leadership level and locally through congregations and peace fellowship groups. This project will seek to contribute to this mobilization, starting at the national level.

I have already begun to collect current policy statements of religious denominations on nuclear disarmament and related subjects. I will continue to do so. This helps to establish contacts with denominational staffs and get a better sense of how far denominations are committed to nuclear abolition.

I have also started talking with some denominational leaders about the possibility of some kind of joint action on nuclear abolition. I will continue through a web of contacts as I get leads on who else I should talk with.

To provide a focus, I am inquiring whether it would be desirable and feasible to put together a religious coalition for nuclear abolition that would "speak truth to power", to use a Quaker phrase. Two actions are suggested.

First, national religious leaders, such as heads of denominations, bishops and equivalent, general secretaries, seminarians, and prominent clergy,

would be invited to sign the Citizens' Pledge for nuclear abolition (copy attached).

Second, the same persons would be given an opportunity to become more deeply involved by being available to serve on interreligious panels to call upon top public officials to make the case for nuclear abolition. Because of other commitments not as many will take the second step as will sign the pledge. Those willing to participate would be provided a handbook that presents the case for nuclear abolition in moral, spiritual, scientific, military, and political terms and outlines alternative courses toward nuclear abolition.<sup>2</sup> In their conversations with public officials religious leaders would emphasize the moral and spiritual aspects but would be acquainted with the other arguments.

These religious delegations would seek to meet with the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, secretaries of defense and state, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, national security advisor, then the president and vice president; and also with all Republican candidates for president, key congressional leaders, ambassadors of all nations possessing nuclear weapons (Russia, Great Britain, France, China, and Israel). A delegation could go to Moscow to talk directly with Russia leaders.

For this to happen there would need to be some kind of steering committee of top religious leaders to send out the initial invitation to sign the Citizen's Pledge and be available for panel service. Steering committee members would participate in visits to public officials, keep track of visits by others, receive feedback, and consider follow-up activities. There would be a

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<sup>2</sup> IPPNW is starting to prepare some elements of such a handbook.

*need for staff support, but a major new organization need not be created.*

*If there is sufficient interest in this approach, I will try to put together an initial steering committee, which would make final refinements before launching the project. But if an alternative approach develops in the course of my consultation, I will try to get it into action.*

*As part of my explorations, I will identify the denominational offices and peace fellowships that deal with local and regional networks of congregations and peace action groups. I will inquire whether they would be interested in working together on a nuclear abolition campaign, such as through production of joint resource material and particular mobilizing actions.*

*My intent is to complete this initial inquiry by the end of 1995. If there is a favorable response, I will serve as a catalyst in putting together a religious coalition for nuclear abolition.*

### ***My Qualifications***

*Since my college days, I have been a Christian pacifist and a peace activist, involved mostly through voluntary activities. My professional career has focused on efforts to improve living conditions in the United States through cooperative public and private activities. What I have done is traced in the attached vita, written to emphasize work related to democratic participation, presently a major pursuit of mine.*

*My current work on nuclear disarmament commenced in 1984 after the Civic Action Institute, an organization I founded in 1969, became dormant because of insufficient funding for our work on citizen participation and neighborhood self-help training. The previous year I wrote*

*Neighborhoods: Their Place in Urban Life* (Sage 1984) to pull together what I knew about neighborhoods. As I was pondering what to do next, I had an insight that nuclear deterrence is a meaningless though dangerous policy because the only thing it deters is other nuclear weapons. Moreover, nuclear weapons have no practical military usage in wartime, as American policy makers concluded in both the Korean and Vietnam wars. So the world should get rid of them.

I undertook to work out my ideas and produced three versions of a book but never got it published. However, I derived a number of shorter pieces from this work, as indicated in the attached listing of my peace writings since 1984.

In the process of becoming better informed, I got acquainted with various national peace organizations and fed in ideas. I became active in the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign of Montgomery County, Maryland and as a volunteer served as coordinator for three years. I was a delegate to two Freeze national conventions and the first convention of the merged SANE/FREEZE. In the late 1980s I chaired an Interfaith Forum for Peace and Justice in Montgomery County, Maryland, which conducted several series of public forums and all-day conferences, including several with Russian participants.

In 1986 I drafted, circulated, revised, and got signatures from a wide range of people for "A Citizens' Declaration on Worldwide Nuclear Disarmament: Starting Now, Finishing Before the Year 2000" (attached). I staged a public signing ceremony in September 1986.

In 1987 I helped found Methodists United for Peace with Justice, which organized in response to the United Methodist bishops call for greater action

for peace and justice, put forth in their *In Defense of Creation*. Since then I have filled several offices: issues chair, treasurer, executive director, and now chair of the board of directors. At my initiative we were able to get peace and justice resolution adopted by the 1988 and 1992 United Methodist General Conferences, including the one on "Nuclear Disarmament: The Zero Option" (attached). We are now developing one on "Nuclear Abolition" to present to the 1996 General Conference.

In November 1989 through Methodists United for Peace with Justice I got religious leaders from a number of denominations to sign a letter to President George Bush and President Mikhail Gorbachev, calling for general disarmament in Europe, global nuclear disarmament, and economic conversion (attached).

Through these efforts I have developed contacts with Washington offices of various religious denominations and with a number of headquarter staffs based elsewhere. Methodists United has sought involvement from persons associated with the three major black Methodist denominations, so I have contacts in that direction, too. Through Methodists United for Peace with Justice I have been active in the Monday Lobby of peace and arms control organizations. In 1990 I organized a monthly series of five forums on different issues of nuclear disarmament for Monday Lobby participants and Hill staff.

Thus, twice -- in 1986 and 1992 -- I have been able to get national leaders to sign far-reaching statements on nuclear disarmament. The first time I and my organization were unknown to them, but the idea was appealing. The second time I had a better base in Methodists United for Peace with Justice and knew more people. Now my breadth of contacts is wider and credibility stronger. Thus, helping to put together a religious

*coalition for nuclear abolition would be a natural undertaking for me.*

### **Organizational Base**

*In working on this project I can identify myself as chair, board of directors, Methodists United for Peace with Justice. This has been my identity in work on nuclear disarmament in recent years.*

*The project envisions compensation for me on a part-time basis plus office, telephone, and travel expenses. Because Methodists United for Peace with Justice is wholly voluntary, it would be preferable to finance my service through the Civic Action Institute, which I serve as president and use as a base for consulting activities. The Civic Action Institute is a 501(c)(3) tax exempt organization and a public foundation under section 509(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.*

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*In 1992 the Institute received a grant from the German Marshall Fund so that I could host a Polish delegation visiting the United States to study citizen participation practices. The Institute is part of a consortium that is*

*eligible to enter into contracts with USAID for public administration assistance in Central and Eastern Europe. Our specialty would be citizen participation, but we haven't yet received a contract. We are part of another consortium bidding for contracts under a USAID program on democracy and governance.*

*Working on a nuclear abolition project would be consist with other current activities of the Civic Action Institute*

*August 26, 1995*

MOBILIZING THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY ON NUCLEAR ABOLITION

Budget for Exploratory Phase

Personnel

"Explorer" (Hallman) 30 days @ \$200	\$ 6,000
Fringe benefits (25% of salary)	<u>1,500</u>
	7,500
Office operations, communications	600
Travel*	750
Administrative overhead (10% of personnel)	<u>750</u>
TOTAL	\$10,000

\* Travel would include expenses of some initial steering committee members.

August 26, 1995

# RELIGIOUS COALITION FOR NUCLEAR ABOLITION

## A Project Proposal

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From the moment the first atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, the religious community in the United States has been deeply concerned about this new weapon of mass destruction. Eminent theologians, study commissions, and religious leaders have struggled with the morality of this new kind of warfare and the corollary doctrine of nuclear deterrence. The response has ranged from complete rejection to reluctant acceptance in strictly limited circumstances.

This concern deepened in the early 1980s as Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union intensified and both sides accelerated their military buildup. In response the National Conference of Catholic Bishops in 1983 issued a pastoral letter on *The Challenge of Peace: God's Promise and Our Response*, in which they said "no" to nuclear war but accepted nuclear deterrence limited to deterring nuclear use by others if it was considered a step toward progressive disarmament. In 1986 the United Methodist Council of Bishops issued their own foundation document

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Fortunately the efforts of nongovernmental organizations related to the conference to extend the Non-Proliferation Treaty and observances around the country of the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have heightened the desire to get on with the task of nuclear disarmament. The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation has obtained signatures from Nobel laureates and many others for a Citizen's Pledge on nuclear abolition. This organization is working with International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War, the Fourth Freedom Forum, Peace Action, and other organizations to institute a world campaign to abolish nuclear weapons.

### **Engaging the Religious Community**

It is important that the religious community in the United States play a major role in the nuclear abolition campaign. There is certainly a readiness.

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The challenge is to turn these words into action by mobilizing the religious community nationally at the leadership level and locally through congregations and peace fellowship groups. This project will seek to contribute to this mobilization.

During the months of September through December 1995 I am taking the initiative to put together a religious coalition for nuclear abolition. I am now in the process of collecting current policy statements of religious denominations on nuclear disarmament and related subjects. Doing this is helping me establish contacts with denominational staffs and get a better sense of how far denominations are committed to nuclear abolition.

I have also started talking with some denominational leaders about the possibility of some kind of joint action on nuclear abolition. I will continue through a web of contacts as I get leads on who else I should talk with. Categories of contacts include Catholic, Jewish, Historic Peace Churches, Mainline Protestant, and Evangelical Protestant.

To provide a focus, I am inquiring whether it would be desirable and feasible to put together a religious coalition for nuclear abolition that would

*"speak truth to power", to use a Quaker phrase. I should know by the end of September or early October whether this is feasible.*

*I am suggesting two initial actions for this religious coalition.*

*First, national religious leaders, such as heads of denominations, bishops and equivalent, general secretaries, seminarians, and prominent clergy, would be invited to sign the Citizens' Pledge for nuclear abolition (copy attached). Such an invitation could go out by late October or early November of this year.*

*Second, the same persons would be given an opportunity to become more deeply involved by being available to serve on interreligious panels to call upon top public officials to make the case for nuclear abolition. Because of other commitments not as many will take the second step as will sign the pledge. Those willing to participate would be provided a handbook that presents the case for nuclear abolition in moral, spiritual, scientific, military, and political terms and outlines alternative courses toward nuclear abolition.<sup>2</sup> In their conversations with public officials religious leaders would emphasize the moral and spiritual aspects but would be acquainted with the other arguments.*

*Beginning in early 1996 these religious delegations would seek to meet with the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, secretaries of defense and state, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, national security advisor, then the president and vice president; and also with all Republican candidates for president, key congressional leaders, ambassadors of all nations possessing*

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nuclear weapons (Russia, Great Britain, France, China, and Israel). A delegation could go to Moscow to talk directly with Russia leaders.

For all of this to happen there would need to be some kind of steering committee of top religious leaders to send out the initial invitation to sign the Citizen's Pledge and be available for panel service. Steering committee members would participate in visits to public officials, keep track of visits by others, receive feedback, and consider follow-up activities. I hope to have an initial steering committee functioning by October 1995.

As part of my initial explorations, I am identifying denominational offices and peace fellowships that deal with local and regional networks of congregations and peace action groups. I am inquire whether they would be interested in working together on a nuclear abolition campaign, such as through production of joint resource material and specific mobilizing actions. Assuming an affirmative answer by a significant number of them, cooperative outreach to grassroots activists would be part of the work of the religious coalition for nuclear abolition.

### **My Qualifications**

A religious coalition for nuclear abolition would need for some staff support beyond present staff of denominational offices and peace fellowship groups, but a major new organization need not be created. I am willing to serve as part-time staff if the steering committee desires. But they might choose some other arrangements.

Since my college days, I have been a Christian pacifist and a peace activist, involved mostly through voluntary activities. My professional career has focused on efforts to improve living conditions in the United States

through cooperative public and private activities. What I have done is traced in the attached vita, written to emphasize work related to democratic participation, presently a major pursuit of mine.

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### **Organizational Base**

In working on this project I am identifying myself as chair, board of directors, Methodists United for Peace with Justice. This has been my identity in work on nuclear disarmament in recent years.

The project envisions compensation for a coordinator on a part-time basis plus office, communications, printing, and travel expenses. The later would include travel expenses of religious leaders for project purposes when such funds are unavailable from their denomination or other sources. Because Methodists United for Peace with Justice is wholly voluntary, it would be preferable to finance this service through the Civic Action Institute, which I serve as president and use as a base for consulting activities. The Civic Action Institute is a 501(c)(3) tax exempt organization and a public foundation under section 509(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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Working on a nuclear abolition project would be consist with other current activities of the Civic Action Institute

August 28, 1995

RELIGIOUS COALITION FOR NUCLEAR ABOLITION

One Year Budget

Personnel

Coordinator	120 days @ \$200	\$24,000
Fringe benefits	(25% of salary)	<u>6,000</u>
		30,000
Office expenses		1,200
Communications		1,800
Printing		4,000
Travel*		10,000
Overhead (10% of personnel)		<u>3,000</u>
TOTAL		\$50,000

\* Travel would include expenses of religious leaders going to meetings with public officials.

August 28, 1995

# ELEMENTS OF AN AGENDA FOR GLOBAL NUCLEAR ABOLITION

*Suggested by*

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

## GOAL

*The goal is total elimination of all nuclear weapons on Earth and all nuclear weapon research, development, testing, and production facilities, verified by international inspection, monitoring, and other necessary safeguards.*

## IMPLEMENTING ACTIONS

*To achieve this goal, a number of implementing actions can and should be taken, some simultaneously, others sequentially.*

*Halt the nuclear arms race.*

- *Achieve a global, comprehensive test ban treaty with zero threshold.*
- *Stop all production of nuclear weapons.*
- *Close all nuclear weapon laboratories and test sites.*
- *Close all nuclear weapon production facilities except for sections needed for dismantling nuclear warheads*

*Achieve immediate disengagement by nuclear weapon states.*

- *All possessors make unconditional pledge not to use or threaten to use*

*nuclear weapons.*

- *Respect all present and future nuclear weapon free zones, including those for South America, South Pacific, Antarctica, Seabed, Outer Space, and all others that may be created.*
- *Achieve zero alert by deactivating the entire global strategic nuclear arsenal through removal of warheads or other vital components from delivery vehicles with safe storage under international inspection.*
- *Withdraw all tactical nuclear weapons from active deployment and store them safely under international inspection.*

*Carry out nuclear arms reduction and dismantlement.*

- *Complete ratification of START II and carry out its provisions on an accelerated schedule.*
- *Quickly achieve further reduction and dismantlement of nuclear weapons and delivery systems through reciprocal national initiatives and multilateral treaties.*
- *Negotiate and carry out an international treaty on comprehensive nuclear disarmament for elimination of all remaining nuclear weapons and destruction of all delivery systems with proper verification.*
- *Clean up all nuclear weapon testing and production sites.*

*(over)*

*Attain nonproliferation.*

- *Vigorously enforce the Non-Proliferation Treaty.*
- *Halt development, production, and deployment of ballistic missiles with strategic capability.*
- *Prohibit production and reprocessing of all weapon-usable radioactive materials for military purposes.*

- *Subject all weapon-usable radioactive materials and nuclear facilities in all nations to international accounting, monitoring, and safeguards.*

*September 16, 1995*

*Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
1500 16th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20036*

*Voice/fax: 301 620-0232*

*Ideas for Forming  
A Religious Coalition for Nuclear Abolition*

*Proposed by  
Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Methodists United for Peace with Justice*

*Concern*

*From the moment the first atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, the religious community in the United States has been deeply concerned about this new weapon of mass destruction. Eminent theologians, study commissions, and religious leaders have struggled with the morality of this new kind of warfare and the corollary doctrine of nuclear deterrence. The response has ranged from complete rejection to reluctant acceptance in strictly limited circumstances.*

*This concern deepened in the early 1980s as Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union intensified and both sides accelerated their military buildup. In response the National Conference of Catholic Bishops in 1983 issued a pastoral letter on *The Challenge of Peace: God's Promise and Our Response*, in which they said "no" to nuclear war but accepted nuclear deterrence limited to deterring nuclear use by others if it was considered a step toward progressive disarmament. In 1986 the United Methodist Council of Bishops issued their own foundation document and pastoral letter, *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*, in which they said "no" to nuclear deterrence as well as to nuclear war and proposed measures leading to a nuclear-free world. Other denominations weighed in with their opinions with a range of views on*

*nuclear deterrence but all advocating steps toward nuclear disarmament.*

*With the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, the concern for nuclear disarmament has moved lower on the active agenda of most denominations as human rights, economic issues, domestic violence, and ethnic conflict abroad have assumed higher priority. Yet the global nuclear arsenal remains at a high level in spite of some progress with nuclear arms reduction agreements. The risk of nuclear proliferation persists as several nations and terrorist groups seek nuclear weapon capability.*

*Therefore, it would be highly desirable to remobilize the religious community in the United States to pursue the quest for global nuclear disarmament.*

### **Readiness**

*During the past six months a number of organizations in the United States and elsewhere have amplified their concern for nuclear disarmament. Three events have been the focus of activities: the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review and Extension Conference at the United Nations in New York; observances of the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki; and protests against French nuclear weapon testing.*

*During the NPT conference a number of nongovernmental organizations met together as an NGO Abolition Caucus. In a related activity the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation obtained signatures from Nobel laureates and many others for a Citizen's Pledge on nuclear abolition. Subsequently this Foundation has been working with the Fourth Freedom Forum, International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War, Peace Action, and other organizations to institute a world campaign to abolish nuclear weapons.*

The initiation of this nuclear abolition campaign offers an opportunity to the religious community in the United States to revigorate its effort on this highly important issue. This is appropriate because at the policy level there are commitments on this issue by various denominations.

Thus, in 1992 the United Methodist General Conference adopted a resolution on "Nuclear Disarmament: The Zero Option", laying out a course toward total elimination of all nuclear weapons. In that same year the General Board of the American Baptist Churches called on all nuclear powers to take all nuclear weapons off alert status and proposed other steps for nuclear arms reduction. In 1993 the National Conference of Catholic Bishops adopted a set of reflections entitled *The Harvest of Justice Is Sown in Peace* in which they put forth the policy goal of the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons. Other Christian denominations have adopted resolutions favoring nuclear disarmament. Jewish organizations have done likewise.

The challenge is to turn these words into action by mobilizing the religious community nationally at the leadership level and locally through congregations and peace action groups.

### **Forming a Religious Coalition**

The religious community contains several elements which could be mobilized to pursue the quest for nuclear abolition. At the leadership level are heads of denominations, bishops, boards and commissions, general secretaries and department heads. Most denominations have a department or office working on peace and justice issues, many of them with counterparts in geographic areas (conferences, districts). Peace fellowships with a pacifist commitment and other independent organizations of laity and clergy deal

with peace and justice issues. Local congregations often have social action committees. Ecumenical organizations function nationally and locally.

Ways must be found to harness the energy of these various entities so that they can work together on their mutual concern for nuclear abolition.

One approach would be to form a religious coalition for nuclear abolition which would function as a cooperative venture but without a highly formal structure. Participants could include denominational officials and persons from peace fellowship and other associations of laity and clergy. Through the coalition they would agree to cooperate on particular activities, but most implementation would be carried out through their existing networks, especially in reaching out to local congregations.

Some kind of steering committee would be needed. Some staff support would be required, which might be partially donated but perhaps a coordinator (at least part-time) could be retained to assist the steering committee.

## **Agenda**

Global nuclear abolition would be the goal of this religious coalition. The term "abolition" is suggested because it is coming into wider use again in the secular peace community. It clearly summarizes what denominations have expressed in such phrases as "eventual elimination of all nuclear weapons", "comprehensive nuclear disarmament".

To achieve the goal of nuclear abolition, the religious coalition could work on various actions that move in that direction. Attached is an outline suggesting elements of an agenda, including measures to halt the nuclear

arms race, achieve immediate disengagement by nuclear weapon states, carry out nuclear arms reduction and dismantlement, and attain nonproliferation.

### **Activities**

A number of activities can be envisioned.

**Pledge.** The Citizen's Pledge (attached) developed by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation could be circulated within the religious community and signatures obtained from heads of denominations, bishops, general secretaries, chairs of peace fellowships and other independent associations, seminarians, prominent clergy and laity, and numerous grassroots activists.

This pledge is clear and simple. It has the initial endorsement of Nobel laureates. It is likely to be a common denominator in the world campaign to abolish nuclear weapons. Using this pledge would ally the religious community with this broader movement.

**Speak truth to power.** When national religious leaders are invited to sign the pledge, they could also be given an opportunity to become more deeply involved by being available to serve on interreligious panels which would call upon top public officials to make the case for nuclear abolition. Because of other commitments not as many will take the second step as will sign the pledge.

Those willing to participate would be provided a handbook that presents the case for nuclear abolition in moral, spiritual, scientific, military, and political terms and outlines alternative courses toward nuclear abolition. International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War is working on such a handbook, and the religious coalition could provide material on religious

aspects.

In their conversations with public officials religious leaders would emphasize the moral and spiritual aspects but would be acquainted with the other arguments.

Beginning in early 1996 these religious delegations could seek to meet with the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, secretaries of defense and state, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, national security advisor, then the president and vice president; and also with all Republican candidates for president, key congressional leaders, ambassadors of all nations possessing nuclear weapons (Russia, Great Britain, France, China, and Israel). A delegation could go to Moscow to talk directly with Russia leaders.

The suggested steering committee and its coordinator would take responsibility for mobilizing religious leaders to speak truth to power (as the Quakers say).

**Grassroots mobilization.** The religious coalition for nuclear abolition could serve as a catalyst for bringing together persons from denominational offices, peace fellowships, and other independent associations so that they can develop and carry out cooperative efforts of grassroots mobilization.

Possibilities include getting signatures for the Citizen's Pledge, bird-dogging candidates during the 1996 election campaign to raise the issue of nuclear abolition, producing worship service material and bulletin inserts, stimulating local interreligious activities on this issue, working cooperatively with secular organizations involved in the world campaign to abolish nuclear weapons.

Persons coming together from denominational offices, peace fellowships,

*and other independent organizations are well-experienced and would have many more ideas.*

## ***Funding***

*A religious coalition for nuclear abolition ought not be a highly structured operation with a sizable staff of its own. However, it would probably need a staff coordinator, at least on a part-time basis.*

*Given tight budgets of denominations and peace fellowships, it would be advantageous to have travel funds for steering committee members who lack expense accounts for this purpose. Other funds would be needed to pay travel expenses of persons coming to Washington and traveling abroad to speak truth to power.*

*Although foundations have lessened their contributions to nuclear disarmament activities, some funds may be available from these sources. It would also be important to raise matching funds within the religious community.*

## ***Comments?***

*If you have comments and questions about these ideas, please contact me at:*

*Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
1500 16th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20036*

*Voice/fax: 301 620-0232*

*September 7, 1995*

August 28, 1995

Mr. John Tirman, Executive Director  
The Winston Foundation for World Peace  
2040 S Street, NW, Suite 201  
Washington, DC 20009

Dear Mr. Tirman:

I request a grant of \$25,000 from the Winston Foundation for World Peace for partial support of a religious coalition for nuclear abolition. This coalition is now in the making and should be operational by the end of the year, as explained in the enclosed proposal.

This is an effort to mobilize the religious community of the United States to become a major participant in a world campaign for nuclear abolition now being initiated by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War, the Fourth Freedom Forum, Peace Action, and other organizations. This campaign is follow through from activities of nongovernmental organizations during the conference to extend the Non-Proliferation Treaty and observances around the country of the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The intent is to move the world's possessors of nuclear weapons onto the path of nuclear abolition while maintain a strong nonproliferation regime.

*Admittedly other issues have moved higher on the agenda of the religious community, secular organizations, and foundations. But the nuclear arsenal still remains intact, and the danger of nuclear proliferation to belligerent nations and terrorist groups remains high. Therefore, we cannot cease the quest for nuclear disarmament and must indeed reinvigorate the commitment to the goal of nuclear abolition during the years immediately ahead.*

*Through my position as chair of Methodists United for Peace with Justice I am taking initiative to put together a religious coalition for nuclear abolition. I am seeking the formation of a steering committee of nationally prominent religious leaders to guide this effort. I am proposing that they invite other religious leaders, such as heads of denominations, bishops, seminarians, and leading clergy to sign a Citizens' Pledge, which the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation has started circulating with initial signatures from Nobel laureates (copy enclosed). Then interreligious delegations would call upon top political and military leaders in the United States to make the case for nuclear abolition, emphasizing the spiritual and moral reasons. This would complement the case others would be making for scientific, military, and political reasons.*

Mr. John Tirman

August 28, 1995

Page two.

Simultaneously an effort would be made to mobilize local congregations and peace action groups within the religious community, working through existing networks of denominational offices and peace fellowship groups. This is spelled out more completely in the enclosed proposal.

Because of the prodigious challenge of nuclear abolition, this effort should continue till the end of the decade and beyond as required. The grant request is for partial support for the initial year of activities by the religious coalition.

The budget for the first year of this project envisions a part-time coordinator, a position I am likely to fill if the initial steering committee finds this acceptable. The budget has a fairly large amount assigned to travel to help pay expenses of religious leaders who will volunteer their time but lack sufficient travel funds in their ordinary budgets for this kind of a project. Printing funds would be spent for material aimed particular at local congregations, adding a religious dimension to information published by the broader nuclear abolition campaign. Communications funds envision use of fax and e-mail networks.

Rather than create a new corporation, I am proposing that the grant recipient be the Civic Action Institution, a private nonprofit corporation I organized in 1969. It is a 501(c)(3) tax exempt organization and a public foundation under section 509(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. I used it as my corporate base in 1986 when I obtained signatures for "A Citizens' Declaration on Worldwide Nuclear Disarmament: Starting Now, Finishing Before the Year 2000". Peace research and education is within the scope of

*the Institute's articles of corporation. It is my base for consulting work and more appropriate as a fiscal vehicle for this project than Methodists United for Peace with Justice, which is now wholly voluntary and has no payroll. More about the Institute is enclosed.*

*During September I will be working out many more details on the formation of a religious coalition for nuclear disarmament. Therefore, before the month is over, I will provide you supplementary information for this proposal. But if you have any questions in the meantime, please get in touch with me. I would welcome an opportunity to drop by your office to discuss this project in person.*

*Sincerely yours,*

*Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors*

## **What A U.S.-Russian Defense Study Group Said about Zero Alert**

*Harmonizing the Evolution of U.S. and Russian Defense Policies.* Report of a Joint Project of Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C. and Council on Foreign and Defense Policy, Moscow, 1993.

Steering Group: Fred C. Iklé and Sergei A. Karaganov, cochairmen; Alexei G. Arbatov, Gen. John R. Galvin (U.S. Army, Ret.), Catherine M. Kelleher, Benjamin S. Lambeth, Gen. Vladimir N. Lobov (Ret.), Gen. Edward C. Meyer (U.S. Army, Ret.), Nikolai V. Mikhailov, Sergei M. Rogov, John D. Steinbruner, Dmitri V. Trenin, Paul D. Wolfowitz.

### **Summary**

9. United States-Russian discussions have already identified measures that could begin to transform the cold war balance of terror into a cooperative relationship and help to overcome the risk of accidental missile launch. Talks between the two countries of such measures should be intensified.

■ Specifically, agreement must urgently be reached on a coordinated, reliable U.S.-Russian program to take most strategic missiles off alert status. This program would serve to overcome the hair-trigger alert not only for the systems eventually to be eliminated under START but for all strategic missiles. The complex technical details that such a program entails must be worked out between the United States Department of Defense and the Russian Ministry of Defense on a high-priority basis. The agreed procedures might include separating warheads from missiles, partially dismantling missiles, and other steps that could be monitored and would not take years to implement. The aim must be to reach agreement on rapid implementation with clearly established milestones, and to do so without waiting for the scheduled START reductions. (p. 5)

### **3. Harmonizing U.S. and Russian Nuclear Strategies**

*Suggestions were offered in 1992, both by U.S. and Russian officials, for overcoming the confrontational nature of the two nuclear forces by deactivating missiles, taking bombers off alert, and changing targeting plans. To some degree such measures have been implemented. They can be supplemented by still deeper downloading of residual forces, taking a large part of them off alert by storing warheads separately from missiles and bombers, lowering submarine patrol rates, establishing permanent, mutual on-site monitoring of storages, strategic bases, command centers, and early warning facilities. Eventually the United States and Russia might reduce to a few hundred combat-ready warheads on several submarines on patrol, and to some number of mobile or silo-based ICBMs. While the two powers would retain a considerable, strictly controlled reserve uploading capability (up to several thousand warheads) their strategic capabilities would become broadly interdependent. The nuclear "barrier," which today still overshadows the U.S.-Russian relationship, would be progressively removed. Further analysis by U.S. and Russian experts and bilateral discussions are urgently need to refine these ideas. (p. 25)*

## *What A Group of American Defense Experts Said about Zero Alert*

*Fifty Years from Trinity: Towards a New Consensus on Nuclear Weapons and U.S. Security. Report of the NGO Commission on the U.S. Nuclear Posture, 1995.*

*Commissioners: Lt. Gen. Robert E. Pursley, Vice Adm. John J. Shanahan, Judge William Webster. Witnesses: Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, Robert S. McNamara, Fred Iklé, Barry Belchman, Paul Doty, and Lewis Dunn.*

### *Commissioners' Summary Observations*

*4. MOVE TOWARD A ZERO ALERT POSTURE in cooperation with Russia and the other nuclear powers to reduce the danger of an accidental or unauthorized launch of a nuclear weapon. (p. 3)*

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### **4. MOVE TOWARD A ZERO ALERT POSTURE**

*Concerns about the command and control of nuclear weapons in the former Soviet Union and the associated danger of an accidental or unauthorized use of a nuclear weapon have made a radical reduction of U.S. and Russian "hair-trigger" alert postures an urgent priority. Modest steps to reduce the operational tempo of U.S. nuclear forces were recommended in the U.S. Nuclear Posture Review, for example by upgrading control of locking devices on Minuteman III ICBMs, and B-52 bombers and equipping all SLBMs with similar safety locks. The U.S. and Russia also agreed to deactivate all weapons slated for removal under START II once that treaty enters into force. However, these steps still leave the U.S. (and Russia) with thousands of*

nuclear weapons ready to launch at a moment's notice. This situation poses unacceptable risks to the American and Russian people and societies across the globe, and suggests that national security could be better served by moving toward a zero alert regime, incorporating all five nuclear powers. This issue received substantial treatment by one witness in particular.

Fred Iklé:

*The NATO policy of flexible response, which threatens first use of nuclear weapons, did more harm than good by encouraging both the U.S. and Russia to adopt highly dangerous "hair trigger" alert postures. Russia's reliance on a "hair trigger" posture constitutes the clearest nuclear threat to U.S. security. Reductions of forces can do quite a bit of good, but we must consider what happens with the remaining forces.*

*To move away from this "hair trigger" legacy, the U.S. and Russia militaries should launch a joint program to reduce the readiness of their nuclear forces. The agreed procedures might include separating warheads from missiles, partially dismantling missiles, and other steps that could be monitored and could be implemented rapidly and without waiting for the scheduled START reductions. (pp. 10-11)*

## *Russian and American Support for Zero Alert*

### *Russian Foreign Minister*

*On February 12, 1992 at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev spoke as follows:*

*First, we may consider taking off the alert status the strategic forces of Russia, the United States and other nuclear powers, which are targeted on one another's territories or facilities, thus placing nuclear weapons on a "zero alert posture".*

*Second, keeping nuclear weapon delivery vehicles and warheads apart could prove a useful idea. In other words, ICBMs on launchers would carry no front sections, submarines berthed in home ports would carry no SLBMs or SLCMs, and heavy bomber nuclear weapons including nuclear ALCMs would be kept in central-run storages. In this way, we would be guaranteed against their unauthorized or accidental use. Another benefit of this measure is its verifiability. The details of verification could be agreed upon.*

### *American Experts*

*In a book entitled *A New Concept of Cooperative Security* (Brookings Institution, 1992), Ashton B. Carter, William J. Perry, and John D. Steinbruner indicated (pp.15-16):*

*An example of such a cooperative approach would be to attempt to forge cooperative agreements that focused on warheads instead of launchers. An important precedent for this approach was the September 1991 reciprocal initiative covering tactical nuclear weapons, wherein the*

*United States and the then-Soviet Union pledged to withdraw many thousands of tactical warheads from active service and to dismantle many of them.*

*An analogous scheme for strategic weapons would allow the security benefits of the START agreement and the follow-on framework agreement [START II] to be achieved well before 2003. The parties could agree to the immediate removal of the warheads from all launchers slated for eventual deactivation under these agreements.*

*Judging from the pace at which tactical nuclear weapons were removed from active service to central storage depots by both sides since September 1991, removal of strategic warheads could probably be accomplished in less than a year.*

*Such a bold form of denuclearization would extend the process begun with tactical nuclear weapons to strategic weapons. It would remove the danger of unauthorized or accidental launch of weapons covered by the agreements, since launch would be harmless if the delivery vehicles had no warheads. It would accomplish in one year the removal of all nuclear warheads from Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus, heading off any possibility of nuclear proliferation in the former Soviet Union. It would dramatically underscore the deemphasizing of nuclear weapons that is so much in the interests of the great powers.*

## *Views of Religious Denominations on Zero Alert*

### *United Methodist Church*

*In May 1992 the General Conference of the United Methodist Church adopted a resolution on "Nuclear Disarmament: The Zero Option" that included the following recommendations:*

- *We recommend that the United States and the Commonwealth of Independent States immediately and concurrently deactivate their entire land- and sea-based strategic arsenal. They should:
  - *Bring all strategic submarines into port, remove their missiles, and take off the warheads.*
  - *Open all ICBM silos, take out the missiles, place them on the ground, and remove the warheads.**
  
- *We hope that Great Britain, France, and China will understand the necessity to immediately deactivate their strategic arsenal: land-, air-, and sea-based.*
  
- *After deactivation is accomplished, the United States and the Commonwealth of Independent States should work out a schedule for dismantling all strategic nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles and destroying their warheads. Great Britain, France, and China should join this schedule. The process should be implemented in an agreed and verified sequence that is balanced so that at no stage could any nation gain an advantage.*

## *American Baptist Churches*

*A resolution on "Arms Reduction" adopted in December 1992 indicates that the General Board of the American Baptist Churches:*

- 1. Supports the substantial nuclear arms reduction steps taken by the U.S. and Russian governments and calls for expeditious fulfillment of those agreements in partnership with other states from the former Soviet Union.*
- 2. Calls on all nuclear powers to take all nuclear weapons off alert status.*

## ZERO ALERT

### *An Idea Whose Time Has Arrived*

*Compiled by Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Methodists United for Peace with Justice*

*A growing number of persons are concluding that the entire global nuclear arsenal should be taken completely off alert. Zero alert for tactical nuclear weapons could be achieved by withdrawing all of them from active deployment with safe storage under international monitoring. Zero alert for strategic nuclear weapons could be achieved by removing warheads or other vital components from delivery systems and storing them safely and apart under international monitoring.*

*Experts from the defense community who favor zero alert emphasize nuclear safety by taking the arsenal off hair-trigger alert. Advocates of zero alert from the peace community perceive zero alert as an intermediate step toward the goal of global nuclear disarmament.*

### **Origins**

*The term "zero alert" has come into growing usage during the last five years, but elements of this idea have a longer history. For instance, Jonathan Schell in *The Abolition* (1984) noted that "if the nuclear powers today did nothing more than remove the nuclear warheads from their missiles and store them nearby, so that it would take, say, six hours to put them in again, the gain would be great."*

*Bruce G. Blair of the Brookings Institution, whose book *Global Zero Alert for Nuclear Forces* (1995) is the most complete exposition of the*

subject, has been working on this idea for more than ten years. He reports that Americans and Russians had discussions about zero alert in the early 1990s.

In the summer of 1991 Methodists United for Peace with Justice began circulating a proposal to deactivate the global strategic arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles with thorough verification. In October 1991 the Board of Directors adopted a resolution on "Nuclear Disarmament: the Zero Option", including a call for deactivation, and submitted it for consideration to the United Methodist General Conference, schedule to meet in May 1992.

In September 1991 through an initiative of President George Bush and a reciprocal response by President Mikhail Gorbachev, the United States and the Soviet Union took strategic bombers off alert with bombs placed in storage. ICBMs slated to be dismantled under START I were also take off active alert. Numerous tactical weapons were also removed from active deployment. Although this was a long way from zero alert, at least the idea of reduced readiness had entered governmental policy.

Subsequently a variety of organizations and individuals have offered ideas on zero alert. Some of them are quoted on the following pages.

## *Russian Foreign Minister*

*On February 12, 1992 at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev spoke as follows:*

*First, we may consider taking off the alert status the strategic forces of Russia, the United States and other nuclear powers, which are targeted on one another's territories or facilities, thus placing nuclear weapons on a "zero alert posture".*

*Second, keeping nuclear weapon delivery vehicles and warheads apart could prove a useful idea. In other words, ICBMs on launchers would carry no front sections, submarines berthed in home ports would carry no SLBMs or SLCMs, and heavy bomber nuclear weapons including nuclear ALCMs would be kept in central-run storages. In this way, we would be guaranteed against their unauthorized or accidental use. Another benefit of this measure is its verifiability. The details of verification could be agreed upon.*

## *American Peace Activists*

*In a letter of February 21, 1992 to U.S. President George Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin, representatives of 35 peace and arms control organizations in the United States stated:*

*Because we have entered a new era, we propose that the United States and the Commonwealth of Independent States promptly take all strategic weapons off alert and eliminate all active targeting of sites in each other's nation....*

*As the next step, we propose that all strategic submarines return to port and place their missiles in safe storage and that all ICBMs be deactivated in an appropriate manner and safely stored. To assure mutual confidence each side could send observation teams to the other nation's strategic missile sites, based upon principles established in the INF and START agreements or could use United Nations teams for this purpose.*

*Two months later the Russian Embassy in Washington responded that this approach was Russian policy. No reply came from the Bush Administration.*

### ***United Methodist Church***

*In May 1992 the General Conference of the United Methodist Church adopted a resolution on "Nuclear Disarmament: The Zero Option" that included the following recommendations:*

- *We recommend that the United States and the Commonwealth of Independent States immediately and concurrently deactivate their entire land- and sea-based strategic arsenal. They should:
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- *We hope that Great Britain, France, and China will understand the necessity to immediately deactivate their strategic arsenal: land-, air-, and sea-based.*
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*dismantling all strategic nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles and destroying their warheads. Great Britain, France, and China should join this schedule. The process should be implemented in an agreed and verified sequence that is balanced so that at no stage could any nation gain an advantage.*

### **American Experts**

*In a book entitled *A New Concept of Cooperative Security* (Brookings Institution, 1992), Ashton B. Carter, William J. Perry, and John D. Steinbruner indicated (pp.15-16):*

*An example of such a cooperative approach would be to attempt to forge cooperative agreements that focused on warheads instead of launchers. An important precedent for this approach was the September 1991 reciprocal initiative covering tactical nuclear weapons, wherein the United States and the then-Soviet Union pledged to withdraw many thousands of tactical warheads from active service and to dismantle many of them.*

*An analogous scheme for strategic weapons would allow the security benefits of the START agreement and the follow-on framework agreement [START II] to be achieved well before 2003. The parties could agree to the immediate removal of the warheads from all launchers slated for eventual deactivation under these agreements.*

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- 1. Supports the substantial nuclear arms reduction steps taken by the U.S. and Russian governments and calls for expeditious fulfillment of those agreements in partnership with other states from the former Soviet Union.*
- 2. Calls on all nuclear powers to take all nuclear weapons off alert status.*

## **U.S.-Russian Defense Study Group**

In 1992 a group of U.S. and Russian defense experts met together under the auspices of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C. and the Council on Foreign and Defense Policy in Moscow.

The Steering Group included Fred C. Iklé and Sergei A. Karaganov, cochairmen; Alexei G. Arbatov, Gen. John R. Galvin (U.S. Army, Ret.), Catherine M. Kelleher, Benjamin S. Lambeth, Gen. Vladimir N. Lobov (Ret.), Gen. Edward C. Meyer (U.S. Army, Ret.), Nikolai V. Mikhailov, Sergei M. Rogov, John D. Steinbruner, Dmitri V. Trenin, Paul D. Wolfowitz.

Their report, *Harmonizing the Evolution of U.S. and Russian Defense Policies* (1993), included the following statements related to zero alert:

### **Summary**

9. United States-Russian discussions have already identified measures that could begin to transform the cold war balance of terror into a cooperative relationship and help to overcome the risk of accidental missile launch. Talks between the two countries of such measures should be intensified.

■ Specifically, agreement must urgently be reached on a coordinated, reliable U.S.-Russian program to take most strategic missiles off alert status. This program would serve to overcome the hair-trigger alert not only for the systems eventually to be eliminated under START but for all strategic missiles. The complex technical details that such a program entails must be worked out between the United States Department of Defense and the Russian Ministry of Defense on a high-priority basis. The agreed procedures might include separating

warheads from missiles, partially dismantling missiles, and other steps that could be monitored and would not take years to implement. The aim must be to reach agreement on rapid implementation with clearly established milestones, and to do so without waiting for the scheduled START reductions. (p. 5)

### **3. Harmonizing U.S. and Russian Nuclear Strategies**

Suggestions were offered in 1992, both by U.S. and Russian officials, for overcoming the confrontational nature of the two nuclear forces by deactivating missiles, taking bombers off alert, and changing targeting plans. To some degree such measures have been implemented. They can be supplemented by still deeper downloading of residual forces, taking a large part of them off alert by storing warheads separately from missiles and bombers, lowering submarine patrol rates, establishing permanent, mutual on-site monitoring of storages, strategic bases, command centers, and early warning facilities. Eventually the United States and Russia might reduce to a few hundred combat-ready warheads on several submarines on patrol, and to some number of mobile or silo-based ICBMs. While the two powers would retain a considerable, strictly controlled reserve uploading capability (up to several thousand warheads) their strategic capabilities would become broadly interdependent. The nuclear "barrier," which today still overshadows the U.S.-Russian relationship, would be progressively removed. Further analysis by U.S. and Russian experts and bilateral discussions are urgently need to refine these ideas. (p. 25)

### **American Defense Experts**

In 1995 a group of U.S. defense experts function as the NGO Commission on the U.S. Nuclear Posture. Commissioners were Lt. Gen. Robert E. Pursley, Vice Adm. John J. Shanahan, and Judge William Webster. Witnesses included Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, Robert S. McNamara, Fred Iklé, Barry Belchman, Paul Doty, and Lewis Dunn.

In a report entitled *Fifty Years from Trinity: Towards a New Consensus on Nuclear Weapons and U.S. Security*, one of four summary observations advocated:

4. MOVE TOWARD A ZERO ALERT POSTURE in cooperation with Russia and the other nuclear powers to reduce the danger of an accidental or unauthorized launch of a nuclear weapon. (p. 3)

Elaboration of this recommendation was as follows:

#### 4. MOVE TOWARD A ZERO ALERT POSTURE

Concerns about the command and control of nuclear weapons in the former Soviet Union and the associated danger of an accidental or unauthorized use of a nuclear weapon have made a radical reduction of U.S. and Russian "hair-trigger" alert postures an urgent priority. Modest steps to reduce the operational tempo of U.S. nuclear forces were recommended in the U.S. Nuclear Posture Review, for example by upgrading control of locking devices on Minuteman III ICBMs, and B-52 bombers and equipping all SLBMs with similar safety locks. The U.S. and Russia also agreed to deactivate all weapons slated for removal under START II once that treaty enters into force. However, these steps still leave the U.S. (and Russia) with thousands of nuclear weapons ready to launch at a moment's notice. This situation poses

unacceptable risks to the American and Russian people and societies across the globe, and suggests that national security could be better served by moving toward a zero alert regime, incorporating all five nuclear powers. This issue received substantial treatment by one witness in particular.

Fred Iklé:

The NATO policy of flexible response, which threatens first use of nuclear weapons, did more harm than good by encouraging both the U.S. and Russia to adopt highly dangerous "hair trigger" alert postures.

Russia's reliance on a "hair trigger" posture constitutes the clearest nuclear threat to U.S. security. Reductions of forces can do quite a bit of good, but we must consider what happens with the remaining forces.

To move away from this "hair trigger" legacy, the U.S. and Russia militaries should launch a joint program to reduce the readiness of their nuclear forces. The agreed procedures might include separating warheads from missiles, partially dismantling missiles, and other steps that could be monitored and could be implemented rapidly and without waiting for the scheduled START reductions. (pp. 10-11)

### **Brookings Scholar**

The views of Bruce G. Blair of the Brookings Institution are summarized in an attached article, "Lengthening the Fuse". (*Brookings Review*, Summer 1995)

September 19, 1995

Ms. Fran Teplitz, Director  
Peace Action Education Fund  
1819 H Street, NW, Suite 660  
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Fran:

We had a great meeting in New York yesterday. The momentum is building for a vigorous campaign for nuclear abolition.

It's my understanding that you agreed to be the recipient of further ideas and means of sharing them with others. Therefore, I want to provide you an outline I wrote on "Elements of An Agenda for Global Nuclear Abolition". I'm using it as I talk with people in the religious community to suggest the range of policy issues. I felt it was too detailed to distribute at Monday's meeting, but now I would like to have it included in whatever package you are preparing.

Thanks for what you are doing.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

*Chair, Board of Directors*

August 26, 1995

Ms. Elinor Bedell  
RR Box 9502  
Spirit Lake, IA 5130

Dear Elinor:

I am initiating an effort to mobilize the religious community in the United States to focus on nuclear abolition and am seeking financial support for an exploratory project, as described in the enclosed material. For that purpose, I am trying to raise a budget of \$10,000. Would you be willing to contribute \$1,000 (or more) toward this goal?

The Non-Proliferation Treaty conference at the UN this spring and 50th anniversary observances of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have recharged many persons in the peace movement to renew their efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament. An effort is now underway to organize a world campaign to abolish nuclear weapons. It is important that the religious community play a prominent role in this effort.

In the next few months I intend to see what I can do to mobilize religious leaders and their grassroots networks for this purpose.

One outcome would be the formation of a "religious coalition for nuclear abolition." An initial activity would be to encourage denominational leaders, bishops, seminarians, and prominent clergy to sign a Citizen's Pledge for nuclear aboli-

tion, which is now being circulated (copy enclosed). As a second step interreligious delegations would call upon top public officials to make the case for nuclear abolition. The third phase would be grassroots efforts to "birddog" candidates during the 1996 election.

In working on this project I can properly identify myself as chair of Methodists United for Peace with Justice. However, because Methodists United is now wholly voluntary, it would be preferable that compensation I might receive for working on this interreligious project should be handled through another organization. This can be done through the Civic Action Institute, which is my consulting base for my professional work on civic matters. Therefore, if you decide to support this effort, the check should be made payable to the Civic Action Institute, which is a 501(c)(3) tax exempt organization (documentation attached).

If you have any questions, please call me. I will great appreciate whatever help you can provide.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors

August 26, 1995

Mr. Stewart R. Mott  
122 Maryland Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20002

Dear Mr. Mott:

I am initiating an effort to mobilize the religious community in the United States to focus on nuclear abolition and am seeking financial support for an exploratory project, as described in the enclosed material. For that purpose, I am trying to raise a budget of \$10,000. Would you be willing to contribute \$1,000 (or more) toward this goal?

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If you have any questions, please call me. I will great appreciate whatever help you can provide.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors

*August 26, 1995*

*Ms. Christine B. Shelton  
Executive Director  
Town Creek Foundation  
P.O. Box 159  
Oxford, MD 21654*

*Dear Ms. Shelton:*

*Please send me a copy of your application guidelines. A return envelope is enclosed for this purpose.*

*Sincerely yours,*

*Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors*

August 26, 1995

Dr. Robert W. Edgar  
School of Theology at Claremont  
1325 N. College Avenue  
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Bob:

I am initiating an effort to mobilize the religious community in the United States to focus on nuclear abolition and would like your advice.

I believe that this is timely because the Non-Proliferation Treaty conference at the UN this spring and 50th anniversary observances of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have recharged many persons in the peace movement to renew their efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament. An effort is now underway to organize a world campaign to abolish nuclear weapons. It is important that the religious community play a prominent role in this effort.

In the next few months I intend to see what I can do to mobilize religious leaders and their grassroots networks for this purpose.

One outcome could be the formation of a "religious coalition for nuclear abolition." An initial activity could be to encourage denominational leaders, bishops, seminarians, and prominent clergy to sign a Citizen's Pledge for nuclear abolition, which is

now being circulated (copy enclosed). As a second step interreligious delegations could call upon top public officials to make the case for nuclear abolition. The third phase could be grassroots efforts to "birddog" candidates during the 1996 election.

What do you think of this approach? Would it be possible to mobilize leading seminarians to sign the Citizen's Pledge and to otherwise participate in an abolition campaign? If so, what is the best way to go about it?

To get this started, I am trying to raise \$10,000 in seed money. Would you have any suggestions of persons who might donate \$1,000 or more without going through the lengthy application process of most foundations?

As follow through, I hope to call you in a few days to talk over these ideas. I will appreciate your advice.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors

August 28, 1995

Mr. John Tirman, Executive Director  
The Winston Foundation for World Peace  
2040 S Street, NW, Suite 201  
Washington, DC 20009

Dear Mr. Tirman:

I request a grant of \$25,000 from the Winston Foundation for World Peace for partial support of a religious coalition for nuclear abolition. This coalition is now in the making and should be operational by the end of the year, as explained in the enclosed proposal.

This is an effort to mobilize the religious community of the United States to become a major participant in a world campaign for nuclear abolition now being initiated by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War, the Fourth Freedom Forum, Peace Action, and other organizations. This campaign is follow through from activities of nongovernmental organizations during the conference to extend the Non-Proliferation Treaty and observances around the country of the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The intent is to move the world's possessors of nuclear weapons onto the path of nuclear abolition while maintain a strong nonproliferation regime.

*Admittedly other issues have moved higher on the agenda of the religious community, secular organizations, and foundations. But the nuclear arsenal still remains intact, and the danger of nuclear proliferation to belligerent nations and terrorist groups remains high. Therefore, we cannot cease the quest for nuclear disarmament and must indeed reinvigorate the commitment to the goal of nuclear abolition during the years immediately ahead.*

*Through my position as chair of Methodists United for Peace with Justice I am taking initiative to put together a religious coalition for nuclear abolition. I am seeking the formation of a steering committee of nationally prominent religious leaders to guide this effort. I am proposing that they invite other religious leaders, such as heads of denominations, bishops, seminarians, and leading clergy to sign a Citizens' Pledge, which the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation has started circulating with initial signatures from Nobel laureates (copy enclosed). Then interreligious delegations would call upon top political and military leaders in the United States to make the case for nuclear abolition, emphasizing the spiritual and moral reasons. This would complement the case others would be making for scientific, military, and political reasons.*

Mr. John Tirman

August 28, 1995

Page two.

Simultaneously an effort would be made to mobilize local congregations and peace action groups within the religious community, working through existing networks of denominational offices and peace fellowship groups. This is spelled out more completely in the enclosed proposal.

Because of the prodigious challenge of nuclear abolition, this effort should continue till the end of the decade and beyond as required. The grant request is for partial support for the initial year of activities by the religious coalition.

The budget for the first year of this project envisions a part-time coordinator, a position I am likely to fill if the initial steering committee finds this acceptable. The budget has a fairly large amount assigned to travel to help pay expenses of religious leaders who will volunteer their time but lack sufficient travel funds in their ordinary budgets for this kind of a project. Printing funds would be spent for material aimed particular at local congregations, adding a religious dimension to information published by the broader nuclear abolition campaign. Communications funds envision use of fax and e-mail networks.

Rather than create a new corporation, I am proposing that the grant recipient be the Civic Action Institution, a private nonprofit corporation I organized in 1969. It is a 501(c)(3) tax exempt organization and a public foundation under section 509(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. I used it as my corporate base in 1986 when I obtained signatures for "A Citizens' Declaration on Worldwide Nuclear Disarmament: Starting Now, Finishing Before the Year 2000". Peace research and education is within the scope

*of the Institute's articles of corporation. It is my base for consulting work and more appropriate as a fiscal vehicle for this project than Methodists United for Peace with Justice, which is now wholly voluntary and has no payroll. More about the Institute is enclosed.*

*During September I will be working out many more details on the formation of a religious coalition for nuclear disarmament. Therefore, before the month is over, I will provide you supplementary information for this proposal. But if you have any questions in the meantime, please get in touch with me. I would welcome an opportunity to drop by your office to discuss this project in person.*

*Sincerely yours,*

*Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors*

September 6, 1995

Dr. David Krieger, President  
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation  
1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 123  
Santa Barbara, CA 93108

Dear David:

Thanks for your comments on our draft resolution on "Nuclear Abolition", which we are preparing to submit to the 1996 United Methodist General Conference. I'll take your suggestions into account as I write the next draft. We will, though, want to remain specific about possible steps that lead to nuclear abolition. The Council of Bishops were in their 1986 pastoral letter and foundation document, *In Defense of Creation*, and so was the resolution on "Nuclear Disarmament: The Zero Option" which we got through the 1992 General Conference. This specificity makes it easier for boards, commissions, and the bishops themselves to work for particular measures, such as CTB, NPT, disarmament treaties, and funding issues.

I'm continuing to refine what measures might be recommended in this resolution and what might be on the agenda of a religious coalition for nuclear abolition, if we are able to put it together. My latest effort is the enclosed "Elements of An Agenda for Global Nuclear Abolition." Among other sources it draws on the Statement of the NGO Abolition Caucus and the

*Citizen's Pledge.*

*You expressed doubts whether the current nuclear weapons states would agree to deactivation of their entire strategic nuclear arsenals prior to reaching agreement on a comprehensive treaty for total elimination of nuclear weapons.*

*I urge you to look at the possibility again before ruling it out as one element of a nuclear abolition campaign. You may be surprised to find that there is much more support for deactivation than you would have thought.*

*Our case for this course of action is made in the enclosed statement on "Deactivation of the Global Strategic Arsenal" (September 1993). We first made this proposal in October 1991 in a resolution on "Zero Option", adopted by our Board adopted in October 1991. This became the basis for the "Zero Option" resolution adopted by the 1992 United Methodist General Conference, which I sent you earlier.*

Dr. David Krieger

September 6, 1995

Page two.

In November 1991 we sent copies of our Zero Option resolution to top officials of the Bush administration, Congressional leaders, and presidents and foreign ministers of the Soviet Union (not yet collapsed), Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. By then President Bush and President Gorbachev had undertaken reciprocal action to take strategic bombers off alert.

In February 1992 we got 30+ national organizations to join us in writing President Bush and President Yeltsin in support of zero alert for the entire strategic arsenal. Even before our letter arrived Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev on February 12 spoke favorably of this idea at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva (see quote in our statement). In April personnel of the Russian Embassy in Washington sought us out, in response to our letter to Yeltsin, to assure us that this was Russian policy.

In their Brookings book, *A New Concept of Cooperative Security* (1992), Ashton B. Carter, William J. Perry, and John D. Steinbruner advocated "immediate removal of the warheads from all launchers slated for eventual deactivation" under START I and II. (See extended quote in our statement.) The United States and Russia have agreed to do this once START II enters into force.

Recently the NGO Commission on the U.S. Nuclear Posture has recommended going further by moving toward "zero alert posture in cooperation with Russia and the other nuclear powers". In elaboration Fred Iklé stated: "The agreed procedures might include separating warheads from missiles, partially dismantling missiles, and other steps that could be monitored and could be implemented rapidly and without waiting for scheduled START reductions." (See enclosed excerpt.) This report carries

a reference to a book by Bruce Blair entitled *Global Zero Alert for Nuclear Forces* (Brookings, 1995), which I haven't seen but presumably examines this possibility in depth.

It's my understanding that the Pentagon actually studied the possibility of zero alert during the Nuclear Posture Review. They rejected it because of uncertain stability of the Russian government, but at least they looked at it.

If this wide range of experts are willing to consider zero alert, and the Russia government, too, the nuclear abolition movement ought to be pushing for it. For example, if we are able to get delegations of top religious leaders to meet with both U.S. and Russian officials, they might be able to generate an "we will if they will" response for zero alert and immediate deactivation.

In sum, I believe that we should be open to a variety of possibilities for the near future as well as working for a comprehensive international treaty by 2000.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors

cc. David Cortright  
Raj Mutalik

September 6, 1995

Dr. Raj Mutalik  
International Physicians for  
Prevention of Nuclear War  
126 Rogers Street  
Cambridge, MA 02142

Dear Dr. Mutalik:

We haven't met, but I hope to be working with you in the near future. I believe that David Cortright shared with you my observations on his strategy memo and David Krieger sent you a copy of his recent letter to me.

I want to share with you my reply to Krieger and some other background material from Methodists United for Peace with Justice. The resolution on "Nuclear Disarmament: The Zero Option" was adopted by the 1992 United Methodist General Conference at our urging. The one on "Nuclear Abolition" is a draft resolution we are preparing for the 1996 General Conference.

I would be interested in any comments you have on any of the drafts and other material I am sending you.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman*  
*Chair, Board of Directors*

*September 6, 1995*

*Doug Hostetter, Clayton Ramey  
Fellowship of Reconciliation  
Box 271  
Nyack, NY 10960*

*Dear Friends:*

*We are exploring how we can work with other people in the religious community for the goal of nuclear abolition. I discussed this with Richard Deats, who is a member of our National Advisory Committee, and he suggested that I communicate with you because of your interfaith and disarmament assignments.*

*It seems to me that abolition could be a good focus for current efforts. The term was used by NGOs during the Non-Proliferation Treaty conference. A World Campaign for Nuclear Abolition is shaping up. A number of denominations have resolutions and policy statements that speak of the eventual elimination of all nuclear weapons, which is abolition by another name.*

*Therefore, I am wondering if some kind of religious coalition for nuclear abolition could function, not necessarily as a new organization but as a kind of cooperative venture. Among the elements are (1) top denominational leaders, (2)*

denominational offices with peace and justice portfolio, (3) peace fellowships and other independent associations, such as ours, and (4) local congregations and peace committees.

Of this roster, I imagine that FOR is closest to the peace fellowships but would have connections with denominational offices. I would be interested in knowing what this network is doing on abolition, if anything.

Currently I am exploring what is possible at the top leadership level. For instance, could significant numbers be invited to sign the Citizen's Pledge? Would some of them commit themselves to form delegations and call upon top political and military officials and speak truth to power (as the Quakers say) by making the moral and spiritual case for abolition?

And are there ways that denominational offices, peace fellowships, and independent associations can work together to educate and mobilize people on abolition issues?

*Doug Hostetter, Clayton Ramey*

*September 6, 1995*

*Page two.*

*I would be interested in having a phone conversation with one or both of you on these matters. I'll give you a call in a few days.*

*With best regards,*

*Howard W. Hallman*

*Chair, Board of Directors*

*cc. Richard Deats*

September 7, 1995

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

Dear Dale:

I have continued to talk with people and think about the possibility of forming a religious coalition for nuclear abolition. I have now put some ideas in writing, as enclosed.

I am suggesting a fairly loose coalition that would function as a cooperative venture but without a highly formal structure. There would, however, need to be some kind of steering committee composed of persons drawn from the ranks of denominational leadership. Possible activities are described in my proposal.

What you think about this approach? What would you change, add, or subtract? Is it something you would want to associate with? Would you consider being a co-chair along with a Catholic leader (such as Bishop Gumbleton) and a Jewish leader (to be determined)?

I am proposing a part-time coordinator to provide staff assistance to this coalition. I would be willing to take on that role if the initial leadership so desires.

*There would need to be some funding for staff assistance and for travel expenses of steering committee members and other religious leaders serving on delegations calling on public officials.*

*I have been inquiring where such funds might be raised. You may have some ideas, too.*

*On Monday, September 18 I will be attending a meeting in New York to talk about a world campaign to abolish nuclear weapons. Conveners include David Krieger of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, David Cortright of the Fourth Freedom Forum, and Raj Mutalik of International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War. I will offer my ideas on mobilizing the religious community.*

*Therefore, it would be helpful if I could talk with you on the phone before then, assuming that you are back in the country and will have time to read my proposal. I'll give you a call.*

*With best regards,*

*Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors*

September 7, 1995

The Most Reverend Thomas J. Gumbleton  
Archdiocese of Detroit  
1234 Washington Boulevard  
Detroit, MI 48226

Dear Bishop Gumbleton:

I have continued to talk with people and think about the possibility of forming a religious coalition for nuclear abolition. I have now put some ideas in writing, as enclosed.

I am suggesting a fairly loose coalition that would function as a cooperative venture but without a highly formal structure. There would, however, need to be some kind of steering committee composed of persons drawn from the ranks of denominational leadership. Possible activities are described in my proposal.

What you think about this approach? What would you change, add, or subtract? Is it something you would want to associate with? Would you consider being a co-chair along with a Protestant leader (such as Bishop Dale White) and a Jewish leader (to be determined)?

I am proposing a part-time coordinator to provide staff assistance to this coalition. I would be willing to take on that role if the initial leadership so desires.

*There would need to be some funding for staff assistance and for travel expenses of steering committee members and other religious leaders serving on delegations calling on public officials.*

*I have been inquiring where such funds might be raised. You may have some ideas, too.*

*On Monday, September 18 I will be attending a meeting in New York to talk about a world campaign to abolish nuclear weapons. Conveners include David Krieger of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, David Cortright of the Fourth Freedom Forum, and Raj Mutalik of International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War. I will offer my ideas on mobilizing the religious community.*

*Therefore, it would be helpful if I could talk with you on the phone before then if you have had time to read my proposal. I'll give you a call.*

*With best regards,*

*Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors*

*September 11, 1995*

*Ms. Christine B. Shelton  
Executive Director  
Town Creek Foundation  
P.O. Box 159  
Oxford, MD 21654*

*Dear Ms. Shelton:*

*In behalf of a Religious Coalition for Nuclear Abolition, which is in the process of formation, I request a grant of \$15,000 from the Town Creek Foundation in partial support of the Coalition's activities.*

*The purpose of the Coalition is to draw together religious leaders in the United States in a cooperative effort to work toward the goal of nuclear abolition. The Coalition intends to "speak truth to power" (as the Quaker say) by directly addressing top political and military leaders in the United States and representatives of other nuclear weapons states on the necessity of nuclear abolition. The Coalition will also facilitate cooperative grassroots education and action within the religious community.*

*This effort is timely because a number of national and international organizations are in the process of forming a Global Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Arms. The Religious*

*Coalition will mobilize the religious community in the United States to play a major role in this campaign.*

*During the last two months I have take the initiative to form this Religious Coalition for Nuclear Abolition. I have conferred with a number of denominational representatives about this endeavor and have talked with United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White and Catholic Bishop Thomas Gumbleton about serving as cochairs, along with a Jewish leader of comparable stature. (Their replies are pending.) An official of the United State Catholic Conference has assured me that top leaders of the National Conference of Bishops would be available to join interdenominational delegations calling upon top U.S. military leaders and civilian officials. I am certain that a number of United Methodist bishops and leaders of other Protestant denominations will also participate.*

*By the end of September I intend to provide you supplementary information about how this Religious Coalition is shaping up, but I want to meet your September 15 deadline for submitting this application. The intent is to have the Coalition fully functioning within the next two months, which is why I do not want to wait until your next round of applications to submit a proposal.*

Ms. Christine B. Shelton

September 11, 1995

Page two.

In order to avoid creating another corporation, it is proposed that funds for the Religious Coalition for Nuclear Abolition be administered by an existing organization. Because I am available to serve as part-time coordinator for the Coalition, I am proposing that the Civic Action Institute serve this function. It is a nonprofit corporation I organized in 1969 and has provided a basis for several peace activities, as described in the proposal. The Civic Action Institute is a 501(c)(3) organization and a public foundation under section 509(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRS letters enclosed).

If you need further information, please let me know. If you would like me to journey to Oxford to confer directly with you and your president, Mr. Edmund A. Stanley, Jr., I would be happy to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors

September 19, 1995

Ms. Fran Teplitz, Director  
Peace Action Education Fund  
1819 H Street, NW, Suite 660  
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Fran:

We had a great meeting in New York yesterday. The momentum is building for a vigorous campaign for nuclear abolition.

It's my understanding that you agreed to be the recipient of further ideas and means of sharing them with others. Therefore, I want to provide you an outline I wrote on "Elements of An Agenda for Global Nuclear Abolition". I'm using it as I talk with people in the religious community to suggest the range of policy issues. I felt it was too detailed to distribute at Monday's meeting, but now I would like to have it included in whatever package you are preparing.

Thanks for what you are doing.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

*Chair, Board of Directors*

September 21, 1995

The Most Reverend Walter F. Sullivan  
Diocese of Richmond  
811 Cathedral Place  
Richmond, VA 23220

Dear Bishop Sullivan:

Knowing your interest in achieving nuclear disarmament, I would like to discuss with you some ideas about how the religious community in the United States might work together in a renewed push for nuclear abolition. I will give you a call within the next week.

Following through on activities at the NPT conference and Hiroshima observations, a variety of organizations are gearing up to initiate U.S. and international campaigns for nuclear abolition. A meeting was held in New York this past Monday, and another session is scheduled for November 18 in Philadelphia.

I am exploring how some form of religious coalition or network might be part of this broader movement. The challenge is to find ways to tap into the interests of top denominational leaders (who are very busy), denominational offices with justice and peace concerns, unofficial peace fellowships, seminarians, diocese and conference units, local congregations, and local interreligious coalitions now working on peace and justice

issues.

**Pledge.** A beginning approach might be to gain signatures to the Citizen's Pledge in support of nuclear abolition (copy enclosed), developed by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation with initial endorsement from a number of Nobel laureates. The pledge is clear and simple and is likely to be a common denominator in the world campaign to abolish nuclear weapons. It could be circulated within the religious community and signatures obtained from heads of denominations, bishops, general secretaries, chairs of peace fellowships and other independent associations, seminarians, prominent clergy and laity, and grassroots activists. At a suitable moment the names could be released as part of the nuclear abolition campaign.

**Speak truth to power.** When national religious leaders are invited to sign the pledge, they could also be given an opportunity to become more deeply involved by being available to serve on interreligious panels which would call upon top public officials to make the case for nuclear abolition. Because of other commitments not as many will take the second step as will sign the pledge.

The Most Reverend Walter F. Sullivan

September 21, 1995

Page 2.

Those willing to participate would be provided a handbook that presents the case for nuclear abolition in moral, spiritual, scientific, military, and political terms and outlines alternative courses toward nuclear abolition. International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War is working on such a handbook, and the religious coalition could provide material on religious aspects. In their conversations with public officials religious leaders would emphasize the moral and spiritual aspects but would be acquainted with the other arguments.

Beginning in early 1996 these religious delegations could seek to meet with the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, secretaries of defense and state, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, national security advisor, then the president and vice president; and also with all Republican candidates for president, key congressional leaders, ambassadors of all nations possessing nuclear weapons (Russia, Great Britain, France, China, and Israel). A delegation could go to Moscow to talk directly with Russia leaders.

**Grassroots mobilization.** Persons from denominational offices, peace fellowships, and other independent associations could come together to develop and carry out cooperative efforts of grassroots mobilization. Possible activities include getting signatures for the Citizen's Pledge, bird-dogging candidates during the 1996 election campaign to raise the issue of nuclear abolition, producing worship service material and bulletin inserts, stimulating local interreligious activities on this issue, working cooperatively with secular organizations involved in the world campaign to abolish nuclear weapons.

*Means for cooperation.* How to achieve cooperative relationships within the religious community for activities related to nuclear abolition has to be figured out. It need not be a highly structured operation, though it might be useful to have some kind of coalition unit to foster communication and cooperation. But perhaps network connections and ad hoc committees would be sufficient.

I've talked with United Methodist Bishop Dale White, and he is willing to play a role as a continuation of his leadership efforts within the United Methodist Church. Would you be available to contribute your leadership talents and knowledge of the issues? I am also exploring possibilities within the Jewish community and among other Protestant denominations.

By way of reference, I am enclosing some material about myself. I met you for the first time last spring at the Gandhi lecture at Wesley Theological Seminary in Washington, though I've known of your work for a number of years. I'll be in touch with you.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors

September 21, 1995

Rabbi David Saperstein  
Union of American Hebrew Congregations  
2927 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Rabbi Saperstein:

Over the years I have been contact with you from time to time on the issue of nuclear disarmament. I would like to discuss this subject with you again in the near future. I will be giving you a call.

Following through on activities at the NPT conference and Hiroshima observations, a variety of organizations are gearing up to initiate U.S. and international campaigns for nuclear abolition. A meeting was held in New York this past Monday, and another session is schedule for November 18 in Philadelphia.

I am exploring how some form of religious coalition or network might be part of this broader movement. I realize that the agenda is full with other issues, but the nuclear arsenal remains in place. Although the United States and Russia have detargeted one another, it is as simple to retarget as it is to change channels on our living room television. Moreover, the U.S. alone spends \$30 billion to maintain nuclear weapons.

*I have an outline of a policy agenda and few action ideas I would like to share with you and get your reaction.*

**Pledge.** *A beginning approach might be to gain signatures to the Citizen's Pledge in support of nuclear abolition (copy enclosed), developed by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation with initial endorsement from a number of Nobel laureates. The pledge is clear and simple and is likely to be a common denominator in the world campaign to abolish nuclear weapons. It could be circulated within the religious community and signatures obtained from heads of religious bodies, bishops, general secretaries, chairs of peace fellowships and other independent associations, seminarians, prominent clergy and laity, and grassroots activists. At a suitable moment the names could be released as part of the nuclear abolition campaign.*

**Speak truth to power.** *When national religious leaders are invited to sign the pledge, they could also be given an opportunity to become more deeply involved by being available to serve on interreligious panels which would call upon top public officials to make the case for nuclear abolition. Because of other commitments not as many will take the second step as will sign the pledge.*

Rabbi David Saperstein

September 21, 1995

Page 2.

Those willing to participate would be provided a handbook that presents the case for nuclear abolition in moral, spiritual, scientific, military, and political terms and outlines alternative courses toward nuclear abolition. International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War is working on such a handbook, and the religious coalition could provide material on religious aspects. In their conversations with public officials religious leaders would emphasize the moral and spiritual aspects but would be acquainted with the other arguments.

Beginning in early 1996 these religious delegations could seek to meet with the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, secretaries of defense and state, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, national security advisor, then the president and vice president; and also with all Republican candidates for president, key congressional leaders, ambassadors of all nations possessing nuclear weapons (Russia, Great Britain, France, China, and Israel). A delegation could go to Moscow to talk directly with Russian leaders.

**Grassroots mobilization.** Persons from denominational offices, peace fellowships, and other independent associations could come together to develop and carry out cooperative efforts of grassroots mobilization. Possible activities include getting signatures for the Citizen's Pledge, bird-dogging candidates during the 1996 election campaign to raise the issue of nuclear abolition, producing worship service material and bulletin inserts, stimulating local interreligious activities on this issue, working cooperatively with secular organizations involved in the world campaign to abolish nuclear weapons.

*Means for cooperation.* How to achieve cooperative relationships within the religious community for activities related to nuclear abolition has to be figured out. It need not be a highly structured operation, though it might be useful to have some kind of coalition unit to foster communication and cooperation. But perhaps network connections and ad hoc committees would be sufficient.

I've talked with United Methodist Bishop Dale White, and he is willing to play a role as a continuation of his leadership efforts within the United Methodist Church. I am writing to Catholic Bishop Walter Sullivan for his counsel on Catholic involvement. I would appreciate your advice on the degree of interest within the Jewish community for nuclear abolition (knowing that there are many other issues of concern) and how to achieve leadership involvement.

To bring you up-to-date on my background, I'm enclosing some material about my work on nuclear disarmament. I'll be in touch with you.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors

September 21, 1995

Mr. John Tirman, Executive Director  
The Winston Foundation for World Peace  
2040 S Street, NW, Suite 201  
Washington, DC 20009

Dear Mr. Tirman:

As further background for my request for a grant of \$25,000 from the Winston Foundation for World Peace for partial support of a religious coalition for nuclear abolition, I would like to report on what I have done since I wrote you on August 28.

I have refined the elements of an agenda for global nuclear abolition (copy enclosed).

Because Catholic and United Methodist bishops have studied nuclear disarmament the most within the religious community and have issued significant statements, I am starting my coalition building with them.

I have had two telephone conversations and exchanged correspondence Bishop Dale White, who chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops on the nuclear crisis.

Although retired, he remains the prime United Methodist leader on this issue. He is willing to play a leadership role in a nuclear abolition coalition. He would also like to bring in

younger leaders, such as Bishop Ken Carder in Tennessee (formerly a pastor in Oak Ridge), and African American leaders, such as Bishop Felton May in Pennsylvania.

I have had an office visit and a lengthy telephone conversation with Jerry Powers on the staff of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

The Catholic bishops consider nuclear disarmament a central issue and elimination of all nuclear weapons an intermediate-range goal (not some dreamy long-range goal). He is certain that they would be part of sign-on letters and that someone in an official leadership position, such as Bishop Daniel Reilly, chair of the bishop's International Policy Committee, would participate with other religious leaders of comparable rank in visits with top military and political leaders. He is doubtful that the National Conference of Catholic Bishops would participate officially in a formal religious coalition for nuclear abolition. However, someone like Bishop Thomas Gumbleton or Bishop Walter Sullivan on their own might play a leadership role. I've talked with Bishop Gumbleton and find that he is too busy with other commitments. I have just written to Bishop Sullivan and will follow up with a telephone call.

Mr. John Tirman

September 21, 1995

Page two.

I am now reaching out to Rabbi David Saperstein and Dr. Arthur Waskow for advice on bringing in Jewish leaders. I will soon be making similar outreach to the Protestant evangelical community, historic peace churches, and other mainline Protestant denominations. I have had two conversations with Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation about developing relationships with the pacifist peace fellowships.

On September 18 I attended a meeting in New York of 30+ persons who met to discuss organizing a U.S. nuclear abolition campaign. It is my intent to relate what I am doing in the religious community to this broader effort. I presented my ideas on religious mobilization and also made the case that zero alert should be an important intermediate objective of an abolition campaign (I think I convinced a number of people).

On the subject of zero alert I spent an hour with Paul Blair at Brookings Institution, who has written a book on the subject. I would like to have him make a presentation to Monday Lobby participants. I also spoke briefly on the phone with Fred Iklé at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, who favors zero alert, and obtained from him a report by a joint US-Russian committee on defense policies. I intend to get back to him.

I realize that my request to the Winston Foundation is for support of a religious coalition that doesn't yet exist, but I am convinced that I'm heading in the right direction. Since foundation giving is a venture, I hope that you will be convinced that this effort is worthy of your support.

*I'll report to you again in two or three weeks.*

*Sincerely yours,*

*Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors*

September 21, 1995

Ms. Elinor Bedell  
RR Box 9502  
Spirit Lake, IA 51360

Dear Elinor:

As further background for my request for a donation to support my efforts to create a religious coalition for nuclear abolition, I would like to report on what I have done since I wrote you on August 26.

I have refined the elements of an agenda for global nuclear abolition (copy enclosed).

Because Catholic and United Methodist bishops have studied nuclear disarmament the most within the religious community and have issued significant statements, I am starting my coalition building with them.

I have had two telephone conversations and exchanged correspondence Bishop Dale White, who chaired the committee of the United Methodist Council of Bishops on the nuclear crisis.

Although retired, he remains the prime United Methodist leader on this issue. He is willing to play a leadership role in a nuclear abolition coalition. He would also like to bring in younger leaders, such as Bishop Ken Carder in Tennessee (formerly a pastor in Oak Ridge), and African American

leaders, such as Bishop Felton May in Pennsylvania.

I have had an office visit and a lengthy telephone conversation with Jerry Powers on the staff of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

The Catholic bishops consider nuclear disarmament a central issue and elimination of all nuclear weapons an intermediate-range goal (not some dreamy long-range goal). He is certain that they would be part of sign-on letters and that someone in an official leadership position, such as Bishop Daniel Reilly, chair of the bishop's International Policy Committee, would participate with other religious leaders of comparable rank in visits with top military and political leaders. He is doubtful that the National Conference of Catholic Bishops would participate officially in a formal religious coalition for nuclear abolition. However, someone like Bishop Thomas Gumbleton or Bishop Walter Sullivan on their own might play a leadership role. I've talked with Bishop Gumbleton and find that he is too busy with other commitments. I have just written to Bishop Sullivan and will follow up with a telephone call.

Ms. Elinor Bedell

September 21, 1995

Page two.

I am now reaching out to Rabbi David Saperstein and Dr. Arthur Waskow for advice on bringing in Jewish leaders. I will soon be making similar outreach to the Protestant evangelical community, historic peace churches, and other mainline Protestant denominations. I have had two conversations with Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation about developing relationships with the pacifist peace fellowships.

On September 18 I attended a meeting in New York of 30+ persons who met to discuss organizing a U.S. nuclear abolition campaign. It is my intent to relate what I am doing in the religious community to this broader effort. I presented my ideas on religious mobilization and also made the case that zero alert should be an important intermediate objective of an abolition campaign (I think I convinced a number of people).

On the subject of zero alert I spent an hour with Paul Blair at Brookings Institution, who has written a book on the subject. I would like to have him make a presentation to Monday Lobby participants. I also spoke briefly on the phone with Fred Iklé at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, who favors zero alert, and obtained from him a report by a joint US-Russian committee on defense policies. I intend to get back to him.

I hope that you will decide that this work is worthy of your support.

Sincerely yours,

*Howard W. Hallman*  
*Chair, Board of Directors*

September 26, 1995

Dr. Paul Walker  
International Physicians for  
Prevention of Nuclear War  
126 Rogers Street  
Cambridge, MA 02142

Dear Paul:

I appreciate learning about the Handbook on Nuclear Abolition which IPPNW will soon publish. I would appreciate receiving a copy when it is available, and also other relevant material.

As I indicated, I am exploring ways to mobilize the religious community in the United States on nuclear abolition. To help provide a focus I have drafted the enclosed agenda of intermediate steps toward the goal of nuclear abolition. It builds on a resolution on "Nuclear Disarmament: The Zero Option" which we got the 1992 United Methodist General Conference to adopt. We are working on an update under the title "Nuclear Abolition" to propose to the 1996 General Conference.

In the nuclear abolition movement we are particularly pressing the idea of zero alert. Our ideas are elaborated in a 1993 piece on "Deactivation of the Global Strategic Arsenal". Does IPPNW have a position on zero alert?

*I look forward to working with IPPNW in the months ahead.*

*With best regards,*

*Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors*

September 27, 1995

Mr. Daniel L. Buttry  
American Baptist Churches USA  
P.O. Box 851  
Valley Forge, PA 19482

Dear Dan:

I appreciated receiving from you during the summer material about the Peace Program of the American Baptist Churches. I am very favorably impressed by your strong ministry.

As you may be aware, a number of organizations working for peace and nuclear disarmament are seeking to initiate U.S. and international campaigns for nuclear abolition. This is following through on activities at the NPT conference and Hiroshima observations. A meeting was held in New York on September 18 to consider possibilities, and another session is scheduled for November 18 in Philadelphia.

As part of this effort I am exploring how the religious community in the United States can be part of this broader movement. I have some ideas I would like to share with you in this letter and will follow through with a phone call.

The challenge is to find ways to tap into the interests of top denominational leaders (who are very busy), denominational offices with peace and justice concerns, unofficial peace

*fellowships, seminarians, diocese and conference units, local congregations, and local interreligious coalitions now working on peace and justice issues.*

***Pledge.** A beginning approach might be to gain signatures to a Citizen's Pledge in support of nuclear abolition (copy enclosed), developed by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation with initial endorsement from a number of Nobel laureates. The pledge is clear and simple and is likely to be a common denominator in the world campaign to abolish nuclear weapons. It could be circulated within the religious community and signatures obtained from heads of denominations, bishops, general secretaries, chairs of peace fellowships and other independent associations, seminarians, prominent clergy and laity, and grassroots activists. At a suitable moment the names could be released as part of the nuclear abolition campaign.*

***Speak truth to power.** When national religious leaders are invited to sign the pledge, they could also be given an opportunity to become more deeply involved by being available to serve on interreligious panels which would call upon top public*

Mr. Daniel L. Buttry  
September 27, 1995  
Page two.

officials to make the case for nuclear abolition. Because of other commitments not as many will take the second step as will sign the pledge.

Those willing to participate would be provided a handbook that presents the case for nuclear abolition in moral, spiritual, scientific, military, and political terms and outlines alternative courses toward nuclear abolition. International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War is about to publish such a handbook, but additional material on positions of religious organizations need to be compiled. In their conversations with public officials religious leaders would emphasize the moral and spiritual aspects but would be acquainted with the other arguments.

Beginning in early 1996 these religious delegations could seek to meet with the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, secretaries of defense and state, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, national security advisor, then the president and vice president; and also with all Republican candidates for president, key congressional leaders, ambassadors of all nations possessing nuclear weapons (Russia, Great Britain, France, China, and Israel). A delegation could go to Moscow to talk directly with Russia leaders.

**Grassroots mobilization.** Persons from denominational offices, peace fellowships, and other independent associations could come together to develop and carry out cooperative efforts of grassroots mobilization. Possible activities include getting signatures for the Citizen's Pledge, bird-dogging candidates during the 1996 election campaign to raise the issue of nuclear abolition, producing worship service material and bulletin

*inserts, stimulating local interreligious activities on this issue, working cooperatively with secular organizations involved in the world campaign to abolish nuclear weapons.*

*Means for cooperation.* How to achieve cooperative relationships within the religious community for activities related to nuclear abolition has to be figured out. It need not be a highly structured operation, though it might be useful to have some kind of coalition unit to foster communication and cooperation. But perhaps network connections and ad hoc committees would be sufficient.

*These are some of the ideas I have developed and am discussing with various persons in the religious community. I look forward to talk with you about them and to get your ideas. In the process I would like to learn more about how other Baptist units approach this subject.*

*With best regards,*

*Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors*

*cc. Rev. Robert Tiller*

*September 27, 1995*

*Rev. Robert Tiller  
American Baptist Churches USA  
110 Maryland Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20002*

*Dear Bob:*

*After I talked with you last June about current interests within the religious community regarding nuclear disarmament, I got in touch with Daniel Buttry, as you suggested. I have talked with others and was in New York on September 18 for a meeting of organizations interested in launching a nuclear abolition campaign.*

*I would like to share with you a copy of a letter I have written to Buttry as follow through. It contains some of the ideas I have developed.*

*I would appreciate any comments you might have.*

*With best regards,*

*Howard W. Hallman  
Chair, Board of Directors*

**METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE**

**1500 16th Street, NW**

**Washington, DC 20036**

**FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO**

*Date: October 4, 1995*

*To: David Culp  
Plutonium Challenge*

*Fax: 202 783-5917*

*No. of pages: 2*

*From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors*

*Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232 (in Frederick, MD)*

*Dear David:*

*Here is a draft of a letter to President Yeltsin advocate a zero threshold in the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Please give me your comments.*

*I will take it from there and seek signers from prominent signers from the religious community and scientific and professional organizations.*



*Proposed letter to President Boris Yeltsin from selected American leaders advocating zero threshold for nuclear testing in the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.*

*Draft*

*The Honorable Boris Yeltsin  
The Kremlin  
Moscow, Russia*

*Dear Mr. President:*

*We were pleased to note that participants in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Conference adopted a set of principles and objectives that included a commitment to complete a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty no later than 1996. Such a treaty will be an important step in "the determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons", as promised in Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.*

*Given this commitment, it is important that a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty contain provisions to end all nuclear weapon testing immediately. The treaty should not allow testing of low-yield nuclear explosions but rather should establish a zero threshold.*

*Therefore, we urge Russia to join the other nuclear-weapon states in approving a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty with a zero threshold that totally prohibits all nuclear test explosions.*

*Respectfully yours,*

*Proposed signers include heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals.*

*Draft by Howard W. Hallman, chair, Methodists United for Peace with Justice*

*For comments: call or fax 301 620-0232*

*October 4, 1995*

*Sign-on letter to President Boris Yeltsin advocating zero threshold for nuclear testing in the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Proposed signers include heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals.*

*Contact: Howard W. Hallman, Methodists United for Peace with Justice.  
Voice/fax: 1-301 620-0232. Signing deadline: Friday, October 13, 1995.*

*The Honorable Boris Yeltsin  
c/o Embassy of the Russian Federation  
1125 16th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20036*

*Dear Mr. President:*

*We are pleased to note that participants in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Conference adopted a set of principles and objectives that included a commitment to complete a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty no later than 1996. Such a treaty will be an important step in "the determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons", as promised in Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.*

*An important issue before the Conference on Disarmament in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions should be allowed. We firmly believe that they should not be*

*permitted and instead that the treaty should establish a zero threshold for testing. This would be consistent with the goal of progressive reduction and ultimate elimination of all nuclear weapons.*

*Therefore, we urge you to have Russia join the other nuclear-weapon states in supporting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty with a zero threshold that totally prohibits all nuclear test explosions. We suggest that you consider making this commitment when you address the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*Respectfully yours,*

*Re Sign-on Letter to President Yeltsin, October 1995*

*Jerry Powers  
U.S. Catholic Conference  
202 541-3339*

*Robert Tiller  
American Baptist Churches USA  
202 544-0277*

*Jim Matlack  
American Friends Service Committee  
202 232-3197*

*Timothy A. McElwee  
Church of the Brethren  
202 544-5852*

*Joe Volk  
Friends Committee on National Legislation  
202 547-6019*

*Daryl Byler  
Mennonite Central Committee  
202 544-2820*

*Barbara G. Green  
Presbyterian Church (USA)  
202 543-7755*

*Jed Shugarman  
Union of American Hebrew Congregations  
202 667-9070*

*Meg Riley  
Unitarian Universalist Association  
202 544-2854*

*George Crossman  
United Church of Christ  
202 543-5994*

*Jim Bush  
Center for Defense Information  
202 862-0708*

*John Isaacs  
Council for a Livable World  
202 543-6297*

*Lora Lumpe  
Federation of American Scientists  
202 675-1010*

*John Parachini  
Lawyers Alliance for World Security  
202 667-0444*

*Daryl Kimball  
Physicians for Social Responsibility*

202 898-0172

David Culp

Plutonium Challenge

202 783-5917

Lara Levison

Union of Concern Scientists

202 332-0905

Paul Walker

International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War

617 868-2560

Aaron Tovish

Parliamentarians for Global Action

212 687-8409

Alice Slater

Economists Allied for Arms Reduction

212 768-2167

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 5, 1995

To: Jerry Powers  
U.S. Catholic Conference

Fax: 202 541-3339

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232

Dear Jerry:

A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.

As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the chairman of your International Policy Committee or some other Catholic bishop be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

**METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE**

*1500 16th Street, NW*

*Washington, DC 20036*

**FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO**

*Date: October 5, 1995*

*To: Robert Tiller  
American Baptist Churches USA*

*Fax: 202 544-0277*

*No. of pages: 2*

*From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors*

*Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232*

*Dear Bob:*

*A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.*

*As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,*

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the president of American Baptist Churches in the U.S.A. be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

**METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE**

*1500 16th Street, NW*

*Washington, DC 20036*

**FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO**

*Date: October 5, 1995*

*To: Jim Matlack  
American Friends Service Committee*

*Fax: 202 232-3197*

*No. of pages: 2*

*From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors*

*Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232*

*Dear Jim:*

*A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.*

*As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,*

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the chair of American Friends Service Committee be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

**METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE**

*1500 16th Street, NW*

*Washington, DC 20036*

**FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO**

*Date: October 5, 1995*

*To: Timothy A. McElwee  
Church of the Brethren*

*Fax: 202 544-5852*

*No. of pages: 2*

*From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors*

*Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232*

*Dear Tim:*

*A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.*

*As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,*

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the moderator of the Church of the Brethren be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

**METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE**

*1500 16th Street, NW*

*Washington, DC 20036*

**FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO**

*Date: October 5, 1995*

*To: Joe Volk*

*Friends Committee on National Legislation*

*Fax: 202 547-6019*

*No. of pages: 2*

*From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair*

*Board of Directors*

*Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232*

*Dear Joe:*

*A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.*

*As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,*

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the chair of Friends Committee on National Legislation or some other leading Friend be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 5, 1995

To: Daryl Byler  
Mennonite Central Committee

Fax: 202 544-2820

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232

Dear Daryl:

A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.

As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the chair of the Mennonite Central Committee or some other leading Mennonite be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: *October 5, 1995*

To: *Barbara G. Green*  
*Presbyterian Church (USA)*

Fax: *202 543-7755*

*No. of pages: 2*

From: *Howard W. Hallman, Chair*  
*Board of Directors*

Voice/Fax: *1-301 620-0232*

*Dear Barbara:*

*A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.*

*As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,*

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the moderator or stated clerk of the Presbyterian Church (USA) be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 5, 1995

To: Jed Shugarman  
Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Fax: 202 667-9070

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232

Dear Jed:

A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.

As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the head of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

**METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE**

*1500 16th Street, NW*

*Washington, DC 20036*

**FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO**

*Date: October 5, 1995*

*To: Meg Riley  
Unitarian Universalist Association*

*Fax: 202 544-2854*

*No. of pages: 2*

*From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors*

*Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232*

*Dear Meg:*

*A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.*

*As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,*

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the president of the Unitarian Universalist Association be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 5, 1995

To: George Crossman  
United Church of Christ

Fax: 202 543-5994

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232

Dear George:

A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.

As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the president of United Church of Christ be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 5, 1995

To: Jim Bush  
Center for Defense Information

Fax: 202 862-0708

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232

Dear Jim:

A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.

As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the president or director of the Center for Defense Information be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

**METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE**

*1500 16th Street, NW*

*Washington, DC 20036*

**FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO**

*Date: October 5, 1995*

*To: John Isaacs  
Council for a Livable World*

*Fax: 202 543-6297*

*No. of pages: 2*

*From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors*

*Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232*

*Dear John:*

*A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.*

*As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,*

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the chair of Council for A Livable World be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 5, 1995

To: Lora Lumpe  
Federation of American Scientists

Fax: 202 675-1010

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232

Dear Lora:

A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.

As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the chair or president of the Federation of American Scientists be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

**METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE**

*1500 16th Street, NW*

*Washington, DC 20036*

**FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO**

*Date: October 5, 1995*

*To: John Parachini  
Lawyers Alliance for World Security*

*Fax: 202 667-0444*

*No. of pages: 2*

*From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors*

*Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232*

*Dear John:*

*A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.*

*As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,*

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the chair of Lawyers Alliance for World Security and/or the Committee for National Security be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 5, 1995

To: Daryl Kimball  
Physicians for Social Responsibility

Fax: 202 898-0172

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232

Dear Daryl:

A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.

As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the chair of Physicians for Social Responsibility be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 5, 1995

To: David Culp  
Plutonium Challenge

Fax: 202 783-5917

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232

Dear David:

A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.

As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Does Plutonium Challenge have a chair or equivalent who would be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 5, 1995

To: Lara Levison  
Union of Concern Scientists

Fax: 202 332-0905

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232

Dear Lara:

A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.

As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the chair of Union of Concern Scientists be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 5, 1995

To: Paul Walker

International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War

Fax: 617 868-2560

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232

Dear Paul:

A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.

As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the chair of International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 5, 1995

To: Aaron Tovish  
Parliamentarians for Global Action

Fax: 212 687-8409

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232

Dear Aaron:

A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.

As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the chair or some other leader of Parliamentarians for Global Action be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 5, 1995

To: Alice Slater  
Economists Allied for Arms Reduction

Fax: 212 768-2167

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232

Dear Alice:

A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.

As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold,

*the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would the chair of Economists Allied for Arms Reduction be willing to sign?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

**METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE**

*1500 16th Street, NW*

*Washington, DC 20036*

**FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO**

*Date: October 5, 1995*

*To: Bishop C. Dale White*

*Fax: 401 848-7030*

*No. of pages: 2*

*From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors*

*Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232*

*Dear Dale:*

*A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.*

*As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold, the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin.*

*The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would you be willing to sign this letter?*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 5, 1995

To: The Rev. Brian Grieves  
Episcopal Church

Fax: 212 490-6684

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232

Dear Brian:

A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.

As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold, the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

*The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would your presiding bishop be willing to sign? United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White is signing, and a leading Catholic bishop is likely to do so, too. Others are expected.*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 6, 1995

To: Mark Brown  
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

Fax: 202 783-7502

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232

Dear Mark:

A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.

As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold, the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

*The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would your presiding bishop be willing to sign? United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White is signing, and a leading Catholic bishop is likely to do so, too. Others are expected.*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 6, 1995

To: Dr. Ron Sider  
Evangelicals for Social Action

Fax: 610 649-3834

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 1-301 620-0232

Dear Dr. Sider:

A major issue in drafting a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is whether testing of low-yield nuclear explosions would be allowed. The United States, Great Britain, and France have announced support for a zero threshold, but Russia and China are not yet committed to this position.

As part of an effort to mobilize world opinion in favor of a zero threshold, the attached sign-on letter is addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

*The letter urges him to have Russia support a zero testing threshold. It also suggests that he consider making this commitment when he addresses the United Nations General Assembly later this month.*

*As signers, we are seeking heads or leading bishops of religious denominations and board chairs of organizations of scientists and professionals. Would you be willing to sign this letter? United Methodist Bishop C. Dale White is signing, and a leading Catholic bishop is likely to do so, too. Others are expected.*

*Signing deadline is Friday, October 13, 1995. The following week I will deliver the letter to the Embassy of the Russian Federation.*

*If you have any questions or to sign on, please call me at 1-301 620-0232. You can also fax a reply to the same number.*

*With best regards,*

**METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE**

**1500 16th Street, NW**

**Washington, DC 20036**

**FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO**

*Date: October 6, 1995*

*To: Mr. John Tirman  
Winston Foundation for World Peace*

*Fax: 202 483-4219*

*No. of pages: 2*

*From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors*

*Voice/Fax: 301 620-0232*

*Dear Mr. Tirman:*

*In my exploratory work to help develop a religious network in support of nuclear abolition, I am finding it useful to initiate some concrete activities.*

*With that in mind, at the Monday Lobby this week I volunteered to write and obtain signatures on a letter to Russian President Boris Yeltsin, urging him to have Russian support a zero testing threshold in the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. A copy of the letter now being circulated is enclosed.*

*I decided that it would be useful to get signatures both from leaders of religious denominations and from leaders of scientific and professional organizations interested in arms control and disarmament.*

*In the religious community I have made contact with persons from American Baptist Churches USA, Catholic Church, Church of the Brethren, Episcopal Church, Evangelicals for Social Action, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Friends, Mennonite Central Committee, Presbyterian Church (USA), Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Unitarian Universalist Association, United Church of Christ, United Methodist Church.*

*In the secular community I have contacted Center for Defense Information, Council for A Livable World, Economists Allied for Arms Reduction, Federation of American Scientists, International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War, Lawyers Alliance for World Security, Parliamentarians for Global Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Union of Concerned Scientists.*

*The week of October 16 I'll send you the final version with names of persons who have signed.*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: October 10, 1995

To: Daryl Kimball  
Physicians for Social Responsibility

Fax: 202 898-0172

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 301 620-0232

Dear Daryl:

Here is my outline for "Elements of An Agenda for Global Nuclear Abolition", which I promised to send. I developed it for our own board and for reaching out to others in the religious community. Perhaps it can be helpful to the broader nuclear abolition campaign as we seek to develop a mutual agenda.

*If you have any comments, please call me.*

**METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE**

**1500 16th Street, NW**

**Washington, DC 20036**

**FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO**

*Date: October 10, 1995*

*To: David Cortright  
Fourth Freedom Forum*

*Fax: 219 534-4937*

*No. of pages: 2*

*From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Board of Directors*

*Voice/Fax: 301 620-0232*

*Dear David:*

*I would like to share with you the attached outline for "Elements of An Agenda for Global Nuclear Abolition". I developed it for our own board and for reaching out to others in the religious community. Perhaps it can be helpful to the broader nuclear abolition campaign as we seek to develop a mutual agenda.*

*If you have any comments, please call me.*

**METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE**

*1500 16th Street, NW*

*Washington, DC 20036*

**FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO**

*Date: October 11, 1995*

*To: Sam Rosenthal*

*Union of American Hebrew Congregations*

*Fax: 202 543-7755*

*No. of pages: 4*

*From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair Voice/Fax: 301 620-0232*

*Board of Directors*

*The signers so far for the letter to President Yeltsin on CTB are as follows:*

*The Rev. Dr. Daniel Weiss, General Secretary, American Baptist Churches*

*The Rev. James Andrews, Stated Clerk, Presbyterian Church (USA)*

*Bishop C. Dale White, United Methodist Church*

*Rear Adm. Eugene J. Carroll, Jr. (U.S.Navy, ret.), Deputy Director,  
Center for Defense Information*

*John Issacs, President, Council for A Livable World*

*Dr. Jeremy J. Stone, President, Federation of American Scientists*

*Peter Wilk, M.D., President, Physicians for Social Responsibility*

*Aaron Tovish, Deputy General Secretary, Parliamentarians for Global  
Action*

*Pending include (with a good chance of getting most of them):*

*U.S. Catholic Conference (expect to get either Bishop Daniel P. Reilly, chairman, International Policy Committee, or Drew Christiansen, SJ, director, Office of International Justice and Peace*

*Americans Friends Service Committee*

*Church of the Brethren*

*Episcopal Church*

*Evangelical Lutheran Church in America*

*Evangelicals for Social Action (Dr. Ron Sider)*

*Friends Committee on National Legislation*

*Mennonite Central Committee*

*Unitarian Universalist Association*

*United Church of Christ*

*Union of American Hebrew Congregations*

*Committee for National Security*

*Economists Allied for Arms Reduction*

*International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War*

*Lawyers Alliance for World Security*

*Union of Concerned Scientists*

*I've extended the deadline to Monday, October 16.*

*Information about Methodists United for Peace with Justice is attached.*