

U.S. Religious Leaders Signing Citizen's Pledge on Nuclear Weapons Abolition

*Bruce Birchard, General Secretary
Friends General Conference*

*The Most Rev. Edmond L. Browning
Presiding Bishop
Episcopal Church, U.S.A.*

*The Most Rev. Thomas J. Gumbleton
Auxiliary Bishop, Detroit Catholic
Archdiocese*

*Norval Hadley, Executive Director
Evangelical Friends Mission*

*The Rev. Dr. Richard L. Hamm
General Minister and President
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)*

*John A. Lapp, Executive Director
Mennonite Central Committee*

*Johan Maurer, General Secretary
Friends United Meeting*

*The Rev. Dr. Donald E. Miller,
General
Secretary, Church of the Brethren*

*Vern Preheim, General Secretary
General Conference, Mennonite
Church*

*The Most Rev. Walter F. Sullivan
Bishop, Richmond Catholic Dioceses
President, Pax Christi USA*

*Bishop Melvin G. Talbert, Secretary
United Methodist Council of Bishops;
President, National Council of
Churches*

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

*Bishop C. Dale White
United Methodist Church*

Other signers are invited.

CITIZEN'S PLEDGE FOR NUCLEAR ABOLITION

___ Yes, I will join Nobel laureates and religious leaders in signing the Citizen's Pledge to seek the abolition of all nuclear weapons in the world. My name may be listed among the signers in further circulation and publicity for the Citizen's Pledge.

Signature _____ Date _____

Name (with preferred title) _____

Address _____

Telephone _____ Fax _____

Send reply to: Methodists United for Peace with Justice

1500 16th Street, NW.

Washington, DC 20036

Fax: 301

896-0013

NUCLEAR ABOLITION NETWORK ORGANIZED

During the last year a Nuclear Abolition Network has started functioning in the United States. It relates to an international network, identified as Abolition 2000. Methodists United for Peace with Justice is participating in these network activities.

This heightened interest in nuclear abolition derives from activities of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) during the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review and Extension Conference, held during April and May 1995. An NGO Abolition Caucus formed to press the case for vigorous action to eliminate all nuclear weapons on Earth. Participants drew up a statement specifying eleven measures that nation states should undertake to achieve nuclear abolition. This statement is serving of as the foundation document of the nuclear abolition movement.

First and foremost is a call for "a nuclear weapons abolition convention that requires phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound

framework, with provisions for effective verification and enforcement."

Other measures include a truly comprehensive test ban treaty, unconditional pledges not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons, halt in production and deployment of new nuclear weapons, and withdrawal and disablement of deployed nuclear weapons systems. (For a complete listing of all eleven measures, see page __.)

During the summer of 1995 meetings were held in Europe to establish the international Abolition 2000 network. In the United States a series of meetings have brought together a variety of citizen organizations to form the U.S. Abolition Network. Among the participants are Economists Allied for Arms Reduction (ECAAR), Fourth Freedom Forum, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Women's Action for New Directions (WAND), and others. From the religious community the Americans Friends Service Committee and the Fellowship of Reconciliation are involved, as well as Methodists United for Peace with

Justice.

The U.S Nuclear Abolition Network has adopted the eleven measures of the Abolition 2000 statement as its public policy objectives. The founders of the U.S. network have also developed a vision statement focusing upon the United States. In particular they have added a concern for just treatment and compensation for nuclear weapons victims and survivors and a commitment to mitigate and heal environmental damage caused by nuclear weapons production and testing.

As part of this broad movement, Howard Hallman, chair of Methodists United for Peace with Justice, has been working to mobilize the religious community in the United States in behalf of nuclear abolition. As a start, he is circulating a Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition, first developed in 1995 by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation and signed by 34 Nobel laureates, including Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the XIVth Dalai Lama, Elie Wiesel, Oscar Arias, and Joseph Rotblat. A number of heads of

religious communions in United States have signed, including Bishop Melvin G. Talbert, secretary, United Methodist Council of Bishops, and president, National Council of Churches. The Citizen's Pledge and a sign-on form are found on page _ for Peace Leaf readers who want to add their names.

Hallman is also working with denominational peace and justice offices and peace fellowships to develop cooperative activities for nuclear abolition. Particular attention will focus on ways to achieve grassroots mobilization of peace activists within the religious community. The intent is for these activities be part of the wider U.S. and international nuclear abolition movement.

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*Bruce Birchard, General Secretary
Friends General Conference*

*The Most Rev. Edmond L. Browning
Presiding Bishop
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April 11, 1996

*The Most Rev. Thomas J. Gumbleton
Auxiliary Bishop, Detroit Catholic
Archdiocese*

*Norval Hadley, Executive Director
Evangelical Friends Mission*

*John A. Lapp, Executive Director
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Signature _____ Date _____

Name (with preferred title) _____

Address _____

Telephone _____ Fax _____

Send reply to:

RELIGIOUS NETWORK FOR NUCLEAR ABOLITION

Organization

Contact

Title

Address

Phone

Fax

E-mail

Grassroots network

Number of members

Local affiliates

Other information

Newsletter: Title

Frequency

Size of mailing list

Other publications

Fax network

Computer network

Other information

Date

FORMING A RELIGIOUS NETWORK FOR NUCLEAR ABOLITION

*A Progress Report by
Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
April 26, 1996*

Since last summer I have been working to form a religious network in the United States for cooperative activities on nuclear abolition. I've made considerable progress but more remains to be done.

Overview

Religious denominations in the United States can be visualized as segments of a Chinese fan with components spreading out from a central point. At the outer edge of each segment are individual members and local churches. At the center are religious leaders and denominational offices at headquarters. In between are bishops and area executives and intermediate units bearing different names, such as diocese, synod, conference, district. The design is embellished by women's organizations, peace fellowships, and other unofficial associations of laity and clergy that have a national organization, state and local affiliates, and individual members.

Denominational structures range from highly hierarchical to essentially decentralized. The Catholic Church has the strictest hierarchy but yet possesses considerable pluralism achieved through a variety of autonomous Catholic associations. Churches from the Eastern Orthodox tradition are

also hierarchical. The mainline Protestant denominations function as representative democracies as churches send representatives to area bodies (diocese, synod, conference), which elect delegates to national conventions, which set church policy and elect denominational leaders (president, bishops, and other titles). However, once elected bishops have considerable authority, especially over clergy appointment. The historic peace churches (Brethren, Friends, Mennonite) are non-hierarchical. Evangelical Protestant churches are fairly decentralized with the national unit functioning as a loose-knit confederation and local congregations having considerable autonomy. Jewish synagogues likewise have autonomy but come together in confederations. The Muslim and Buddhist communities seem to be decentralized.

The challenge for forming a religious network for nuclear abolition is to relate to denominations as they are, to take advantage of useful aspects of hierarchy, and simultaneously to benefit from flexibility achieved through the variety of autonomous associations functioning within the denominations.

With that in mind I have been dealing both with top leadership and with persons having capacity to mobilize grassroots networks of religious adherents.

OBTAINING LEADERSHIP COMMITMENT

One thrust has been to seek commitment from top denominational leaders to support efforts seeking nuclear abolition. This is important because they are the official denominational spokespersons on public policy issues and they are likely to have access to top political leaders. Their support also enables denominational peace and justice offices to take up the cause of nuclear abolition.

As a means of gaining commitment, I have been seeking signatures for the Citizen's Pledge on nuclear abolition, developed by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation and signed by 34 Nobel laureates (Attachment A.)

Heads of Communion and Other National Leaders

So far I have obtained signatures from the following denominational leaders:

*Bruce Birchard, General Secretary, Friends General Conference
The Most Rev. Edmond L. Browning, Presiding Bishop, Episcopal Church, U.S.A.*

The Most Rev. Thomas J. Gumbleton, Auxiliary Bishop, Detroit Catholic Archdiocese (former president, Pax Christi USA)

Norval Hadley, Executive Director, Evangelical Friends Mission

John A. Lapp, Executive Director, Mennonite Central Committee

Johan Maurer, General Secretary, Friends United Meeting

The Rev. Dr. Donald E. Miller, General Secretary, Church of the Brethren

*The Most Rev. Walter F. Sullivan, Bishop, Richmond Catholic Diocese;
President, Pax Christi USA*

*Bishop Melvin G. Talbert, Secretary, United Methodist Council of Bishops;
President, National Council of Churches*

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

Bishop C. Dale White, United Methodist Church

Invitations to sign are pending with the following:

The Rev. Dr. H. George Anderson, Bishop, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

The Rev. James Andrews, Stated Clerk, Presbyterian Church (USA)
The Rev. Dr. John A. Buehrens, President, Unitarian Universalist Association
The Most Rev. Daniel P. Reilly, Chairman, International Policy Committee,
U.S. Catholic Conference
The Rev. Dr. Paul H. Sherry, President, United Church of Christ

I have initiated outreach to Jewish leaders and am expecting to obtain signatures to the Citizen's Pledge. I will soon reach out to top leadership of several other Protestant denominations, as follows:

African Methodist Episcopal Church
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
National Baptist Convention, USA
National Baptist Convention in America
Progressive National Baptist Convention
Reformed Church in America

Area Leadership

The next step with the Citizen's Pledge is to obtain signatures from area leaders of various denominations. This has started with American Baptist regional executives and will commence in May for Catholic, Episcopal, and United Methodist bishops. As soon possible I will work with key contacts in different denominations to obtain signatures from their area bishops and area executives.

Speak Truth to Power

After I have rounded out commitments from heads of communion and have signatures from a substantial number of area religious leaders from around the country, I will work with denominational staff to set up meetings between top religious leaders and top officials at the Pentagon, at the White House (if possible including President Clinton and Vice President Gore), and in Congress (including Senator Dole) to make the case for nuclear abolition and seek their commitment to this goal.

BUILDING A GRASSROOTS NETWORK

With this start in obtaining support from top religious leaders well along, I am giving increased attention to tying into grassroots networks within the religious community to work for nuclear abolition. Among others I am working with David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee and Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. On May 6 we are holding a meeting in Washington, D.C. with persons from a number of denominations to explore how we can work together in grassroots outreach.

This effort will focus on achieving the long-range goal of nuclear abolition through support for a variety of intermediate steps that move toward that goal. They include the comprehensive test ban treaty, START III, zero alert, support for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, a global nuclear abolition convention, measures to keep control of fissionable material, and efforts of environmental cleanup at nuclear weapons production facilities and test sites.

Potential

There is an enormous potential for mobilizing tens, indeed hundreds, of thousands of persons from the religious community around the country to work actively for nuclear abolition. A suggestion of the numbers to draw upon is indicated in the table on the next page, which shows membership, number of churches, and geographic units of the Christian denominations that I am focusing on initially.

Of course, not all members of these denominations and all of their churches will work for nuclear abolition, but this is the base to draw from. Moreover, most of the listed geographic units have peace and justice committees, and they provide linkages with local congregations.

Membership and Churches of Selected Christian Denominations in the U.S.

	No. of Members	Churches	Geographic Units
Roman Catholic dioceses	60,191,000		19,723 190
American Baptist Churches in the U.S.A. 35 area associations	1,508,000		5.686
National Baptist Convention, U.S.A.	8,200,000		33,000
National Baptist Convention of America	3,500,000		2,500
Progressive National Baptist Convention	2,500,000		2,000
United Methodist Church	8,584,000		36,559 72

conferences				
African Methodist Episcopal Church	3,500,000		8,000	102
conferences				
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	1,231,000		3,098	
		40 conferences		
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	719,000		2,340	35
conferences				
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	5,199,000		10,973	65
synods				
Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)	3,698,000		11,399	171
presbyteries				
Episcopal Church, U.S.A.	2,504,000		7,388	100
dioceses				
United Church of Christ	1,501,000		6,180	39
conferences				
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)	938,000		3,933	36
regions				
Reformed Church in America	309,000		915	
Church of the Brethren	144,000		1,127	
Evangelical Friends, International	NA		NA	
Friends General Conference	32,000		550	
Friends United Meeting	51,000		NA	
Mennonite Church	96,000		6,148	
Mennonite Church, General Conference	33,000		221	

Source: *Yearbook of American & Canadian Churches, 1996*. Kenneth B. Bedell, editor. Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1996.

The last grouping are the historic pacifist churches which have a strong commitment to work for world peace. In the grouping of Baptists and Methodists the first listed is predominantly white (though the United Methodist Church is about 20 percent African American, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American), and the others are predominantly African American. As such, they traditionally focus more on justice issues than world peace but are potential advocates of nuclear abolition.

Beyond the Protestant denominations listed are thousands of churches and millions of Christians who are described as evangelicals. The largest denomination of this group is the Southern Baptist Convention with 15,614,000 members and 39,863 churches. The Church of God in Christ has 5,500,000 members and 15,300 churches. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) has 4,613,000 members and 10,218 churches. These and other evangelical denominations contain peace advocates who can be enlisted to work for nuclear abolition. Likewise for persons within denominations stemming from the Eastern Orthodox tradition.

Other religious organizations beyond the Christian community have persons actively working on peace issues. The Unitarian Universalist Association has a long history of peace action. The Jewish community contains many individuals who have a concern for nuclear disarmament. The same is true for the Muslim community and among Buddhists.

Connections for Grassroots Mobilization

Most of the denominations listed on the preceding page have both official denominational offices on peace and justice (bearing different names) and unofficial peace fellowships and other associations of laity and clergy

with peace concerns. Exceptions are the predominantly African American denominations, which tend to have less superstructure and which have more of a civil rights focus than a world peace agenda.

The major Protestant denominations also have active women's organizations with considerable autonomy. The Catholic Church has several associations composed of persons from men's and women's religious orders. Both sets of organizations have peace interests.

The official peace and justice units are usually located at denominational headquarters and maintain a smaller lobbying office in Washington, D.C., except that Washington is headquarters for Catholic and United Methodist units. They reach out through official denominational channels including denominational publications, their own newsletters and legislative alerts, and increasingly electronic communication. They are likely to communicate regularly with bishops, area executives, and staffs of dioceses, synods, and conferences and also with special mailing lists of local churches and individuals who are active on particular issues.

There is a Religious News Service cutting across denominations, and Catholic News Service, Methodist News Service, Episcopal News Services, and others that provide stories to diocesan, synod, and conference newspapers. A number of Protestant denominations use Ecunet, a computer communications network. National offices are getting on Internet, and some area offices are also. This is expected to grow considerably during the next two years.

Peace fellowships and other unofficial associations have individual members and local chapters around the country. They publish newsletters and send out legislative alerts to their networks and sometimes also to area

officers and committees within the denominational structure. They, too, are beginning to be part of Internet.

Thus, there is a framework for building a grassroots network within the religious community to work for nuclear abolition. This network can and should be part of the broader nuclear abolition campaign.

The religious network can mobilize individuals, local churches, and other religious organizations around the country to work on specific steps that move toward nuclear abolition. Cooperating denominational organizations and peace fellowships can produce joint publications, sponsor training sessions and educational forums, and hold rallies as appropriate. They can encourage grassroots lobbying of public officials and nonpartisan involvement in election campaigns (such as voter forums).

The pieces are there. They need to be joined together.

Beginning of a Network

In my efforts to form a network within the religious community to work for nuclear abolition, I have been in touch with the following persons, all of whom have expressed an interest in working together.

Gerald F. Powers, Foreign Policy Advisor, Office of Justice and Peace,
U.S. Catholic Conference, Washington, D.C.

David Robinson, Disarmament Coordinator, Pax Christi USA, Erie, PA

Daniel L. Buttry, Director, Peace Program, American Baptist Churches,
Valley

Forge, PA

Rev. Brian J. Grieves, Peace and Justice Officer, Episcopal Church, U.S.A.

New York, NY

Mary H. Miller, Executive Director, Episcopal Peace Fellowship, Washington, D.C.

Mark Brown, Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Robin Ringler, Peace with Justice Coordinator, United Methodist General Board

of Church and Society, Washington, D.C.

Mia Adjali, Women's Division, United Methodist General Board of Global Ministries, New York, NY

Rev. Schuyler Rhodes, President, Methodist Peace Fellowship, New York, NY

Sara Lisherness, Peacemaking Program, Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), Louisville, KY

Meta Ukena, Executive Vice President, Presbyterian Peace Fellowship, Mt. Vernon, NY

Rev. Jay Lintner, Office for Church in Society, United Church of Christ, Washington, D.C.

Ann Delorey, Washington Office, Church Women United

David Radcliffe, Director of Peace Ministries, Church of the Brethren, Elgin, IL

Timothy A. McElwee, Director, Washington Office, Church of the Brethren

Bruce Birchard, General Secretary, Friends General Conference, Philadelphia, PA

Johan Maurer, General Secretary, Friends United Meeting, Richmond, IN

Norval Hadley, Executive Director, Evangelical Friends Mission, Arvada, CO

David Gracie, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, PA

Daryl Byler, Director, Washington Office, Mennonite Central Committee

John K. Stoner, Director, New Call to Peacemaking (a cooperative program of

Brethren, Friends, and Mennonites), Akron, PA

Duane Shank, Call for Renewal (focusing on evangelical Christians),

Washington, DC

*Clayton Ramey, Disarmament Coordinator, Fellowship of Reconciliation,
Nyack, NY*

Robert Alpern, Unitarian Universalist Association, Takoma Park, MD

Naomi Goodman, Secretary, Jewish Peace Fellowship, New York, NY

Rabia Terri Harris, Coordinator, Muslim Peace Fellowship, Nyack, NY

*Alan Swnauke, National Coordinator, Buddhist Peace Fellowship, Seattle,
WA*

*This list will grow as the nuclear abolition network spreads out in the
U.S. religious community.*

NUCLEAR ABOLITION
An Idea Whose Time Has Come

by Howard W. Hallman¹

The global movement for nuclear abolition has burgeoned during the past year. It was energized first by activities of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) during the 1995 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review and Extension Conference at United Nations Headquarters in New York. Then 50th anniversary observances of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki added momentum.

At the NPT conference an NGO Abolition Caucus drew up and adopted a statement containing eleven measures necessary to achieve nuclear abolition. Follow up meetings in Europe in which several U.S. NGOs participated led to the formation of an international Abolition 2000

¹ *Howard W. Hallman is chair, Board of Directors, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, a national association of laity and clergy.*

network. In the fall of 1995 a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network took shape with involvement of a variety of citizen organizations, including some from the religious community. Subsequently a number of denominational offices and religious peace fellowship have joined this effort.

It is natural for U.S. religious organizations to be part of the nuclear abolition campaign, for many denominations have policy statements favoring the elimination of all nuclear weapons on Earth. This has been clear with the United Methodist Church for many years. In 1986 the United Methodist Council of Bishops brought this commitment into sharp focus in their pastoral letter and foundation document, *In Defense of Creation*, in which they said a clear and unconditional "No" to nuclear war and to any use of nuclear weapons, including for deterrence. The 1996 General Conference reaffirmed this position and called upon all nuclear powers to dismantle their nuclear stockpiles.

The quest for nuclear abolition goes beyond churches and secular

organizations of peace activists. Significantly an increasing number of retired military officers and civilian leaders who have been part of foreign affairs establishment are coming out in favor of nuclear abolition (but usually don't use this term). Thus, the Center for Defense Information has produced a 30 minute videotape entitled *Eliminating Nuclear Weapons*.² A committee of the Henry L. Stimson Center in Washington, D. C., chaired by General Andrew J. Goodpaster, has offered a four-phase plan for elimination of all nuclear weapons on Earth.³ And the government of Australia has formed a body known as the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons with international membership. Its assignment is to offer practical steps towards a nuclear-weapons free world.

² Available from Center for Defense Information, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036. \$25.

³ *An Evolving US Nuclear Posture. Second Report of the Steering Committee, Project on Eliminating Weapons of Mass Destruction.* The Henry L. Stimson Center, 21 Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Virtually everyone recognizes that all nuclear weapons in the world won't be eliminated in one fell swoop. Rather it will come through a sequence of actions. No one can chart the exact pathway with certainty, but there is a fairly broad consensus on some of the major steps that must be undertaken.

This means that nuclear abolition advocates must be prepared to work diligently for a variety of measures that move toward the ultimate goal of total abolition of all nuclear weapons. A good working agenda is provided by the eleven measures specified in the Abolition 2000 statement, drawn up originally by the NGO Caucus at the NPT Conference and endorsed by the U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network. They are as follows.

(1) Initiate in 1995 and conclude by the year 2000 negotiations on a nuclear weapons abolition convention that requires the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework, with provisions for effective verification and enforcement.

This measure is the central focus of the Abolition 2000 network, hence the name. In further elaboration the statement specifies:

The convention should mandate irreversible disarmament measures, including but not limited to the following: withdraw and disable all deployed nuclear weapons systems; disable and dismantle warheads; place warheads and weapon-usable radioactive materials under international safeguards; destroy ballistic missiles and other delivery systems.

A Nuclear Weapons Abolition Convention would be analogous to the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention, both the product of long and detailed international negotiations.

These negotiations are the responsibility of governmental representatives. Therefore we who favor nuclear abolition should urge President Clinton to initiate such negotiations immediately. We should ask Republican presidential candidate Robert Dole and other presidential can-

didates to make a commitment to nuclear abolition treaty negotiations.

We can remind them that the United States is already legally committed to taking this step through ratification of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which in Article VI calls for:

negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

The U.S. Senate ratified this treaty on March 13, 1969 by a vote of 83 to 15 with then Senator Dole voting in the affirmative.

At the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, the United States supported a Statement of Principles and Objectives in which the nuclear-weapon states reaffirmed their commitment to Article VI and promised "systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons." Thus, we

can remind our political leaders of their obligation to honor this treaty commitment.

(2) Immediately make an unconditional pledge not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons.

A non-use pledge is the moral position because of the vast destruction to human life and harm to the environment that nuclear weapons can cause. It is the position of the United Methodist Church, reaffirmed as recently as the 1996 General Conference.

A non-use pledge is also practical because nuclear weapons have no military utility in warfare. This was made clear by Stimson Center report, written by believers in the use of military force, who pointed out: "U.S. conventional forces can and should counter all conventional threats, and a combination of defensive measures and strong conventional forces are more appropriate responses to any threats of chemical and biological attacks."⁴

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. vi.

This report expressed the view that for now nuclear weapons are still needed to deter other nuclear forces. However, if all nations pledged non-use, the deterrence excuse would evaporate. This would be especially true if all possessors placed their weapons in zero alert status, an approach we will considered under measure 4.

(3) Rapidly complete a truly comprehensive test ban treaty with a zero threshold and with the stated purpose of precluding nuclear weapons development by all states.

*At this writing, negotiations are underway to complete a Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) Treaty by the end of June 1996. If this occurs, treaty signing will likely occur in September. As detailed in Word from Washington in this issue of *Christian Social Action*, peace advocates have plans for bell ringing celebrations at the time of signing. Or bell tolling observances in regret if the treaty is not completed. You can help organize and participate in such observances.*

(4) Cease to produce and deploy new and additional weapons systems, and commence to withdraw and disable deployed nuclear weapons systems.

This fourth measure encompasses efforts to halt the nuclear arms race, take nuclear weapons out of active deployment, and dismantle them. This includes stopping all further production of B-2 bombers and ceasing to develop other new delivery vehicles for nuclear arms.

Withdrawal of nuclear weapons can come about through unilateral actions by possessor nations and through bilateral and multilateral agreements, including Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties (START) between the United States and the Russian Federation. START I has been implemented. START II has been ratified by the U.S. Senate and at this writing still awaits ratification by the Russian Duma. As soon as this is accomplished, steps should be take immediately to dismantle the nuclear warheads and delivery systems specified for elimination in this treaty and

not wait until the treaty deadline of 2003. As this is occurring, the United States and Russian should negotiate START III to bring the total strategic warheads on each side to fewer than 1,000. This would sustain the momentum of nuclear arms reduction and would set the stage for multilateral negotiations for a nuclear weapons abolition treaty.

Meanwhile, all nations possessing nuclear weapons should quickly move their entire nuclear arsenal to zero alert status. This can be readily achieved by removing warheads from delivery vehicles or at least removing vital components, such as guidance systems. The removed warheads and components could be stored apart from the missiles, submarines, and bombers under international inspection. Deactivation in this manner would prevent accidental launching and surprise attacks by maverick forces in unstable countries.⁵

⁵ For more on this subject see Bruce C. Blair, *Global Zero Alert for Nuclear Forces*. Washington: Brookings Institution, 1995.

Thus, we should be pushing our political and military leaders to take steps to achieve zero alert and to undertake expeditious negotiations of START III.

(5) Prohibit the military and commercial production and reprocessing of all weapons-usable radioactive materials.

Beyond efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons held by a relatively few number of nations, it is essential to prevent other nations, rouge elements within nations, and terrorist groups from gaining the capacity to produce nuclear weapons. This danger can be substantially reduced by blocking the production and reprocessing of all radioactive material with weapon potential.

(6) Subject all weapons-usable radioactive materials and nuclear facilities in all states to international accounting, monitoring, and safeguards, and establish a public international registry of all weapons-usable radioactive materials.

Because a large supply of weapons-usable material exists, including that contained in nuclear warheads to be dismantled, it is essential to achieve strict international controls with universal application.

(7) Prohibit nuclear weapons research, design, development, and testing through laboratory experiments including but not limited to non-nuclear hydrodynamic explosions and computer simulations, subject all nuclear weapons laboratories to international monitoring, and close all nuclear test sites.

As important as the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is, there remains the need to prevent further refinement of nuclear weapons. It is essential to block "subcritical" tests that stop short of nuclear explosions and to prohibit computer simulations of nuclear weapons, approaches which sustain the nuclear arms race. Rather than conducting new experiments it is time to close the nuclear weapons laboratories.

(8) Create additional nuclear weapons free zones such as those

established by the treaties of Tlatelolco and Raratonga.

The reference is to treaties that create nuclear weapons free zones in South America and the Caribbean and in the South Pacific. Other treaties have created nuclear free zones for the ocean floor, outer space, Antarctica, Africa, and Southeast Asia. Similar treaties have been proposed for the Middle East and South Asia.

(9) Recognize and declare the illegality of threat or use of nuclear weapons, publicly and before the World Court.

Last October and November the International Court of Justice (known as the World Court) in The Hague heard testimony regarding illegality of nuclear weapons under principles of international law. The Court's decision is pending.

(10) Establish an international energy agency to promote and support the development of sustainable and environmentally safe energy sources.

Some advocates of nuclear weapons abolition also want to eliminate all nuclear power plants because of their threat to the environment and the risk of nuclear accident. Others in the nuclear abolition movement have no position on nuclear power or would prefer to concentrate only on nuclear weapons. All agree that sustainable and environmentally safe energy sources are preferable and should be developed.

(11) Create mechanisms to ensure the participation of citizens and NGOs in planning and monitoring the process of nuclear weapons abolition.

Because nuclear weapons affect all inhabitants of Earth, it is important for citizens to be fully involved in efforts to eliminate them and to monitor measures of verification and enforcement.

The Abolition 2000 statement offers a conclusion with which we can all agree.

A world free of nuclear weapons is a shared aspiration of humanity.

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

June 6, 1996

CITIZEN'S PLEDGE

The global nuclear abolition campaign is circulating a Citizen's Pledge to work to abolish nuclear weapons. Singers include 11 Nobel peace laureates and prominent U.S. religious leaders. The Pledge reads:

[insert text]

If you wish to add your name to the signers of the Citizen's Pledge, please notify Methodists United for Peace with Justice, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036 or by fax at 301 896-0013.

U.S. RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND NUCLEAR ABOLITION
Excerpts from Policy Statements

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
Resolutions of 1996 General Conference

The United Methodist Church and Peace

*We support disarmament initiatives that go beyond compliance with international treaties. In particular we ask that the nuclear powers dismantle nuclear stockpiles to show good faith to the non-nuclear participants of the extended Non-Proliferation Treaty. We have rejected possession of nuclear weapons as a permanent basis for securing and maintaining peace. Possession can no longer be tolerated even as a temporary expedient. We affirm the prophetic position of our bishops who said in their statement *In Defense of Creation*: "We say a clear and unconditional *No* to nuclear war and to any use of nuclear weapons. We conclude that nuclear deterrence is a position that cannot receive the church's blessing."*

Nuclear Abolition

We affirm the goal of total abolition of all nuclear weapons throughout Earth and space. This can occur by achieving the following objectives:

Complete elimination of all nuclear weapons by all possessors.

Complete elimination of all delivery vehicles by all possessors.

Termination of all development, production, and testing of nuclear

weapons by all nations and by all individuals and groups with nuclear ambitions.

Prevention of all non-possessors from developing and otherwise acquiring nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS

The Harvest of Justice Is Sown in Peace. November 17, 1993.

Unfinished Business: Nuclear Disarmament and Proliferation

The Role of Nuclear Weapons. We must continue to say No to the very idea of nuclear war. A minimal nuclear deterrent may be useful only to deter the use of nuclear weapons. The United States should commit itself never to use nuclear weapons first, should unequivocally reject proposals to use nuclear weapons to deter any nonnuclear threats, and should reinforce the fragile barrier against the use of these weapons. Indeed, we abhor any use of nuclear weapons.

Arms Control and Disarmament. Nuclear deterrence may be justified only as a step on the way toward progressive disarmament....Therefore, much deeper cuts are both possible and necessary. The eventual elimination of nuclear weapons is more than a moral ideal; it should be a policy goal.

GENERAL BOARD, AMERICAN BAPTIST CHURCHES

Policy Statement on Peace (1985)

We call on all nations to abolish their nuclear weapons and to dispose

of such weapons in a manner that is not harmful to either the physical or political environment.

**EPISCOPAL CHURCH, U.S.A.
71st General Convention, 1997**

Resolved, That the Episcopal Church recommits itself to work actively for the complete elimination of nuclear war.

**EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA
Fourth Churchwide Assembly, 1995**

For Peace in God's World

Give high priority to arms control and reduction. We particularly urge a sharp reduction in the number of weapons of mass destruction. We call for arms control agreements that are substantial, equitable, verifiable, and progressive. We support mutual confidence-building measures to improve mutually assured security. In particular, we give priority to:

- *agreements among the leading nuclear powers to reduce their nuclear stockpiles and to decrease the possibility of nuclear confrontation or accident;*
- *the successful negotiation of a renewed Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the strengthening of mechanisms to monitor and enforce nuclear treaties, and efforts that move toward the elimination of*

nuclear weapons.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (USA)

Weapons of Mass Destruction

The 207th General Assembly (1995) of the Presbyterian Church (USA)

Renews the call of the church for a permanent end to the testing of nuclear weapons, for legal prohibitions on the use of nuclear weapons, for a cessation of the production of nuclear weapons, and for the total elimination of all existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

Pronouncement on Reversing the Arms Race

The Twelfth General Synod (1979) of the United Church of Christ

Calls upon our government and all governments of the world to work together to reduce the danger of a nuclear holocaust by limiting and eliminating such forms of warfare.

U.S. Religious Leaders Signing Citizen's Pledge on Nuclear Weapons Abolition

*Bruce Birchard, General Secretary
Friends General Conference*

*The Most Rev. Edmond L. Browning
Presiding Bishop
Episcopal Church, U.S.A.*

*The Most Rev. Thomas J. Gumbleton
Auxiliary Bishop, Detroit Catholic
Archdiocese*

*Norval Hadley, Executive Director
Evangelical Friends Mission*

*The Rev. Dr. Richard L. Hamm
General Minister and President
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)*

*John A. Lapp, Executive Director
Mennonite Central Committee*

*Johan Maurer, General Secretary
Friends United Meeting*

*The Rev. Dr. Donald E. Miller,
General
Secretary, Church of the Brethren*

*Vern Preheim, General Secretary
General Conference, Mennonite
Church*

*The Most Rev. Walter F. Sullivan
Bishop, Richmond Catholic Dioceses
President, Pax Christi USA*

*Bishop Melvin G. Talbert, Secretary
United Methodist Council of Bishops;
President, National Council of
Churches*

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

*Bishop C. Dale White
United Methodist Church*

Other signers are invited.

CITIZEN'S PLEDGE FOR NUCLEAR ABOLITION

___ Yes, I will join Nobel laureates and religious leaders in signing the Citizen's Pledge to seek the abolition of all nuclear weapons in the world. My name may be listed among the signers in further circulation and publicity for the Citizen's Pledge.

Signature _____ Date _____

Name (with preferred title) _____

Address _____

Telephone _____ Fax _____

Send reply to: Nuclear Abolition Pledge
1500 16th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20036

Fax: 301

896-0013

April 2, 1996

Tova Green, President
Buddhist Peace Fellowship
1184 Ocean Avenue
Oakland, CA 94608

Dear Tova Green

As you may be aware, a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network is now becoming operational. The policy focus is eleven measures specified in the enclosed statement, "Abolition 2000", which was formulated by the NGO Abolition Caucus last May during the NPT Review and Extension in New York. Among others, Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee, and I have been exploring ways for the religious community to be part of this movement.

As an initial step, I have been circulating the enclosed Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition to top denominational religious leaders with the intent of next gaining signatures from area bishops and area executives of non-episcopal denominations and then from many more persons in the religious community. Therefore, I invite you to sign and to circulate the Pledge among members and followers of the Buddhist Peace Fellowship.

As a second step, I am starting to explore ways how we in the religious community can work together in outreach to our grassroots networks. Most of the eleven measures in the "Abolition 2000" statement require action by government. For this to happen, there needs to be persistent public pressure on governmental officials. This means continuous citizen education and encouragement to act.

So I ask you, is the Buddhist Peace Fellowship interested in working with others in the religious community, including denominational offices and other peace fellowships, for nuclear abolition? For example, we could collaborate in producing educational material. We might be able to tie into existing computer networks or initiate something new. We could join with secular organizations in candidate bird-dogging and other grassroots activities.

Therefore, I would like to hear from you in writing or by phone your views on working together in a steady effort of grassroots education and action for nuclear abolition.

Tova Green

April 2, 1996

Page two.

If you think there are possibilities, I would be interested in learning more about the nature of your grassroots network. Who do you reach? What communication vehicles do you use? What are your ideas for taking advantage of electronic communication? What kind of material do you now have related to nuclear abolition? What material do you think would be useful to have? What other ideas do you have on how we can work on together?

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Chair, Board of Directors

Similar letter written to Alan Senauke

April 2, 1996

Alan Senauke, National Coordinator
Buddhist Peace Fellowship
P.O. Box 4650
Berkeley, CA 94704

Dear Mr. Senauke

As you may be aware, a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network is now becoming operational. The policy focus is eleven measures specified in the enclosed statement, "Abolition 2000", which was formulated by the NGO Abolition Caucus last May during the NPT Review and Extension in New York. Among others, Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee, and I have been exploring ways for the religious community to be part of this movement.

As an initial step, I have been circulating the enclosed Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition to top denominational religious leaders with the intent of next gaining signatures from area bishops and area executives of non-episcopal denominations and then from many more persons in the religious community. Therefore, I invite you to sign and to circulate the Pledge among members and followers of the Buddhist Peace Fellowship.

As a second step, I am starting to explore ways how we in the religious community can work together in outreach to our grassroots networks. Most of the eleven measures in the "Abolition 2000" statement require action by government. For this to happen, there needs to be persistent public pressure on governmental officials. This means continuous citizen education and encouragement to act.

So I ask you, is the Buddhist Peace Fellowship interested in working with others in the religious community, including denominational offices and other peace fellowships, for nuclear abolition? For example, we could collaborate in producing educational material. We might be able to tie into existing computer networks or initiate something new. We could join with secular organizations in candidate bird-dogging and other grassroots activities.

Therefore, I would like to hear from you in writing or by phone your views on working together in a steady effort of grassroots education and action for nuclear abolition.

Alan Senauke

April 2, 1996

Page two.

If you think there are possibilities, I would be interested in learning more about the nature of your grassroots network. Who do you reach? What communication vehicles do you use? What are your ideas for taking advantage of electronic communication? What kind of material do you now have related to nuclear abolition? What material do you think would be useful to have? What other ideas do you have on how we can work on together?

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Chair, Board of Directors

Similar letter written to Tova Green

April 2, 1996

Tom Cornell, National Secretary
Catholic Peace Fellowship
41 Cemetery Road
Marlboro, NY 12542

Dear Mr. Cornell

As you may be aware, a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network is now becoming operational. The policy focus is eleven measures specified in the enclosed statement, "Abolition 2000", which was formulated by the NGO Abolition Caucus last May during the NPT Review and Extension in New York. Among others, Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee, and I have been exploring ways for the religious community to be part of this movement.

As an initial step, I have been circulating the enclosed Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition to top denominational religious leaders with the intent of next gaining signatures from area bishops and area executives of non-episcopal denominations and then from many more persons in the religious community. Therefore, I invite you to sign and to circulate the Pledge among members and followers of the Catholic Peace Fellowship.

As a second step, I am starting to explore ways how we in the religious community can work together in outreach to our grassroots networks. Most of the eleven measures in the "Abolition 2000" statement require action by government. For this to happen, there needs to be persistent public pressure on governmental officials. This means continuous citizen education and encouragement to act.

So I ask you, is the Catholic Peace Fellowship interested in working with others in the religious community, including denominational offices and other peace fellowships, for nuclear abolition? For example, we could collaborate in producing educational material. We might be able to tie into existing computer networks or initiate something new. We could join with secular organizations in candidate bird-dogging and other grassroots activities.

Therefore, I would like to hear from you in writing or by phone your views on working together in a steady effort of grassroots education and action for nuclear abolition.

Tom Cornell
April 2, 1996
Page two.

If you think there are possibilities, I would be interested in learning more about the nature of your grassroots network. Who do you reach? What communication vehicles do you use? What are your ideas for taking advantage of electronic communication? What kind of material do you now have related to nuclear abolition? What material do you think would be useful to have? What other ideas do you have on how we can work on together?

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors

Similar letter written to Bill Offenloch

April 2, 1996

Bill Offenloch, Program Coordinator
Catholic Peace Fellowship
36 E. 1st Street
New York, NY 10003

Dear Mr. Offenloch

As you may be aware, a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network is now becoming operational. The policy focus is eleven measures specified in the enclosed statement, "Abolition 2000", which was formulated by the NGO Abolition Caucus last May during the NPT Review and Extension in New York. Among others, Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee, and I have been exploring ways for the religious community to be part of this movement.

As an initial step, I have been circulating the enclosed Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition to top denominational religious leaders with the intent of next gaining signatures from area bishops and area executives of non-episcopal denominations and then from many more persons in the religious community. Therefore, I invite you to sign and to circulate the Pledge among members and followers of the Catholic Peace Fellowship.

As a second step, I am starting to explore ways how we in the religious community can work together in outreach to our grassroots networks. Most of the eleven measures in the "Abolition 2000" statement require action by government. For this to happen, there needs to be persistent public pressure on governmental officials. This means continuous citizen education and encouragement to act.

So I ask you, is the Catholic Peace Fellowship interested in working with others in the religious community, including denominational offices and other peace fellowships, for nuclear abolition? For example, we could collaborate in producing educational material. We might be able to tie into existing computer networks or initiate something new. We could join with secular organizations in candidate bird-dogging and other grassroots activities.

Therefore, I would like to hear from you in writing or by phone your views on working together in a steady effort of grassroots education and action for nuclear abolition.

Bill Offenloch
April 2, 1996
Page two.

If you think there are possibilities, I would be interested in learning more about the nature of your grassroots network. Who do you reach? What communication vehicles do you use? What are your ideas for taking advantage of electronic communication? What kind of material do you now have related to nuclear abolition? What material do you think would be useful to have? What other ideas do you have on how we can work on together?

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors

Similar letter written to Tom Cornell

April 2, 1996

Rev. Maurice Caldwell
Church of God Peace Fellowship
1826 St. James Place
Anderson, IN 46012-3150

Dear Rev. Caldwell

As you may be aware, a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network is now becoming operational. The policy focus is eleven measures specified in the enclosed statement, "Abolition 2000", which was formulated by the NGO Abolition Caucus last May during the NPT Review and Extension in New York. Among others, Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee, and I have been exploring ways for the religious community to be part of this movement.

As an initial step, I have been circulating the enclosed Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition to top denominational religious leaders with the intent of next gaining signatures from area bishops and area executives of non-episcopal denominations and then from many more persons in the religious community. Therefore, I invite you to sign and to circulate the Pledge among members and followers of the Church of God Peace Fellowship.

As a second step, I am starting to explore ways how we in the religious community can work together in outreach to our grassroots networks. Most of the eleven measures in the "Abolition 2000" statement require action by government. For this to happen, there needs to be persistent public pressure on governmental officials. This means continuous citizen education and encouragement to act.

So I ask you, is the Church of God Peace Fellowship interested in working with others in the religious community, including denominational offices and other peace fellowships, for nuclear abolition? For example, we could collaborate in producing educational material. We might be able to tie into existing computer networks or initiate something new. We could join with secular organizations in candidate bird-dogging and other grassroots activities.

Therefore, I would like to hear from you in writing or by phone your views on working together in a steady effort of grassroots education and action for nuclear abolition.

Rev. Maurice Caldwell

April 2, 1996

Page two.

If you think there are possibilities, I would be interested in learning more about the nature of your grassroots network. Who do you reach? What communication vehicles do you use? What are your ideas for taking advantage of electronic communication? What kind of material do you now have related to nuclear abolition? What material do you think would be useful to have? What other ideas do you have on how we can work on together?

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Chair, Board of Directors

April 2, 1996

Dalene Vanbinder, President
Disciples Peace Fellowship
10805 SE 28th Street
Bellevue, WA 98004

Dear Dalene Vanbinder

As you may be aware, a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network is now becoming operational. The policy focus is eleven measures specified in the enclosed statement, "Abolition 2000", which was formulated by the NGO Abolition Caucus last May during the NPT Review and Extension in New York. Among others, Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee, and I have been exploring ways for the religious community to be part of this movement.

As an initial step, I have been circulating the enclosed Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition to top denominational religious leaders with the intent of next gaining signatures from area bishops and area executives of non-episcopal denominations and then from many more persons in the religious community. Therefore, I invite you to sign and to circulate the Pledge among members and followers of the Disciples Peace Fellowship.

As a second step, I am starting to explore ways how we in the religious community can work together in outreach to our grassroots networks. Most of the eleven measures in the "Abolition 2000" statement require action by government. For this to happen, there needs to be persistent public pressure on governmental officials. This means continuous citizen education and encouragement to act.

So I ask you, is the Disciples Peace Fellowship interested in working with others in the religious community, including denominational offices and other peace fellowships, for nuclear abolition? For example, we could collaborate in producing educational material. We might be able to tie into existing computer networks or initiate something new. We could join with secular organizations in candidate bird-dogging and other grassroots activities.

Therefore, I would like to hear from you in writing or by phone your views on working together in a steady effort of grassroots education and action for nuclear abolition.

Dalene Vanbinder

April 2, 1996

Page two.

If you think there are possibilities, I would be interested in learning more about the nature of your grassroots network. Who do you reach? What communication vehicles do you use? What are your ideas for taking advantage of electronic communication? What kind of material do you now have related to nuclear abolition? What material do you think would be useful to have? What other ideas do you have on how we can work on together?

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Chair, Board of Directors

April 2, 1996

*Rabbi Philip Bentley, President
Jewish Peace Fellowship
6 Howard Avenue
New Hyde Park, NY 11040*

Dear Rabbi Bentley

As you may be aware, a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network is now becoming operational. The policy focus is eleven measures specified in the enclosed statement, "Abolition 2000", which was formulated by the NGO Abolition Caucus last May during the NPT Review and Extension in New York. Among others, Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee, and I have been exploring ways for the religious community to be part of this movement.

As an initial step, I have been circulating the enclosed Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition to top denominational religious leaders with the intent of next gaining signatures from area bishops and area executives of non-episcopal denominations and then from many more persons in the religious community. Therefore, I invite you to sign and to circulate the Pledge among members and followers of the Jewish Peace Fellowship.

As a second step, I am starting to explore ways how we in the religious community can work together in outreach to our grassroots networks. Most of the eleven measures in the "Abolition 2000" statement require action by government. For this to happen, there needs to be persistent public pressure on governmental officials. This means continuous citizen education and encouragement to act.

So I ask you, is the Jewish Peace Fellowship interested in working with others in the religious community, including denominational offices and other peace fellowships, for nuclear abolition? For example, we could collaborate in producing educational material. We might be able to tie into existing computer networks or initiate something new. We could join with secular organizations in candidate bird-dogging and other grassroots activities.

Therefore, I would like to hear from you in writing or by phone your views on working together in a steady effort of grassroots education and action for nuclear abolition.

Rabbi Philip Bentley

April 2, 1996

Page two.

If you think there are possibilities, I would be interested in learning more about the nature of your grassroots network. Who do you reach? What communication vehicles do you use? What are your ideas for taking advantage of electronic communication? What kind of material do you now have related to nuclear abolition? What material do you think would be useful to have? What other ideas do you have on how we can work on together?

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Chair, Board of Directors

Similar letter written to Naomi Goodman

April 2, 1996

Naomi Goodman, Secretary
Jewish Peace Fellowship
40 West 77th Street, 16-B
New York, NY 10024

Dear Ms. Goodman

As you may be aware, a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network is now becoming operational. The policy focus is eleven measures specified in the enclosed statement, "Abolition 2000", which was formulated by the NGO Abolition Caucus last May during the NPT Review and Extension in New York. Among others, Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee, and I have been exploring ways for the religious community to be part of this movement.

As an initial step, I have been circulating the enclosed Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition to top denominational religious leaders with the intent of next gaining signatures from area bishops and area executives of non-episcopal denominations and then from many more persons in the religious community. Therefore, I invite you to sign and to circulate the Pledge among members and followers of the Jewish Peace Fellowship.

As a second step, I am starting to explore ways how we in the religious community can work together in outreach to our grassroots networks. Most of the eleven measures in the "Abolition 2000" statement require action by government. For this to happen, there needs to be persistent public pressure on governmental officials. This means continuous citizen education and encouragement to act.

So I ask you, is the Jewish Peace Fellowship interested in working with others in the religious community, including denominational offices and other peace fellowships, for nuclear abolition? For example, we could collaborate in producing educational material. We might be able to tie into existing computer networks or initiate something new. We could join with secular organizations in candidate bird-dogging and other grassroots activities.

Therefore, I would like to hear from you in writing or by phone your views on working together in a steady effort of grassroots education and action for nuclear abolition.

Naomi Goodman

April 2, 1996

Page two.

If you think there are possibilities, I would be interested in learning more about the nature of your grassroots network. Who do you reach? What communication vehicles do you use? What are your ideas for taking advantage of electronic communication? What kind of material do you now have related to nuclear abolition? What material do you think would be useful to have? What other ideas do you have on how we can work on together?

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Chair, Board of Directors

Similar letter written to Rabbi Philip Bentley

April 2, 1996

Glen Geramahi, Coordinator
Lutheran Peace Fellowship
1710 Eleventh Avenue
Seattle, WA 98122-2420

Dear Mr. Geramahi

As you may be aware, a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network is now becoming operational. The policy focus is eleven measures specified in the enclosed statement, "Abolition 2000", which was formulated by the NGO Abolition Caucus last May during the NPT Review and Extension in New York. Among others, Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee, and I have been exploring ways for the religious community to be part of this movement.

As an initial step, I have been circulating the enclosed Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition to top denominational religious leaders with the intent of next gaining signatures from area bishops and area executives of non-episcopal denominations and then from many more persons in the religious community. Therefore, I invite you to sign and to circulate the Pledge among members and followers of the Lutheran Peace Fellowship.

As a second step, I am starting to explore ways how we in the religious community can work together in outreach to our grassroots networks. Most of the eleven measures in the "Abolition 2000" statement require action by government. For this to happen, there needs to be persistent public pressure on governmental officials. This means continuous citizen education and encouragement to act.

So I ask you, is the Lutheran Peace Fellowship interested in working with others in the religious community, including denominational offices and other peace fellowships, for nuclear abolition? For example, we could collaborate in producing educational material. We might be able to tie into existing computer networks or initiate something new. We could join with secular organizations in candidate bird-dogging and other grassroots activities.

Therefore, I would like to hear from you in writing or by phone your views on working together in a steady effort of grassroots education and action for nuclear abolition.

Glen Geramahi

April 2, 1996

Page two.

If you think there are possibilities, I would be interested in learning more about the nature of your grassroots network. Who do you reach? What communication vehicles do you use? What are your ideas for taking advantage of electronic communication? What kind of material do you now have related to nuclear abolition? What material do you think would be useful to have? What other ideas do you have on how we can work on together?

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Chair, Board of Directors

Similar letter written to Amy Smith-Shoffner

April 2, 1996

Amy Smith-Shoffner, Interim Chair
Lutheran Peace Fellowship
4414 Latona Avenue, NE
Seattle, WA 98106

Dear Ms. Smith-Shoffner

As you may be aware, a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network is now becoming operational. The policy focus is eleven measures specified in the enclosed statement, "Abolition 2000", which was formulated by the NGO Abolition Caucus last May during the NPT Review and Extension in New York. Among others, Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee, and I have been exploring ways for the religious community to be part of this movement.

As an initial step, I have been circulating the enclosed Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition to top denominational religious leaders with the intent of next gaining signatures from area bishops and area executives of non-episcopal denominations and then from many more persons in the religious community. Therefore, I invite you to sign and to circulate the Pledge among members and followers of the Lutheran Peace Fellowship.

As a second step, I am starting to explore ways how we in the religious community can work together in outreach to our grassroots networks. Most of the eleven measures in the "Abolition 2000" statement require action by government. For this to happen, there needs to be persistent public pressure on governmental officials. This means continuous citizen education and encouragement to act.

So I ask you, is the Lutheran Peace Fellowship interested in working with others in the religious community, including denominational offices and other peace fellowships, for nuclear abolition? For example, we could collaborate in producing educational material. We might be able to tie into existing computer networks or initiate something new. We could join with secular organizations in candidate bird-dogging and other grassroots activities.

Therefore, I would like to hear from you in writing or by phone your views on working together in a steady effort of grassroots education and action for nuclear abolition.

Amy Smith-Shoffner

April 2, 1996

Page two.

If you think there are possibilities, I would be interested in learning more about the nature of your grassroots network. Who do you reach? What communication vehicles do you use? What are your ideas for taking advantage of electronic communication? What kind of material do you now have related to nuclear abolition? What material do you think would be useful to have? What other ideas do you have on how we can work on together?

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Chair, Board of Directors

Similar letter written to Glen Feramahi

April 2, 1996

Rabia Terri Harris, Coordinator
Muslim Peace Fellowship
P.O. Box 271
Nyack, NY 10980

Dear Rabia Harris

As you may be aware, a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network is now becoming operational. The policy focus is eleven measures specified in the enclosed statement, "Abolition 2000", which was formulated by the NGO Abolition Caucus last May during the NPT Review and Extension in New York. Among others, Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee, and I have been exploring ways for the religious community to be part of this movement.

As an initial step, I have been circulating the enclosed Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition to top denominational religious leaders with the intent of next gaining signatures from area bishops and area executives of non-episcopal denominations and then from many more persons in the religious community. Therefore, I invite you to sign and to circulate the Pledge among members and followers of the Muslim Peace Fellowship.

As a second step, I am starting to explore ways how we in the religious community can work together in outreach to our grassroots networks. Most of the eleven measures in the "Abolition 2000" statement require action by government. For this to happen, there needs to be persistent public pressure on governmental officials. This means continuous citizen education and encouragement to act.

So I ask you, is the Muslim Peace Fellowship interested in working with others in the religious community, including denominational offices and other peace fellowships, for nuclear abolition? For example, we could collaborate in producing educational material. We might be able to tie into existing computer networks or initiate something new. We could join with secular organizations in candidate bird-dogging and other grassroots activities.

Therefore, I would like to hear from you in writing or by phone your views on working together in a steady effort of grassroots education and action for nuclear abolition.

Rabia Terri Harris

April 2, 1996

Page two.

If you think there are possibilities, I would be interested in learning more about the nature of your grassroots network. Who do you reach? What communication vehicles do you use? What are your ideas for taking advantage of electronic communication? What kind of material do you now have related to nuclear abolition? What material do you think would be useful to have? What other ideas do you have on how we can work on together?

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Chair, Board of Directors

Similar letter written to Nisar Hai

April 2, 1996

Nisar Hai, President
Muslim Peace Fellowship
2211 Winthrop Drive
Alhambra, CA 91803

Dear Nisar Hai

As you may be aware, a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network is now becoming operational. The policy focus is eleven measures specified in the enclosed statement, "Abolition 2000", which was formulated by the NGO Abolition Caucus last May during the NPT Review and Extension in New York. Among others, Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee, and I have been exploring ways for the religious community to be part of this movement.

As an initial step, I have been circulating the enclosed Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition to top denominational religious leaders with the intent of next gaining signatures from area bishops and area executives of non-episcopal denominations and then from many more persons in the religious community. Therefore, I invite you to sign and to circulate the Pledge among members and followers of the Muslim Peace Fellowship.

As a second step, I am starting to explore ways how we in the religious community can work together in outreach to our grassroots networks. Most of the eleven measures in the "Abolition 2000" statement require action by government. For this to happen, there needs to be persistent public pressure on governmental officials. This means continuous citizen education and encouragement to act.

So I ask you, is the Muslim Peace Fellowship interested in working with others in the religious community, including denominational offices and other peace fellowships, for nuclear abolition? For example, we could collaborate in producing educational material. We might be able to tie into existing computer networks or initiate something new. We could join with secular organizations in candidate bird-dogging and other grassroots activities.

Therefore, I would like to hear from you in writing or by phone your views on working together in a steady effort of grassroots education and action for nuclear abolition.

Nisar Hai

April 2, 1996

Page two.

If you think there are possibilities, I would be interested in learning more about the nature of your grassroots network. Who do you reach? What communication vehicles do you use? What are your ideas for taking advantage of electronic communication? What kind of material do you now have related to nuclear abolition? What material do you think would be useful to have? What other ideas do you have on how we can work on together?

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Chair, Board of Directors

Similar letter written to Rabia Terri Harris

April 2, 1996

Mariquita Platov
Orthodox Peace Fellowship
Box 4, Route 1
Tannenville, NY 12485

Dear Ms. Platov

As you may be aware, a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network is now becoming operational. The policy focus is eleven measures specified in the enclosed statement, "Abolition 2000", which was formulated by the NGO Abolition Caucus last May during the NPT Review and Extension in New York. Among others, Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee, and I have been exploring ways for the religious community to be part of this movement.

As an initial step, I have been circulating the enclosed Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition to top denominational religious leaders with the intent of next gaining signatures from area bishops and area executives of non-episcopal denominations and then from many more persons in the religious community. Therefore, I invite you to sign and to circulate the Pledge among members and followers of the Orthodox Peace Fellowship.

As a second step, I am starting to explore ways how we in the religious community can work together in outreach to our grassroots networks. Most of the eleven measures in the "Abolition 2000" statement require action by government. For this to happen, there needs to be persistent public pressure on governmental officials. This means continuous citizen education and encouragement to act.

So I ask you, is the Orthodox Peace Fellowship interested in working with others in the religious community, including denominational offices and other peace fellowships, for nuclear abolition? For example, we could collaborate in producing educational material. We might be able to tie into existing computer networks or initiate something new. We could join with secular organizations in candidate bird-dogging and other grassroots activities.

Therefore, I would like to hear from you in writing or by phone your views on working together in a steady effort of grassroots education and action for nuclear abolition.

Mariquita Platov

April 2, 1996

Page two.

If you think there are possibilities, I would be interested in learning more about the nature of your grassroots network. Who do you reach? What communication vehicles do you use? What are your ideas for taking advantage of electronic communication? What kind of material do you now have related to nuclear abolition? What material do you think would be useful to have? What other ideas do you have on how we can work on together?

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Chair, Board of Directors

April 2, 1996

Rev. Dennis M. Davidson, President
Unitarian-Universalist Peace Fellowship
400 Coral Ridge Drive
Pacifica, CA 94044

Dear Rev. Davidson

As you may be aware, a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network is now becoming operational. The policy focus is eleven measures specified in the enclosed statement, "Abolition 2000", which was formulated by the NGO Abolition Caucus last May during the NPT Review and Extension in New York. Among others, Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee, and I have been exploring ways for the religious community to be part of this movement.

As an initial step, I have been circulating the enclosed Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition to top denominational religious leaders with the intent of next gaining signatures from area bishops and area executives of non-episcopal denominations and then from many more persons in the religious community. Therefore, I invite you to sign and to circulate the Pledge among members and followers of the Unitarian-Universalist Peace Fellowship.

As a second step, I am starting to explore ways how we in the religious community can work together in outreach to our grassroots networks. Most of the eleven measures in the "Abolition 2000" statement require action by government. For this to happen, there needs to be persistent public pressure on governmental officials. This means continuous citizen education and encouragement to act.

So I ask you, is the Unitarian-Universalist Peace Fellowship interested in working with others in the religious community, including denominational offices and other peace fellowships, for nuclear abolition? For example, we could collaborate in producing educational material. We might be able to tie into existing computer networks or initiate something new. We could join with secular organizations in candidate bird-dogging and other grassroots activities.

Therefore, I would like to hear from you in writing or by phone your views on working together in a steady effort of grassroots education and action for nuclear abolition.

Rev. Dennis M. Davdison

April 2, 1996

Page two.

If you think there are possibilities, I would be interested in learning more about the nature of your grassroots network. Who do you reach? What communication vehicles do you use? What are your ideas for taking advantage of electronic communication? What kind of material do you now have related to nuclear abolition? What material do you think would be useful to have? What other ideas do you have on how we can work on together?

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Chair, Board of Directors

April 2, 1996

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

Dear Dan:

Here is a fresh copy of the Citizen's Pledge for nuclear abolition with names of Nobel laureate signers and a second page with names of top U.S. religious leaders who have signed. The latter contains a sign-on form that can be sent to "Nuclear Abolition Pledge" at our address. You may modify and use the page with the U.S. religious leaders as you choose when you circulate it to Baptist leaders (for instance changing the return address to your own) and in your newsletter.

I'm hopeful that soon I will obtain the signatures of Episcopal, Lutheran, Presbyterian, United Church of Christ, and Unitarian-Universalist heads of communion plus a Catholic bishop representing the hierarchy. As this happens, I will keep you informed so that you may add these names if you haven't already sent out the pledge.

Thanks for your help in this endeavor.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

April 2, 1996

Clayton Ramey
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Box 271
Nyack, NY 10960

Dear Clayton:

Thanks for the mailing list of Peace Fellowships. I have written to them to establish contact for the work on nuclear abolition. I sent a copy of "Abolition 2000", the statement produced by the NGO Abolition Caucus at the NPT conference last May, with the eleven measures that the U.S. Nuclear Abolition has endorsed. I also sent the Citizen's Pledge with Nobel laureate signers and the initial list of signers I have obtained from top religious leaders. I invited them to sign the Pledge and circulate it.

I also inquired about their interest in working together for nuclear abolition and asked about their grassroots networks and their means of outreach.

On the matter of pledge signers, I hope soon to add signatures of Episcopal, Lutheran, Presbyterian, United Church of Christ, and Unitarian-Universalist heads of communion plus a Catholic bishop representing the hierarchy. Next I want to extend this

effort to heads of African-American churches and smaller denominations. Also, I want to have the Pledge circulated to area bishops and area executives of non-episcopal denominations.

The piece you intend to write on how minority communities are affected by nuclear weapons production, testing, and deployment will be useful in this outreach. So I hope that you will have it available soon.

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: April 9, 1996

*To: Dan Buttry
American Baptist Churches*

Fax: 610 768-2470

No. of pages: 1

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

Voice/Fax: 301 620-0232

Dear Dan:

To the list of signers of the Citizen's Pledge for nuclear abolition, you can add the name of The Most Rev. Edmond L. Browning, Presiding Bishop, Episcopal Church.

I'll let you know when other heads of communion sign.

With best regards,

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: April 11, 1996

To: David Gracie

American Friends Service Committee

Fax: 215 241-7177

No. of pages: 3

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 301 620-0232

Dear David:

Here is the latest list of heads of communion and several other religious leaders who have signed the Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition. Others are pending.

The latest copy of the Pledge with Nobel laureates signers is also attached.

With best regards,

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

1500 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

Date: April 11, 1996

To: John K. Stoner

New Call to Peacemaking

Fax: 717 859-1958

No. of pages: 3

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 301 620-0232

Dear John:

By way of update, the Rev. Dr. Donald E. Miller, General Secretary, Church of the Brethren, has signed the Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition. In the Protestant community the Most Rev. Edmond L. Browning, Presiding Bishop, Episcopal Church, U.S.A. has signed.

Attached are the latest copy of the Pledge with Nobel laureate signers and a list of heads of communion and several other religious leaders who have

signed. Others are pending.

I hope that you will be able to get signers from leaders of Friends meetings. What about leaders of the other peace churches? Is this something you can do, or should it should it be handled by Brethren and Mennonite units directly?

With best regards,

April 11, 1996

Ms. Mary Miller, Executive Director
Episcopal Peace Fellowship
P.O. Box 28156
Washington, DC 20038-8156

Dear Mary:

Thanks for getting Bishop Browning to sign the Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition. Enclosed is the latest list of signers of heads of communion and several other prominent religious leaders. I have requests pending with top Lutheran, Presbyterian, United Church of Christ, and Unitarian-Universalist leaders. I hope that we can get a couple of Catholic bishops holding official positions within the hierarchy to sign. Next I want to approach leaders of Black Baptists and Methodists, smaller Protestant denominations, and Orthodox. I am also trying to get Jewish leaders to sign.

Dan Buttry is arranging for the Pledge to go to American Baptist area executives. I will do the same with United Methodist bishops in early May after they have returned home from the United Methodist General Conference, which is meeting in Denver from April 16 to 26. I am asking Pax Christi USA to circulate the Pledge to Catholic bishops.

I hope that you will find the proper channel to ask Episcopal bishops to sign the Pledge. Enclosed is a fresh copy of the Pledge with Nobel laureate signers and a sample sign-on form with space to indicate where it should be returned. I would prefer that each denomination receive their own sign-ons directly. But if that isn't feasible, they can be addressed to us as follows: Nuclear Abolition Pledge, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20016 (leaving off our name).

David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee was at the nuclear abolition gathering in Las Vegas last week. There was discussion about having nationwide bell ringing in September when the CTB Treaty is signed (hopefully). Since churches have the most bells, he suggests that it would be useful for persons from the religious community to discuss preparatory efforts. I suggest that we could also discuss other ways we can work

Ms. Mary Miller

April 11, 1996

Page two.

together for nuclear abolition. With that in mind, we have tentatively scheduled such a meeting for Monday, May 6 from 1 to 5 p.m. in Washington at the AFSC office in Davis House, 1822 R Street, NW. I hope that you can join us then. Clayton Ramey will come, and we hope to have several others.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Chair, Board of Directors

April 11, 1996

*Mr. David Robinson
Pax Christi USA
814 E. 10th Street
Erie, PA 16503*

Dear David:

David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee was at the nuclear abolition gathering in Las Vegas last week where there was discussion about having nationwide bell ringing in September when the CTB Treaty is signed (hopefully). Since churches have the most bells, he suggests that it would be useful for persons from the religious community to discuss preparatory efforts. I suggest that we could also discuss other ways we can work together for nuclear abolition. With that in mind, we have tentatively scheduled a meeting for Monday, May 6 from 1 to 5 p.m. in Washington at the AFSC office in Davis House, 1822 R Street, NW. Would you be able to join us? Or if not, to have Pax Christi represented by somebody in the D.C. area? Clayton Ramey will come, and we hope to have several others.

Regarding the Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition, we have signatures from top leaders of the historic peace churches, American Baptist, Episcopal, United Methodist, and National Council Churches, plus Bishops Gumbleton and Sullivan, as

indicated on the enclosed list. I have requests pending with top Lutheran, Presbyterian, United Church of Christ, and Unitarian-Universalist leaders. Next I want to approach leaders of Black Baptists and Methodists, smaller Protestant denominations, and Orthodox. I am also trying to get Jewish leaders to sign.

Because we now have several prominent Protestant heads of communion, I intend to ask Jerry Powers if he can get Bishop Reilly to sign as chairman, International Policy Committee, U.S. Catholic Conference. You once mentioned that you might ask Bishop Sullivan to request Cardinal Bernardin to sign. Would you be willing to do so now?

Dan Buttry is arranging for the Pledge to go to American Baptist area executives. I will do the same with United Methodist bishops in early May after they have returned home from the United Methodist General Conference, which is meeting in Denver from April 16 to 26. Now that Presiding Bishop Browning has signed the pledge, Mary Miller of the Episcopal Peace Fellowship will facilitate an effort to get Episcopal bishops to sign.

Mr. David Robinson

April 11, 1996

Page two.

John Stoner of New Call to Peacemaking is seeking signatures from clerks or superintendents of Friends meetings. As other Protestant heads of communion sign, I hope that the Pledge will be circulated to their area executives.

Therefore, it would be quite timely for Pax Christi to ask Catholic bishops to sign the Citizen's Pledge to work for Nuclear Abolition. With this hope I am enclosing a fresh copy of the Pledge with Nobel laureate signers and a sample sign-on form with space to indicate where it should be returned.

I'm going to be at the United Methodist General Conference the week of April 15. I'll call you the following week to discuss these matters.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

Chair, Board of Directors

April 11, 1996

Mr. Jerry Powers
U.S. Catholic Conference
3211 4th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20017

Dear Jerry:

I've been slowly accumulating signatures from heads of communion for the Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition. As the enclosed list shows, they now include top leaders of the three main historic peace churches and American Baptist, Episcopal, and United Methodist heads of communion, the latter also signing as president of National Council of Churches. Pending are Lutheran, Presbyterian, United Church of Christ, and Unitarian-Universalist. Bishops Gumbleton and Sullivan have signed, drawing on their Pax Christi USA leadership. Next I will seek signers from black Baptists and Methodists, smaller Protestant, and Orthodox denominations, and also Jewish leadership.

The second stage is now starting with circulation to American Baptist area executives, Episcopal bishops, and United Methodist bishops. Others will follow as heads of communion sign on. I'm hoping that Pax Christi will circulate the pledge to Catholic bishops.

Because we are getting a respectable number of heads of communion sign, I'm wondering whether you might now ask Bishop Reilly to sign as chairman of the International Policy Committee, U.S. Catholic Conference, and perhaps also the president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. These additions would be helpful especially to Pax Christi in circulating the Pledge, and to others also.

I'm still interested in arranging for denominational staff to meet to consider how best to approach top political and military leaders to make the case for nuclear abolition, and beyond that to get delegations of top denominational leaders to meet with political and military leaders. As soon as I round out the list of heads of communion, I'll want to talk to you about this.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

April 26, 1996

Mr. George Perkovich
W. Alton Jones Foundation
232 High Street
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Dear Mr. Perkovich:

As your Board of Trustees prepares to meet again and consider our request for a two year grant of \$100,000 to support mobilizing the U.S. religious community to work together for nuclear abolition, I would like to provide a progress report on my efforts to date and to indicate what next steps will be.

I am moving along in gaining leadership commitment to nuclear abolition, shown by signing the Citizen's Pledge. The progress report lists signers to date and what I expect next.

With this base established, I am giving more attention to tying into existing grassroots networks within the religious community and using these connections for the cause of nuclear abolition. This is spelled out in the report. Most of the resources of a grant from the W. Alton Jones Foundation would be used for grassroots activities.

I am well placed to serve as a catalyst for this effort. As the report spells out, I have relationships with a wide variety of persons from religious denominations and unofficial peace

fellows. As a long time participant in the Monday Lobby, I have a working relationship with participating organizations. I am a member of the organizing committee of the newly formed U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network. I also have connections with experts from the Arms Control Association, Brookings Institution, Center for Defense Information, Federation of American Scientists, Stimson Center, and Union of Concerned Scientists. Therefore, I will be able to play a useful role in disseminating knowledge from these sources to persons in the religious community around the country. Among other benefits a grant from the W. Alton Jones Foundation would enable me to get on Internet as a powerful tool for communication to religious grassroots networks.

Therefore, I hope that your Board of Trustees will look with favor on our request.

Sincerely yours,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

April 30, 1996

Bill Yolton
3825 Gibbs Street
Alexandria, VA 22309-2552

Dear Bill:

I'm glad that you will be representing the Presbyterian Peace Fellowship next Monday, May 6 to talk about grassroots activities in behalf of nuclear abolition. The meeting will run from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. and will take place at Davis House, 1822 R Street, NW in Washington, DC. We will be exploring how we in the religious community can work together for nuclear abolition and also be part of a broader campaign.

Last year at the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review and Extension Conference in New York, a number of nongovernmental organizations met as an NGO Abolition Caucus and drew up the enclosed statement entitled "Abolition 2000". This led to formation of an international Abolition 2000 Network. To be part of this movement, peace activists in the United States have set up a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network, which has agreed to work together for achieving the eleven measures contained in the "Abolition 2000" statement. Several religious organizations have helped organize the U.S. network. Now we want to increase the depth and breadth of

involvement of the faith community.

I look forward to seeing you on May 6.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

April 30, 1996

Ken Giles
4525 Burlington Place, NW
Washington, DC 20016

Dear Ken:

I'm glad that you will be representing the Jewish Peace Fellowship next Monday, May 6 to talk about grassroots activities in behalf of nuclear abolition. The meeting will run from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. and will take place at Davis House, 1822 R Street, NW in Washington, DC. We will be exploring how we in the religious community can work together for nuclear abolition and also be part of a broader campaign.

Last year at the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review and Extension Conference in New York, a number of nongovernmental organizations met as an NGO Abolition Caucus and drew up the enclosed statement entitled "Abolition 2000". This led to formation of an international Abolition 2000 Network. To be part of this movement, peace activists in the United States have set up a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network, which has agreed to work together for achieving the eleven measures contained in the "Abolition 2000" statement. Several religious organizations have helped organize the U.S. network. Now we want to increase the depth and breadth of

involvement of the faith community.

I look forward to seeing you on May 6.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

April 30, 1996

Ken Kraft
780 Milbrook Lane
Haverford, PA 19041

Dear Ken:

I hope that you will be able to represent the Buddhist Peace Fellowship next Monday, May 6 to talk about grassroots activities in behalf of nuclear abolition. The meeting will run from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. and will take place at Davis House, 1822 R Street, NW in Washington, DC. (That's 2½ blocks from the north end of the Dupont Circle Metro stop.) We will be exploring how we in the religious community can work together for nuclear abolition and also be part of a broader campaign.

Last year at the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review and Extension Conference in New York, a number of nongovernmental organizations met as an NGO Abolition Caucus and drew up the enclosed statement entitled "Abolition 2000". This led to formation of an international Abolition 2000 Network. To be part of this movement, peace activists in the United States have set up a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network, which has agreed to work together for achieving the eleven measures contained in the "Abolition 2000" statement.

Several religious organizations have helped organize the U.S. network. Now we want to increase the depth and breadth of involvement of the faith community.

I look forward to seeing you on May 6.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

April 30, 1996

*Duane Shank
Sojourners
2401 15th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009*

Dear Duane:

I would like to confirm the meeting on May 6, 1996 from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. to discuss how we in the religious community can work together in grassroots activities in behalf of nuclear abolition. The meeting will take place at Davis House, 1822 R Street, NW in Washington, D.C. I hope to see you then.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

April 30, 1996

John Stoner
New Call to Peacemaking
P.O. Box 500
Akron, PA 17501

Dear John:

I would like to confirm the meeting on Monday, May 6, 1996 from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. to discuss how we in the religious community can work together in grassroots activities in behalf of nuclear abolition. The meeting will take place at Davis House, 1822 R Street, NW in Washington, D.C. That's 2½ blocks from the north end of the Dupont Circle Metro station in case you come into the city by Metro.

I hope to see you then.

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: April 30, 1996

To: Mary Miller

Episcopal Peace Fellowship

Fax: 202 393-3695

No. of pages: 3

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Board of Directors

Voice/Fax: 301 620-0232

Dear Mary:

As you requested, here is a copy of the resolution on "Nuclear Abolition" adopted by the United Methodist General Conference. It passed the legislative committee by a vote of 91 to 0 with one abstention and was adopted by General Conference on the consent calendar.

I hope that you'll be able to attend the meeting on Monday, May 6 from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. at the Davis House, 1822 R Street, NW to discuss how we can work together in grassroots activities for nuclear abolition.

With best regards,

May 7, 1996

To: Nuclear Abolition Colleagues

From: Howard W. Hallman

Here are a couple of things I intended to hand out at our meeting on May 6: (1) a fresh copy of the Citizen's Pledge, list of top U.S. religious leaders who have signed, and a sign-on form and (2) a copy of the resolution on "Nuclear Abolition" adopted by the United Methodist General Conference on April 16, 1996.

It was a good meeting. We're making considerable progress in starting to mobilize the religious community to work together for nuclear abolition.

With best regards,

May 7, 1996

Ms. Meta Ukena
Presbyterian Peace Fellowship
One Park Lane, #2-B
Mt. Vernon, NY 10552

Dear Meta:

We had a good meeting yesterday to develop ways the religious community can work together for nuclear abolition. Bill Yolton was there for the Presbyterian Peace Fellowship. We gave particular attention to how we could have bell ringing when the Comprehensive Ban Treaty is signed in September, or bell tolling in regret if it isn't.

As promised, I am sending you a copy of 1 letter I wrote to Rev. James Andrews in March, inviting him to sign the Citizen's Pledge. Also enclosed is a fresh copy of the Pledge and a list of top religious leaders who have signed so far. I made one telephone follow up contact with Rev. Andrews office several weeks ago but have had no reply. If you can obtain a response, I will be grateful.

Mary Miller is starting to circulate the pledge to all Episcopal bishops, Dan Buttry will send it to America Baptist area executives, and I am going to sending it to all active United

Methodist bishops. After Rev. Andrews signs, we would like it to circulate to Presbyterian area leaders. Would that be synod executives, executives of presbyteries, or both? What is the best way to accomplish this?

On May 19 I am going to Japan for two weeks and would like to have as much of this underway as possible. Thanks for your help.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

June 5, 1996

Bishop William B. Grove
215 Lancaster Street
Albany, NY 12210

Dear Bishop Grove:

Thanks for letting me know that you don't become "ecumenical officer" for the United Methodist Council of Bishops until September. Knowing that, we are continuing to circulate the "Citizen's Pledge" on nuclear abolition showing Bishop Melvin Talbert as a signer and identified as secretary of the Council of Bishops as well as president of the National Council of Churches.

We are now asking all United Methodist area bishops to sign the Citizen's Pledge. We cordially invite you to sign in that capacity by completing the attached pledge form and returning it to us by mail or fax.

Others are circulating the Citizen's Pledge to bishops and equivalent area officers in other denominations. At an appropriate time a delegation of religious leaders will call on top officials at the White House and the Pentagon to make the case for nuclear abolition and to present the names of the signers. The list of signers will also be released to the news media.

We will be undertaking other actions as part of the U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network, which is affiliated with an international Abolition 2000 campaign. We will keep you informed of these activities as they occur.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

June 5, 1996

Bishop Sharon Z. Rader
750 Windsor Street, #303
Sun Prairie, WI 53590

Dear Sharon:

Thanks for letting me know that you don't become secretary of the United Methodist Council of Bishops until September. Knowing that, we are continuing to circulate the "Citizen's Pledge" on nuclear abolition showing Bishop Melvin Talbert as a signer and identified as secretary of the Council of Bishops as well as president of the National Council of Churches.

We are now asking all United Methodist area bishops to sign the Citizen's Pledge. We cordially invite you to sign in that capacity by completing the attached pledge form and returning it to us by mail or fax.

Others are circulating the Citizen's Pledge to bishops and equivalent area officers in other denominations. At an appropriate time a delegation of religious leaders will call on top officials at the White House and the Pentagon to make the case for nuclear abolition and to present the names of the signers. The list of signers will also be released to the news media.

We will be undertaking other actions as part of the U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network, which is affiliated with an international Abolition 2000 campaign. We will keep you informed of these activities as they occur.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

June 5, 1996

The Rev. Dr. Joan Brown Campbell, General Secretary
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive, Room 880
New York, NY 10015

Dear Dr. Campbell:

A steadily growing, global campaign to eliminate all nuclear weapons on Earth is underway. An international network, identified as Abolition 2000, has formed to work for ratification of a nuclear weapons abolition convention by the year 2000. As part of this movement, a U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network of religious and secular peace organizations has commenced functioning.

One phase of this campaign is circulation of the enclosed Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition. Among initial signers are 34 Nobel laureates, including Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the XIVth Dalai Lama. An effort is now underway inviting top religious leaders in the United States to sign the Citizen's Pledge. Among the signers are Bishop Melvin G. Talbert, who has signed as president of the National Council of Churches and secretary of the United Methodist Council of Bishops, the Most Reverend Edmond L. Browning, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, U.S.A., the Reverend Dr. Daniel Weiss, general secretary of American Baptist Churches, leading

Catholic bishops, and heads of the historic peace churches.

We cordially invite you to join these religious leaders and other prominent citizens in signing the Citizen's Pledge for nuclear abolition. You can do so by completing the attached pledge form and returning it to us by mail or fax.

We are also inviting other heads of communions affiliated with the National Council of Churches to sign the Citizen's Pledge. In several denominations the Pledge is now being circulated among area bishops and equivalent area executives, and we expect this to occur in other denominations. At an appropriate time a delegation of religious leaders will call on top officials at the White House and the Pentagon to make the case for nuclear abolition and to present the names of the signers from the religious community. The list of signers will also be released to the news media.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

June 10, 1996

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I have just returned from Hiroshima, Japan. It was a very moving experience to be on the site where the first atomic bomb exploded in war, to talk with a bombing victim who survived serious injury, to visit the Peace Museum and view displays of the effects of the bomb on the people and the city, to see the "A-dome" still standing.

It was a disheartening experience, too, for on display was a chronology of resolutions and rallies calling for the global abolition of nuclear weapons, commencing in 1946. I wondered: how much longer must we wait? You, Mr. President, have the power to decide.

The moral case against nuclear weapons has been made repeatedly over the years. For example, note the enclosed sample of statements by U.S. religious denominations. The practical case regarding the disutility of nuclear weapons has been made with increasing frequency. A recent example is a report entitled "An Evolving US Nuclear Posture", written by a committee chaired by General Andrew J. Goodpaster and

issued by the Henry L. Stimson Center.

I realize that the generals and admirals now heading the Armed Services and their advisors want to retain the nuclear option. But they are hanging on to the outmoded doctrine of nuclear deterrence. As the Goodpaster committee observed, the only thing that nuclear weapons deter is the use of other nuclear weapons. Global nuclear abolition with adequate verification and controls would eliminate that remaining justification.

Therefore, I urge you to make a strong public commitment to global nuclear abolition and to practical steps toward achieving this goal. After all, achieving nuclear abolition is the law of the land, as stated in Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. A year ago the United States reaffirmed its commitment to this Article and promised "systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons."

President Bill Clinton

June 10, 1996

Page two.

As next steps toward achieving global nuclear abolition, I suggest that you lead the United States in embarking upon the following initiatives:

- (1) Immediately commence START III negotiations with the Russian Federation, regardless who is Russian president, with the goal of reducing the two nations' strategic warheads to fewer than 1,000 each.
- (2) Work with the current possessors of nuclear weapons to quickly achieve a zero alert by deactivating the entire global strategic arsenal through removal of warheads or other vital components from delivery vehicles with safe storage under international inspection.
- (3) Begin work on drafting a global nuclear abolition convention for presentation to the United Nations Conference on Disarmament in 1997.
- (4) Establish a citizens advisory commission to achieve full public participation in developing a draft nuclear weapons abolition convention, in considering issues that arise during treaty negotiations, and in supporting ratification of the completed treaty.

Assuming that Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty negotiations are successfully completed this month or by the end of the summer, there is likely to be a treaty signing ceremony in September. I suggest that you this occasion to state a strong U.S. commitment to global nuclear abolition and to such next steps as START III, zero alert, and developing a nuclear

abolition convention with full public participation.

If you will embark upon bold leadership for global nuclear abolition, I assure you that we will work diligently to rally support among members of Methodist denominations. I have confidence that leaders and members of other religious denominations and numerous secular organizations will be deeply supportive.

Global nuclear abolition is an idea whose time has come. Your creative leadership can help bring this long-sought goal to fulfillment.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

June 10, 1996

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Melanne:

Recently I visited Hiroshima, Japan. It was a very emotional experience. It was also a challenge to work even harder for nuclear abolition.

One product is the enclosed letter to President Clinton, urging him to make a public commitment to nuclear abolition and to embark up a series of actions that move in that direction.

I would greatly appreciate your assistance in channeling my letter to the President's attention. I am also writing to Anthony Lake with a similar request.

These days an increasingly strong nuclear abolition movement is functioning in the United States and abroad. Many religious denominations and religious peace fellowships are becoming actively involved. Thus, there would be strong public support for initiatives that President Clinton might undertake in the quest for nuclear abolition.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

June 10, 1996

Dr. W. Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President
for National Security
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Dr. Lake:

Recently I visited Hiroshima, Japan. It was a very emotional experience. It was also a challenge to work even harder for nuclear abolition.

One product is the enclosed letter to President Clinton, urging him to make a public commitment to nuclear abolition and to embark up a series of actions that move in that direction.

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These days an increasingly strong nuclear abolition movement is functioning in the United States and abroad. Many religious denominations and religious peace fellowships are becoming actively involved. Thus, there would be strong public support for initiatives that President Clinton might undertake in the quest for nuclear abolition.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

June 11, 1996

*Mr. Lee Ranck
United Methodist General Board
of Church and Society
100 Maryland Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002*

Dear Lee:

Here's my article on "Nuclear Abolition" and a computer disk with WordPerfect 5.1. I'm sorry I was forgetful on Monday.

Please call me if you have any questions or comments. The phone on this letterhead is good until Monday, June 17, except that on Friday, June 14 I'll be in Bethesda at 301 897-3668.

Beginning Tuesday, June 18 the Methodists United for Peace with Justice phone (and fax) will be 301 896-0013 in Bethesda.

Please mail me the resolution on "The United Methodist Church and Peace."

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

June 13, 1996

To: Nuclear Abolition Colleagues

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Board of Directors

I have recently returned from Japan where I spent a couple of days in Hiroshima. It was a very emotional experience to be on the site of the first atomic attack on a city, to talk with a survivor, and to view the displays in the Peace Museum. It deepened my conviction that now is the time to achieve nuclear abolition.

The Peace Museum reveals that for five decades strong world opinion has favored nuclear abolition. Yet heads of state and their key advisors haven't been willing to embark on a step-by-step course toward abolition. Therefore, I believe that we in the nuclear abolition movement should give much more direct attention to President Clinton and also to the Republican candidate for the presidency, Citizen Bob Dole, and whoever is the candidate of Ross Perot's Reform Party.

Along these lines I have written the enclosed letter to President Clinton, urging him to make a public commitment to nuclear abolition and to significant next steps, including START III, zero alert, and drafting a nuclear abolition convention with full public participation. I have suggested that he might express

his commitment at the signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (assuming that the treaty is completed, but if not, make the commitment anyway).

I urge others in the U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network to likewise expand your efforts to make the case for nuclear abolition directly to President Clinton and the other major presidential candidates. You can specify what you consider to be the next steps. (Many believe that START III and drafting the nuclear abolition convention are logical next steps; our organization adds zero alert but not as many groups have adopted this approach so far). Those who have direct access to the president or White House staff can send delegations. Others can communicate through letters, faxes, and e-mail. We shouldn't let President Clinton rest on the laurels of a CTB treaty. Nor should we wait until after the election to press him to support nuclear abolition.

A number of organizations with grassroots networks are now gearing up for nonpartisan election activities in behalf of nuclear abolition and other peace issues. That's very important. A

Nuclear Abolition Colleagues

June 13, 1996

Page two

natural part of this thrust can be efforts aimed directly at President Clinton in the White House with corollary efforts directed toward Bob Dole and other presidential candidates.

Perhaps we should have a nuclear abolition call-in day on August 6, asking President Clinton to honor the commitment of Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to undertake "systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons." We could do likewise for Bob Dole. After all on March 13, 1969 he voted to ratify the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which made this commitment.

Perhaps we could mobilize our collective grassroots to send paper cranes to the White House with the message, "Abolition Now!". This builds on the story of Sadako, the Hiroshima girl who became sick with leukemia ten years after being exposed to radiation from the A-bomb. She hoped that if she made 1,000 paper cranes she would be healed, but she had made only 660 or so when she died. Since then paper cranes have been a symbol for remembering A-bomb victims and urging nuclear abolition. In Hiroshima strings of paper cranes, sent from all over the world, are draped at the base of memorial statues.

Thus, we could get thousands of people to send paper cranes to the White House on or about Hiroshima Day (August 6). We could send fresh batches of cranes and other communications on the 6th day of each month until President Clinton makes a public commitment to work for nuclear abolition. Likewise, we could send cranes to the home of Citizen Dole and to the

Reform Party candidate. Enlarged paper cranes could be displayed at election rallies and by picketers in front of the White House, Pentagon, and elsewhere.

Please let me know what you think of my ideas. Please offer your own ideas on how we can increase pressure on President Clinton and other political leaders.

You can reach me by phone or fax at 301 896-0013 or write to me at 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. I'm not yet equipped for e-mail, but I'll arrange for this communication to be posted on Peacenet so that those who are can dialogue on my ideas and the ideas fed in by others.

Cordially yours,

*Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Board of Directors*

June 22, 1996

Mr. Jerry Powers
U.S. Catholic Conference
3211 4th Street, NE
Washington, DC 20017

Dear Jerry:

I believe that now is the time for a concerted effort for next steps on the course to nuclear abolition. If the CTB Treaty is wrapped up this week in Geneva, it is important not to rest on our laurels, or let political leaders do likewise. If the negotiators don't finish the treaty, we still need to decide what demands to make next.

My ideas are outlined in the enclosed memo to "Nuclear Abolition Colleagues" and a letter to President Clinton. As noted, I was in Hiroshima three weeks ago, and this visit has strengthened my determination to work for nuclear abolition.

I'd like to stop by to discuss some my and to learn your current thinking on these matters, or at least to have an extended telephone conversation. I'll give you a call in a few days.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors

METHODISTS UNITED
for Peace with Justice

1500 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone/fax: 301 896-0013

June 22, 1996

To: Nuclear Abolition Colleagues

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Board of Directors

I would like to share through Peacenet some ideas I have written in a memo sent by mail to a number of organizations. I'm not equipped for e-mail, but I am asking someone who is to post this memo on Peacenet so that it can stimulate discussion in that mode. You can reply to me by phone or fax as indicated above, and I'll make arrangements to review Peacenet.

I have recently returned from Japan where I spent a couple of days in Hiroshima. It was a very emotional experience to be on the site of the first atomic attack on a city, to talk with a survivor, and to view the displays in the Peace Museum. It deepened my conviction that now is the time to achieve nuclear abolition.

The Peace Museum reveals that for five decades strong world opinion has favored nuclear abolition. Yet heads of state and their key advisors haven't been willing to embark on a step-by-step course toward abolition. Therefore, I believe that we in the nuclear abolition movement should give much more direct attention to President Clinton and also to the Republican

candidate for the presidency, Citizen Bob Dole, and whoever is the candidate of Ross Perot's Reform Party.

Along these lines I have written to President Clinton, urging him to make a public commitment to nuclear abolition and to significant next steps, including START III, zero alert, and drafting a nuclear abolition convention with full public participation. I have suggested that he might express his commitment at the signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (assuming that the treaty is completed, but if not, make the commitment anyway).

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Those who have direct access to the president or White House staff can send delegations. Others can communicate through letters, faxes, and e-mail. We shouldn't let President Clinton rest on the laurels of a CTB treaty. Nor should we wait until after the election to press him to support nuclear abolition.

A number of organizations with grassroots networks are now gearing up for nonpartisan election activities in behalf of nuclear abolition and other peace issues. That's very important. A natural part of this thrust can be efforts aimed directly at President Clinton in the White House with corollary efforts directed toward Bob Dole and other presidential candidates.

Perhaps we should have a nuclear abolition call-in day on August 6, asking President Clinton to honor the commitment of Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to undertake "systematic and progressive efforts

to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons." We could do likewise for Bob Dole. After all on March 13, 1969 he voted to ratify the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which made this commitment.

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Likewise, we could send cranes to the home of Citizen Dole and to the Reform Party candidate. Enlarged paper cranes could be displayed at election rallies and by picketers in front of the White House, Pentagon, and elsewhere.

Please let me know what you think of my ideas. Please offer your own ideas on how we can increase pressure on President Clinton and other political leaders.

June 22, 1996

*Karina Wood
Peace Action Education Fund
1819 H Street, NW, #425
Washington, DC 20006*

Dear Karina:

Here is my memo to "Nuclear Abolition Colleagues" sent by mail, a letter to President Clinton, an e-mail version of the "Colleagues" letter, and a disc of the same. I will greatly appreciate your posting this on Peacenet, as we discussed.

Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

June 27, 1996

The Rev. Dr. Richard L. Hamm
General Minister and President
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
130 E. Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204-3645

Dear Dr. Hamm:

I greatly appreciate your signing the Citizen's Pledge on Nuclear Weapons Abolition. As you requested, I am sending fresh, unfolded copies of the Pledge and sign-on form, the latter updated to include your name.

I offer three versions of the sign-on form: one showing our name, a second with a more neutral identity -- "Nuclear Abolition Pledge", and a third with blank space in case you want to receive the sign-ons and then share them with us. We are quite willing to be the direct recipient but offer these alternatives.

I would also like to share with you a letter I wrote to President Clinton and a memo sent to persons in the U.S. Nuclear Abolition Network. They were inspired by a visit I made to Hiroshima at the end of May, which reinforced my commitment to work for nuclear abolition. I intend to write a similar letter to Citizen Bob Dole. I'm also exploring ways

whereby Protestant leaders associated with the National Council of Churches and Catholic bishops might jointly urge these political leaders to make a decisive commitment to nuclear abolition. I'll keep you informed on this. Meanwhile, you may want to send your own communication.

Finally, if there are policy statements on this issue from the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), please send me a copy.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*

June 27, 1996

Rabbi Phillip J. Bentley
Temple Sholom
263-10 Union Turnpike
Floral Park, NY 11004

Dear Rabbi Bentley:

Ken Giles has forwarded to me your ideas about ways to celebrate the signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and other activities related to nuclear abolition. I greatly appreciate your ideas.

A group under the guidance of David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee are working on material related to the CTB Treaty. I am faxing them a copy of your letter. I hope either David or Ed Dougherty, based in Pendle Hill, will get in touch with you.

I notice that in a communication I sent out on June 13 I used a different address for you than is on your letterhead. In case my memo and attachment weren't forwarded, here is another copy.

I've gone through a busy month with a two week trip to Japan the last half of May, then moving as my wife prepares to retire as a United Methodist minister, leaving a church in Frederick,

Maryland and returning to your home in Bethesda. Things are settling down now, so I hope to be a more faithful correspondent.

I look forward to working closely with you and others in the Jewish community.

With best regards,

*Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors*