

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>  
X-Sender: slatera@204.141.205.3  
Date: Tue, 09 Feb 1999 15:06:52 -0500  
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com, abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org  
From: ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>  
Subject: (abolition-usa) Fwd: New British website on NATO at 50  
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com  
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

>From: nbutler@gn.apc.org (nbutler@gn.apc.org)

>

>The British Ministry of Defence has a new website on the NATO at Fifty.

>Its address is

>

><http://www.mod.uk/policy/nato/nato50/index.htm>

>

>The text of two pages on nuclear policy follow:

>\*\*\*\*\*

>NATO'S NUCLEAR STRATEGY

>

>NATO's nuclear strategy is contained in the 1991 Strategic Concept. Its

>principal elements are:

>

>oDeterrence: the unique and essential role played by nuclear weapons in

>maintaining peace and stability and preventing war or coercion of any

>kind.

>

>oParticipation and the trans-Atlantic link: an emphasis on the need for a

>widespread sharing of the burdens and risks involved with nuclear weapons.

>Furthermore, the importance of the US forward deployment in Europe as an

>essential part of trans-Atlantic linkage.

>

>oReduced force levels: the decreased risk since the end of the Cold War of

>nuclear weapons being used and the consequent reduction in NATO

>sub-strategic forces.

>

>The United Kingdom believes that these elements still adequately describe

>Alliance nuclear strategy, and we do not expect major changes to be made in

>the new Concept.

>\*\*\*\*\*

>PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL & CHEMICAL WEAPONS

>

>The challenges faced in today's operational environment include those

>arising from the proliferation of nuclear and, in particular, biological

>and chemical weapons and their means of delivery. The threat is not new. In

>January 1994 at the NATO Summit, the Heads of State recognised that it was

>a matter of concern for NATO.

>

>Since then the Alliance has expanded its political and defence efforts

>against NBC proliferation. It has continued to support the full

>implementation and rigorous verification of international disarmament

>regimes which remain essential in the prevention, and reversal of

>proliferation. But it has also taken steps to ensure that NATO maintains

>the range of military capabilities required to respond appropriately to the  
>developing threat.

>  
>At their meeting in Brussels in December 1998, NATO Defence Ministers,  
>considering the issue of proliferation of NBC weapons, said in their  
>Communique:

>  
>"Building on the successful work of the NATO groups on proliferation, we  
>are prepared to expand NATO's effort to address the evolving proliferation  
>threat. We join Alliance Foreign Ministers in tasking the Council in  
>Permanent Session to prepare for the Washington Summit proposals for an  
>initiative to ensure that the Alliance has the political and military  
>capabilities to address appropriately and effectively the challenges of the  
>proliferation of NBC weapons and their means of delivery."

>\*\*\*\*\*

>Nicola Butler

>The Acronym Institute

>24, Colvestone Crescent, London E8 2LH, England.

>telephone (UK +44) (0) 171 503 8857

>fax (0) 171 503 9153

>website <http://www.gn.apc.org/acronym>

>

Alice Slater

Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE)

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New York, NY 10010

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fax: (212) 726-9160

email: [aslater@gracelinks.org](mailto:aslater@gracelinks.org)

GRACE is a member of Abolition 2000, a global network working for a treaty  
to eliminate nuclear weapons.

-

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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>  
Date: Tue, 09 Feb 1999 17:12:36 -0500  
From: Mark Mebane <mmebane@fourthfreedom.org>  
Organization: Fourth Freedom Forum  
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com  
Subject: (abolition-usa) Abolition Campaign Mission statements  
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com  
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

THE FOLLOWING MISSION STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED IN PREPERATION FOR THE UPCOMING NUCLEAR ABOLITION CONFERENCE - USA CAMPAIGN- FEBRUARY 12-14 IN SANTA BARBARA.

SEND RESPONSES TO: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

(Jonathan Schell) To martial the public support necessary to bring about the participation of the United States in a global treaty to abolish nuclear weapons.

(David Krieger) To move the U.S. government to make an unequivocal commitment to the elimination of nuclear weapons and to demonstrate this commitment by providing leadership in negotiating a Nuclear Weapons Convention, adopting a policy of No First Use, and de-alerting its nuclear forces.

(Gordon Clark) To marshall the greatest public support (or constituency) ever developed in the U.S. demanding the abolition of nuclear weapons.

(Jackie Cabasso) The mission of the US Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons is to build popular support for US participation in global action to end the nuclear threat now, to rapidly achieve the permanent elimination of nuclear weapons, and to reallocate resources to meet human needs and ensure a sustainable planetary future. Ending the nuclear threat involves such measures as separating warheads from delivery vehicles and disabling them, unconditional commitments to no first use, and cessation of all nuclear testing, including laboratory experiments and subcriticals. The permanent elimination of nuclear weapons requires a verifiable and enforceable global treaty, and negotiations need to begin immediately to create that treaty. Reallocation of resources includes redressing the environmental devastation and human suffering caused by more than 50 years of nuclear weapons production and testing, which have been disproportionately borne by the world's indigenous peoples. The US Campaign is part of the Abolition 2000 Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons, and endorses the Abolition 2000 Statement, from which the above program is drawn.

(Kathy Crandall) A United States campaign to develop momentum and mobilize action for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

(Alyn Ware) The US Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons calls on the US government to immediately commence negotiations which would culminate in the global abolition and elimination of nuclear weapons through a nuclear weapons convention, and to take other practical steps toward such a goal such as dealerting of existing nuclear forces and adoption

of a no-first-use policy.

>

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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>  
From: "David Crockett Williams" <gear2000@lightspeed.net>  
To: <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>  
Subject: Re: (abolition-usa) Abolition Campaign Mission statements  
Date: Tue, 9 Feb 1999 14:26:32 -0800  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3  
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com  
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Mission Statement suggestion:

To work for the abolition of nuclear weapons, power, wastes, testing and mining by promoting programs of peaceful cooperation among all nations to increase understanding and to develop advance scientific technologies still being covertly developed by the US and other nations for new weapons of mass destruction instead of their peaceful applications proven for new-energy technologies to replace nuclear and fossil fuel power and the Low Energy Nuclear Transmutation (LENT) technologies to neutralize radioactive wastes as reported in 1997 and 1998 to the American Nuclear Society of physicist. Starting point for more info with links to research organizations are at: <http://www.angelfire.com/on/GEAR2000>. I would also recommend a strategy that calls for a temporary deactivation of all nuclear weapons globally by Jan31,1999 to prevent Y2K accidents and use this campaign all year to work to see that they are never reactivated after that.

I also support the recommendations previously submitted below.

[David Crockett Williams]

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

From: Mark Mebane <mmebane@fourthfreedom.org>  
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>  
Date: Tuesday, February 09, 1999 2:08 PM  
Subject: (abolition-usa) Abolition Campaign Mission statements

>THE FOLLOWING MISSION STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED IN PREPERATION FOR  
>THE UPCOMING NUCLEAR ABOLITION CONFERENCE - USA CAMPAIGN- FEBRUARY 12-14  
>IN SANTA BARBARA.

>SEND RESPONSES TO: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>  
X-Sender: slatera@204.141.205.3  
Date: Tue, 09 Feb 1999 18:33:28 -0500  
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com  
From: ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>  
Subject: (abolition-usa) mission statements - one more  
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com  
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Dear Friends,  
Here is one more variation of a proposed mission statement from Bob Musil.  
Regards, Alice

>>(David Krieger) To move the U.S. government to make an unequivocal  
>>commitment to the elimination of nuclear weapons and to demonstrate this  
>>commitment by providing leadership in negotiating a Nuclear Weapons  
>>Convention, adopting a policy of No First Use, and de-alerting its nuclear  
>>forces.

>>  
>>(Bob Musil's variation on David Krieger's statement above)  
>>I think David Krieger's is close to the mark if we add "urgent"  
>>and perhaps a phrase "such as" to the treaty, dealert, etc. string of  
phrases.

>>  
Alice Slater  
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE)  
15 East 26th Street, Room 915  
New York, NY 10010  
tel: (212) 726-9161  
fax: (212) 726-9160  
email: aslater@gracelinks.org

GRACE is a member of Abolition 2000, a global network working for a treaty  
to eliminate nuclear weapons.

-  
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Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>  
X-Sender: slatera@204.141.205.3  
Date: Tue, 09 Feb 1999 19:27:40 -0500  
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com  
From: ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>  
Subject: (abolition-usa) Strategy Proposal  
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com  
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Dear Abolitionists,  
Here's an effort we might want to support in our US Abolition Campaign. I had suggested a similar strategy, earlier, before the Chicago meeting and I hope we can discuss this in Santa Barbara. Regards, Alice

This group is for the purpose of developing a National communications network for US citizens to search for the best candidate for United States President. This idea is credited to Frank Kelly, Vice President of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation in Santa Barbara, California, who was President Harry Truman's speechwriter.

The purpose of this search program is to offer a way to find the best candidate, who may not have access to the enormous amounts of money usually needed to run for the Presidency of the United States. CSP will be developing Town Hall Meetings to discuss issues and potential candidates and utilizing the internet, T.V., and any other alternative method to get the results of its research to the general public. One important project of CSP is to develop the alternative of a viable independent candidacy by establishing Electors in every State, one for each Congressman and Senator of each State, as a "shadow government" to lobby existing representatives and to be the core of an independent campaign to elect the citizens choice for US President or to endorse any major candidate who supports CSP issues.

Group Moderator: citizens-search-for-a-president-owner@egroups.com

To subscribe, send a message to citizens-search-for-a-president-subscribe@egroups.com or go to this e-group's home page at <http://www.egroups.com/list/citizens-search-for-a-president>

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GRACE is a member of Abolition 2000, a global network working for a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons.

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Return-Path: <dkimball@clw.org>  
X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]  
Date: Tue, 09 Feb 1999 16:43:20 -0500  
To: dkimball@clw.org  
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>  
Subject: CTBT direct lobbying workplan (Feb.)

February 9, 1999

RE: Summary of lobbying assignments/discussion from Feb. 5 CTBT Lobbying Mtg.

TO: CTBT lobbying colleagues present at Feb. 5 CTBT Wkg. Grp. meeting --

T. Z. Collina, UCS  
K. Crandall, Disarm. Clear.  
D. Culp, Pu Challenge  
K. Guthrie and Joe Volk, FCNL  
H. Hallman, MUPJ  
J. Isaacs, CLW  
J. Lintner, UCC  
B. Morse, ANA  
M. Rietmann, 20/20  
K. Robson, WAND  
F. Teplitz, Peace Action  
B. Tiller, PSR

CC: T. Graham, LAWS, c/o Doug Shaw

C. Paine, NRDC  
E. Pages, BENS  
M. Brooks, LWV  
J. Parachini, Monterrey  
S. Shaer, WAND  
S. Gordon, ANA  
B. Musil, PSR  
G. Clark, Peace Action  
M. Krepon, Stimson

FR: Daryl Kimball, Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers

\*\*\*\* Please DO NOT forward this message outside your office \*\*\*\*

In the interest of developing and maintaining our momentum on our Hill-related CTBT work with key Senators and to keep one another better informed, I'm sending this, the first of several regular messages on our direct lobbying work to those friends of the CTBT who do direct lobbying on the Hill on the CTBT.

Attached below are our agreed assignments for meetings with key Senate staff over the next two weeks -- the goal of which is to secure meetings with staff before the end of the President's Day recess (Monday Feb. 22).

COMMUNICATION: We will have the opportunity to share legislative

information gathered from Hill meetings and other communications at the lobbying meeting following the Coalition CTBT Working Grp. Mtg. (next one is March 5). Updated "swing" lists will be available at these meetings.

Other important opportunities are the bi-weekly Nuclear Weapons Working Group Mtg., the Interfaith CTBT Working Group Mtg., and when necessary and possible, by e-mail.

**GENERAL MESSAGE/PURPOSE OF FEBRUARY MEETINGS:** Gathering information about Senators' views, questions, and abt. upcoming hearings on the treaty and to make the case for the Senators to publicly communicate their support for approval of the CTBT and/or hearings on the treaty this year.

**ASSIGNMENTS:** The asterisk (\*) indicates the lead person for setting up and organizing the mtg.

Lugar -- David\*, Jay Lintner, Howard Hallman (Wed. Feb. 10)

Rohlfing at DOE -- David\*, Marie, Daryl, Tom Collina, Brad (Thurs. Feb. 11)

Hagel -- David Culp\*, Jay Lintner, Tom Hall or Erik Pages, Kathy Crandall (Tues. Feb. 16)

Gorton -- David Culp\*

G. Smith -- Marie Rietmann\*

Brownback -- Daryl Kimball\*

Roberts -- Daryl Kimball\*

Voinovich -- Daryl Kimball\*

Warner -- Daryl Kimball\*

Collins -- Bob Tiller\*

Chafee -- Bob Tiller\*

Snowe -- Bob Tiller\*

Bennett -- Kimberly Robson\* ?

PLEASE CONTACT me if there are any changes, corrections or suggestions. Also, let me know if you need any information for delivery at these or other CTBT meetings (such as polling data from key states, the LAWS CTBT Support Committee letter, or other select pieces).

---

Daryl Kimball, Executive Director  
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers  
110 Maryland Ave. NE #201

Washington DC 20002

p: (202)546-0795 ext. 136; fax: (202)546-5142

website: <<http://www.crnd.org>>

---

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From: JTLOWE@aol.com  
Date: Tue, 9 Feb 1999 21:06:01 EST  
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com  
Subject: Re: (abolition-usa) Abolition Campaign Mission statements  
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com  
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

I like Jonathan Schell's the best. It is to the point and mentions a nuclear weapons convention.

some are much too long and some too general.

Colby Lowe

-

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Return-Path: <wagingpeace@napf.org>  
X-Sender: napf@silcom.com  
Date: Wed, 10 Feb 1999 09:40:12 -0800  
To: mupj@igc.apc.org  
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <wagingpeace@napf.org>  
Subject: Religious statements on abolition

Thanks a lot for faxing me the religious statements on abolition. I hope to add them to the appropriate abolition web page today or tomorrow at the latest.

Eric

\*\*\*\*\*

NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION  
International contact for Abolition 2000  
a Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

\*\*\*\*\*

1187 Coast Village Road, Box 123  
Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2794  
Phone (805) 965-3443 \* Fax (805) 568-0466  
e-mailto:wagingpeace@napf.org  
URL <http://www.wagingpeace.org>  
URL <http://www.napf.org/abolition2000/>

\*\*\*\*\*

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>  
Date: Wed, 10 Feb 1999 14:27:34 -0500  
From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.org>  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
X-Accept-Language: en  
To: "abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com" <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>  
Subject: (abolition-usa) ACT NOW: STOP STAR WARS REVIVAL IN CONGRESS  
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by kds5.kivex.com id OAA28965  
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com  
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

For Alice and others who recognize this is a vital issue for nuclear abolitionists work against . . .

ACT NOW: STOP STAR WARS REVIVAL IN CONGRESS

ACTION ALERT \* ACTION ALERT \*ACTION ALERT\*

STOP THE STAR WARS REVIVAL  
OPPOSE NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE DEPLOYMENT - SENATE & HOUSE BILLS

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND:  
WHAT YOU CAN DO NOW  
LEGISLATIVE SITUATION -SENATE/ HOUSE  
BACKGROUND ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS  
KEY TALKING POINTS  
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES  
ADDITIONAL ACTIONS - ORDER YOUR STOP THE STAR WARS REVIVAL  
RESOURCE & ACTION KITS

The recent STAR WARS revival has moved into high gear with legislation urging deployment of a national missile defense expected in both the Senate and the House.

It is vital that disarmament advocates make our voices heard.  
\*\*\*\*\*

WHAT YOU CAN DO NOW:  
Contact your Senators and Representatives and urge them to oppose bills endorsing National Missile Defense ("STAR WARS")deployment.

CALLS AND FAXES ARE URGENTLY NEEDED NOW:  
Capitol Switchboard: (202)224-3121  
\*\*\*\*\*

LEGISLATIVE SITUATION:  
  
SENATE: On February 10, the Senate Armed Services Committee voted 12 - 7 for the Cochran (R-MS)-Inouye (D-HI) (S.257) endorsing National Missile Defense deployment "as soon as technologically possible".

THE COCHRAN-INOUYE BILL —the National Missile Defense Act of 1999 -- is identical to the one that the Senate turned back twice in 1998 by identical 59 - 41 margins (60 votes were needed to bring up the

measure).

**TIMING:** Majority Leader Trent Lott may bring the bill to the \*Senate floor as early as the week of FEBRUARY 22\*, after the Senate returns from its Presidents' birthdays recess.

**KEY UNDECIDED SENATORS:** Bayh (Indiana), Edwards (NC), Feinstein (California), Graham (Florida), Kohl (Wisconsin) Landrieu (Louisiana), Lieberman (Connecticut), Chafee (Rhode Island) Jeffords (Vermont)

\*\*\*\*\*

**HOUSE:** Reps. Weldon (R-PA) and Spratt (D-SC) have introduced H.R. 4 with about 60 sponsors from both parties stating: "That it is the policy of the United States to deploy a national missile defense system."

The measure was introduced in 1998, but never voted on. (It was an attempt at a bi-partisan bill, and is regarded to be less dangerous than the Senate bill, because it would not necessarily disregard important deployment criteria such as violation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. )

**TIMING:** House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Ill) has promised to bring the bill up in the next few weeks, perhaps in early March.

\*All House Members should hear from you in opposition to the measure.\*

\*\*\*\*\*

**BACKGROUND:** While the Clinton Administration has not yet endorsed National Missile Defense deployment, it is moving closer in that direction. (For more on Cohen's recent announcement see:"Cohen's National Missile Defense Statement: What Did It Mean?" January 21, 1999 by John Isaacs, Council for a Livable World <http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/clw12199.htm> or Contact the Clearinghouse for further information.)

In early February, Defense Secretary Cohen added \$6.6 billion to the Pentagon's 6-year budget plan, bringing spending on National Missile Defense over that period of time to \$10.5 billion (there is significantly more spending for shorter-range missile defense systems as well).

Cohen promised a deployment decision as early as June 2000. (For more on the Cohen announcement, see

The Administration has announced however, that it is opposed to the Senate COCHRAN-INOUE Bill because this bill ignores deployment criteria such as cost and effect on U.S.-Russian relations and the Anti Ballistic Missile (ABM)Treaty. The administration has said that the **PRESIDENT WILL VETO THE SENATE COCHRAN-INOUE MEASURE IF NECESSARY.**

Almost all Republicans have endorsed National Missile Defense as an article of faith. (As was clearly indicated in the Republican Response to the State of the Union address: Contact the Disarmament Clearinghouse for excerpts of the speech)

According to a new analysis produced by the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, U.S. spending on ballistic missile defense (BMD) has now topped \$120 billion over the last 40 years., and \$67.7 billion since President Ronald Reagan launched his prized Star Wars program in 1983.

Despite an intense effort over the past 40 years to develop some kind of workable BMD system, the Pentagon has little to show for its billions of dollars and years of work. Recent tests of a less capable system than needed for a National Missile Defense have been successful only 4 out of 18 times.

#### TALKING POINTS TO STOP THE STAR WARS REVIVAL:

1. The Senate and House legislation will push the U.S. toward deployment whether a system is truly effective or not.
2. National Missile Defense deployment is likely to undermine U.S. security by leading Russia and China to maintain OR INCREASE additional nuclear weapons rather than reduce their nuclear weapons stockpiles.
3. National missile defense provides no defense against the most likely future attacks on U.S., which would not be delivered by missiles. The methods of delivery have already been demonstrated at the World Trade Center in New York, the Federal Building in Oklahoma City and the subway in Tokyo. A nuclear weapon is much more likely to be delivered in a bale of marijuana or in a truck than from a ballistic missile.
4. Recent missile defense testing has been a miserable failure. 4 successes out of 18 attempts is the best that has been done, A recent Pentagon review panel called the program "RUSH TO FAILURE." After spending more than \$100 billion over 40 years, these bills will lead to throwing good money after bad.
5. Deploying National Missile Defense will be no more effective than the French-built Maginot Line before World War II.

\*\*\*\*\*

For More on Missile Defense, Please See:

"Cohen's National Missile Defense Statement: What Did It Mean?"

January 21, 1999 by John Isaacs, Council for a Livable World

<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/clw12199.htm>

Physicians for Social Responsibility Fact Sheet

<http://www.psr.org/bmd.htm>

In the San Diego Union-Tribune,

Op-Ed by Robert Tiller "A Bad Idea Whose Time Has Not Come."

<http://www.psr.org/sandiego.htm>

Mary McGrory in Sunday's Washington Post

"The Sky's The Limit"

<http://search.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/WPlate/1999-02/07/2351-02>

[0799-idx.html](http://search.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/WPlate/1999-02/07/2351-020799-idx.html)

"Star Wars Missile Defense — A Solution in Search of A Problem"  
Women's Action For New Directions Fact Sheet  
[http://www.wand.ORG/getfacts/star\\_wars/star\\_wars.html](http://www.wand.ORG/getfacts/star_wars/star_wars.html)

and don't miss The Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers Ballistic Missile  
Defense page:  
<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/libbmd.htm>

\*\*\*\*\*  
MORE YOU CAN DO:

Order your STOP THE STAR WARS REVIVAL RESOURCE & ACTION KITS  
for more background on the current STAR WARS REVIVAL effort and actions  
you can take - includes sample letters to the editor, sample letters to  
the President and much more.  
To order (Up to 5 copies for free) contact the Disarmament  
Clearinghouse.

If you have seen Letters-to-the Editor, Op-Eds or Editorials on missile  
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\*\*\*\*\*  
Many thanks to John Isaacs, Council for a Livable World, for putting  
together the essential action alert.  
\*\*\*\*\*

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A project of: Friends Committee on National Legislation  
Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility  
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Date: Wed, 10 Feb 1999 13:53:51 -0500  
From: disarmament@igc.org  
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse  
Sender: owner-disarm-news@igc.org  
Subject: More Reasons to De-alert/ Disarm  
To: disarm-news@igc.org  
X-Accept-Language: en

Dear Disarmament Advocates:

This front page article from today's Washington Post is worth reading, but the title may be a little confusing. It is NOT an article about ballistic missile defense in Russia.(and not related to the current STAR WARS revival in the U.S.) The article is about Russia's deteriorating

early warning and command and control systems. There are some good talking points for de-alerting and disarmament measures . . .

Shattered Shield  
Russia's Myopic Missile Defense

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Foreign Service  
Wednesday, February 10, 1999; Page A1

Third in series of articles

MOSCOW Russia's early-warning defense against missile attack, a key aspect of the hair-trigger doctrine of nuclear deterrence, is deteriorating because Moscow cannot replenish the array of satellites it needs to monitor U.S. missile silos and submarines, according to Russian and Western security analysts.

For several hours each day, Russian military commanders cannot see any of the U.S. missile fields, nor can they monitor the most dangerous threat to their own forces - U.S. Trident submarines submerged in the world's oceans, these specialists said.

Russia has not launched an early-warning satellite in nearly a year, they added, and U.S.-Russian plans for sharing early-warning data, announced last September by Presidents Clinton and Boris Yeltsin, have not been implemented. Such cooperation involves highly sophisticated equipment and the transfer of ultrasensitive defense information, analysts say, and a legacy of distrust persists on both sides.

Although the Cold War has ended, Russia and the United States remain on constant nuclear alert. Both sides say that if attacked they will unleash massive retaliation, even before enemy warheads arrive; the strategy is that such a stance will discourage any first strike.

But the threat of retaliation requires accurate early warning, and without it, Russian decision-makers are blindfolded. Some Western specialists believe the growing gaps in the area covered by Russia's early-warning satellites have increased the risks of a serious miscalculation, because Russian commanders will have less time to decide if a launch report is real.

There have been several close calls. In September 1983, the Soviet early-warning system sent a false signal to ground stations that a U.S. missile attack was underway. After a few anxious minutes deep in a Soviet defense bunker, the mistake was recognized by an officer on duty. In another case that highlights the early-warning risks, the launch of a Norwegian scientific rocket in 1995 triggered a false alarm that was reported all the way to Yeltsin.

At the time of the 1983 alarm, the Soviet satellites positioned to detect U.S. ballistic missile launches had been on station for only about a year. Launched into a high elliptical orbit, the satellites did not look directly down at Earth; rather, they peered at an angle, depending on infrared waves to identify the hot exhaust of a rocket against the black background of space.

To keep tabs on U.S. missile fields, an array of satellites was needed. Their space tracks followed one after another, sweeping over the known missile locations in the United States; but they were prone to drift from their orbits and had to be replaced often.

The full early-warning system of that era had nine satellites. On the day of the false alarm, there were seven in orbit, according to Paul Podvig, a research associate at the Center for Arms Control, Energy and Environmental Studies here. Podvig said the seven satellites were sufficient to cover all the U.S. missile fields because the full overlay of nine was designed with some overlap.

That same system is still in use, but because of its crippling financial problems, Russia has not put a single early-warning satellite into orbit since last April. Some existing satellites ceased working as recently as last year, and, according to Podvig, the system now has only three active satellites - less than half the number at the time of the 1983 alarm and just a third of the full constellation.

The Soviets created a second satellite system in the late 1980s - this one in geostationary orbit, meaning that these satellites remain fixed in one place above the Earth's surface. Two of these are still functioning, Podvig said, with one sited to cover some of the gaps in the original array of satellite.

But gaps remain, however. Every 24 hours, the high elliptical satellite system is blind during two periods; one is nearly six hours long, the other about an hour long, Podvig said. Even with the help of the geostationary satellite, there is a daily gap of about three hours, he said.

"Over the last five or six years, Russia kept the configuration working all the time," Podvig said. "But it started disintegrating at the beginning of 1998. The situation in the last six years wasn't good, but they had reserves. They kept it working. Now, they have used up those reserves. The problem is serious."

There is some uncertainty among Western and Russian experts about the capabilities of the satellites in geostationary orbit. At issue is whether one of these satellites, Cosmos-2224, is capable of looking directly down at the world's oceans, where the Trident submarines patrol.

Podvig said he believes it can look down at the North Atlantic - Tridents also patrol the Pacific - while Theodore A. Postol, a professor at MIT, has questioned whether it has look-down capability at any ocean. Without this capacity, Postol said, Russia would be blind to sea-launched missiles. "Russia has no space-based early warning against the most potent threat its land-based forces face, the U.S. Trident submarine-launched ballistic missiles," he said.

Postol noted that Russia's system of ground-based early-warning radar has also been degraded because many installations were built on the Soviet periphery - outside Russia - and are now in independent states. An important radar station in Latvia was closed last August and has not been replaced, and there are other gaps, as well. Postol has mapped "corridors" in which missiles could be launched at Russia that would not even show up on the existing radar screens. One such avenue runs from the Pacific, where most Tridents are based, into the heart of Russia from the Far East.

"There are large parts of the Russian forces that could be attacked from the Gulf of Alaska and would be destroyed without Russia even knowing an attack was underway," Postol said in an interview. "Moscow could be destroyed within four to five minutes of the radars seeing the incoming warheads."

The situation is risky, Postol said, in that it could drive Russia more and more toward making a quick decision to retaliate - one that would be based on less reliable information.

But Podvig said he is not as worried as Postol about Russia's early-warning problems. "If you consider Cold War scenarios, a lack of early warning is a really bad thing. You can come up with all kinds of first-strike scenarios. But I'm not that pessimistic. My view is that, even if Russia has no early-warning capability, no radars, no satellites, and still relies on

intercontinental ballistic missiles and launch-on-warning, in any crisis, Russia will still have to be taken seriously," he said.

So far, little has been done to reduce the threat of nuclear miscalculation. Russia and the United States have pledged to re-target missiles away from each other, but that could be reversed quickly in a crisis. Bruce Blair, a security analyst at the Brookings Institution in Washington, has argued for "de-alerting" Russian and U.S. nuclear forces, effectively taking them off hair-trigger status, but the idea has yet to win official favor.

With reduced early-warning capability, Blair said, Russia "is losing its ability to distinguish between real and imaginary nuclear threats. The United States could be the big loser in this situation."

At a Moscow summit last September, Clinton and Yeltsin announced plans to share early-warning missile launch information. "It was a good first step," said Postol, "but the administration hasn't done anything to implement it, and they have no vision of follow-on steps."

Shattered Shield

'I Had A Funny Feeling in My Gut'

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Foreign Service  
Wednesday, February 10, 1999; Page A19

Sidebar

MOSCOW - It was just past midnight as Stanislav Petrov settled into the commander's chair inside the secret bunker at Serpukhov-15, the installation where the Soviet Union monitored its early-warning satellites over the United States.

Then the alarms went off. On the panel in front of him was a red pulsating button. One word flashed: "Start."

It was Sept. 26, 1983, and Petrov was playing a principal role in one of the most harrowing incidents of the nuclear age, a false alarm signaling a U.S. missile attack.

Although virtually unknown to the West at the time, the false alarm at the closed military facility south of Moscow came during one of the most tense periods of the Cold War. And the episode resonates today because Russia's early-warning system has fewer than half the satellites it did back then, raising the specter of more such dangerous incidents.

As Petrov described it in an interview, one of the Soviet satellites sent a signal to the bunker that a nuclear missile attack was underway. The warning system's computer, weighing the signal against static, concluded that a missile had been launched from a base in the United States.

The responsibility fell to Petrov, then a 44-year-old lieutenant colonel, to make a decision: Was it for real?

Petrov was situated at a critical point in the chain of command, overseeing a staff that monitored incoming signals from the satellites. He reported to superiors at warning-system headquarters; they, in turn, reported to the general staff, which would consult with Soviet leader Yuri Andropov on the possibility of launching a retaliatory attack.

Petrov's role was to evaluate the incoming data. At first, the satellite reported that one missile had been launched - then another, and another.

Soon, the system was "roaring," he recalled five Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles had been launched, it reported.

Despite the electronic evidence, Petrov decided and advised the others - that the satellite alert was a false alarm, a call that may have averted a nuclear holocaust. But he was relentlessly interrogated afterward, was never rewarded for his decision and today is a long-forgotten pensioner living in a town outside Moscow. He spoke openly about the incident, although the official account is still considered secret by authorities here.

On the night of the crisis, Petrov had little time to think. When the alarms went off, he recalled, "for 15 seconds, we were in a state of shock. We needed to understand, what's next?"

Usually, Petrov said, one report of a lone rocket launch did not immediately go up the chain to the general staff and the electronic command system there, known as Krokus. But in this case, the reports of a missile salvo were coming so quickly that an alert had already gone to general staff headquarters automatically, even before he could judge if they were genuine. A determination by the general staff was critical because, at the time, the nuclear "suitcase" that gives a Soviet leader a remote-control role in such decisions was still under development.

In the end, less than five minutes after the alert began, Petrov decided the launch reports must be false. He recalled making the tense decision under enormous stress - electronic maps and consoles were flashing as he held a phone in one hand and juggled an intercom in the other, trying to take in all the information at once. Another officer at the early-warning facility was shouting into the phone to him to remain calm and do

his job.

"I had a funny feeling in my gut," Petrov said. "I didn't want to make a mistake. I made a decision, and that was it."

Petrov's decision was based partly on a guess, he recalled. He had been told many times that a nuclear attack would be massive - an onslaught designed to overwhelm Soviet defenses at a single stroke. But the monitors showed only five missiles. "When people start a war, they don't start it with only five missiles," he remembered thinking at the time. "You can do little damage with just five missiles."

Another factor, he said, was that Soviet ground-based radar installations - which search for missiles rising above the horizon - showed no evidence of an attack. The ground radar units were controlled from a different command center, and because they cannot see beyond the horizon, they would not spot incoming missiles until some minutes after the satellites had.

Following the false alarm, Petrov went through a second ordeal. At first, he was praised for his actions. But then came an investigation, and his questioners pressed him hard. Why had he not written everything down that night? "Because I had a phone in one hand and the intercom in the other, and I don't have a third hand," he replied.

Petrov, who was assigned to the satellite early-warning system at its inception in the 1970s, said in the interview that he knew the system had flaws. It had been rushed into service, he said, and was "raw."

Petrov said the investigators tried to make him a scapegoat for the false alarm. In the end, he was neither punished nor rewarded. According to Petrov and other sources, the false alarm was eventually traced to the satellite, which picked up the sun's reflection off the tops of clouds and mistook it for a missile launch. The computer program that was supposed to filter out such information was rewritten.

It is not known what happened at the highest levels of the Kremlin on the night of the alarm, but it came at a climactic stage in U.S.-Soviet relations that is now regarded as a Soviet "war scare." According to former CIA analyst Peter Pry, and a separate study by the agency, Andropov was obsessed with the possibility of a surprise nuclear attack by the West and sent instructions to Soviet spies around the world to look for evidence of preparations.

One reason for Soviet jitters at the time was that the West had unleashed a series of psychological warfare exercises aimed at Moscow, including naval maneuvers into forward areas near Soviet strategic bastions, such as the submarine bases in the Barents Sea.

The 1983 alarm also came just weeks after Soviet pilots had shot down Korean Air Lines Flight 007 and just before the start of a NATO military exercise, known as Able Archer, that involved raising alert levels of U.S. nuclear forces in Europe to simulate preparations for an attack. Pry has described this exercise as "probably the single most dangerous incident of the early 1980s."

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## Legislative Issues of 1999

Now that Congress has completed the impeachment process, it is time to think seriously about the legislative issues of 1999. And to act. This issue of Peace Leaf discusses matters of particular interest to Methodists United for Peace with Justice.

### Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) remains a top priority. World leaders signed this long-sought treaty on September 24, 1996. A year later President Clinton submitted the treaty to the U.S. Senate for ratification. Since then the Senate has refused to act, except for a couple of peripheral subcommittee hearings.

The greatest obstacle is the refusal of Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, to hold hearings on the CTBT. Responsibility for inaction is shared by other senators, especially members of the Foreign Relations Committee, who have not insisted that committee hearings be held. Majority Leader Trent Lott could help the cause significantly by putting the CTBT on the schedule for floor action in this session of Congress.

To help move the process along, the Interfaith Group for the CTBT, consisting of 22 denominational offices and religious associations, has organized a petition drive. CTBT supporters are encouraged to circulate the petition at churches, synagogues, and other religious gatherings during February and March. Signed petitions should be presented to senators directly or to their in-state offices during the last week of March or early April.

A copy of the petition and instruction for its use are found in the inner page of this issue of Peace Leaf. Other ideas are offered on what you can do to support Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

### Nuclear Disarmament

The Bush Administration negotiated the second in a series of Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties (START II) to bring about substantial reductions in nuclear weapons. The U.S. Senate ratified this treaty in 1996, but the Russian Duma has not yet acted. Many persons, including top Pentagon officials, believe that it would be desirable to start taking out of service weapons that will be dismantled under START II. This would save money and would pose no security risk to the United States. However, for the past two years Congress has placed language in the annual National Defense Authorization Act requiring that the U.S. arsenal must be maintained at START I levels until Russia ratifies START II. This provision will be coming up for renewal this year and should be opposed.

Although de-alerting nuclear weapons, as we discussed in the previous issue of Peace Leaf, can be accomplished primarily through executive action, the requirement to maintain START I level forces may act as an inhibition. Moreover, a significant initiative like de-alerting needs support by members of Congress even though this action would not necessarily take the form of a treaty requiring Senate approval. Accordingly, it will be useful to develop congressional support for de-alerting the nuclear arsenal.

There will be a push in this session of Congress to increase funding for ballistic missile defense (BMD) and to accelerate the pace of future deployment. On this matter the 1996 United Methodist General Conference, in the resolution on "Nuclear Abolition", stated that efforts to develop and deploy such systems "should be terminated as illusory, unnecessary, and wasteful."

Ballistic missile defense remains illusory, first, because technological feasibility is a long way from being established and, second, BMD provides no protection from low-flying cruise missiles or nuclear bombs smuggled into the country by terrorists. BMD is unnecessary because the threat of attack by Russia and China can be dealt with more readily through multilateral arms reduction agreements. Other potential adversaries, such as North Korea and Iran, can be dealt with through vigorous nuclear non-proliferation policies.

Seeking to develop ballistic missile defense is wasteful. This is illustrated by the \$71 billion spent by the Pentagon on BMD activities from 1984 through 1994 without producing any deployable system or technological breakthroughs. Now President Clinton is proposing \$7 billion a year for the next six years, and Republicans in Congress want to add even more. A bill is pending in the Senate to mandate deployment of a national missile defense system as soon as technologically possible. Such legislation should be opposed, and cutbacks in BMD activities should be advocated.

#### United Nations Funding

Once again funding of U.S. arrears to the United Nations and other international organizations will be an issue before Congress. Last year \$475 million in arrears funding was included in the State Department authorization bill, but President Clinton vetoed the bill because of inclusion of language restricting international planning assistance. Representative Christopher Smith (R-NJ), sponsor of this restriction, promises to once again attach this language to the authorization bill. So the struggle to achieve U.S. payment of UN arrears will continue.

#### Military Spending

President Clinton has requested increases in the military budget, and Republicans in Congress want to boost defense spending even more. Peace organizations believe that the military budget is already too high. This issue is discussed in a separate article.

To be set in a box:

For More Information on Legislative Issues

To keep up-to-date on issues before Congress, persons with access to the Internet can go to a variety of web sites. They include the following:

United Methodist General Board of Church and Society <http://www.umc-gbcs.org>

Friends Committee on National Legislation <http://www.fcnl.org>

Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs <http://www.loga.org>

For information on CTBT petition

Arms Control Association <http://www.armscontrol.org>

Center for Defense Information <http://www.cdi.org>

Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers <http://www.crnd.org>

Has list of links to other organizations

Council for a Livable World <http://www.clw.org>

Disarmament Clearinghouse <http://www.psr.org/disarmament>

Federation of American Scientists <http://www.fax.org>

Peace Action <http://www.peace-action.org>

Physicians for Social Responsibility <http://www.psr.org>

20/20 Vision <http://www.2020vision.org>

Union of Concerned Scientists <http://www.ucsusa.org>

United Nations Association <http://www.unausa.org>

Women's Action for New Directions <http://www.wand.org>

**Winter 1998-99**

**Help End Nuclear Testing**

**Your Senators' Active Support is Critical**

**BACKGROUND:** The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), an international treaty to ban all nuclear tests, is an essential tool for reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons. It is especially important in the wake of the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests in May 1998.

The U. S. is one of 150 countries that have signed the treaty. In order to enter into force and become international law, it must first be ratified by the 44 nuclear-capable countries, including the U.S. Our ratification will:

- Stem the spread of nuclear weapons. The CTBT's ban on nuclear testing will prevent other nations from obtaining advanced nuclear weapons. It will also severely impede the development of new nuclear weapons by those countries which already have them.
- Establish a strict monitoring system. This global network will detect nuclear weapon testing activities and allow for short-notice, on-site inspections, but it will not be fully operational until the treaty enters into force.
- Protect the environment. Ending nuclear tests will stop radioactive fallout from spreading underground and escaping into the atmosphere.
- Lead the way, setting an example for other countries to follow. Currently, at least 21 countries have ratified the CTBT. As the world's leading military power, U.S. ratification will serve as a catalyst for other countries to do likewise.

Public support for a nuclear test ban has been consistently high it was most recently endorsed by four out of five American voters in bipartisan public opinion surveys. The Administration, including the Departments of Defense and Energy, supports ratification of the treaty, as do prominent U.S. military figures, including four of the last five chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: Admiral William Crowe and Generals David Jones, Colin Powell, and John Shalikashvili. Despite this support, substantial obstacles lie in the path of treaty ratification.

In the fall of 1998, President Clinton urged the Senate to ratify the CTBT as early as possible in 1999. A two-thirds Senate majority is needed for ratification. Active support by your Senators will help gain at least the minimum 67 votes required.

However, Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms (R-NC) and Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS) continue to defy public opinion by refusing to allow the significant consideration an issue of this magnitude demands. U.S. failure to act on the treaty would be a major blow to global efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

+ ACTION: Contact your Senators and urge them to do everything possible to assure that the CTBT is ratified in 1999. They need to hear resounding support for the treaty. Encourage them to take leadership roles in the ratification process.

Tell your Senators that by ratifying the CTBT, the U.S. will stem the spread of nuclear weapons, establish a strict monitoring and inspection system, protect the environment, and encourage other countries to ratify the treaty. Remind them that four out of five American voters support the CTBT, as do the current and several former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. U.S. ratification will make America and the world safer for our children and grandchildren. When your Senators write you back, please send copies of the letters to 20/20 Vision at above address.

+ If you have time, please contact Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS) to let him know Americans across the country support the CTBT: S-230 Capitol Building · Washington, DC · 20510

To learn more about the CTBT, call 20/20 Vision at (202) 833-2020

- Write to:

*The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_*  
*U.S. Senate*  
*Washington, DC 20510*  
*Call: (202) 224-3121*

"The only way that the Senate will ratify the CTBT is if you, the grassroots, are successful in communicating the importance of this issue to your Senators ." Senator Jim Jeffords (R-VT)

This action is good throughout 1999.



**Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs  
(LOGA)**

122 C Street N.W., Suite 125  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
Tel: 202-783-7507 [loga@ecunet.org](mailto:loga@ecunet.org)

Action Alert: January 21, 1999

**Petition Drive for U.S. Ratification of the  
Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty**

A broad coalition of faith groups is promoting an interreligious **petition drive** to encourage the U.S. Senate to approve ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in 1999. We hope you will participate in this important effort.

**What you can do:**

**Circulate the petition:** Please print out and duplicate the [attached petition](#) and collect signatures at your church, synagogue, mosque or other religious gathering. For the petition drive to have the greatest effect, the petitions should be hand delivered to your Senators or to their staff around the time of the Senate's Passover/Easter recess, **March 26 - April 12**. Where possible, interreligious delegations will present petitions directly to Senators when they are in their home states over the recess. Where a meeting with the Senator can not be arranged, delegations may choose to present the petitions to staff in one of the [Senator's state offices](#) or mail the petitions to the Senator.

*Check this site after February 17 for a list of persons in your state collecting petitions for delivery and persons arranging visits with Senators and/or their staff. The deadline for sending the petitions to the collection points is March 15. However, petitions will continue to be collected until the meetings with the Senators or their staff have taken place.*

**Support the petition drive:** If you would like to offer to help with some of the leg work or want more information about the petition drive, please contact the petition drive coordinator [Jay Lintner, United Church of Christ Office for Church in Society](#), tel. 202-543-1517, fax 202-543-5994.

**Write:** Individual letters to your [Senators](#) continue to be very important!

**Learn about what the CTBT will do:** The [Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers](#) and [20/20 Vision](#) have Web sites with lots of documents, statements, analysis and links related to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

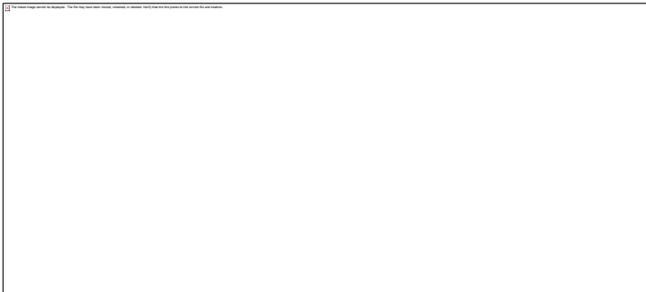
(CTBT) is an international treaty to ban all nuclear tests. The CTBT is an essential tool for reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons. It is especially important in light of last year's Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests. In order to enter into force and become international law, the treaty must first be ratified by the 44 nuclear-capable countries, including the U.S.

**Examine the CTBT:** [Text of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty](#)

**Study and discuss the ELCA social statement addressing arms control issues:**  
["For Peace in God's World"](#)

**Tell others about the stand the religious community has taken:** Last year a coalition of over 200 national and local religious leaders nationwide, representing millions of Christians and Jews from dozens of denominations, called on the U.S. Senate to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty immediately. [Their statement, released on May 19, 1998](#), was endorsed by 56 national leaders, nearly 100 local leaders of congregations, and over 50 regional religious groups.

**Contact LOGA with news about plans to promote the petition in your area:**  
[Mark B. Brown](#)



[LOGA Home Page](#)

[ELCA Home](#)

[Division for Church in Society](#)

## **Interfaith Petition for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty**

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), an international treaty to ban all nuclear tests, is an essential tool for reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons. It is especially important in the wake of the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests in May 1998.

The United States is one of 150 countries that have signed the treaty. In order to enter into force and become international law, it must first be ratified by the 44 nuclear-capable countries, including the United States. Therefore, U.S. ratification is essential. It will set an example for other countries to follow. When the treaty is in effect, there will be a strict monitoring system to help stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

Public support for a nuclear test ban has been consistently high. A recent bipartisan public opinion survey revealed that the CTBT has the support of four out of five American voters. The Clinton Administration, including the Departments of Defense and Energy, supports ratification of the treaty. So do prominent U.S. military figures, including four of the last five chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: Admiral William Crowe and Generals David Jones, Colin Powell, and John Shalikashvili.

The CTBT is now pending before the U.S. Senate. A two-thirds Senate majority is needed for ratification. Unfortunately Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC), chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, refuses to hold public hearings on the treaty. Furthermore, Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS) has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the CTBT. If the Senate does not ratify the treaty in 1999, it will be a major blow to global efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

To push for Senate ratification, a broad coalition of faith groups is conducting a petition drive to encourage prompt Senate action. A copy of the petition is attached.

We ask your help in gaining signatures to the petition. You can make copies and have them circulated for signature at your church, synagogue, mosque, or other religious gatherings. For the petition drive to have greatest effect, the petitions should be hand-delivered to your senators or to their staff around the time of the Senate's Passover/Easter recess, March 26 to April 12. Where possible, organize an interfaith delegation to present signed petitions directly to the senators when they are in their home state. Where a meeting with a senator cannot be arranged, delegations can present the petition to staff in one of the senator's in-state offices. Or you can mail the petitions to the senator.

Efforts are underway to coordinate the interfaith petition drive in various states. By February 17 information will be posted on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs -- [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org) -- on persons collecting petitions in each state and persons arranging visits with senators or their staff. If you lack access to the Internet, you may get in touch with Methodists United for Peace with Justice for this information: phone/fax 301 897-3668; e-mail: [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org). The overall coordinator of this interfaith initiative is the Washington office of the United Church of Christ (UCC) Office for Church in Society. The United Methodist General Board of Church and Society and Methodists United for Peace with Justice are among the 16 religious groups circulating petitions.

# **Interfaith Petition for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty**

## **Background**

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), an international treaty to ban all nuclear tests, is an essential tool for reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons. It is especially important in the wake of the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests in May 1998.

The United States is one of 150 countries that have signed the treaty. In order to enter into force and become international law, it must first be ratified by the 44 nuclear-capable countries, including the United States. Therefore, U.S. ratification is essential. It will set an example for other countries to follow. When the treaty is in effect, there will be a strict monitoring system to help stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

Public support for a nuclear test ban has been consistently high. A recent bipartisan public opinion survey revealed that the CTBT has the support of four out of five American voters. The Clinton Administration, including the Departments of Defense and Energy, supports ratification of the treaty. So do prominent U.S. military figures, including four of the last five chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: Admiral William Crowe and Generals David Jones, Colin Powell, and John Shalikashvili.

The CTBT is now pending before the U.S. Senate. A two-thirds Senate majority is needed for ratification. Unfortunately Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC), chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, refuses to hold public hearings on the treaty. Furthermore, Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS) has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the CTBT. If the Senate does not ratify the treaty in 1999, it will be a major blow to global efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

## **Interfaith Petition**

To push for Senate ratification, a broad coalition of faith groups is conducting a petition drive to encourage prompt Senate action. A copy of the petition is attached.

We ask your help in gaining signatures to the petition. You can make copies and have them circulated for signature in churches, synagogues, mosques, and other religious gatherings. For the petition drive to have greatest effect, the petitions should be hand-delivered to senators or to their staff around the time of the Senate's Passover/Easter recess, March 26 to April 12. Where possible, organize an interfaith delegation to present signed petitions directly to the senators when they are in their home state. Where a meeting with a senator cannot be arranged, delegations can present the petition to staff in one of the senator's in-state offices. Or petitions can be mailed to senators.

Efforts are underway to coordinate the interfaith petition drive in various states. By February 17 information will be posted on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs -- [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org) -- on persons collecting petitions in each state and persons arranging visits with senators or their staff. If you lack access to the Internet, you may get in touch with Methodists United for Peace with Justice for this information (see below).

At this writing, participants in the interfaith petition campaign for the CTBT include Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), Church of the Brethren, Church Women United, Church World Service, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Episcopal Peace Fellowship, Friends Committee on National Legislation, Mennonite Central Committee, NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby, Presbyterian Church (USA), Presbyterian Peace Fellowship, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, United Church of Christ, United Methodist Church. The UCC Office for Church in Society, Washington Office, is serving as coordinator of the campaign.

For further information, contact Howard W. Hallman, chair, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, 1500 16<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Phone/fax: 301 896-0013. E-mail: [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org).

January 29, 1999

# **Interfaith Petition for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty**

## **Background**

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), an international treaty to ban all nuclear tests, is an essential tool for reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons. It is especially important in the wake of the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests in May 1998.

The United States is one of 150 countries that have signed the treaty. In order to enter into force and become international law, it must first be ratified by the 44 nuclear-capable countries, including the United States. Therefore, U.S. ratification is essential. It will set an example for other countries to follow. When the treaty is in effect, there will be a strict monitoring system to help stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

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The CTBT is now pending before the U.S. Senate. A two-thirds Senate majority is needed for ratification. Unfortunately Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC), chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, refuses to hold public hearings on the treaty. Furthermore, Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS) has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the CTBT. If the Senate does not ratify the treaty in 1999, it will be a major blow to global efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

## **Interfaith Petition**

To push for Senate ratification, a broad coalition of faith groups is conducting a petition drive to encourage prompt Senate action. A copy of the petition is on the other side.

We ask your help in gaining signatures to the petition. You can make copies and have them circulated for signature in churches, synagogues, mosques, and other religious gatherings. For the petition drive to have greatest effect, the petitions should be hand-delivered to senators or to their staff around the time of the Senate's Passover/Easter recess, March 26 to April 12. Where possible, organize an interfaith delegation to present signed petitions directly to the senators when they are in their home state. Where a meeting with a senator cannot be arranged, delegations can present the petition to staff in one of the senator's in-state offices. Or petitions can be mailed to senators.

Efforts are underway to coordinate the interfaith petition drive in various states. By February 17 information will be posted on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs -- [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org) -- on persons collecting petitions in each state and persons arranging visits with senators or their staff. If you lack access to the Internet, you may get in touch with Methodists United for Peace with Justice for this information (see below).

At this writing, participants in the interfaith petition campaign for the CTBT include Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), Church of the Brethren, Church Women United, Church World Service, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Episcopal Peace Fellowship, Friends Committee on National Legislation, Mennonite Central Committee, NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby, Presbyterian Church (USA), Presbyterian Peace Fellowship, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, United Church of Christ, United Methodist Church. The UCC Office for Church in Society, Washington Office, is serving as coordinator of the campaign.

For further information, contact Howard W. Hallman, chair, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, 1500 16<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Phone/fax: 301 896-0013. E-mail: [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org).

January 29, 1999

**Interfaith Working Group for  
CTBT Ratification**

American Friends Service Committee  
Church of the Brethren, Washington Office  
Church Women United  
Church World Service  
Episcopal Church, Washington Office  
Episcopal Peace Fellowship  
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America,  
Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs  
Fellowship of Reconciliation  
Friends Committee on National Legislation  
Maryknoll Justice and Peace Office  
Mennonite Central Committee  
Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
National Council of Churches  
NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice  
Lobby  
Pax Christi USA  
Presbyterian Church (USA), Washington Office  
Presbyterian Peace Fellowship  
Union of American Hebrew Congregations  
Unitarian Universalist Association  
United Church of Christ, Office for Church  
in Society  
United Methodist General Board of Church  
and Society  
U.S. Catholic Conference

**Other Denominations Interested  
in CTBT Ratification**

African Methodist Episcopal Church  
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church  
American Baptist Churches USA  
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)  
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church  
Friends General Conference  
Friends United Meeting  
Moravian Church, Northern Province  
National Missionary Baptist Convention  
Reformed Church in America  
Orthodox Church in America  
Progressive National Baptist Convention  
Seventh Day Adventist Church, General  
Conference  
Syrian Orthodox Church of Antioch,  
Eastern Archdiocese

**Other Religious Associations Interested  
in CTBT Ratification**

Alliance of Baptists  
Baptist Peace Fellowship  
Buddhist Peace Fellowship  
Catholic Conference of Major Superiors of  
Men's Institutes  
Columban Fathers Justice and Peace Center  
Evangelicals for Social Action  
Jewish Peace Fellowship  
Leadership Conference of Women Religious  
Methodists Federation for Social Action  
Muslim Peace Fellowship  
New Call to Peacemaking  
Orthodox Peace Fellowship  
The Shalom Center  
Sisters of Mercy of America  
Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace  
Sojourners  
Washington Ethical Society

Interest expressed in such ways as:  
Head of communion signing letter to senators  
Sending representative to breakfast meeting  
with Senator Jeffords on CTBT  
Participating in petition drive  
Asking for more information, to be kept  
informed

Compiled by Howard W. Hallman  
Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
1500 16<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036  
Phone/fax: 301 896-0013  
E-mail: mupj@igc.org

February 17, 1999

## **Interfaith Petition for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty**

To push for Senate ratification, a broad coalition of faith groups is conducting a petition drive to encourage prompt Senate action. Petitions are being circulated in churches, synagogues, and other religious gatherings. They will be presented to senators and home-state staff toward the end of March -- by interfaith delegations where possible.

Participants in this effort include:

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)  
Church of the Brethren  
Church Women United  
Church World Service  
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America  
Episcopal Peace Fellowship  
Friends Committee on National Legislation  
Mennonite Central Committee  
Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby  
New Call to Peacemaking  
Presbyterian Church (USA)  
Presbyterian Peace Fellowship  
Reformed Church in America  
Union of American Hebrew Congregations  
Unitarian-Universalist Association  
United Church of Christ  
United Methodist Church

Other denominations, national religious associations, and state inter-religious bodies have been invited to join the campaign.

The UCC Office for Church in Society, Washington Office, is serving as coordinator of the campaign. Contacts are Jay Lintner and Marijke Haworth. Phone: 202 543-1517. Fax: 202 543-5994. E-mail: [lintner@ucc.org](mailto:lintner@ucc.org), [jpm@ucc.org](mailto:jpm@ucc.org).

Information on the interfaith petition, including a copy of the petition, is available on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs -- [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org).

Further information is available from Howard W. Hallman, Chair, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, who serves as chair of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT. Phone/fax: 301 896-0013  
E-mail: [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org).

February 16, 1999

COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN PETITION DRIVE  
STATE CONTACTS TO COLLECT SIGNATURES

Note: Please mail your petitions to the contact person in your state. We are recruiting contacts in the 25 states where there is a Senator critical to the campaign (states with an asterick are particularly important). Not all names are yet in place, and more will be added to this list. If your state does not yet have a contact, check this list again in a few days, or mail your petitions directly to your two Senators offices. If you are interested in being a part of the delegation to deliver these petitions to your senators, give your state contact person a call.

AL

\*AK

AZ

AR

CA

CO Bob Kinsey, 6555 Ward Road, Arvada, CO 80004, (303) 425-0348,  
bkinsey@peacemission.org

CT Gordon Bates, UCC Conf., 125 Sherman St., Hartford CT 06105-2281, (860) 233-5564

DE Peter Wells, 300 East Main St., Newark, DE 19711, (302) 737-4711

FL

GA

HA Joan Ishibashi, UCC Conference, 15 Craigsid e Place, Honolulu, HI 96817,  
(808) 537-9516

IL

\*IN Garnett Day, 329 No. Bolton Ave., Indianapolis 46219, (317) 353-0190

IA Sherry Hutchison, 1328 Birch Lane, Des Moines 50315, (515) 244-2753

\*KS Michael Poage, 1650 Fairmount St., Wichita KS 67208 (316) 682-1597 mpoag@aol.com

KY Nancy Jo Kemper, Ky Council of Churches, 412 Rose St, Lexington, KY 40508, (606)  
253-3027

LA

\*ME Roger Burkhart, PO Box 104, Sunset, Deer Isle ME, 04683, (207) 348-6602

MA

MD

MI Betty Kemnitz, 1133 W. Huron River Dr., Ann Arbor 48103, (734) 663-1479

MN

\*MS

MO

MT Ann Hansen, UCC Conference, 2016 Alderson Ave., Billings, MT 59102 (406) 656-  
8688, ucc@wtt.net

\*NE John Tyler, RR13855 Steele Ave., Lincoln 68510 NE, (402) 474-3855

NV

\*NH Ginny and Chuck Higgins, RT 1, 14 Waukeena Lake Rd., Danbury NH 03230,  
(603) 768-3379, Chuck.ginny@juno.com

NJ

\*NM Wally Ford, NM Conference of Churches, 123 hermosa SE, Albuquerque 87108, (505)

255-1509

NY

NC

ND

OH

OK

\*OR Pat Rumer, 3136 N.E. Couch St., Portland, OR 97232 (503) 725-4864,  
pat@ses.pdx.edu

PA Erica Lauffer, 190 Lauffer Rd., Middletown 17057, (717) 944-4713, lauffarm@epix.net

\*RI Diana Burdett, 901 Mooresfield Rd., Saunderstown, RI 02874, (401) 789-7467,  
uncoms@aol.com

SC

SD

\*TN

TX

\*UT Una Stevenson, 6269 Howey Dr., Salt Lake City, 84121-2233, (801) 272-1430

VT Nancy Hughes, 94 Passumpsic, Fairlee, VT 05045, (802) 333-9574,  
jrhughes@together.net

\*VA

\*WA Sara Fleming, Washington Assoc. of Churches, 419 Occidental Ave. S., , #201, Seattle,  
WA 98104, (206) 625-9790, fleming@thewac.org

WV

WI

\*WY Sharon Breitweiser, 819 Harney, Laramie, WY 82072, (307) 742-9189

## Draft Resolution on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

For many years the United Methodist Church has advocated the global ban on nuclear test explosions. This is an essential step toward reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons. It is an expression of our moral responsibility to care for God's creation.

This objective moved closer to fulfillment in September 1996 when representatives of nation-states, including the United States, signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This treaty is now pending before the U.S. Senate.

The Board of Christian Presence in God's World, Baltimore-Conference of the United Methodist Church urges the U.S. senators from Maryland and West Virginia to work for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (1) by seeking prompt public hearings on the treaty and (b) by voting for ratification when the treaty is considered by the Senate.

COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN PETITION DRIVE  
STATE CONTACTS TO COLLECT SIGNATURES

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AL

\*AK Vinetta Hale, 8123 E. McLaren St., Tucson 85715-4408, (520) 296-1918.

AZ

AR

CA

CO Bob Kinsey, 6555 Ward Road, Arvada, CO 80004, (303) 425-0348,  
bkinsey@peacemission.org

CT Gordon Bates, UCC Conf., 125 Sherman St., Hartford CT 06105-2281, (860) 233-5564

DE Peter Wells, 300 East Main St., Newark, DE 19711, (302) 737-4711

FL

GA

HA Joan Ishibashi, UCC Conference, 15 Craigsides Place, Honolulu, HI 96817,  
(808) 537-9516

IL Nancy Tegtmeier, Illinois Conference of Churches, 615 S. 5th St., Springfield, IL 62703,  
(217) 544-3423

\*IN Garnett Day, 329 No. Bolton Ave., Indianapolis 46219, (317) 353-0190

IA Sherry Hutchison, 1328 Birch Lane, Des Moines 50315, (515)244-2753

\*KS Michael Poage, 1650 Fairmount St., Wichita KS 67208 (316) 682-1597 mpoag@aol.com

KY Nancy Jo Kemper, Ky Council of Churches, 412 Rose St, Lexington, KY 40508, (606)  
253-3027

LA

\*ME Roger Burkhart, PO Box 104, Sunset, Deer Isle ME, 04683, (207) 348-6602

MA

MD Alison Oldham, 1810 Tilton Dr., Silver Spring MD 20902 (301) 592-0366.

MI Betty Kemnitz, 1133 W. Huron River Dr., Ann Arbor 48103, (734) 663-1479

MN

\*MS

MO

MT Ann Hansen, UCC Conference, 2016 Alderson Ave., Billings, MT 59102 (406) 656-  
8688, ucc@wtt.net

\*NE John Tyler, RR13855 Steele Ave., Lincoln 68510 NE, (402) 474-3855

NV

\*NH Ginny and Chuck Higgins, RT 1, 14 Waukeena Lake Rd., Danbury NH 03230,  
(603) 768-3379, Chuck.ginny@juno.com

NJ

\*NM Wally Ford, NM Conference of Churches, 123 Hermosa SE, Albuquerque 87108, (505) 255-1509

NY Marge Schlitt, 445 Broadway #3-I, Hastings-on-Hudson, NY 10706 (914) 478-3530.

NC Dorothy Mason, 5108 Laurinda Dr., Greensboro 27410-9394, (336)-288-2852,  
hmason@sprynet.com

ND

OH

OK

\*OR Pat Rumer, 3136 N.E. Couch St., Portland, OR 97232 (503) 725-4864,  
pat@ses.pdx.edu

PA Erica Lauffer, 190 Lauffer Rd., Middletown 17057, (717) 944-4713, lauffarm@epix.net

\*RI Diana Burdett, 901 Mooresfield Rd., Saunderstown, RI 02874, (401) 789-7467,  
uncoms@aol.com

SC Harry Rogers, Carolina Peace Resource Center, 305 S. Saluda Ave., Columbia, SC 29205, (803) 252-2221, cprcrogers@mindspring.com

SD

\*TN Don Clark, PO Box 1220, Pleasant Hill, TN 38578, (931) 277-5467,  
clarkjd@multipro.com

TX

\*UT Una Stevenson, 6269 Howey Dr., Salt Lake City, 84121-2233, (801) 272-1430

VT Nancy Hughes, 94 Passumpsic, Fairlee, VT 05045, (802) 333-9574,  
jrhughes@together.net

\*VA

\*WA Sara Fleming, Washington Assoc. of Churches, 419 Occidental Ave. S., #201, Seattle, WA 98104, (206) 625-9790, fleming@thewac.org

WV

WI

\*WY Sharon Breitweiser, 819 Harney, Laramie, WY 82072, (307) 742-9189

Updated 3/2/99

COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN PETITION DRIVE  
STATE CONTACTS TO COLLECT SIGNATURES  
Notes about setting up meetings

AL

\*AK Episcopal Bishop (McDonald? Mac something) in Fairbanks best to get meeting with Stevens, and cares about issue. Heacock can work to achieve this. Hart? Methodists/Presby should be in on meeting.

AZ

AR

CA

CO Bob Kinsey, 6555 Ward Road, Arvada, CO 80004, (303) 425-0348,  
bkinsey@peacemission.org

Bob has said Campbell won't meet with him. Need big name to get meeting. Large local church? Exec?

CT Gordon Bates, UCC Conf., 125 Sherman St., Hartford CT 06105-2281, (860) 233-5564

DE Peter Wells, 300 East Main St., Newark, DE 19711, (302) 737-4711

FL

GA

HA Joan Ishibashi, UCC Conference, 15 Craigsid e Place, Honolulu, HI 96817,  
(808) 537-9516

IL

\*IN Garnett Day, 329 No. Bolton Ave., Indianapolis 46219, (317) 353-0190

Chip might bet people to meeting. Who can get meeting? Garnett hasn't suggested anyone. Disciple exec? Peace studies exec at Notre Dame or Manchester? David Waas or Bob Johanson?

IA Sherry Hutchison, 1328 Birch Lane, Des Moines 50315, (515)244-2753

\*KS Michael Poage, 1650 Fairmount St., Wichita KS 67208 (316) 682-1597 mpoag@aol.com  
Michael can surface person, but needs conversation. Ken Stewart?.

KY Nancy Jo Kemper, Ky Council of Churches, 412 Rose St, Lexington, KY 40508, (606)  
253-3027. Nancy Jo says McConnell not pleased with State Council. She could try,  
particularly with Bunning.

LA

\*ME Roger Burkhart, PO Box 104, Sunset, Deer Isle ME, 04683, (207) 348-6602

Tom Ewell at State Council passes, says he will work only on local issues, though if he is free day of visit might attend. Roger not sure who could get meeting. Try Bangor Seminary President Ansley Coe Throckmorton or Ethics Prof Marvin Ellison or Bill Gregory, pastor of large church in Portland.

MA

MD Alison Oldham, 1810 Tilton Dr., Silver Spring MD 20902 (301) 592-0366.

Howard working on meeting.

MI Betty Kemnitz, 1133 W. Huron River Dr., Ann Arbor 48103, (734) 663-1479

Betty will need help. Large church in East Lansing/Lansing? Conf Min Kent Ulrey in East Lansing. Jay call?

MN

\*MS Howard and Mary Miller working on meeting

MO

MT Ann Hansen, UCC Conference, 2016 Alderson Ave., Billings, MT 59102 (406) 656-8688, ucc@wtt.net

\*NE John Tyler, RR13855 Steele Ave., Lincoln 68510 NE, (402) 474-3855  
Wants our help with denominations. Gung-ho to do it. Otis Young, pastor of large and powerful church in Lincoln best. George Worchester, new Conf Min might do it.

NV

\*NH Ginny and Chuck Higgins, RT 1, 14 Waukeena Lake Rd., Danbury NH 03230, (603) 768-3379, Chuck.ginny@juno.com  
They have contacts. State Council exec won't, could attend once date is set. UCC Conf. Ministers Carole Carlson and Ben Crosby are both very sympathetic to social issues.

NJ

\*NM Wally Ford, NM Conference of Churches, 123 hermosa SE, Albuquerque 87108, (505) 255-1509.  
Wally prepared to do it, will try to get Calle Rogers-Witte involved.

NY Marge Schlitt, 445 Broadway #3-I, Hastings-on-Hudson, NY 10706 (914) 478-3530.

NC

ND

OH Need multiple strategy, and probably worth it.

OK

\*OR Pat Rumer, 3136 N.E. Couch St., Portland, OR 97232 (503) 725-4864, pat@ses.pdx.edu  
Great group in place, can probably do it.

PA Erica Lauffer, 190 Lauffer Rd., Middletown 17057, (717) 944-4713, lauffarm@epix.net  
Erica is taking lead in getting meeting with Specter April 7 in Harrisburg, will try for any date if meeting with Specter himself possible, then fill in delegation. Waiting on Santorium until Friend organizer in place in Pittsburg.

\*RI Diana Burdett, 901 Mooresfield Rd., Saunderstown, RI 02874, (401) 789-7467, uncoms@aol.com  
Jim Miller at Council of Churches and Daehler Hayes, UCC Conf Min successful at getting meetings. Diana can work with both of them, keep Episcopal Bishop informed.

SC

SD

\*TN Don Clark, PO Box 1220, Pleasant Hill, TN 38578, (931) 277-5467, clarkjd@multipro.com  
Don gutsy enough to try, but may need help. Knowville UCC pastor ready to work on it.

TX

\*UT Una Stevenson, 6269 Howey Dr., Salt Lake City, 84121-2233, (801) 272-1430  
Great organizer, good Mormon ties. Should be able to do it.

VT Nancy Hughes, 94 Passumpsic, Fairlee, VT 05045, (802) 333-9574, jrhuughes@together.net

\*VA  
Jim MacDonald looking for organizer, and person to set up meeting. He won't tackle personally. Chuck Wildman at Rock Spring UCC has clout, and might do it.

\*WA Sara Fleming, Washington Assoc. of Churches, 419 Occidental Ave. S., #201, Seattle, WA 98104, (206) 625-9790, [fleming@thewac.org](mailto:fleming@thewac.org)  
large number of churches involved. Sara state lobbyist and very busy right now. Henry Perry at Plymouth looking around for good lead, perhaps Tony Robinson. John Boonstra should be able to deliver, and is first choice.

WV

WI

\*WY Sharon Breitweiser, 819 Harney, Laramie, WY 82072, (307) 742-9189  
Good organizer, but may need help

Total: work in motion in 15 key states, 5 on second tier list, plus Md.

Updated 3/2/99

# **Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Abolition**

A Proposal by  
Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Methodists United for Peace with Justice

*I propose the formation of an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Abolition. It would consist of representatives of denominations and religious associations in the United States, but it would reach out to faith leaders and organizations in other countries.*

*As a point of departure for discussion, I offer here a draft statement that describes the partnership, its commitment and demands, and its operating structure.*

## **A Charter for Action**

(first draft)

### **The Problem**

For decades religious leaders and religious bodies have condemned the existence of nuclear weapons and have spoken against their use and threatened use. Yet, the world's nuclear arsenal has persisted.

Today the United States and Russia maintain thousands of nuclear warheads on hair-trigger alert, poised for rapid launching. The United Kingdom, France, China, and Israel also possess nuclear warheads kept on hair-trigger alert. In 1998 India and Pakistan conducted nuclear weapon tests and are developing their own nuclear arsenals. Several other states would like to do likewise. There is increasing danger that terrorist organizations will gain possession of nuclear weapons.

In face of the continued risk of nuclear war and the unspeakable horror that would result, we are called to speak out once again and to engage in concerted action on the necessity of nuclear abolition.

### **Our Commitment**

We affirm that nuclear weapons, whether used or threatened, are grossly evil and morally wrong. As an instrument of mass destruction, nuclear weapons slaughter the innocent and ravage the environment. When used as instruments of deterrence, nuclear weapons hold innocent people hostage for political and military purposes. Therefore, the doctrine of nuclear deterrence is morally corrupt.

We have said this before in numerous statements and reports and have called for global nuclear disarmament. However, the political and military leaders of nuclear weapon states have refused to heed our calls for nuclear disarmament. This time as we speak out again on this subject, we intend to move beyond words to action.

To this end we pledge to work together in partnership to press for the elimination of all nuclear weapons on Earth. We commit ourselves and the institutions we represent to engage vigorously in educational activities and public policy advocacy for nuclear abolition. We will sustain our partnership on this issue until our goal is achieved.

## **Our Demands**

To clarify what we seek to achieve, we place a set of demands upon the possessors of nuclear weapons and their allies.

We demand that the United States and all other possessors of nuclear weapons carry out the following actions:

- 1) Renounce unconditionally the use of nuclear weapons for deterrence and war-fighting purposes.
- 2) Pledge never to use nuclear weapons against any adversary under any circumstance.
- 3) Immediately take all nuclear weapons off alert by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and by other means.
- 4) Embark upon a program to systematically dismantle all nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles as soon as possible with adequate safeguards and verification.
- 5) Ratify and implement the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, (b) cease all research, development, testing, production, and deployment of new nuclear weapons, and (c) refrain from modernizing the existing nuclear arsenal.
- 6) Enter into a multilateral process to develop, adopt, and carry out a nuclear weapons convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.
- 7) Develop and implement a system for control of all fissile material with international accounting, monitoring, and safeguards.

We also demand that allies of nuclear weapon states carry out the following actions:

- 1) Renounce unconditionally the use of nuclear weapons for deterrence and war-fighting purposes.
- 2) Withdraw from all agreements that allow basing of nuclear weapons within their boundaries and that provide for nuclear defense of their territory.
- 3) Support development, adoption, and implementation of a nuclear weapons convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.
- 4) Participate in development and implementation of a system for control of all fissile material with international accounting, monitoring, and safeguards.

## **Partnership Framework**

As a means of working together, we will establish an **Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Abolition**. It will have two operational components: a Leadership Council and a Working Group.

The **Leadership Council** will consist of representatives of religious denominations and other major religious bodies that are committed to the elimination of nuclear weapons and are willing to work together to achieve this goal. It will meet two or three times a year to set the

course for the Interfaith Partnership and to consider and adopt policy statements. To assist in decision-making, the Leadership Council will be provided background reports and will receive briefings from experts on nuclear abolition and governmental officials.

Delegations of the Leadership Council and individual members will call upon public officials to press the case for nuclear abolition. Representatives of the Leadership Council will speak at public gatherings and participate in media events. Members of the Leadership Council will confer and work with their counterparts from other sectors who are working for nuclear abolition.

The **Interfaith Working Group for Nuclear Abolition** will consist of staff and volunteers from denominations and other religious associations that are part of the Partnership. It will meet monthly to plan partnership activities, guide implementation, and evaluate the results. Sub-groups will function as appropriate to plan and carry out particular tasks.

To foster education on nuclear abolition issues, the Working Group will facilitate the development and production of study guides, worship material, and audio-visual resources. Distribution will occur through networks of participating organizations. The Working Group will also facilitate internet linkage on nuclear abolition matters, both among its members and with secular organizations working for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The Working Group will engaged in public advocacy for nuclear abolition through direct contact with public officials and through grassroots networks of the participating organizations. The Working Group will encourage and assist interfaith advocacy within the 50 states and other geographic units

The Working Group will invite representatives of secular organizations to participate in its meetings and will carry out joint projects with such organizations.

The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Abolition will have a **media component**. Its purpose will be to get the faith perspective on nuclear abolition into television and radio news and analysis and into the print media, both national and local. Maximum use will be made of denominational and other religious publications to articulate the necessity of nuclear abolition, to explain ways for achieving this objective, and to encourage public advocacy.

March 16, 1999

Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
1500 16<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20036

Phone/fax: 301 896-0013 E-mail: [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org)

First Draft  
A Statement Calling for Senate Hearings on the CTBT

We the undersigned support Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). By banning all nuclear test explosions, the treaty helps prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Ratification is therefore decidedly in the national interest of the United States.

The CTBT was signed by President Clinton and representatives of other nations on September 24, 1996. A year later President Clinton submitted the treaty to the U.S. Senate for ratification. Eighteen months have elapsed since then, and the Senate has refused to exercise its constitutional responsibility to consider the treaty for concurrence.

Yet, ratification is essential. The United States is one of 44 states which must ratify the treaty before it can go into effect. Moreover, the U.S. will not be permitted to participate in an entry-into-force conference on the CTBT scheduled for the fall of 1999 unless the Senate has completed the ratification process.

The major obstacle to Senate ratification is the refusal of Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, to schedule public hearings on the CTBT. Senator Helms is holding the treaty hostage for political purposes. As he publicly announced in January, he intends not to consider the CTBT until action occurs on two other treaties, which are not yet before the Senate. Through his refusal he is thwarting the will of the American people. Public opinion polls reveal that more than three-fourths of persons surveyed -- Republicans, Democrats, and Independents alike -- favor ratification of the CTBT.

Therefore, we call upon members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to put an end to one-man rule and vote to schedule hearings on the CTBT. We ask them to apply the principle of majority rule to the workings of the Foreign Relations Committee.

We call upon all members of the Senate to cease their silent consent to the outmoded custom of allowing a committee chair to block consideration of measures vital to the national interest. We ask them to demand that Senator Helms release the CTBT from his clutch.

We have great respect for the Congress as a major institution of American democracy. We note with regret that Congress has fallen into disrepute with wide segments of the American public. Senators can help restore confidence in the Senate by insisting that the Committee on Foreign Relations promptly holds public hearings on the CTBT and that the treaty be scheduled for consideration by the whole Senate. It is not only the CTBT that is at stake, as important as this treaty is, but the very reputation of the United States Senate.

Drafted by Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
Phone/fax: 301 896-0013 E-mail: [mupj@iigc.org](mailto:mupj@iigc.org)

March 12, 1999

## **Interfaith Group for the CTBT**

The Interfaith Group for the CTBT formed in June 1997 to work for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. It functions as a partnership operation without staff of its own. It is chaired by Howard W. Hallman, chair of Methodists United for Peace with Justice.

### **Participating Organizations**

Representatives of the following denominational offices and religious associations participate in the activities of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT:

American Friends Service Committee  
Church of the Brethren, Washington Office  
Church Women United  
Episcopal Church, Washington Office  
Episcopal Peace Fellowship  
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs  
Fellowship of Reconciliation  
Friends Committee on National Legislation  
Maryknoll Justice and Peace Office  
Mennonite Central Committee  
Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
National Council of Churches  
NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby  
Pax Christi USA  
Presbyterian Church (USA), Washington Office  
Presbyterian Peace Fellowship  
Union of American Hebrew Congregations  
Unitarian Universalist Association  
United Church of Christ, Office for Church in Society  
United Methodist General Board of Church and Society  
U.S. Catholic Conference

Representatives of several peace and disarmament organizations attend meetings of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT to serve as advisors and to help relate interfaith activities to the broader CTBT ratification campaign. They include Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers, Disarmament Clearinghouse, Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Plutonium Challenge, 20/20 Vision, and Women's Action for New Directors.

## Activities

A brief summary of activities of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT is as follows:

December 1997 -- Briefing on status of CTBT in Senate by staff of a Republican senator and a Democratic senator. Decision to concentrate on key members of Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

January-February 1998 -- with help from 20/20 Vision a postcard alert on the CTBT with an interfaith message. Sent by 12 religious organizations to members in eight key states.

February 1998 -- sign-on letters from 18 religious organizations to Senator Helms, Senator Lott, and all other senators, urging public hearings on the CTBT.

February-April -- CTBT was on agenda of Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish legislative briefings in Washington for grassroots activists

Spring 1998 -- articles on CTBT in denominational publications; information placed on denominational web sites.

May 1998 -- "A Statement by American Religious Leaders: Ratify the CTBT", endorsed by 56 national religious leaders (including 23 heads of communion), 50 religious leaders, and 100 local leaders of congregations. Submitted to all senators.

January-September 1998 -- grassroots organizing in a dozen key states, working cooperatively with peace organizations.

June-September 1998 -- Support for Specter-Biden sense-of-the-Senate resolution favoring hearings on the CTBT, including a sign-on letter by 14 religious organizations.

September 1998 -- Interfaith breakfast with Senator Jeffords and Steve Andreasen of the National Security Council staff to rally support for the CTBT. A conference call hookup enabled people at 17 sites in 13 states to listen in.

October 1998-April 1999 -- Interfaith petition drive, covering the whole country but especially concentrating on 25 swing states. Nineteen religious organizations participating. A central contact in about 35 states is organizing interfaith delegations to call on senators during the Easter/Passover recess. More information on the petition drive is available at [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org).

Spring 1999 -- Twelve religious organizations are co-sponsors of a new 20/20 postcard alert on the CTBT along with 12 peace organizations.

Various organizations have taken the lead in these endeavors. For instance, the Friends Committee on National Legislation gathered signers for the religious leaders statement issued in May 1998. The Presbyterian Office organized the conference call for the Jeffords breakfast. The Office of Church in Society, United Church of Christ is taking the lead in the petition drive. The Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs has created a web page on its web site for the petition drive. Other organizations cooperate in other ways. The chair functions as catalyst and gap-filler and handles liaison with the broader CTBT ratification campaign.

## **Other Religious Organizations Supporting in CTBT Ratification**

Beyond the regular participants in the Interfaith Group for the CTBT, other denominations and religious associations have been involved in the CTBT ratification campaign by signing letters, attending the Jeffords breakfast, circulating the interfaith petition, or seeking further information.

### **Denominations**

African Methodist Episcopal Church  
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church  
American Baptist Churches USA  
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)  
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church  
Friends General Conference  
Friends United Meeting  
Moravian Church, Northern Province  
National Missionary Baptist Convention  
Orthodox Church in America  
Progressive National Baptist Convention  
Seventh Day Adventist Church, General Conference  
Syrian Orthodox Church of Antioch, Eastern Archdiocese

### **Religious Associations**

Alliance of Baptists  
Baptist Peace Fellowship  
Buddhist Peace Fellowship  
Catholic Conference of Major Superiors of Men's Institutes  
Columban Fathers Justice and Peace Center  
Evangelicals for Social Action  
Jewish Peace Fellowship  
Leadership Conference of Women Religious  
Methodist Federation for Social Action  
Muslim Peace Fellowship  
New Call to Peacemaking  
Orthodox Peace Fellowship  
The Shalom Center  
Sisters of Mercy of America  
Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace  
Sojourners  
Washington Ethical Society

For further information, contact Howard W. Hallman, Chair, Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
1500 16<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Phone/fax: 301 896-0013. E-mail: [mjbj@igc.org](mailto:mjbj@igc.org).

March 16, 1999

**Meeting of Interfaith Group for the CTBT**  
**1:00 to 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, March 16, 1999**  
**FCNL conference room, 245 2nd Street, NE, Washington, DC.**

**Agenda**

1. Introductions
2. Status of CTBT
3. Grassroots advocacy
  - a. Interfaith petition
  - b. Other activities
4. Direct advocacy
5. Interfaith Briefing
6. Media activities
7. Other

Next meeting: Tuesday, April 20, 1999, 1:00 to 2:30 p.m., FCNL Conference Room

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

January 27, 1999

To: Jerry Powers

Fax: 202 541-3339

No. of pages: 4

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Key senators on CTBT

Dear Jerry:

Here are the lists you requested of key senators on the CTBT. Because Senator Roberts is chair of the subcommittee on arms control (or whatever it's called) on the Armed Services Committee, he should receive attention in Kansas as well as Senator Brownback, who is on Foreign Relations.

Even though you won't be promoting the interfaith petition, you might want to look at it and the process for distributing and presenting it. It's on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs at [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). Perhaps some of your diocesan people would want to consider circulating it.

Shalom,

January 28, 1999

Bishop McKinley Young  
African Methodist Episcopal Church  
700 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive SW  
Atlanta, GA 30314

Dear Bishop Young:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the African Methodist Episcopal Church to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to share the petition with your fellow bishops and ask them to have it circulated among the churches in their conferences and districts. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the African Methodist Episcopal Church to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 16, 1999

Bishop Nathaniel Linsey, Senior Bishop  
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church  
31 Sheffield Road  
Cincinnati, OH 45240

Dear Bishop Linsey:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to share the petition with your fellow bishops and ask them to have it circulated among the churches in their conferences and districts. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

January 28, 1999

Bishop Nathaniel Jarrett, President  
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church  
7322 S. Clyde Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60649

Dear Bishop Jarrett:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to share the petition with your fellow bishops and ask them to have it circulated among the churches in their conferences and districts. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

January 28, 1999

Dr. Willie T. Snead, President  
National Missionary Baptist Convention  
P.O. Box 2096  
Los Angeles, CA 2096

Dear Dr. Snead:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the National Missionary Baptist Convention to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to arrange for circulation of the petition among the churches of the National Missionary Baptist Convention. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the National Missionary Baptist Convention to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

January 28, 1999

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

Dear Rev. Pitts:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the Progressive National Baptist Convention to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to arrange for circulation of the petition among the churches of the Progressive National Baptist Convention. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the Progressive National Baptist Convention to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

January 28, 1999

Dr. Wesley Granberg-Michaelson, General Secretary  
Reformed Church in America  
475 Riverside Drive  
New York, NY 10115

Dear Dr. Granberg-Michaelson:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the Reformed Church in America to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to arrange for circulation of the petition among the churches of the Reformed Church in America. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the Reformed Church in America to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

January 30, 1999

Dear Member:

Methodists United for Peace with Justice has joined with a number of other faith-based organizations in a petition drive in support of Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This effort is explained in the enclosed statement.

We invite you to join in this effort by circulating the petition in your church and at other religious gatherings. We ask you to enlist others to circulate the petition.

The sponsoring organizations are seeking to have signed petitions hand-delivered to senators or their staffs around the time of the Senate's Passover/Easter recess, March 26 to April 12. The best way would be to have an interfaith delegation present petitions directly to senators when they are in their home states. An alternative would be to present signed petitions to staff at one of the senator's in-state office. If that isn't feasible, petitions can be mailed to the senator.

We urge you to form interfaith delegations to present the petitions. The sponsoring organizations are in the process of identifying possible facilitators for this task in various states. This information will be posted on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs -- [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org) -- by February 17. If you lack access to the Internet, you may contact me for this information.

We look forward to your participation in this interfaith endeavor.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 3, 1999

Msgr. Diarmuid Martin, Secretary  
Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace  
The Vatican  
Rome, Italy

Dear Msgr. Martin:

NATO is having a 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary summit in Washington, D.C. on April 20-23. Prior to this meeting would be a good time for the faith community of Europe and North America to speak out and say that it is time for NATO to abandon its policy on use and threatened use of nuclear weapons. To get something going, I have addressed the enclosed communication to persons associated with the Canadian Council of Churches, National Council of Churches in the U.S.A., Conference of European Churches, and World Council of Churches. I have drafted a statement, to be used as a point of departure.

If this initiative matures and a statement is developed and signed by national councils of churches and heads of denominations in NATO member nations in Europe and North America, is there a possibility that the Holy See would issue its own statement, calling for a change in NATO policy? Would the Holy Father speak out on this issue?

I'll keep you informed on responses I receive from the persons addressed. Do you have an e-mail address or a fax number I can use to speed up communications with you?

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 3, 1999

Sr. Ann Rutan  
Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace  
1225 Newton Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20017

Dear Sr. Ann:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to arrange for circulation of the petition among the members of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 3, 1999

Rev. Ted Keating, Director for Justice and Peace  
Conference of Major Superiors of Men  
8808 Cameron Street  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Ted:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the Conference of Major Superiors of Men to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to arrange for circulation of the petition among the members of the Conference of Major Superiors of Men. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the Conference of Major Superiors of Men to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 3, 1999

Sr. Pat Hartigan, RSM  
Sisters of Mercy of the Americas  
703 Lexington Avenue  
Brooklyn, New York 11221

Dear Sr. Pat:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the Sisters of Mercy of the Americas to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to arrange for circulation of the petition among the members of the Sisters of Mercy of the Americas. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the Sisters of Mercy of the Americas to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 3, 1999

Rev. Michael Dodd, Director  
Columban Fathers Justice and Peace Center  
P.O. Box 29151  
Washington, DC 20017

Dear Rev. Dodd:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the Columban Fathers Justice and Peace Center to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to arrange for circulation of the petition among the members of the Columban Fathers Justice and Peace Center. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the Columban Fathers Justice and Peace Center to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 3, 1999

Ms. Jeanette Holt,  
Alliance of Baptists  
1328 16th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Jeanette:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the Alliance of Baptists to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to arrange for circulation of the petition among the members of the Alliance of Baptists. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the Alliance of Baptists to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 3, 1999

Mr. Ken Sehested, Executive Director  
Baptist Peace Fellowship  
P.O. Box 280  
Lake Junaluska, NC 28745

Dear Ken:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the Baptist Peace Fellowship to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to arrange for circulation of the petition among the members of the Baptist Peace Fellowship. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the Baptist Peace Fellowship to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 3, 1999

Mr. Ken Giles  
Jewish Peace Fellowship  
4525 Burlington Place, NW  
Washington, DC 20016

Dear Ken:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the Jewish Peace Fellowship to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to arrange for circulation of the petition among the members of the Jewish Peace Fellowship. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the Jewish Peace Fellowship to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 3, 1999

Sr. Judy Cannon, RSM  
Leadership Conference of Women Religious  
8808 Cameron Street  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Sr. Judy:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the Leadership Conference of Women Religious to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to arrange for circulation of the petition among the members of the Leadership Conference of Women Religious. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the Leadership Conference of Women Religious to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 3, 1999

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

Dear John:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the New Call to Peacemaking to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to arrange for circulation of the petition among the members of the New Call to Peacemaking. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the New Call to Peacemaking to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 3, 1999

Mr. Fred Clark,  
Evangelicals for Social Action  
10 E. Lancaster Avenue  
Wynnewood, PA 19096

Dear Fred:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the Evangelicals for Social Action to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to arrange for circulation of the petition among the members of the Evangelicals for Social Action. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the Evangelicals for Social Action to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 3, 1999

Ms. Kathryn Johnson, Executive Director  
Methodist Federation for Social Action  
212 E. Capitol Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20003

Dear Kathryn:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the Methodist Federation for Social Action to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to arrange for circulation of the petition among MFSA members and chapters. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the Methodist Federation for Social Action to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 3, 1999

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

Dear Duane:

Looking beyond President Clinton's impeachment trial, we see the need to focus on issues important for the well-being of the United States. One of these is the need to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty will ban all nuclear tests, thus helping to reduce dangers posed by nuclear weapons.

Although the CTBT has been before the U.S. Senate since September 1997, Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, has refused to schedule public hearings. Furthermore, Majority Leader Trent Lott has been unwilling to schedule a floor vote on the treaty.

As a means of demonstrating grassroots support for CTBT ratification, an interfaith group has developed the enclosed petition for circulation in churches, synagogues, mosques, and at other religious gatherings. So far 16 denominational offices and religious associations are circulating the petition around the country. We invite the Sojourners to join this petition campaign.

We ask you to arrange for circulation of the petition through the Sojourners network. The enclosed instructions indicate how the petition can be presented to senators. We are in the process of developing a process for interfaith delegations within various states to make joint presentations of signed petitions. Information on state facilitators will be available by February 17 on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org). I will also have this information for those lacking access to the Internet.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether it will be feasible for the Sojourners to participate in this petition campaign for the CTBT. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

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

February 3, 1999

To: Jay Lintner

Fax: 202 543-5994

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Contacts for petition

Dear Jay:

To broaden participation in the CTBT petition campaign, I have written to the denominations and religious organizations listed on the attached page. I have calls in to Tom Hart and Curtis Ramsey-Lucas to find out if their offices will participate. I'll keep you informed of what I hear back from these sources.

As I told Marijke, I am sending out petitions to a small mailing list that supplements the larger list that Robin Ringler has used. Theresa Kashin of the UUA office will send out some petitions when she gets a chance. So you can add Methodists United for Peace with Justice and Unitarian Universalist Association to the list of participants.

Kathy Guthrie says that FCNL is receiving good feedback to the petitions they sent.

So we're rolling

Shalom,

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

February 9, 1999

To: Tom Hart

Fax: 202 547-4457

No. of pages: 4

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Tom:

Here is a list of key senators on the CTBT. Episcopalians are marked. We are now looking for senators who will step out publicly in support of the CTBT. In the case of Senator Hagel we want him to press for hearings by the Foreign Relations Committee. Any contacts you can initiate from leading Episcopalians in their home states would be welcome.

If you are in position to send out the interfaith petition on the CTBT, the states of the key senators should have top priority. Jay Lintner is leading an effort to identify persons in those states who can coordinate interstate presentations. This information on such contacts will be on the Lutheran's web page by February 17: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org).

A sample letter to Virginians, urging them to contact Senator Warner, is also attached.

Thanks for all you can do for the CTBT in the midst of your busy schedule.

Shalom,

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

February 9, 1999

To: Eric Baizer

Fax: 805 568-0466

No. of pages: 3

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Eric:

Here is a copy of the United Methodist 1996 resolution on "Nuclear Abolition." The source is *The Book of Resolutions of the United Methodist Church, 1996*. Nashville, Tennessee: United Methodist Publishing House.

Shalom,

Dear Colleagues:

I suggest the foundation for the mission statement of the U.S. nuclear abolition campaign should be a clear, ringing declaration about the inherent immorality of the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons. A point of departure could be the words that Rev. Dr. Konrad Raiser, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, and Godfried Cardinal Danneels, addressed to the delegates to the 1998 meeting of the NPT Preparatory Committee. They stated:

"Nuclear weapons, whether used or threatened, are grossly evil and morally wrong. As an instrument of mass destruction, nuclear weapons slaughter the innocent and ravage the environment....When used as an instrument of deterrence, nuclear weapons hold innocent people hostage for political and military purposes. Therefore, the doctrine of nuclear deterrence is morally corrupt."

This could be followed by an unequivocal demand that the United States and other nuclear weapons renounce nuclear weapons and move promptly to the total abolition of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles. Then a pledge to work together for that goal.

Such a straightforward condemnation of nuclear weapons could help galvanize our supporters for action, including hundreds of thousands in the faith community.

With this as the underlying premise, I believe that language about "no first-use" should be excluded from the mission statement. Although I previously included no-first use in listing of steps toward nuclear abolition, I have come to realize that no-first use retains the idea of second use in retaliation. The threat of second use is part of the nuclear deterrence doctrine, which is inherently wrong. Second use by the United States could conceivably occur as rapidly as 20 to 30 minutes after the launching of Russian, Chinese, or North Korean missiles. Moreover, as articulated by Secretary Cohen the U.S. holds in reserve the possibility of using nuclear weapons in response to attack by any weapon of mass destruction, including biological and chemical weapons.

Therefore, I believe that the U.S. nuclear abolition campaign should articulate a policy of no-use of any kind under any circumstance. Although some participating organizations may choose to advocate no-first use as an intermediate step toward nuclear abolition (for we are pluralistic campaign), I believe that the U.S. campaign as a whole should stand firmly for no-use.

Although I won't be attending the meeting in Santa Barbara, I hope it goes well. I hope that a unified campaign will emerge because we need each other in the quest for nuclear abolition.

Shalom,  
Howard

February 13, 1999

Mr. Don Fortenberry, Executive Director  
Mississippi Religious Leaders Conference  
P.O. Box 68123  
Jackson, MS 39286

Dear Mr. Fortenberry:

Now that the Senate has concluded the impeachment process, we want to renew our campaign to achieve ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). We hope that we can pick up in Mississippi and other states where we left off last fall.

The biggest obstacle remains the same: the refusal of Senator Helms to hold hearings by the Foreign Relations Committee. The second obstacle is Senator Lott's unwillingness to place the CTBT on the schedule for Senate consideration later in this session. To help overcome these obstacles we ask your help in two ways.

First, we would encourage prominent religious leaders in Mississippi to sign a joint letter to Senator Lott, urging him to provide leadership to bring about prompt hearings and to schedule the CTBT for floor action. I have taken the liberty of drafting such a letter, but you may modify it as you deem appropriate. It would be helpful if such a letter could reach Senator Lott by the end of February or early March.

Second, 18 denominations and religious associations are circulating an interfaith petition for the CTBT in churches and synagogues and at other religious gatherings. We are hoping that interfaith delegations can present these petitions to senators or their home-state staff during the Easter/Passover recess. A copy of the petition and background information are enclosed.

We ask your help in distributing the petition through religious networks in Mississippi so that it can be circulated in local churches and then gathered for presentation to the senators. Of your two senators, Senator Lott deserves the greatest attention because of his leadership role. If possible, it would be desirable to get signers in his home church.

Mr. Don Fortenberry  
February 13, 1999  
Page two.

I would appreciate hearing from you whether you would be willing to facilitate the sign-on letter from Mississippi religious leaders to Senator Lott and also help distribute and gather petitions. If you need further information, please let me know.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Draft

The Honorable Trent Lott  
Room S-230, U.S. Capitol  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Lott:

As the impeachment trial of President Clinton ran its course, we greatly appreciate the way you worked closely with Senator Daschle, the minority leader, to maintain a bipartisan spirit in the process. This was no easy task in face of strongly held positions on each side. Now that trial is over we hope that you will continue to seek bipartisan cooperation in addressing other important matters on the nation's agenda.

In the realm of foreign policy where there is a long bipartisan tradition, we believe it is time for the U.S. Senate to give serious attention to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This important treaty bans all nuclear test explosions and thereby helps halt the spread of nuclear weapons. This is very much in the U.S. national interest. The treaty has broad bipartisan support from the American public. Numerous religious denominations favor ratification. The treaty has been endorsed by the Pentagon, the nuclear weapons laboratories, and four of the last five retired chiefs of staffs.

Therefore, we ask you to provide leadership to assure that prompt public hearings are held on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. This will provide an opportunity for those who have doubts about the treaty to express their concerns and for proponents to make their case for ratification. This kind of give and take is essential to the legislative process. We also request that, as majority leader, you place the CTBT on the schedule for consideration by the entire Senate during the current session.

As Mississippians we will welcome your leadership in assuring that the Senate has an opportunity to give fair consideration to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Sincerely yours,

February 13, 1999

Rev. Rich Hendricks  
St. Andrew's Mission  
821 A. LaBranch Street  
McComb, MS 29648

Dear Rich:

Now that the Senate has completed impeachment proceedings, we want to renew our campaign to achieve ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. We hope that we can pick up in Mississippi where we left off last fall.

As part of the national campaign for CTBT ratification, 18 denominations and religious associations are circulating an interfaith petition for the CTBT in churches and synagogues and at other religious gatherings. We are hoping that interfaith delegations can present these petitions to senators or to their home-state staff during the Easter/Passover recess. A copy of the petition and background information are enclosed.

We ask your help in distributing the petition to United Methodist churches in Mississippi (and other churches, too where you have access) so that it can be circulated for signatures and then gathered for presentation to the senators. We want to give particular attention to Senator Lott because of his leadership role in the Senate.

I have written to Don Fortenberry of the Mississippi Religious Leaders Conference, inquiring whether he could help facilitate interfaith presentations of the signed petitions to the senators. You have other ideas on how this might be accomplished. I note that Senator Lott has five field offices, and Senator Cochran has two. To provide geographic spread presentations might be made at all of these.

If you are willing to help or if you need further information, please get in touch with me. I am also writing to Rev. Warren Black with a similar request.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 13, 1999

Rev. Warren Black  
424 South 10<sup>th</sup> Street  
Oxford, MS 38655

Dear Rev. Black:

Now that the Senate has completed impeachment proceedings, we want to renew our campaign to achieve ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. We hope that we can pick up in Mississippi where we left off last fall.

As part of the national campaign for CTBT ratification, 18 denominations and religious associations are circulating an interfaith petition for the CTBT in churches and synagogues and at other religious gatherings. We are hoping that interfaith delegations can present these petitions to senators or to their home-state staff during the Easter/Passover recess. A copy of the petition and background information are enclosed.

We ask your help in distributing the petition to United Methodist churches in Mississippi (and other churches, too where you have access) so that it can be circulated for signatures and then gathered for presentation to the senators. We want to give particular attention to Senator Lott because of his leadership role in the Senate.

I have written to Don Fortenberry of the Mississippi Religious Leaders Conference, inquiring whether he could help facilitate interfaith presentations of the signed petitions to the senators. You have other ideas on how this might be accomplished. I note that Senator Lott has five field offices, and Senator Cochran has two. To provide geographic spread presentations might be made at all of these.

If you are willing to help or if you need further information, please get in touch with me. I am also writing to Rev. Rich Hendricks with a similar request.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 17, 1999

The Honorable Samuel R. Berger  
National Security Adviser  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Berger:

Since June 1997 the Interfaith Group for the CTBT, which I chair, has been building public support for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. In our latest endeavor 18 denominational offices and national religious associations are conducting a petition drive directed toward members of the Senate. Petitions are being circulated in churches and synagogues and at other religious gatherings around the nation. We are giving particular attention to 23 states with senators who are considered swing votes in the ratification campaign. We are encouraging interfaith delegations to seek meetings to present signed petitions to their senators when they are home during the Easter/Passover recess. We have coordinators in each of the 23 states to facilitate this process.

In this and other endeavors we want to work closely with you and others in the Clinton Administration. We welcome the news that CTBT ratification is a top foreign policy priority of the Administration during this session of Congress. We hope that you will pursue this objective with all the vigor and organizational strength that you gave to ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention in 1997 and NATO expansion in 1998.

To strengthen our relationships we request that you and your colleagues provide a briefing on the CTBT to the interfaith community. It would be designed to increase our understanding of the issues revolving around the CTBT, to learn what you are doing to achieve ratification, and for us to share with you what we are undertaking. Participants would include state coordinators of the petition drive to the extent that they can get to Washington, D.C. and representatives of national faith-based organizations working for CTBT ratification (see attached list). We will share information gained at the briefing with state coordinators who cannot make it to Washington.

The Honorable Samuel R. Berger  
February 17, 1999  
Page two.

We suggest that this briefing on the CTBT be held during the week of March 15. This timing will help in final preparations for meetings with senators during the Easter/Passover recess. We will be available to work with your staff about an exact time and place and to develop an invitation list. We believe that the briefing could make a substantial contribution to the CTBT ratification campaign.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

cc. Steve Andreasen

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

February 17, 1999

To: Jay Lintner

Fax: 202 543-5994

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Jay:

It's my responsibility as chair of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT to coordinate relationships with White House staff. Therefore, I have drafted the enclosed letter to Sandy Berger, requesting a briefing for faith-based supporters of the CTBT.

I welcome your comments on this draft. I would appreciate hearing from you by the end of the day. I'm going out of town for a funeral tomorrow by 10:30 a.m., and I want to get the letter out before then.

Shalom,

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

February 23, 1999

To: Rev. Dale Kelley

Fax: 907 333-2304

No. of pages: 3

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Interfaith Petition for the CTBT

Dear Rev. Kelley:

Here is a copy of the interfaith petition for the CTBT and background information about the treaty and the petition drive.

We would greatly appreciate your considering the possibility of helping us by serving as a collection point for petitions in Alaska and working with leaders of the Alaskan faith community in arranging meetings with your senators to present the petitions.

Another source of information about the CTBT ratification campaign is Dick Heacock whom we have been working since last year.

Shalom,

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

February 25, 1999

To: Rev. Dr. Don Fortenberry

Fax: 601 974-1229

No. of pages: 6

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Don:

Here is a copy of my previous correspondence to you. We appreciate your willingness to help us with this petition drive and to serve as the state contact for Mississippi. Further information is available on the web site of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org).

You may reply to me by phone or fax at 301 896-0013 or by e-mail at [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org).

Shalom,

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

February 26, 1999

To: Daryl Byler

Fax: 202 544-2820

No. of pages:

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Denominational statements on nuclear abolition

Dear Dary:

I have only a sketchy collection of denominational statements on nuclear abolition. Attached are a few excerpts and a full version of United Methodist resolution. The Episcopal General Convention adopted a statement on nuclear resolution in 1998. I can't find my copy, but Mary Miller could give you one.

Last year Bridget Moix pulled together statements related to the CTBT, which FCNL published. I think she started to collect statements on broader policies dealing with nuclear disarmament but never published anything.

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation in Santa Barbara has some statements on its web site. You can access this at <http://www.wagingpeace.org/abolition2000/religious.html>.

I hope this helps.

Shalom,

February 26, 1999

Rev. M. Monroe Wright, Jr.  
St. Paul United Methodist Church  
P.O. Box 5006  
Laytonsville, MD 20822

Dear Rev. Wright:

As we discussed on the phone, Methodists United for Peace with Justice is working to build support for ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) by the U.S. Senate. This treaty, which would ban all nuclear test explosions, has long been favored by the United Methodist Church.

It seems quite likely that Maryland's and West Virginia's senators will vote for ratification if and when the treaty reaches the floor of the Senate. However, they may never have this opportunity because Senator Jesse Helms, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is refusing to hold public hearings on the CTBT. To counter his refusal, the Interfaith Group for the CTBT, which I chair, is trying to get members of the Foreign Relations Committee, including Senator Paul Sarbanes of Maryland, to stand up to Senator Helms and demand that committee hearings be scheduled.

We hope that Board of Christian Presence in God's World of the Baltimore-Washington Conference will register its support for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and will urge senators of Maryland and West Virginia to work diligently for Senate ratification. We suggest that the Board specifically request Senator Sarbanes to provide leadership within the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to obtain prompt public hearings on the treaty. To assist you, I am attaching a suggested resolution on this subject.

I would welcome an opportunity to make a brief presentation on the CTBT to the Board when it meets on Thursday, March 11. In the meantime, if I can provide you further information, please let me know.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

cc. Sandra Ferguson, Rev. Donald Stewart

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

February 26, 1999

To: John A. Moss

Fax: 413 534-9622

No. of pages: 1

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: CTBT petitions

Dear Mr. Moss:

Thank you for circulating petitions advocating Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Our national petition drive does not have a coordinator in Massachusetts. Therefore, we suggest that you send copies of the petition directly to your two senators.

At the moment Senate consideration is stymied by the refusal of Senator Jesse Helms, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to schedule public hearings. Therefore, in a cover letter with your petitions, or with personal visits to one of their field offices, please urge them to press Senator Helms to schedule such hearings. Senator Kerry is on the Foreign Relations Committee, so he especially may be in a strategic spot for this purpose.

In case you don't have the information, here are the telephone numbers of their field offices. You can call the closest one to find the exact address.

MASSACHUSETTS	John Kerry	Boston	617/565-8519
		Fall River	508/677-0522
		Springfield	413/785-4610
		Worcester	508/831-7380
	Ted Kennedy	Boston	617/565-3170

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

March 1, 1999

To: Robert Musil

Fax: 202 898-0172

No. of pages: 4

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Interfaith participation in CTBT ratification campaign

Dear Bob:

As a follow up to our conversation, I am sending you a listing of faith-based organizations that are participating in the CTBT ratification campaign. All of them are potential allies in a broader nuclear abolition campaign.

Also attached is a copy of the petition we are circulating. For more information on the latter, including a listing of state coordinators, see the web page of the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs: [www.loga.org](http://www.loga.org).

Shalom,

Dear Senator Bradley:

As you campaign for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, I hope you will offer a truly creative vision of the world role of the United States in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It should be a leadership role on human values and humanitarian concerns. It should be expressed as an equal partner with other nations and other peoples in dealing matters of peace and justice, not as the sole militaristic superpower.

To carry out this kind of creative, cooperative leadership, the United States must break with its Cold War habits and the present tendency to use economic and military power to achieve a U.S.-denominated hegemony. I hope in your presidential campaign that you will have the boldness to offer a course from the outmode past to a more promising future.

Among other matters I urge you to address two important issues: excessive military spending and the necessity of nuclear disarmament.

### **Military Spending**

What is needed is a return to the philosophy of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, as expressed in two speeches that framed his presidency. The first was an address on "The Chance for Peace" delivered before the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 16, 1953. He stated:

Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed.

The world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children.

This is not a way of life at all, in any true sense. Under the cloud of threatening war, it is humanity hanging from a cross of iron.

This statement is so important to the Eisenhower heritage that it is engraved on a wall beside his tomb in Abilene, Kansas (see enclosed photo).

The second is President Eisenhower's "Farewell Radio and Television Address to the American People" on January 17, 1961. After acknowledging that our military establishment is a vital element in keeping the peace, he warned:

.....military-industrial complex....

What President Eisenhower feared as come to pass. The Pentagon's military posture to fight two major regional wars simultaneously derives not from a rational analysis of national security needs but rather is driven by a desire to maintain itself. Meanwhile, defense contractors skillfully lobby to build large numbers of new aircraft and ships that reflect the Cold War heritage, not the needs of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. (Reports from the Center for Defense Information, now head by former Senator Dale Bumpers, provide ample documentation.) Defense contractors distribute jobs in most congressional districts, thus making it difficult for weak-willed members of Congress to curtail excessive military spending. The Clinton Administration has lacked the vision and courage to stand up to the military-industrial complex, for example caving in to the

pressure to build a futile national fissile defense. With Vice President Gore's heavy fundraising among defense contractors, this pattern would be unlikely to change if he were elected president.

Yet, a variety of public opinion surveys show that the American people, when given adequate information, are willing to cut military spending and redirect these resources to human and community needs. This was, for example, revealed in a November 1998 survey conducted for Business Leaders for Sensible Priorities. The Center for International and Security Studies at the University of Maryland has been tracking such polls for a number of years and has found a consistent pattern of willingness to switch budgetary priorities from military to domestic needs.

A creative leader like yourself could help lead the American people where they want to go. You could show us how to meet the true security needs of the United States at a considerable lower of defense spending by cutting out the Cold War weaponry (including nuclear arms, which I'll get to in a moment) and by using these resources for more worthy needs. You can help end the theft of resources that President Eisenhower spoke of so eloquently.

### **Nuclear Disarmament**

Of all the military spending, the worst is expenditures and operations to maintain the nuclear arsenal. Rather than providing security for the continental United States, nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles of other nations make the United States vulnerable to attack. The greatest security would be obtained by the global abolition of nuclear weapons under proper international inspection and control. This is a feasible goal. A variety of thoughtful studies have shown how it can be achieved.

From my perspective the greatest reason to abolition nuclear weapons is the moral one. This viewpoint was well-expressed a year ago in by Rev. Dr. Konrad Raiser, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, and Godfried Cardinal Danneels, president, Pax Christi International, in a statement addressed to delegates of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Preparatory Committee. They stated:

Nuclear weapons, whether used or threatened, are grossly evil and morally wrong. As an instrument of mass destruction, nuclear weapons slaughter the innocent and ravage the environment....When used as an instrument of deterrence, nuclear weapons hold innocent people hostage for political and military purposes. Therefore, the doctrine of nuclear deterrence is morally corrupt.

This point of view is shared by all the mainline Protestant denominations in the United States. For each of the past two years, the representative of the Holy See has spoke of the need to eliminate nuclear weapons.

The respected Canberra Commission has laid out a course for eliminating nuclear weapons. In the United States the National Academy of Science has done likewise. Former Senator Alan Cranston has produced statements on the necessity and practicality of eliminating nuclear weapons by retired generals and admirals and by civilian leaders, including present and former heads of states. Retired General Lee Butler, once head of the Strategic Command, is touring the country to advocate elimination of nuclear disarmament.

There is a growing citizen movement for nuclear abolition. I'm chair of an Interfaith Group for the CTBT (see attachment for its members and allies), which is now working for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and which would be supportive of a more far-reaching approach to nuclear disarmament.

Public opinion polls conducted by the Stimson Center indicated that a substantial majority of the American people favor the elimination of nuclear weapons. What is lacking is a prominent political leader, a presidential candidate to provide leadership for this cause. Will you be that person?

Proposed letter to be signed by ecumenical leaders in Maryland.

The Honorable Paul S. Sarbanes  
309 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Sarbanes:

For many years numerous religious denominations have advocated a ban on testing of nuclear weapons. With the signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in September 1996, this long-sought goal seemed to be in reach. However, since September 1997 when President Clinton submitted the treaty to the U.S. Senate for ratification, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee has blocked consideration of this important measure by his refusal to schedule public hearings.

We are deeply disturbed by this situation. Public opinion polls reveal that more than 75 percent of the American public supports ratification of the CTBT. This high level of support prevails among Republicans, Democrats, and Independents. The treaty has the support of the Pentagon, the nuclear weapons laboratories, and retired joint chiefs of staffs. In face of this widespread support it is difficult for the public to understand how the Senate can allow one of its members to block consideration of a measure that is strongly in the public interest.

Therefore, we request you as a high-ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to use your influence to achieve committee hearings as soon as possible. We ask you to work with your colleagues on the committee to open the process to proponents and opponents of the CTBT. Let those who have doubts about the treaty raise their concerns. Let treaty advocates respond. This kind of give-and-take is a hallmark of our democracy.

As a follow up to this letter, we request that a small delegation from the faith community have an opportunity to meet with you and discuss how we can work with you and other senators to achieve public hearings by the Foreign Relations Committee on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Invited to sign:

Rev. Dr. John Deckenback, Conference Minister, Central Atlantic Conference,  
United Church of Christ

Rev. Dr. W. Chris Hobgood, Regional Minister, Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)

Rt. Rev. Robert W. Ihloff, Bishop, Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, Episcopal Church

His Eminence William Cardinal Keeler, Archdiocese of Maryland, Catholic Church

Rev. Pamela T. Leinauer, District Executive, Mid-Atlantic District, Church of the Brethren

Rabbi Jack Luxenberg, Temple Beth Ami, Rockville

Bishop Felton E. May, Baltimore-Washington Conference, United Methodist Church

Bishop George Paul Mocko, Delaware/Maryland Synod, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

Alison Oldham, Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Society of Friends

Rabbi Rex Perlmeter, Baltimore Hebrew Congregation

Rev. Mel Schmidt, Hyattsville Mennonite Church

Rev. Dr. Herbert D Valentine, Executive Presbyter, Presbytery of Baltimore,  
Presbyterian Church, USA

Drafted by Howard W. Hallman, Bethesda, Maryland Chair, Methodists United for Peace with Justice. Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail:mupj@igc.org

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

March 4, 1999

To: Bishop Felton E. May

Fax: 410 309-3478

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Bishop May:

The campaign to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) is now stymied by the refusal of Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to schedule public hearings on the treaty. In response we are trying to get members of that committee to press Senator Helms to hold such hearings.

Senator Paul Sarbanes of Maryland is the second ranking Democratic on the Foreign Relations Committee and is an influential member. Therefore, we have drafted the attached letter to Senator Sarbanes, asking him to work within the Committee to get hearings on the CTBT. We invite you to join with other ecumenical leaders in Maryland as signer of this letter. As you know, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty has long been supported by the United Methodist Church.

My colleagues in other denominations are approaching their top leaders in Maryland to become signers, too. So far, we have had a positive response from ELCA Bishop George Paul Mocko and UCC Conference Minister Rev. Dr. John Deckenback. We will be approaching others in the Ecumenical Leaders Group of the Central Maryland Ecumenical Council as well as similar religious leaders located elsewhere in Maryland.

If you have any questions about this letter or the CTBT, please call me at 301 896-0013. I hope you be willing to sign it with other ecumenical leaders.

Shalom,

March 16, 1999

The Honorable Alan Cranston  
27080 Fremont  
Los Altos Hills, CA 94022

Dear Senator Cranston:

I understand that you are continuing to explore ways to strengthen the effort to achieve the abolition of nuclear weapons. Therefore, I would like to share with you some ideas on how to increase substantially the involvement of faith-based organizations, particularly major religious denominations. Their participation is essential because the faith community offers a clearcut moral condemnation of nuclear weapons and has people throughout the United States who can be mobilized to press for nuclear abolition.

There is a twofold challenge: (1) to draw upon the collective power of top religious leadership to influence public decision makers and affect broad public opinion and (2) to mobilize grassroots peace activists in local churches, synagogues, meetings, and other religious units.

To respond to this challenge, I propose the establishment of an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Abolition (or whatever name is most appropriate). As spelled out in the attached proposal, the Interfaith Partnership would have two components: (1) a Leadership Council consisting of top representatives of religious denominations and other major religious bodies committed to elimination of nuclear weapons and (2) a Working Group consisting of staff and volunteers from denominations and other religious associations.

Presently many denominations have strong policy statements favoring the elimination of nuclear weapons. From time to time heads of communion and other top religious leaders sign public statements (enclosed is one I developed in 1986), sign letters to public officials, and sometimes hold news conferences on their statements. But there is no ongoing mobilization of top leadership in behalf of nuclear abolition. This would be the function of the Leadership Council, which would be organized anew. It would meet two to three times a year, would issue public statements, and would send delegations to call upon public officials. It would work cooperatively with leaders from other sectors, such as generals, admirals, scientists, professionals, and retired public officials.

The Honorable Alan Cranston  
March 16, 1999  
Page two.

For a Working Group, there is an opportunity to build upon the existing Interfaith Group for the CTBT, which I chair, and expand its mission. The CTBT Group involves denominational staff and persons from unofficial religious associations and reaches out to churches, synagogues, and meetings throughout the country through denominational channels and other organizational networks. It has a strong presence in Washington and is carrying out a cohesive grassroots campaign for CTBT ratification. Currently a petition drive is underway, urging senators to ratify the CTBT. Coordinators in about 35 states are now organizing interfaith delegations to call upon U.S. senators. An attachment describes the Interfaith Group for the CTBT in greater detail.

A major constraint is the lack of sufficient staff time to take on the broader agenda of nuclear abolition. Denominational offices deal with numerous international issues, such as Third World debt, peace in the Middle East, African development, Latin America, land mines, code of conduct for arms sales, human rights, UN funding. They also work on a broad range of domestic issues. Work on the CTBT is squeezed in between other assignments. Peace fellowships and other unofficial associations have limited staff, but their flexibility in going beyond bureaucratic channels is a value asset. Therefore, to establish an Interfaith Working Group for Nuclear Abolition would require increased financial resources on a multi-year basis.

Bringing together top religious leaders into an Interfaith Leadership Council for Nuclear Abolition is more an organizational challenge than a budgetary matter, though there would be a need to provide for staff support and meeting costs. However, the availability of resources would offer encouragement to develop a suitable organizational framework that would draw together top religious leaders on an ongoing basis.

Therefore, an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Weapons to be effective would need a substantial input of funds with a multi-year commitment. The largest amount should go to denominational offices and peace fellowships so that they can add personnel working exclusively for nuclear abolition and steps leading to this goal. A small core staff for the Interfaith Partnership would be necessary and also some funds for expenses of the Leadership Council. A special fund for media work and joint publications would be highly desirable.

An optimal annual budget might look like this:

Core staff (chair, field director, AA) and operating expenses	\$ 200,000
Leadership Council expenses	25,000
Media consultant, joint publications	75,000
Grants to partnership organizations 12 @ \$50,000, 4 @ \$25,000	700,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,000,000

This is obviously an ambitious budget, especially in light of the minimal amount of grants to religious organizations now given by funders of nuclear disarmament activities. But I've heard that more funds may be forthcoming for nuclear abolition, so it's worth considering an optimal approach for involving the faith community to the fullest extent.

The Honorable Alan Cranston  
March 16, 1999  
Page three.

This effort would parallel other efforts to build public support for nuclear abolition. The faith community would work closely with secular organizations working for nuclear abolition, as is now occurring in the CTBT ratification campaign.

If I were encouraged to believe that substantial resources would be available, I could pursue two tracks to develop the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Abolition. The first would build upon the Interfaith Group for the CTBT, which is mostly Washington-based, to expand it into a Working Group for Nuclear Abolition. As appropriate, I would work through this denominational staff to bring in top denominational leaders for the Leadership Council. I would also approach some denominational leaders directly or through their headquarters staff. The incentive of a series of grants to augment staff of denominational offices and peace fellowships would be quite helpful in putting together the Partnership. A commitment of sufficient resources would let religious leaders understand that this is a long-term endeavor and not just another one-time statement on a public issue.

I would be interested in what you think of my ideas. I am also sharing these ideas with David Cortright and Bob Musil.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

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

March 15, 1999

To: Rev. Pamela T. Leinauer, District Executive  
Mid-Atlantic District, Church of the Brethren

Fax: 410 465-8778

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Rev. Leinauer:

A number of us in the interfaith community are working to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), a treaty designed to end nuclear test explosions around the world. It is now before the U.S. Senate, where Senator Jesse Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, is blocking action by refusal to hold public hearings.

Senator Paul Sarbanes is a high-ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee. With that in mind, I (as a resident of Maryland) have drafted the attached letter, urging him to work within the committee to have hearings scheduled. We invite you to join other ecumenical leaders in Maryland in signing this letter.

You can let me know your response by phone, fax, or e-mail. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

## Draft letter in support of Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

The Honorable Trent Lott  
Room S230, U.S. Capitol  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Lott:

We the undersigned support Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Therefore, we request that you schedule a date certain during this session of Congress when the treaty will be voted on by the entire Senate.

We firmly believe that ratification of the CTBT is very much within the national interest of the United States because the treaty will:

- Stem the spread of nuclear weapons.
- Establish a strict verification and monitoring system.
- Protect public health and the environment.
- Lead the way by setting an example for other nations to follow.

Public opinion polls reveal that more than three-fourths of persons surveyed favor ratification of the CTBT. This high level of support prevails among Republicans, Democrats, and Independents. Accordingly, Senate action on the CTBT can be an important expression of bipartisanship in the conduct of foreign policy.

To be sure, the CTBT has its critics. Their best way to deal with their concerns would be through open hearings by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Let the Clinton Administration and other supporters make their case for the treaty. Let critics raise their objections. Then the Foreign Relations Committee by majority vote can make its recommendations. Next the Senate as a whole can consider whether to concur on ratification, as the Constitution requires.

By giving fair consideration to a treaty with wide public support, you will show the people of the United States that the Senate is responsive to public opinion. At a time when a wide segment of the public has doubts about the performance of the Congress, action on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty will enhance the reputation of the Senate as a trustworthy instrument of American democracy.

Sincerely yours,

Draft letter in support of Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

To members of Senate Foreign Relations Committee, addressed individually.

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

We the undersigned support Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Therefore, we request that you as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee work within the committee to schedule prompt and fair public hearings on the treaty.

We firmly believe that ratification of the CTBT is very much within the national interest of the United States because the treaty will:

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Sincerely yours,

## Draft letter in support of Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

To senators not on the Foreign Relations Committee.

Dear Senator.

We the undersigned support Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Therefore, we request that you urge members of the Foreign Relations Committee to schedule prompt and fair public hearings on the treaty. We also ask you to request Senate leadership to set a date certain during this session of Congress when the treaty will be voted on by the entire Senate.

We firmly believe that ratification of the CTBT is very much within the national interest of the United States because the treaty will:

- Stem the spread of nuclear weapons.
- Establish a strict verification and monitoring system.
- Protect public health and the environment.
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Sincerely yours,

## Senator's Field Offices (January 1999)

State	Senator	Offices	Telephone
ALASKA	Ted Stevens	Anchorage	907/271-5915
		Fairbanks	907/456-0261
		Juneau	907/586-7400
		Kenai	907/283-5808
		Ketchikan	907/225-6880
AK	Frank Murkowski	Wasilla	907/376-7665
		Anchorage	907/271-3735
		Fairbanks	907/456-0233
		Juneau	907/586-7400
		Kenai	907/283-5808
ALABAMA	Jeff Sessions	Ketchikan	907/225-6880
		Wasilla	907/376-7665
		Birmingham	205/731-1500
		Huntsville	205/533-0979
		Montgomery	334/265-9507
ALABAMA	Richard Shelby	Mobile	334/690-3167
		Birmingham	205/731-1384
		Tuscaloosa	205/759-5047
		Mobile	334/694-4164
		Montgomery	334/223-7303
ARKANSAS	Tim Hutchinson	Little Rock	501/324-6336
		Jonesboro	870/935-3121
	Blanche Lincoln	Little Rock	501/324-6286
ARIZONA	John Kyl	Others to be determined	
		Phoenix	602/840-1811
	John McCain	Tucson	520/575-8633
		Mesa	602/491-4300
		Phoenix	602/952-2410
CALIFORNIA	Barbara Boxer	Tucson	520/670-6334
		San Francisco	415/403-0100
		El Segundo	310/414-5700
		Fresno	209/497-5109
	Dianne Feinstein	San Diego	619/239-3884
		San Bernardino	909/888-8525
		Sacramento	916/448-2787
		San Francisco	415/536-6868
COLORADO	Ben Campbell	San Diego	619/231-9712
		Los Angeles	310/914-7300
		Fresno	209/485-7430
		Denver	303/866-1900
		Grand Junction	970/241-6631
		Fort Collins	970/224-1909
		Pueblo	719/542-6987
		Colorado Springs	719/636-9092
		Englewood	303/220-7414

	Wayne Allard	Colorado Springs	719/634-6071
		Pueblo	719/545-9751
		Grand Junction	970/245-9553
		Greeley	970/351-7582
CONNECTICUT	Chris Dodd	Weathersfield	860/258-6940
	Joe Lieberman	Hartford	860/549-8463
DELAWARE	Joe Biden	Wilmington	302/573-6345
		Dover	302/678-9483
		Georgetown	302/856-9689
	Bill Roth	Wilmington	302/573-6291
		Dover	302/674-3308
		Georgetown	302/856-7690
FLORIDA	Bob Graham	Tallahassee	850/422-6100
		Miami	305/536-7293
		Tampa	813/228-2476
	Connie Mack	Tampa	813/225-7683
		Fort Myers	941/275-6252
		Miami	305/530-7100
		Tallahassee	850/425-1995
		Pensacola	850/438-8875
		Jacksonville	904/268-7915
GEORGIA	Max Cleland	Atlanta	404/331-4811
		Columbus	706/649-7705
		Savannah	914/652-4687
		Albany	912/430-7796
	Paul Coverdell	Atlanta	404/347-2202
		Augusta	706/722-0032
		Dalton	706/226-1925
		Columbus	706/322-7920
		Savannah	912/238-3244
		Moultrie	912/985-8113
		Macon	912/742-0205
HAWAII	Daniel Inouye	Honolulu	808/541-2542
		Hilo	808/935-0844
		Lihue	808/245-4610
	Daniel Akaka	Honolulu	808/522-8970
		Hilo	808/935-1114
IDAHO	Larry Craig	Boise	208/342-7985
		Coeur d'Alene	208/667-6130
		Pocatello	208/236-6817
		Twin Falls	208/734-6780
		Idaho Falls	208/523-5541
		Lewiston	208/743-0792
		Boise	208/334-1776

	Mike Crapo	Coeur d'Alene	208/664-5490
		Pocatello	208/236-6775
		Twin Falls	208/734-2515
		Idaho Falls	208/522-9779
		Lewiston	208/743-1492
		Caldwell	208/455-0360
ILLINOIS	Peter Fitzgerald	Chicago	312/886-3506
		Springfield	217/492-5089
		Others to be de	terminated
	Dick Durbin	Chicago	312/353-4952
		Springfield	217/492-4062
		Mt. Vernon	618/457-3653
INDIANA	Dick Lugar	Indianapolis	317/226-5555
		Merrillville	219/736-9084
		Ft. Wayne	219/422-1505
		Jeffersonville	812/288-3377
		Evansville	812/465-6313
	Evan Bayh	Indianapolis	317/554-0750
		Others to be de	terminated
IOWA	Chuck Grassley	Waterloo	319/232-6657
		Davenport	319/322-4331
		Cedar Rapids	319/363-6832
		Des Moines	515/284-4890
		Sioux City	712/233-1860
		Council Bluffs	712/322-7103
	Tom Harkin	Des Moines	515/284-4574
		Cedar Rapids	319/365-4504
		Davenport	319/322-1338
		Dubuque	319/582-2130
		Sioux City	712/252-1550
KANSAS	Sam Brownback	Topeka	913/233-2503
		Overland Park	913/492-6378
		Pittsburg	316/231-6040
		Wichita	316/264-8066
		Garden City	316/275-1124
	Pat Roberts	Dodge City	316/227-2244
		Wichita	316/263-0416
		Prairie Village	913/648-3103
		Topeka	913/295-2745
KENTUCKY	Mitch McConnell	Louisville	502/582-6304
		Bowling Green	502/781-1673
		Paducah	502/442-4554
		London	606/864-2026
		Lexington	606/224-8286
	Jim Bunning	Ft. Wright	606/341-2602
		Others to be de	terminated

LOUISIANA	Jim Breaux	New Orleans	504/589-2531
		Baton Rouge	504/382-2050
		Lafayette	318/262-6871
		Monroe	318/325-3320
	Mary Landrieu	New Orleans	504/589-2427
		Baton Rouge	504/389-0395
		Shreveport	318/676-3085
		Lake Charles	318/436-6650
MAINE	Olympia Snowe	Portland	207/874-0883
		Bangor	207/945-0432
		Auburn	207/786-2451
		Augusta	207/622-8292
		Biddeford	207/282-4144
	Susan Collins	Presque Isle	207/764-5124
		Bangor	207/945-0417
		Augusta	207/622-8414
		Biddeford	207/283-1101
		Lewiston	207/874-6969
MARYLAND	Paul Sarbanes	Portland	207/780-3575
		Caribou	207/493-7873
		Baltimore	410/962-4436
		Salisbury	410/860-2131
		Silver Spring	301/589-0797
	Barbara Mikulski	Cumberland	301/724-0695
		Cobb Island	301/259-2404
		Baltimore	410/962-4510
		Annapolis	410/263-1805
		Salisbury	410/546-7711
MASSACHUSETTS	John Kerry	College Park	301/345-5517
		Hagerstown	301/797-2826
		Boston	617/565-8519
		Fall River	508/677-0522
		Springfield	413/785-4610
MICHIGAN	Ted Kennedy	Worcester	508/831-7380
		Boston	617/565-3170
	Spencer Abraham	Grand Rapids	616/975-1112
		Lansing	517/484-1984
		Saginaw	517/752-4400
	Carl Levin	Southfield	810/350-0510
		Marquette	906/226-9466
		Saginaw	517/754-2494
		Alpena	517/354-5520
		Lansing	517/377-1509
	Escanaba	906/789-0052	
	Grand Rapids	616/456-2531	
	Traverse City	616/947-9569	
	Detroit	313/226-6020	
	Southgate	313/285-8596	
	Warren	810/573-9145	

MINNESOTA	Paul Wellstone	St. Paul	612/645-0325	
		Willmar	320/231-0001	
		Virginia	218/741-1074	
MISSISSIPPI	Rod Grams	Anoka	612/427-5921	
	Trent Lott	Jackson	601/965-4644	
		Pascagoula	601/762-5400	
		Gulfport	601/863-1988	
		Oxford	601/234-3774	
		Greenwood	601/453-5681	
		Jackson	601/965-4459	
MISSOURI	Thad Cochran	Oxford	601/236-1018	
		Kit Bond	St. Louis	314/727-7773
			Jefferson City	573/634-2488
			Cape Girardeau	573/334-7044
			Springfield	417/881-7068
MONTANA	John Aschcroft	Jefferson City	573-634-2488	
	Max Baucus	Helena	406/449-5480	
		Missoula	406/329-3123	
		Billings	406/657-6790	
		Butte	406/782-8700	
		Great Falls	406/761-1574	
		Bozeman	406/586-6104	
		Kalispell	406/756-1150	
		Conrad Burns	Helena	406/449-5401
			Billings	406/252-0550
			Missoula	406/329-3528
			Great Falls	406/452-9585
			Glendive	406/365-2391
			Bozeman	406/586-4450
Butte	406/725-3277			
Nebraska	Chuck Hagel	Kalispell	406/257-3360	
		Lincoln	402/476-1400	
		Omaha	402/758-8981	
		North Platte	308/534-2006	
		Scottsbluff	308/632-6032	
		Kearney	308/236-7602	
		Bob Kerrey	Omaha	402/391-3411
			Lincoln	402/437-5246
Scottsbluff	308/632-3595			
NEVADA	Harry Reid	Las Vegas	702/474-0041	
		Reno	702/686-5750	
		Carson City	702/882-7343	
		Richard Bryan	Reno	702/686-5770
			Carson City	702/885-9111
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Judd Gregg	Las Vegas	702/388-6605	
		Concord	603/225-7115	
		Manchester	603/622-7979	
		Portsmouth	603/431-2171	
		Berlin	603/752-2604	

	Robert Smith	Manchester	603/634-5000
		Portsmouth	603/433-1667
		Berlin	603/752-2600
NEW JERSEY	Frank Lautenberg	Newark	201/645-3030
		Barrington	609/757-5353
	Robert Torricelli	Newark	973/624-5555
		Bellmawr	609/933-2245
NEW MEXICO	Pete Domenici	Albuquerque	505/766-3481
		Roswell	505/623-6170
		Santa Fe	505/988-6511
		Las Cruces	505/526-5475
	Jeff Bingaman	Santa Fe	505/988-6647
		Albuquerque	505/766-3636
		Roswell	505/622-7113
		Las Cruces	505/523-6561
		Las Vegas	505/454-8824
NEW YORK	Pat Moynihan	Manhattan	212/661-5150
		Oneonta	607/433-2310
		Buffalo	716/551-4097
	Chuck Schumer	Manhattan	212/486-4430
		Buffalo	716/846-4111
		Rochester	
		Albany	
N. CAROLINA	John Edwards	Raleigh	919/856-4245
		Others to be de	termined
	Jesse Helms	Raleigh	919/856-4630
		Hickory	704/322-5170
NORTH DAKOTA	Byron Dorgan	Fargo	701/239-5389
		Bismarck	701/250-4618
		Minot	701/852-0703
	Kent Conrad	Bismarck	701/258-4648
		Minot	701/852-0703
		Grand Forks	701/775-9601
		Fargo	701/232-8030
OHIO	Mike DeWine	Cincinnati	513/763-8260
		Columbus	614/469-6774
		Marietta	614/373-2317
		Cleveland	216/522-7272
		Toledo	419/259-7535
		Xenia	937/376-3080
	George Voinovich	Columbus	614/469-6697
		Cleveland	216/522-7095
		Cincinnati	
		Toledo	
OKLAHOMA	Don Nickles	Oklahoma City	405/231-4941
		Ponca City	405/767-1270
		Lawton	405/357-9878
		Tulsa	918/581-7651

	Jim Inhofe	Tulsa	918/748-5111
		McAlester	918/426-0933
		Oklahoma City	405/231-4381
		Enid	405/234-5105
OREGON	Gordon Smith	Portland	503/326-3386
		Pendleton	541/278-1129
		Medford	541/608-9102
		Eugene	541/465-6750
		Bend	541/318-1298
	Ron Wyden	Portland	503/326-7525
		Eugene	541/431-0229
		Medford	541/858-5122
		La Grande	541/962-7691
		Bend	541/330-9142
		Salem	503/589-4555
PENNSYLVANIA	Rick Santorum	Philadelphia	215/864-6900
		Pittsburgh	412/562-0533
		Erie	814/454-7114
		Altoona	814/946-7023
		Harrisburg	717/231-7540
		Scranton	717/344-8799
		Allentown	610/770-0142
	Arlen Specter	Philadelphia	215/597-7200
		Allentown	610/434-1444
		Pittsburgh	412/644-3400
		Erie	814/453-3010
		Harrisburg	717/782-3951
		Scranton	717/346-2006
		Wilkes-Barre	717/826-6265
RHODE ISLAND	John Chafee	Providence	401/528-5294
	Jack Reed	Cranston	401/943-3100
		Providence	401/528-5200
S. CAROLINA	Strom Thurmond	Columbia	803/765-5494
		Aiken	803/649-2591
		Charleston	803/727-4282
		Florence	803/662-8873
	Fritz Hollings	Columbia	803/765-5731
		Charleston	803/727-4525
		Spartanburg	864/585-3702
		Greenville	864/233-5366
SOUTH DAKOTA	Tom Daschle	Sioux Falls	605/334-9596
		Rapid City	605/348-7551
		Aberdeen	605/225-8823
	Tim Johnson	Sioux Falls	605/332-8896
		Rapid City	605/341-3990
		Aberdeen	605/226-3440

TENNESSEE	Bill Frist	Nashville	615/352-9411
		Chattanooga	423/894-2203
		Knoxville	423/602-7977
		Kingsport	423/323-1252
		Memphis	901/683-1910
	Fred Thompson	Jackson	901/424-9655
		Nashville	615/736-5129
		Knoxville	423/545-4253
		Chattanooga	423/752-5337
		Blountville	423/325-6217
TEXAS	Phil Gramm	Memphis	901/544-4224
		Jackson	901/423-9344
		Dallas	214/767-3000
		Tyler	903/593-0902
		San Antonio	120/366-9494
	Kay Hutchinson	Harlingen	210/423-6118
		Houston	713/718-4000
		Lubbock	806/743-7533
		El Paso	915/534-6896
		Abilene	915/676-2839
UTAH	Robert Bennett	Austin	512/916-5834
		Dallas	214/361-3500
		Houston	713/653-3456
		San Antonio	210/340-2885
		Salt Lake City	801/524-5933
	Orrin Hatch	Provo	801/379-2525
		Ogden	801/625-5676
		St. George	301/628-5514
		Salt Lake City	801/524-4380
		Provo	801/375-7881
VIRGINIA	John Warner	Ogden	801/625-5672
		Cedar City	801/586-8435
		St. George	801/634-1795
		Richmond	804/771-2579
		Norfolk	757/441-3079
	Chuck Robb	Abingdon	540/628-8158
		Roanoke	540/857-2676
		Richmond	804/771-2221
		Norfolk	757/441-3124
		Danville	804/791-0330
VERMONT	Jim Jeffords	Roanoke	540/985-0130
		Clintwood	540/926-4104
		Montpelier	802/223-5273
	Pat Leahy	Rutland	802/773-3875
		Burlington	802/658-6001
		Burlington	802/863-2523
		Montpelier	802/229-0569

WASHINGTON	Slade Gorton	Bellevue	425/451-0103
		Vancouver	360/696-7838
		Spokane	509/353-2507
		Wenatchee	509/884-1266
		Yakima	509/248-8084
	Patty Murray	Kennewick	509/783-0640
		Lakewood	253/581-1646
		Seattle	206/553-5545
		Vancouver	360/696-7797
		Spokane	509/624-9515
WEST VIRGINIA	Robert Byrd	Yakima	509/453-7462
		Everett	425/259-6515
	Jay Rockefeller	Charleston	304/342-5855
		Charleston	304/347-5372
		Beckley	304/253-9704
WISCONSIN	Herb Kohl	Fairmont	304/367-0122
		Milwaukee	414/297-4451
		Appleton	920/738-1640
		Madison	608/264-5338
		Eau Claire	715/832-8424
	Russ Feingold	Middleton	608/828-1200
		La Crosse	608/782-5585
		Milwaukee	414/276-7282
		Green Bay	414/465-7508
		Wausau	715/848-5660
WYOMING	Craig Thomas	Casper	307/261-6413
		Cheyenne	307/772-2451
		Rock Springs	307/362-5012
		Riverton	307/856-6642
		Sheridan	307/672-6456
	Mike Enzi	Gillette	307/682-6268
		Cheyenne	307/772-2477
		Casper	307/261-6572
		Cody	307/527-9444
		Jackson	307/739-9507