

**Meeting of the CTBT Grassroots Campaign
1:30 to 3:00 p.m., Wednesday, October 15, 1997
Methodist Building, Conference Room 3.**

AGENDA

1. Introductions
2. CTBT in Congress Update
3. Grassroots Campaign Update
 - List/serve
 - Activist packet
 - Regional conferences in Denver and Pittsburgh; Seattle proposed
4. State contacts, home state visits with senators (most of meeting)
5. Date and time for subsequent meetings
6. Adjourn

Roll call of states

Key States

Alaska
Washington
Oregon
Utah
Wyoming
Colorado
New Mexico
Nebraska
Kansas
Iowa
Missouri
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Kentucky
Tennessee
Western Pennsylvania
Eastern Pennsylvania
Deleware
Upstate New York

New Hampshire
Maine

Washington Contact

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Kathy Crandall, Disarmament Clearinghouse
Fran Teplitz, Peace Action
David Culp, Plutonium Challenge
Kathy Crandall, Disarmament Clearinghouse
Lisa Ledwidge, PSR
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Laura Kriv, 20/20 Vision
Kathy Guthrie, FCNL
Kathy Crandall, Disarmament Clearinghouse
Antonia Balazs, Veterans for Peace
Kathy Guthrie, FCNL
Laura Kriv, 20/20 Vision
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Fran Teplitz, Peace Action
Lisa Ledgwidge, PSR
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David Culp, Plutonium Challenge
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North Carolina
Arizona

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Methodists United for Peace with Justice
1500 16th Street, NW
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Report to Samuel Rubin Foundation
on Grant of February 21, 1997

by Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors

On February 21, 1997 the Samuel Rubin Foundation awarded a grant of \$10,000 to the Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund in support of activities related to the abolition of nuclear weapons. We have used these funds for several purposes.

Religious Working Group

Along with David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee and Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, I am co-convenor of the Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition, which is a component of the Abolition 2000 network. At a meeting in Philadelphia on February 14, 1997 I agreed to take responsibility to set up a list-serve for the Religious Working Group, supplemental to the "abolition-caucus" list-serve of Abolition 2000. I made arrangements with the Institute for Global Communication to set up this service, and the "abolition-religious" list-serve became operative in August. We are gradually adding subscribers and expect this service to be especially useful as we develop plans related to the NPT PrepCom in Geneva in April-May 1998, as described below.

CTBT

As supporters of the 11-point Abolition 2000 Statement, we work simultaneously on incremental steps that move toward nuclear abolition and on longer range, more comprehensive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons from Earth. In the early part of 1997 we worked for Senate ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) because it was important in its own right and because it set the stage for ratification of the next important agreement, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Our role in CWC ratification was to mobilize United Methodists in key states and to bring other religious denominations into the grassroots campaign. This contributed to building public support for ratification.

After the Senate ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention, we turned our attention to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), a measure recommended in the Abolition 2000 Statement. In particular, we wanted to build upon and broaden the relationships established in the CWC ratification campaign for the purpose of developing widespread support for CTBT ratification.

As a first step I got representatives of 17 religious organizations to sign a letter to President Clinton, urging him to promptly submit the treaty to the Senate (Attachment A). The signers also pledged to carry out grassroots educational and advocacy activities in support of

ratification. To make this commitment more concrete, I arranged for a meeting on June 26 of representatives of religious organizations and peace organizations from the Monday Lobby to begin talking together about a unified grassroots campaign. Two subsequent meetings of the same coalition has solidified the commitment of 22 religious organizations (listed in Attachment B) to work with their grassroots networks in key states to build support for CTBT ratification.

The peace organizations, such as 20/20 Vision, Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Disarmament Clearinghouse, Plutonium Challenge plus the Friends Committee on National Legislation, are taking the lead in particular activities, such as establishing a principal contact in 24 key states, regional training seminars for grassroots leaders, a joint postcard, and a list-serve for national and state activists. Religious organizations, most of them with multi-issue agendas, are cooperative participants. The peace organizations meet weekly as the Nuclear Weapons Working Group of the Monday Lobby (I'm part of this group). The broader coalition that brings together religious and peace organizations has met at six weeks intervals and will likely start monthly meetings after the first of the year when the CTBT ratification campaign intensifies.

I have acted as a catalyst to bring together these two segments. I serve as facilitator and moderator of the combined meetings. But I am not a coordinator for the religious organizations. Rather we are shaping a campaign based upon sets of horizontal relationships. Thus, 20/20 staff deals directly with religious organizations to gain their participation in a joint postcard. The regional workshops committee does likewise in promoting grassroots participation from religious networks. My role has been to introduce people to one another and to foster cooperative working relationships.

We anticipate that this combined grassroots campaign of religious and peace organizations will make valuable contributions to CTBT ratification. Furthermore, we intend to keep this cooperative relationship alive to support other steps that move toward nuclear abolition, such as de-alerting the global nuclear arsenal, START III, and a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

Beyond the grassroots campaign, I also participate in the CTBT Working Group, set up by the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers to develop broad strategy for the ratification campaign. And I have entered into the abolition-caucus debate on the relationship between the CTBT and the "Stockpile Stewardship" program. My view, shown in Attachment C, is that CTBT is an important measure to ratify but that "Stockpile Stewardship" should be curtailed, particularly by cutting off appropriations for weapons development activities.

Focus on President Clinton

A small amount of my time has focused on efforts to influence President Clinton in behalf of nuclear abolition. On May 2 I posted a memo on abolition-caucus suggesting that the U.S. abolition movement needs to give more attention to the president (Attachment D). Among other suggestions, I proposed that we write to him on the 20th of each month, reminding him that he has only "x" more months in office to set the course so that the children of the next century will sleep free from the threat of nuclear weapons (a hope he expressed in his second inaugural address). I have sent a couple of such letters (Attachments E and F) through National Security Advisor Sandy Berger. The second I shared with one of Mrs. Clinton's top aides, who replied that she had circulated it to others in the administration.

In addition, I facilitated two sign-on letters to President Clinton, one on June 20 on the CTBT, as mentioned above, and another on October 21 on the U.S. position at international forums, as described below.

NPT PrepCom

This fall I have begun to pay more attention to U.S. participation in international forums where issues related to nuclear abolition arise. First, believing that the Abolition 2000 movement hasn't focused sharply enough on U.S. policies at these forums, I drafted and circulated a sign-on letter to President Clinton (Attachment G) that lays out recommendations for the U.S. position at the United General Assembly, the Conference on Disarmament, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Preparatory Committee. The letter advocates support for measures that would start negotiations of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention. In drafting this letter I secured the advice of Alyn Ware of the Lawyer's Committee on Nuclear Policy, Alice Slater of GRACE, and Roger Smith of the NGO Committee on Disarmament.

Second, working through the Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition, I have initiated an effort to bring world religious leaders to Geneva to urge delegates at the NPT PrepCom meeting in April-May 1998 to start the process of negotiating a Nuclear Weapons Convention. With advice from David Gracie and Clayton Ramey, I have approached World Council of Churches staff, have sought help from David Atwood of the Quaker office in Geneva, and am working with David Robinson of Pax Christi USA to gain Catholic participation, especially a representative of the Vatican. I have also conferred with Alice Slater and Felicity Hill on how this approach would fit into NGOs plans for the NPT PrepCom and have received through David Atwood a suggestion from Colin Archer of the International Peace Bureau. There is encouragement from these several sources. Much more needs to be done to bring this to reality.

Budget

We have now expended the \$10,000 grant from the Samuel Rubin Foundation. As shown in Attachment H, most of the funds went for personnel. Compared to the original budget, we had no occasion to use travel funds and had less expenditures for operating expenses than projected. Therefore, we transferred some funds to the personnel account.

October 28, 1997

Attachment H

**Expenditures under Grant
to Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund
from Samuel Rubin Foundation**

Personnel	\$ 9,600.00
Communications	319.25
Printing	30.75
Supplies	<u>50.00</u>
TOTAL	\$10,000.00

October 28, 1997

**A Proposal to
Samuel Rubin Foundation
from
Methodists United for Peace with Justice**

submitted by
Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors

We request the Samuel Rubin Foundation for a grant of \$10,000 to continue our efforts to bring the religious community into the Abolition 2000 movement. Activities under this grant will have a dual purpose: (1) mobilizing religious leaders and religious organizations to support negotiation of a Nuclear Weapons Convention and (2) developing support within the religious community for such steps toward nuclear abolition as declaring no first-use, de-alerting the nuclear arsenal, and achieving deep cuts in U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons.

Nuclear Weapons Convention

In recent months we have given increased attention to the role of international bodies in the quest for nuclear abolition. First, we circulated a sign-on letter to President Clinton, laying out recommendations for the U.S. position at the United General Assembly, the Conference on Disarmament, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Preparatory Committee (Attachment A). Second, we initiated an effort aimed at bringing world religious leaders to Geneva when the NPT PrepCom meets in April-May 1998. Continuation of this initiative will be a major activity under the requested grant.

The intention of the latter initiative is to have world religious leaders address PrepCom delegates, preferably at a plenary session of the NPT Preparatory Committee or alternatively by invitation at a nearby location. Representatives of major religious faiths would present the religious and moral basis for nuclear abolition and would urge delegates to launch a process for negotiating a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

I have undertaken this initiative in consultation with David Gracie of the Americans Friends Service Committee and Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, who with myself serve as co-conveners of the Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition. So far I have also conferred with Dwain Epps from the staff of the World Council of Churches in Geneva, David Robinson of Pax Christi USA, David Atwood of the Quaker office in Geneva, Alice Slater of GRACE, Felicity Hill of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and Jonathan Granoff, who is associated with the Temple of Understanding and other ecumenical efforts. Through Atwood I have received suggestions from Colin Archer from the International Peace Bureau. Broader consultation will occur.

As a start, I have asked Dwain Epps whether Dr. Konrad Reiser, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, would participate. I'm awaiting a reply. David Robinson is exploring the possibility of participation by Cardinal Danneels, president of Pax Christi International, and through him the participation of Cardinal Etchegary, head of the Pontifical Commission on Justice and Peace at the Vatican. Robinson will also seek the advice of Doug Roche, who has participated directly in the NPT PrepCom.

We are in the process of seeking advice on who from other major faiths should be invited. We have received a suggestion that three Nobel Peace laureates should be considered: the Dalai Lama, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and Elie Wiesel, all of whom have signed the Citizen's Pledge for Nuclear Abolition circulated by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation.

A complementary proposal is to have these world leaders hold a joint news conference to discuss their recommendations with reporters.

Another suggestion is to have religious leaders call upon delegations of the nuclear weapons states and threshold states to make their case for serious action toward nuclear disarmament. This could be extended to many other delegations by inviting others from the religious community to come to Geneva to join NGOs in their lobbying efforts. And prior to the NPT PrepCom, interfaith delegations could call upon their governments at home and urge them to go to Geneva committed to moving ahead with nuclear disarmament measures. We would give particular attention to assembling a delegation in the United States to call upon President Clinton.

Another idea is to have an ecumenical worship service at some time during the two weeks the PrepCom is in session.

This is a work in progress. The final shape will emerge from lots of consultation and if required negotiations with major participants. This activity and appropriate follow-up would be the major undertaking under the grant from the Samuel Rubin Foundation.

Intermediate Steps toward Nuclear Abolition

A second activity would be to promote understanding within the U.S. religious community and support for several intermediate steps toward nuclear abolition, as recommended by the Abolition 2000 Statement adopted by non-governmental organizations and by the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. They include unconditional pledge of no first use by nuclear weapons states, taking nuclear forces off alert, removal of warheads from delivery vehicles, and deep cuts of U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals prior to further reductions through a general Nuclear Weapons Convention.

As described in our report on a previous grant from the Samuel Rubin Foundation, we have brought 22 religious organizations into a cooperative campaign with a dozen or so peace organizations to build grassroots support for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This coalition is now working together through networks in 24 states throughout the United States and has the capacity to reach all other states as appropriate. It is our intent to keep this network intact to work on the above mentioned steps toward nuclear abolition and eventually to support ratification of the Nuclear Weapons Convention. On the intermediate steps this work extension would relate to the Deep Cuts Working Group of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers. The work in support of a Nuclear Weapons Convention would tie into the Abolition 2000 network.

Currently we have application pending with two foundations for continuation of our grassroots efforts in behalf of the CTBT and extension into work on other intermediate steps (including curtailing further nuclear weapons development under the "Stockpile Stewardship"

program). But a small amount of personnel time under a Rubin grant might be expended on this activity.

Budget

A grant from the Samuel Rubin Foundation would go to the Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund, which is a 501(c)(3) entity and a public foundation under section 509(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. The budget would be as follows:

Personnel	
Hallman 38 days @ \$200	\$ 7,600
Communications (phone, fax, e-mail)	400
Travel	<u>2,000</u>
TOTAL	\$10,000

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October 31, 1997

The Russian Orthodox Church has issued a pamphlet in which is states: We demand the adoption of government programmes preserving nuclear weapons....it is our debt to the nation....to avoid the destruction of the nuclear complex" - this attitude is blessed by the church!

From IPPNW report on German conference that considered Russian nuclear weapons.
11-8-87

National Security Council
Washington, D.C. 20504
November 4, 1997

Dear Mr. Hallman:

Thank you for your letter on nuclear arms control. Lifting the threat of nuclear weapons and limiting their dangerous spread remain at the top of the President's foreign policy agenda. We have made great progress over the past four years in reducing the nuclear danger, including the detargeting of U.S. and Russian nuclear missiles; entry into force of the START I Treaty and denuclearization of Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakstan; indefinite and unconditional extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty; and signature of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

At Helsinki, the President and President Yeltsin agreed to START III guidelines that will cap the number of strategic nuclear warheads deployed in each country at between 2,000 and 2,500 by the end of 2007 - a 35-40 percent reduction from START II. The Presidents also agreed that START III, for the first time, should destroy nuclear warheads, not only the missiles, planes and submarines that carry them. We also opened the door to possible reductions in short-range tactical nuclear weapons, a class of armaments in which Russia has a large quantitative edge.

These advances will give the American people extraordinary benefits in security: if the Helsinki agreement is implemented in full, within a decade we will have reduced both sides' strategic nuclear arsenals by 80 percent below their Cold War peak of just five years ago. This will indeed lay the foundation for a new century in which the roles and risks of nuclear weapons can be further reduced and eventually eliminated.

There remains a continuing American and global interest in a deliberate process to further reduce nuclear dangers. Our next steps are to move quickly to bring both the CTBT (which the President submitted to the Senate for approval on September 22) and START II Treaty into force and conclude START III based on the Helsinki Joint Statement on Future Reductions in Nuclear Forces.

I appreciate having your views on this important issue.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Bell
Special Assistant to the President
and Senior Director for Defense
Policy and Arms Control

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First Draft
A Statement by Religious Leaders on Nuclear Abolition

To: Heads of States of Signatories of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty

The meeting of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee (NPT PrepCom) in Geneva, Switzerland on April 27 to May 8, 1998 offers an opportunity to make substantial progress toward achieving nuclear disarmament. We therefore ask that delegates come to Geneva committed to setting in motion a definitive process directed toward expeditious elimination of all nuclear weapons on Earth.

Statements of Faith

There is a broad consensus within the world's religious community that nuclear weapons constitute a dangerous and unwarranted threat to the human family and to the planet Earth and that therefore all nuclear weapons should be eliminated as soon as possible.

Pope John Paul II has said: "...[to be added]...." ¹ [or another Catholic source]

The Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches stated: "We believe that the time has come when the churches must unequivocally declare that the production and deployment as well as the use of nuclear weapons are a crime against humanity and that such activities must be condemned on ethical and theological grounds. Furthermore, we appeal for the institution of a universal covenant to this effect so that nuclear weapons and warfare are delegitimized and condemn as violations of international law."²

[Quotations from other religious leaders and religious bodies.]

Obligation to Achieve Nuclear Disarmament

We are not alone in our belief that all nuclear weapons on Earth should be eliminated. Especially noteworthy is the commitment of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), signed by 178 states including all five acknowledged nuclear weapon states. Article VI calls for "negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.:

The International Court of Justice, at the request of the General Assembly of the United Nations, reviewed Article VI and unanimously agreed that "There exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control."

Steps toward Nuclear Disarmament

To fulfill this obligation it is time to commence work on a nuclear weapons convention that will outlaw and eliminate nuclear weapons by all possessors. Because such a convention serves the interests of all humanity and all nations on Earth, it is a task that can properly be taken up by an international body, such as the NPT PrepCom. Therefore, we call upon the PrepCom to

establish a working group to draft a nuclear weapons convention. We suggest that a first draft be ready for review at the 1999 PrepCom meeting and that a final draft be completed for adoption by the time the NPT Review Conference convenes in 2000.

As a nuclear weapons convention is being drafted, it is appropriate for the United States and Russia, the two states possessing the greatest number of nuclear weapons, to continue their bilateral reduction of strategic nuclear weapons. We would, however, urge a faster pace of reduction

In addition, nuclear weapon states should institute stronger safeguards against the use of nuclear weapons by accident, design, or miscalculation. In particular we endorse the recommendations of the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons³ that nuclear weapon states (a) take nuclear forces off alert and remove warheads from delivery vehicles and (b) declare no first use amongst themselves and non-use by them in relation to non-nuclear weapon states.

These intermediate steps and adoption of a nuclear weapons convention will set the stage for the world to enter the 21st century with a commitment to ending the scourge of nuclear weapons from Earth. We hope that the delegates to the NPT PrepCom will rise to the occasion and take necessary action to set the course toward abolition of nuclear weapons.

Names of Signers

¹ Source of Catholic quote.

² *Gathered for Life*. Official Report, VI Assembly, World Council of Churches, Vancouver, Canada, 24 July-10 August 1983. p. 75.

³ The Canberra Commission was established by the Government of Australia. Its members consisted of 17 world experts in national security and international affairs..

Draft

You are invited to a forum on

NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3:00 to 5:00 p.m., Monday, December 8, 1997

Methodist Building, Conference Room 3
100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C.

Presenters:

Alice Slater, President
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE)

Roger Smith, [Title]
NGO Committee on Disarmament

Alyn Ware, Executive Director
Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

Co-Moderators:

Fran Teplitz, Program Director
Peace Action

Robert Tiller, Director of Security Programs
Physicians for Social Responsibilities

The Forum will explore ways in which nuclear disarmament is considered by international organizations. Focus will be upon the United General Assembly (including the Malaysian resolution on nuclear disarmament), the Conference on Disarmament, and the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee (NPTPrepCom). The presenters are from New York and regularly deal with these international bodies. Discussion will consider the policy positions of the United States in these organizations and how citizen organizations can influence U.S. policies. Consideration will also be given to a proposal for a nuclear weapons convention to dismantle the global nuclear arsenal.

For further information contact:
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October 15, 1997

To: Dan Mondragon

Fax: 303 715-2042

No. of pages: 3

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Denver meeting on CTBT

Dear Dan:

Here is information on the Activist Training Summit on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), scheduled for Denver on Saturday, November 15. It is intended to serve key grassroots leaders from the seven states mentioned on the flyer so that they can begin building support for treaty ratification. Senate committees are beginning to hold hearings on the treaty and will continued to do so in the early months of 1998. We expect a floor vote in late spring or early summer.

We hope that your Archdiocese can be represented and that you will be part of coalition efforts to develop treaty support in Colorado. I appreciate your offer to share this information with the other dioceses in Colorado.

If you need further information, please get in touch with me or one of the contacts listed on the flyer.

With best regards,

October 21, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On a number of occasions you have expressed a desire to see the total elimination of nuclear weapons on Earth. In your second inaugural address you offered a vision of a land of new promise where "our children will sleep free from the threat of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons." This vision has wide public support, indicated in a poll conducted last spring by Celinda Lake of Lake Sosin Snell Associates that revealed 84 percent of American voters would feel safer knowing that no country had nuclear weapons.

Already there are global conventions for the elimination of chemical and biological weapons. In the Celinda Lake survey 87 percent of the respondents agreed that the United States should negotiate a similar agreement to eliminate nuclear weapons. In the next eight months three international bodies will be meeting and will have opportunities to take significant steps toward accomplishing this goal. We hope that under your leadership the United States will play a constructive role in these gatherings.

The first occasion is the 52nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, now meeting in New York. It is our understanding that the General Assembly will consider a resolution similar to the one proposed by Malaysia and adopted last December that (1) notes the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that "there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control" and (2) "calls upon all states to fulfill that obligation immediately by commencing negotiations of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, deploying, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination." We ask that the United States drop its opposition to such a resolution and strongly endorse it.

The second occasion will be the reconvening of the UN Conference on Disarmament in Geneva in January 1998. Previously some participants have proposed that the Conference establish an ad hoc committee to commence multi-lateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament. Likely this proposal will come up again. We favor this approach. Therefore, we ask that the United States support creation of an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament.

The third occasion will be the meeting of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Preparatory Committee in Geneva in April 1998. In preparation for this meeting we recommend that the United States take several good faith actions that begin to respond to the obligations under Article VI of the NPT. Specifically we urge that the United States begin to carry out "immediate steps" recommended by the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons:

The Honorable William J. Clinton
October 21, 1997
Page two.

- Take nuclear weapons off alert
- Remove warheads from delivery vehicles
- End deployment of non-strategic nuclear weapons
- Achieve agreement with other nuclear weapon states for reciprocal no first use

At the meeting of the NPT PrepCom we ask that the United States support efforts to establish a working group to begin negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention. Such a group could work out a division of responsibility with the ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament of the Conference on Disarmament, for there are many tasks to perform in moving toward the goal of nuclear abolition.

None of these multi-lateral efforts would preclude the United States and Russia from working out a START III agreement that would substantially reduce the world's two largest nuclear arsenals. Indeed, such bilateral reductions can set the stage for total elimination by all parties under a nuclear weapons convention.

Mr. President, as you lead the United States on this journey, we promise to help build public support for such bold measures. As previously indicated, the American people are already inclined in this direction and will welcome your leadership to work out arrangements for global elimination of nuclear weapons within a timebound framework.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon S. Clark, Executive Director, Peace Action
Ellen Davidson, Secretary, North Coast Uranium Action Group, The Channon, Australia
Sean Donahue, Coordinator, New Hampshire Peace Action
Dirk Jan Dullemond, Secretary General, Dutch Anti-Nuclear Coalition, The Netherlands
Dietrich Fischer, Professor, Pace University
Kerri Frances, Secretary, Big Scrub Environment Centre, Lismore, Australia
Howard W. Hallman, Chair, Methodists United for Peace with Justice
David Hart, Executive Director, Veterans for Peace
Felicity Hill, International Disarmament Coordinator, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Martin Kalinowski, Member of Coordinating Committee, International Network of Engineers and Scientists against Proliferation, Darmstadt, Germany
Malla Kantola, Secretary General, Committee of 100, Finland
Marylia Kelley, President, Tri-Valley Cares, Livermore, California
Robert A. Kinsey, Chairperson, Peace and Justice Task Force, Rocky Mountain Conference, United Church of Christ
Laura Lodenius, Press Secretary, Peace Union of Finland
Marco Martinez, Head of the Physics Department, Faculty of Sciences, University of Mexico
Robert K. Musil, Executive Director, Physicians for Social Responsibility
Christopher Ney, Disarmament Coordinator, War Resisters League

Maurice Paprin, Co-Chairman, Fund for New Priorities in America
Caleb Rossiter, Director, Demilitarization for Democracy
Susan Share, Executive Director, Women's Action for New Directions
Alice Slater, President, Global Resource Action Center for the Environment
Edward (Ned) W. Stowe, Legislative Secretary, Friends Committee on National Legislation
Ellen Thomas, Director, Proposition One Committee
Kathy Thorton, National Coordinator, NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby
Edith Villastrigo, National Legislative Director, Women Strike for Peace
Galen White, Senior Analyst, CTF Software, Mullumbimby, Australia

Reply may be addressed to:

Nuclear Disarmament Advocates
1500 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

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

October 21, 1997

To: Mr. Samuel R. Berger

Fax: 202 456-2883

No. of pages: 4

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Mr. Berger:

Would you please convey to President Clinton the attached letter, signed by persons representing 26 organizations in the United States and abroad? The signers request that the United States support resolutions seeking multi-lateral negotiations for nuclear disarmament when such measures come before the United Nations General Assembly, the Conference on Disarmament, and the NPT Preparatory Committee.

With best regards,

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

October 21, 1997

To: Edith Villastrigo

Fax: 202 546-0431

No. of pages: 4

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Edith:

The attached letter has gone to President Clinton from persons representing 26 organizations in the United States and abroad. Thanks for you participation.

Dear Dwain:

Since conferring with you, I have had e-mail and phone communications with several other persons about a possible event involving world religious leaders in Geneva next spring when the NPT PrepCom meets. They include David Atwood at the Quaker office in Geneva, through him with Colin Archer of the International Peace Bureau, David Gracie of AFSC in Philadelphia, Clayton Ramey of the FOR in Nyack, NY, David Robinson of Pax Christi USA, Alice Slater of GRACE in New York, and Felicity Hill of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. All agree that it would be desirable to bring world religious leaders to Geneva at the beginning of the PrepCom session. Several possibilities have been suggested for what these leaders might do.

1. There could be a public forum addressed by religious leaders on the opening day, Monday, April 27, 1998 to which PrepCom delegates would be invited. It could occur during the luncheon period, 13:00 to 15:00, or in late afternoon or early evening after delegates adjourn for the day. It should be as close to the UN as possible, such as at the Ecumenical Center (we would rely on Geneva people to pick the best spot). If in late afternoon, there might be a reception afterward with light refreshments.

The main message would be to draw upon religious and moral teachings of the respective faiths to call for global elimination of nuclear weapons. Although not experts on details of nuclear disarmament, the religious leaders could speak favorably about proposals which experts have advanced, such as (a) establishing a working group within the NPT process to start drafting a nuclear weapons convention, comparable to biological and chemical weapons conventions, and (b) carrying out intermediate steps recommended by the Canberra Commission (such as taking nuclear forces off alert, removal of warheads from delivery vehicles, further bilateral reductions of the U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals).

Would Dr. Konrad Reiser be willing and available to participate in such a forum to represent the World Council of Churches?

We are working with Pax Christi USA to obtain Catholic participation. Although not yet accomplished, they intend to confer with Cardinal Danneels, president of Pax Christi International, about his possible participation. Through him they want to inquire whether Cardinal Etchegary, head of the Pontifical Commission for Peace and Justice, would participate.

If Dr. Reiser and a leading Catholic would agree to participate, we would seek involvement of comparable persons from other faith communities. Your suggestions would be welcome. Three Nobel Peace laureates could also be considered: the Dalai Lama, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and Elie Wiesel, all of whom are on record supporting nuclear abolition.

2. A complementary proposal is to have these world leaders hold a joint news conference to discuss their recommendations with reporters.

3. Another suggestion is to have religious leaders call upon delegations of the nuclear weapons states and threshold states to make their case for serious action toward nuclear disarmament. This could be extended to many other delegations by inviting others from the religious community to come to Geneva to join NGOs in their lobbying efforts.

Prior to the NPT PrepCom interfaith delegations could call upon their governments at home and urge them to go to Geneva committed to moving ahead with nuclear disarmament measures.

4. Another idea is to have an ecumenical worship service at some time during the two weeks the PrepCom is in session.

All four of these proposals could be implemented or only some of them. We would be interested in your views on these possibilities.

The Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition, of which I am a co-convener along with David Gracie and Clayton Ramey, is willing to work on this activity as best we can. This would include helping shape the message and lining up key participants. However, we will need assistance from persons in Geneva on local arrangements.

I look forward to your response.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
301 897-3668

To: Religious Organizations Participating in CTBT Ratification Campaign

From: Howard W. Hallman

Re: Meeting of Nuclear Weapons Working Group, October 23, 1997

Discussion at this meeting reviewed the progress of setting up state delegation visits to senators in key states. We reviewed efforts to form delegations in Maine, New Mexico, Michigan, Ohio, and Washington State. More participation from religious organizations is needed. If you haven't provided your contacts who are willing to participate, please send the names to the Washington contact on the list previously distributed, or send them to this week to Lisa Ledwidge at PSR (ph: 202 898-0150, x. 222; fax: 202 898-0172; e-mail: ledwidge@psr.org). She's filling in for Kathy Crandall, who is on sick leave this week. You can provide your contacts in the other key states in the same manner.

There is a desire to encourage Senator Lugar to play a leadership role in CTBT ratification. Kathy Guthrie of FCNL is facilitating our contacts, individually and possibly through a delegation. Please get in touch with her if you can help (ph. 202 547-6000),

We are still looking for persons to take the lead in Arizona, Iowa, and Long Island, New York. If you have recommendations, get in touch with David Culp of Plutonium Challenge (ph. 202 289-2388); fax: 202 289-1060; e-mail: dculp@nrdc.org).

Persons who sent out announcements of the regional conference in Denver, scheduled for November 15, are asked to make follow-up phone calls. Registration deadline is November 7. The announcement flyer for the Pittsburgh conference, scheduled for January 17, 1998, is about ready.

Previously announced Senate committee hearings will start next week.

October 29, 1997

Ms. Cora Weiss, President
Samuel Rubin Foundation
777 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017-3521

Dear Cora:

We have now completed our work under the \$10,000 grant which the Samuel Rubin Foundation awarded to the Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund on February 21, 1997. Enclosed is a report of activities under this grant and a financial statement.

We now request another grant of \$10,000 to continue our efforts to bring the religious community into the Abolition 2000 movement. The primary purpose would be to mobilize religious leaders and religious organizations in support of negotiation for a Nuclear Weapons Convention. Particular focus would be on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Preparatory Committee, scheduled to meet next in Geneva on April 27 to May 8, 1998.

The intention is to have world religious leaders address PrepCom delegates, preferably at a plenary session of the NPT Preparatory Committee or alternatively by invitation at a nearby location. Representatives of major religious faiths would present the religious and moral basis for nuclear abolition and would urge delegates to launch a process for negotiating a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

I have undertaken this initiative in consultation with David Gracie of the Americans Friends Service Committee and Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, who with myself serve as co-conveners of the Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition. So far I have also conferred with Dwain Epps from the staff of the World Council of Churches in Geneva, David Robinson of Pax Christi USA, David Atwood of the Quaker office in Geneva, Alice Slater of GRACE, Felicity Hill of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and Jonathan Granoff, who is associated with the Temple of Understanding and other ecumenical efforts. Through Atwood I have received suggestions from Colin Archer from the International Peace Bureau. Broader consultation will occur.

Ms. Cora Weiss
October 29, 1997
Page two.

As a start, I have asked Dwain Epps whether Dr. Konrad Reiser, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, would participate. I'm awaiting a reply. David Robinson is exploring the possibility of participation by Cardinal Danneels, president of Pax Christi International, and through him the participation of Cardinal Etchegary, head of the Pontifical Commission on Justice and Peace at the Vatican. Robinson will also seek the advice of Doug Roche, who has participated directly in the NPT PrepCom and has connections with the Vatican.

We are in the process of seeking advice on who from other major faiths should be invited. We have received a suggestion that three Nobel Peace laureates should be considered: the Dalai Lama, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and Elie Wiesel, all of whom have signed the Citizen's Pledge for Nuclear Abolition circulated by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation.

A complementary proposal is to have these world leaders hold a joint news conference to discuss their recommendations with reporters.

Another suggestion is to have religious leaders call upon delegations of the nuclear weapons states and threshold states to make their case for serious action toward nuclear disarmament. This could be extended to many other delegations by inviting others from the religious community to come to Geneva to join NGOs in their lobbying efforts. And prior to the NPT PrepCom, interfaith delegations could call upon their governments at home and urge them to go to Geneva committed to moving ahead with nuclear disarmament measures. We would give particular attention to assembling a delegation in the United States to call upon President Clinton.

Another idea is to have an ecumenical worship service at some time during the two weeks the PrepCom is in session.

This is a work in progress. The final shape will emerge from lots of consultation and negotiations with major participants.

This activity and appropriate follow-up would be the major undertaking under this requested grant from the Samuel Rubin Foundation. A proposed budget is attached.

Please let me know if you need further information on our request.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Budget

The requested grant from the Samuel Rubin Foundation would go to the Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund, which is a 501(c)(3) entity and a public foundation under section 509(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. The budget would be as follows:

Personnel	
Hallman 38 days @ \$200	\$ 7,600
Communications (phone, fax, e-mail)	400
Travel	<u>2,000</u>
TOTAL	\$10,000

October 29, 1997

October 29, 1997

Bishop Woodie W White
United Methodist Indiana Area
1100 W. 42nd Street
Indianapolis, IN 46208

Dear Bishop White:

As you are probably aware, President Clinton has submitted the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) to the U.S. Senate for ratification. Such a treaty has long been advocated by the United Methodist Church. Thus, in *In Defense of Creation* (1986) the Council of Bishops stated, "We support the completion at long last of a treaty banning all nuclear weapons testing." More recently the 1996 General Conference in a resolution on *Nuclear Abolition* specified, "A global Comprehensive Test Ban should be agreed upon, honored, and enforced."

The Senate has started hearings on the CTBT and will hold further hearings in the early months of 1998. Floor action is expected by late spring or early summer. Already lines of support and opposition are starting to form. In the middle are the two Indiana senators, Senator Richard Lugar and Senator Dan Coats, both considered to be swing votes. Early support by Senator Lugar is particularly important because he is looked upon as a foreign policy leader by many senators.

As you recall, Senator Lugar led the fight for ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention last spring. Just after ratification occurred, I met him at a reception, introduced myself as a United Methodist like himself, and thanked him for his efforts. He mentioned that he had recently heard from you, encouraging him in his leadership role.

It would be appropriate for you to contact him again, thanking him for his leadership for the Chemical Weapons Convention and asking him to provide similar leadership for ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. You could mention the official policies of the United Methodist Church in support of the CTBT.

Bishop Woodie W. White
October 29, 1997
Page two.

Beyond letters, we are encouraging delegations to visit senators in the period between when Congress adjourns in mid-November and when it reconvenes in late January 1998. Thus, it would be quite useful for a delegation of Indiana religious leaders to call upon Senator Lugar and personally ask his support and leadership for the CTBT. Perhaps you participate in some ecumenical group that could facilitate this.

Furthermore, we building an extensive grassroots network in support of the CTBT through a cooperative effort of religious organizations and other treaty supporters. It would be helpful if we had the name, address, and phone number of a key contact in each of the Indiana annual conferences, such as conference staff, church and society chair, or peace with justice coordinator. We would like to communicate regularly with such persons and encourage them to work with an Indiana-based coalition of grassroots CTBT supporters that is forming. We would appreciate your suggestions.

If you have any questions about this inquiry, please call me at 301 896-0013. If you receive any response from Senator Lugar indicating his position on the treaty, please let us know.

Thanks for your cooperation.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Carol:

Thanks for giving me accurate information on your contributions. Our records were in somewhat disarray, and we have been trying to straighten them out. We appreciate your continued support.

The campaign for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is proceeding. We are encouraging grassroots delegations to meet with their senators when Congress is in recess from mid-November until late January 1998. In Tennessee Senator Frist deserves particular attention because he is a swing vote and might influence others. Perhaps you could form a delegation in your area with other religious groups and persons from Physicians for Social Responsibility and the like. Also, could you encourage your bishop to get in touch with Senator Frist.

The CTBT campaign has established "principal contacts" in various key states, persons who have agreed to help form state coalitions. The one for Tennessee is Bill Aiken, Mid-South Peace and Justice Center, P.O. Box 11428, Memphis, TN 38111-0428; phone 901 452-6997; fax 901 452-7029; e-mail pax@magibox.net. I realize that he is at the other end of the state, but I'll channel your name to him in case he wants to get in touch with you. Maybe we need a principal contact in Eastern Tennessee. Is this something you might undertake? It would require getting in touch with grassroots contacts supplied by cooperating national organizations and facilitating their working together.

Whatever you can do, we greatly appreciate your activities.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

To: Religious Organizations Participating in CTBT Ratification Campaign

From: Howard W. Hallman

Re: Meeting of Nuclear Weapons Working Group, October 30, 1997

Bob Tiller (PSR) reported on two days of Senate subcommittee hearings on CTBT and Stockpile Stewardship.

Lisa Ledwidge (PSR) is generating contacts in Indiana to urge Senate Lugar to take a leadership role on the CTBT. She will be in Indiana the week after next and would like to meet with activists in Indianapolis on Monday evening, November 10. Get in touch with her if you have contacts who can participate.

Lisa is also working with a PSR contact in New Mexico to put together a delegation to seek a meeting with Senator Domenici. If you have names to suggest, get in touch with her.

Fran Teplitz (Peace Action) is working with a contact in Maine to form a delegation to call upon the two senators. She would welcome other names. Fran also needs contacts in Kentucky.

Laura Kriv (20/20) is working with a Michigan contact to put together a delegation to talk with Senator Abraham. She would you like your suggestions of persons who could join in.

In various other states if you have persons in your network who would join delegations, please provide the names to the Washington contacts listed on the previously distributed list.

The Nuclear Weapons Working Group also reviews the "Stockpile Stewardship" program and intends to schedule a meeting to consider long-range strategy for dealing with this program. More information will be forthcoming.

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

November 3, 1997

To: Dave Robinson

Fax: 814 452-4784

No. of pages: 10

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: CTBT Campaign Contacts

Dear Dave:

Here are lists of contacts for the CTBT ratification campaign.

Thanks for all the work you are doing.

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

November 3, 1997

To: Mary Dillon
ACDA

Fax: 202 647-6928

No. of pages: 3

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Religious Organizations Support CTBT

Dear Mary:

As promised on Friday, I'm sending you a list of religious organizations participating in the grassroots campaign for CTBT ratification.

I have started receiving "Test Ban News" via fax from the White House. It might be useful to have the White House send this to all the contact persons on the attached list.

With best regards,

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

November 3, 1997

To: Robin Ringler

Fax: 202 488-5639

No. of pages: 3

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Robin:

For your information I am sending a copy of a letter I wrote to Bishop Woodie White, urging him to get in touch with Senator Lugar on CTBT ratification and asking him to identify contacts in the Indiana conferences who we can work with to build support among United Methodists.

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

November 4, 1997

To: Joanna Baker

Fax: 202 543-5994

No. of pages: 10

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Joanna

Here are lists of contacts for the CTBT ratification campaign.:

Dear Ms. Lilienthal:

I am replying to the questions you raised in your letter of November 3, 1997 regarding the request of Methodists United for Peace with Justice for a grant from the Ploughshares Fund to work for ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). It is our intent to work at two levels: (1) within Methodism to mobilize grassroots support, particularly in approximately 24 key states with swing-vote senators, and (2) acting as a catalyst to mobilize the broader religious community in support of treaty ratification, especially the grassroots networks of various denominations. We emphasize grassroots action because we believe that it will be a crucial factor in determining the outcome of the treaty ratification vote in the Senate.

Methodists United for Peace with Justice is incorporated as a 501(c)4 organization and has a 501(c)3 Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund. We have no official affiliation with any Methodist denomination but have working relationships with denominational agencies. Clergy and bishops on our Board of Directors and National Advisory Committee serve as individuals and not as official church representatives.

We are a small organization with approximately 150 contributing members, but we leverage our influence by working through larger systems. This has been our pattern both within Methodism and in working with the broader religious community.

Working within the United Methodist Church

The United Methodist Church can be a strong influence in the CTBT ratification because of its wide geographic spread around the United States and its long-time support of nuclear disarmament and work on other peace issues. This concern came into focus in 1986 when the Council of Bishops issued a pastoral letter that said "no" to nuclear deterrence and advocated the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

Methodists United for Peace with Justice organized in 1987 to support the bishops call for nuclear disarmament. Since then we have functioned as a caucus to influence church policy, to serve as a voice on public policy issues, and to mobilize support among grassroots Methodists on peace and justice issues.

Official policy of the United Methodist Church is made by the quadrennial General Conference, composed of elected delegates who vote on resolutions submitted in advance by boards, caucuses, local churches, and individuals. For the 1988, 1992, and 1996 General Conferences we submitted resolutions on nuclear disarmament. We contacted delegates in advance, staged a Peace with Justice Breakfast for delegates, and lobbied members of the legislative committee, leading to adoption by General Conference as a whole. In this manner the attached resolution on Nuclear Abolition, which we proposed, is now official church policy (see attachment).

The General Board of Church and Society is the official arm of the United Methodist Church for advocacy and education on public policy issues dealing with peace and justice. We maintain a close relationship with this board and its staff, particularly with Dr. Thomas White Wolf Fassett, general secretary, and Robin Ringler, peace with justice coordinator. At the General Board's semi-annual meeting in March 1997 we submitted and the Board adopted the attached resolution reaffirming support for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the nuclear free zone treaties for

the South Pacific and Africa. Several times a month we talk with Ms. Ringler on a variety of matters of mutual concern. We participate in her annual meeting for conference peace with justice coordinators, and she attends meetings of our Board of Directors. We are working very closely with her for CTBT ratification.

As the largest Mainline Protestant denomination In the United States, the United Methodist is organized into 66 conferences, each presided over by a bishop. Each conference has a board of church and society (sometimes the name varies), a peace with justice coordinator, a weekly or biweekly newspaper, and other administrative apparatus. We tap into this official network to mobilize conferences, local churches, and peace activists to work on specific issues, such as the CTBT. We distribute *Peace Leaf*, our quarterly bulletin, to conference officials and other United Methodists. We send out occasional *Peace/Justice Alerts* and joint postcards, such as those produced by 20/20 Vision. We call and write to peace with justice coordinators selectively to get them to lobby key members of Congress. We send out news releases to conference newspapers.

In this manner we supplement the work of the General Board of Church and Society by providing much more extensive information on nuclear disarmament than it is able to manage. We participate in the Monday Lobby (of peace organizations) and its working groups while the General Board staff does not. We keep Ms. Ringler informed of key matters considered by the Monday Lobby.

As described more fully below, I have taken leadership in pulling in the religious community into a unified grassroots campaign for CTBT ratification. Meetings are held in the Methodist Building. Robin Ringler and I have divided the 24 key states for purpose of reaching out to conference peace with justice coordinators. In September when 20/20 had a joint postcard ready to go, with her knowledge I sent the sample out to all the coordinators because I was in a position to move faster. She and I are working together to promote attendance at CTBT training workshops in Denver and Pittsburgh. In the months ahead we will work together in sending out to the United Methodist network further information on the CTBT, will circulate another 20/20 postcard planned for the spring, make spot phone calls, and carry out other tasks to mobilize grassroots United Methodists.

Since Methodists United for Peace with Justice is free from constraints of hierarchy, I am able to write directly to bishops in certain states, urging them to make contact with senators. For instance, during the ratification campaign for the Chemical Weapons Convention, I was in contact with Bishop Marshall L. Meadors, Jr. of Mississippi, asking him to urge Senator Trent Lott to get the treaty before the Senate. Recently I wrote to Bishop Woodie W. White in Indiana, suggesting that he urge Senator Richard Lugar to take a leadership role for CTBT ratification. In the coming months I will contact other bishops as appropriate. The 1998 spring meeting of the Council of Bishops is likely to occur about the time the CTBT will be coming up for floor consideration in the Senate, and I will suggest that the bishops adopt a resolution reaffirming their support for the treaty and calling upon United Methodists to work for its ratification.

To build further support for CTBT ratification, we will send out articles to United Methodist conference newspapers on the CTBT, particularly as the time for Senate floor action approaches. We will put a notice in *Newscope*, a weekly newsletter sent via regular and e-mail by United Methodist Communications to church leaders and other subscribers. I have suggested that *Christian Social Action*, the monthly journal of the General Board of Church and Society, have

an article on the CTBT. We will give continued coverage in *PeaceLeaf*. Robin Ringler will send out information in her quarterly peace with justice mailings, which goes to several thousand people around the country.

Thus, we will work closely with the General Board of Church and Society throughout the CTBT ratification campaign. Because this is a special concern for us, our work will go far beyond what the Board could undertake by itself. In this manner United Methodists will be mobilized in every state with a swing-vote senator.

Broader Religious Community

Methodists United for Peace with Justice participates in the Monday Lobby and is also part of the community of Washington-based religious organizations with a social action orientation. Therefore, we have been in a position to help bring 22 religious organizations together with a dozen peace organizations into a unified grassroots campaign for CTBT ratification. This started at an organizational meeting I arranged for in June 1997 and has continued in subsequent meetings and developing sets of relationships.

The religious organizations participating in this campaign include:

Catholic

U.S. Catholic Conference
Maryknoll Justice and Peace Office
NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby
Pax Christi, USA

Jewish

Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Mainline Protestant

American Baptist Churches
Episcopal Church
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
Presbyterian Church (USA)
United Church of Christ
United Methodist Church
Church Women United
National Council of Churches
Episcopal Peace Fellowship
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
Presbyterian Peace Fellowship

Peace Churches

American Friends Service Committee
Church of the Brethren
Friends Committee for National Legislation
Mennonite Central Committee

Other

Fellowship of Reconciliation

Unitarian Universalist Association

In this grassroots campaign peace organizations, such as 20/20 Vision, Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Disarmament Clearinghouse, Plutonium Challenge plus the Friends Committee on National Legislation, are taking the lead in particular activities, such as establishing a principal contact in 24 key states, regional training seminars for grassroots leaders, a joint postcard, and a list-serve for national and state activists. Religious organizations, most of them with multi-issue agendas, are cooperating participants and get involved in particular activities in states where they are strong. The peace organizations meet weekly as the Nuclear Weapons Working Group of the Monday Lobby (I'm part of this group). The broader coalition that brings together religious and peace organizations has met at six weeks intervals and will likely start monthly meetings after the first of the year when the CTBT ratification campaign intensifies.

I have acted as a catalyst to bring together these two segments. I serve as facilitator and moderator of the combined meetings. But I am not a coordinator for the religious organizations. Rather we are shaping a campaign based upon sets of horizontal relationships. Thus, 20/20 staff deals directly with religious organizations to gain their participation in a joint postcard. The regional workshops committee does likewise in promoting grassroots participation from religious networks. My role has been to introduce people to one another and to foster cooperative working relationships. But I also fill chinks, such as calling religious representatives who aren't involved in particular phases of the campaign to urge their participation. I also send a weekly summary of the Nuclear Weapons Working Group meetings to the religious representatives who participate only in the broader meetings.

Nurturing and strengthening these relationships as the CTBT ratification unfolds will be one of my major tasks under a Ploughshares grant. The result should be full integration of religious and peace organizations in a strong grassroots effort.

In addition, I intend is to broaden participation from other segments of the religious community, starting in the early months of 1998.

Among others I will to approach three Black Methodist and three Black Baptist denominations. Almost from its beginning Methodists United for Peace with Justice has had relationships with leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal, AME Zion, and Christian Methodist Episcopal Churches. We had contact with leaders of Black Baptist conventions a year ago in seeking signers for a citizen's pledge when heads of state signed the CTBT. In making further contact we will explain that among other reasons for supporting the CTBT, cessation of nuclear testing is a human rights issue inasmuch as indigenous people have been victims of past testing.

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Dear Ms. Lilienthal:

I am replying to the questions you raised in your letter of November 3, 1997 regarding the request of Methodists United for Peace with Justice for a grant from the Ploughshares Fund to work for ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

Influencing public policy. Your first underlying question is: will this program have the possibility of affecting public policy? Because most of the program is focused upon building grassroots public advocacy for CTBT ratification in approximately 24 states with senators considered to be swing votes, our efforts should definitely influence the outcome of the Senate vote on the treaty.

Leverage. Your second underlying question is: how much leverage can the program build? First, as a small, unofficial organization within Methodism, we tap into the large network of the United Methodist Church that spreads throughout the United States. We intend to increase our outreach to three Black Methodist denominations. Second, we have already served as a catalyst to bring 22 religious organizations into a unified grassroots CTBT ratification campaign along with a dozen peace organizations. We will continue to play an integrating role. Furthermore, we intend to bring in other denominations and religious peace fellowships into this campaign.

Specific activities. We are part of a broad campaign for CTBT ratification that has a number of components. They include:

Identification of senators who are considered swing votes for CTBT ratification.

For identity of senators we rely upon the advice of such organizations as Plutonium Challenge and Council for a Livable World. At the moment the campaign is focusing on 34 senators from 25 states.

Determination of which organizations have contacts in the key states.

Last summer PSR began compiling a list, and we encouraged religious organizations joining the campaign to list states they would work in. We will work in all key states through United Methodist conferences, the church's geographic unit. Working closely with Robin Ringler, peace with justice coordinator of the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society (GBCS), we have identified conference peace with justice coordinators and chairs of conference boards of church and society who can serve as our key contacts

Identification of key state contacts for the CTBT ratification campaign.

The campaign has identified principal contacts in most of the key states. Each has a Washington contact to channel information to them. We are providing names of our contacts in various states to the respective Washington contacts. Likewise we tell our local contacts who the principal state contact for the campaign is. The purpose is to facilitate building state coalitions among organizations which haven't necessarily worked together in the past.

Distribution of postcards targeted on specific senators.

20/20 Vision has taken the lead on postcards, and we have signed on as a cosponsor. We sent a sample postcard to United Methodist peace with justice coordinators in the

key states and got orders from two of them. We expect to increase this number in a second round of postcards next spring. (We had orders for eight states last spring in the Chemical Weapons Convention [CWC] ratification campaign.) With our encouragement several other religious organizations have joined the postcard campaign. Others will send out their own alerts directly.

Organization of state delegation visits to senators.

The first round is expected to occur while Congress is out of session in November, December, and January. We are encouraging our state contacts to participate in such visits. Principal contacts in various states will be able to get in touch with persons from our network whose names we have supplied.

Focus on key senators in leadership roles.

I have written to the United Methodist bishop in Indiana, asking him to contact Senator Lugar and urge the senator to play a lead role in seeking CTBT ratification. During the CWC campaign I was in touch with the United Methodist bishop in Mississippi, who contacted Senator Lott and urged him to bring the treaty promptly to the Senate floor. I'll probably contact the Mississippi bishop after the first of the year on the CTBT for a similar purpose. As appropriate, I will get in touch with other United Methodist bishops in particular states.

Regional training workshops.

The CTBT coalition is sponsoring workshops in Denver on November 15 and in Pittsburgh on January 17 to train key contacts from states in those regions on the CTBT. We are a cosponsor of these workshops and are encouraging our state contacts to participate.

Communications.

We publish a quarterly bulletin, *Peace Leaf*, which goes to United Methodist conference leaders and peace activists around the country and will have an article on the CTBT until it is ratified. As the time approaches for a Senate vote, we will submit an article on the treaty to the United Methodist conference newspapers and will put a notice in *Newscope*, a weekly newsletter sent by United Methodist Communications to church leaders around the country. We are also encouraging the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society to publish an article on the CTBT in *Christian Social Action*, their monthly journal.

Joint material.

Some of the peace organizations participating in the CTBT ratification are preparing educational material for joint use, such as the Activist's Packet produced by the Disarmament Clearinghouse. There is a potential for religious organizations participating in the CTBT ratification campaign to develop bulletin inserts, sample sermons, and other worship material. I will make this suggestion at the next meeting of the coalition on December 3.

Coalition building.

During the past five months I have devoted considerable time to bringing together religious organizations and peace organizations into a unified grassroots campaign for CTBT ratification. This effort is discussed more fully later.

Size. Regarding the size of Methodists United for Peace with Justice, we are a small organization with approximately 150 contributing members, but we leverage our influence by working through larger systems. This has been our pattern both within Methodism and in working with the broader religious community, as discussed below.

Lobbying. Methodists United for Peace with Justice is incorporated as a 501(c)4) organization and has a 501(c)3) Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund. We have no official affiliation with any Methodist denomination but have working relationships with denominational agencies. Clergy and bishops on our Board of Directors and National Advisory Committee serve as individuals and not as official church representatives. Although we participate in the Monday Lobby and frequently sign joint letters to Congress and President Clinton, we do very little direct lobby on Capitol Hill. Rather we work through our grassroots connections by providing educational material and encouraging them to contact their elected representatives.

Relation to the United Methodist Church. Methodists United for Peace with Justice organized in 1987 in response to the pastoral letter of the United Methodist Council of Bishops that said "no" to nuclear deterrence and advocated the elimination of all nuclear weapons. Since then we have functioned as a caucus to influence church policy, to serve as a voice on public policy issues, and to mobilize support among grassroots Methodists on peace and justice issues.

Official policy of the United Methodist Church is made by the quadrennial General Conference, composed of elected delegates who vote on resolutions submitted in advance by boards, caucuses, local churches, and individuals. For the 1988, 1992, and 1996 General Conferences we submitted resolutions on nuclear disarmament. We contacted delegates in advance, staged a Peace with Justice Breakfast for delegates, and lobbied members of the legislative committee, leading to adoption by General Conference as a whole. In this manner the attached resolution on Nuclear Abolition, which we proposed, is now official church policy (see attachment).

The United Methodist Council of Bishops exercises collective leadership but does not run the denomination. Rather this is accomplished through a set of semi-autonomous program and administrative boards. The 1998 spring meeting of the Council of Bishops is likely to occur about the time the CTBT will be coming up for floor consideration in the Senate, and I will suggest that the bishops adopt a resolution reaffirming their support for the treaty and calling upon United Methodists to work for its ratification.

The General Board of Church and Society is the official arm of the United Methodist Church for advocacy and education on public policy issues dealing with peace and justice. We maintain a close relationship with this board and its staff, particularly with Dr. Thomas White Wolf Fassett, general secretary, and Robin Ringler, peace with justice coordinator. At the General Board's semi-annual meeting in March 1997 we submitted and the Board adopted the attached resolution reaffirming support for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the nuclear free zone treaties for the South Pacific and Africa. Several times a month we talk with Ms. Ringler on a variety of matters of mutual concern. We participate in her annual meeting for conference peace with justice coordinators, and she attends meetings of our Board of Directors. We are working very closely with her for CTBT ratification.

Essentially we supplement the work of the General Board of Church and Society by providing much more extensive information on nuclear disarmament than it is able to manage. We participate in the Monday Lobby (of peace organizations) and its working groups while the General Board staff does not. We keep Ms. Ringler informed of key matters considered by the Monday Lobby.

Thus, we will work closely with the General Board of Church and Society throughout the CTBT ratification campaign. Because this is a special concern for us, our work will go far beyond what the Board could undertake by itself. In this manner United Methodists will be mobilized in every state with a swing-vote senator.

Broader religious community. Methodists United for Peace with Justice participates in the Monday Lobby and is also part of the community of Washington-based religious organizations with a social action orientation. Therefore, we have been in a position to help bring 22 religious organizations together with a dozen peace organizations into a unified grassroots campaign for CTBT ratification. This started at an organizational meeting I arranged for in June 1997 and has continued in subsequent meetings and developing sets of relationships.

The religious organizations participating in this campaign include:

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U.S. Catholic Conference
Maryknoll Justice and Peace Office
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Jewish

Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Mainline Protestant

American Baptist Churches
Episcopal Church
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
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United Church of Christ
United Methodist Church
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National Council of Churches
Episcopal Peace Fellowship
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Peace Churches

American Friends Service Committee
Church of the Brethren
Friends Committee for National Legislation
Mennonite Central Committee

Other

Fellowship of Reconciliation

Unitarian Universalist Association

In this grassroots campaign peace organizations, such as 20/20 Vision, Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Disarmament Clearinghouse, Plutonium Challenge plus the Friends Committee on National Legislation, are taking the lead in particular activities, such as establishing a principal contact in 24 key states, regional training seminars for grassroots leaders, a joint postcard, and a list-serve for national and state activists. Religious organizations, most of them with multi-issue agendas, are cooperating participants and get involved in particular activities in states where they are strong. The peace organizations meet weekly as the Nuclear Weapons Working Group of the Monday Lobby (I'm part of this group). The broader coalition that brings together religious and peace organizations has met at six weeks intervals and will likely start monthly meetings after the first of the year when the CTBT ratification campaign intensifies.

I have acted as a catalyst to bring together these two segments. I serve as facilitator and moderator of the combined meetings. But I am not a coordinator for the religious organizations. Rather we are shaping a campaign based upon sets of horizontal relationships. Thus, 20/20 staff deals directly with religious organizations to gain their participation in a joint postcard. The regional workshops committee does likewise in promoting grassroots participation from religious networks. My role has been to introduce people to one another and to foster cooperative working relationships. But I also fill chinks, such as calling religious representatives who aren't involved in particular phases of the campaign to urge their participation. I also send a weekly summary of the Nuclear Weapons Working Group meetings to the religious representatives who participate only in the broader meetings.

Nurturing and strengthening these relationships as the CTBT ratification unfolds will be one of my major tasks under a Ploughshares grant. The result should be full integration of religious and peace organizations in a strong grassroots effort.

In addition, I intend is to broaden participation from other segments of the religious community, starting in the early months of 1998.

Among others I will to approach three Black Methodist and three Black Baptist denominations. Almost from its beginning Methodists United for Peace with Justice has had relationships with leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal, AME Zion, and Christian Methodist Episcopal Churches. We had contact with leaders of Black Baptist conventions a year ago in seeking signers for a citizen's pledge when heads of state signed the CTBT. In making further contact we will explain that among other reasons for supporting the CTBT, cessation of nuclear testing is a human rights issue inasmuch as indigenous people have been victims of past testing.

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Another potential group consists of Evangelical Christians, such as those related to the Sojourners in Washington, D.C. and the Call to Renewal movement they have instituted as a counter force to the Christian Coalition.

Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition is a component of the Abolition 2000 network. I am a co-convenor along with David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee and Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. It serves as forum to share ideas and a vehicle for organizing joint activities. To facilitate communication, I have set up a list-serve, supplement to the "abolition-caucus" list-serve of Abolition 2000.

Last year several religious organizations affiliated with Abolition 2000 produced worship and celebratory material for the signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in September 1996. This material was revised and updated for Sabbath observances at the time of President Clinton's second inauguration, which was also the Martin Luther King, Jr. Birthday weekend. We have discussed the possibility of tying into the Abolition 2000 Sunflower campaign by encouraging Sunday schools and other church groups to plant sunflowers as symbolic replacement of missiles.

Working through the Religious Working Group, I have initiated an effort to bring world religious leaders to Geneva when the NPT Preparatory Committee meets from April 27 to May 6, 1998. They would urge delegates to start the process of negotiating a Nuclear Weapons Convention. I have had a positive response from leadership of the World Council of Churches. Dave Robinson of Pax Christi USA has started a process to have a Vatican leader participate. Other possibilities are pending. The Abolition 2000 NPT Working Group believes that this would fit in well with efforts to bring other NGOs to the PrepCom meeting.

At the moment the Religious Working Group is dealing with broader issues and recognizes that other forums are available to work for CTBT ratification. Therefore, my work on this phase of Abolition is not encompassed in our request to the Ploughshares Fund.

November 6, 1997

Ms. Sally Lilienthal, President
The Ploughshares Fund
Fort Mason Center
San Francisco, CA 94123

Dear Ms. Lilienthal:

I am replying to the questions you raised in your letter of November 3, 1997 regarding the request of Methodists United for Peace with Justice for a grant from the Ploughshares Fund to work for ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

Influencing public policy. Your first underlying question is: will our program have the possibility of affecting public policy? Our activities will be part of a broad coalition conducting a vigorous grassroots campaign for CTBT ratification in approximately 25 states with senators considered to be swing votes. We believe that we will make a worthy contribution to this coalition effort, which in its totality will have a strong influence on the outcome of the Senate vote on the treaty.

Leverage. Your second underlying question is: how much leverage can our program build? First, as a small, unofficial organization within Methodism, we tap into a much larger network of the United Methodist Church, which is the biggest Mainline Protestant denomination in the United States. Furthermore, we intend to increase our outreach to three Black Methodist denominations. Second, we have already served as a catalyst to bring 22 religious organizations into a unified grassroots CTBT ratification campaign along with a dozen peace organizations. We will continue to play an integrating role. Moreover, we intend to bring in other denominations and religious peace fellowships into this campaign.

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For identity of senators we rely upon the advice of such organizations as Plutonium Challenge and Council for a Livable World. At the moment the campaign is focusing on 34 senators from 25 states.

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Last summer PSR began compiling a list, and we have encouraged religious organizations joining the campaign to list states they will work in. We ourselves will work in all key states through United Methodist conferences, the church's geographic unit. Working closely with Robin Ringler, peace with justice coordinator of the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society (GBCS), we have identified conference peace with justice coordinators and chairs of conference boards of church and society who can serve as our key contacts

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Coalition building.

During the past five months I have devoted considerable time to bringing together religious organizations and peace organizations into a unified grassroots campaign for CTBT ratification. In the months ahead I will continue bridge building. This effort is discussed more fully later.

Size. Regarding the size of Methodists United for Peace with Justice, we are a small organization with approximately 150 contributing members, but we leverage our influence by working through larger systems. This has been our pattern both within Methodism and in working with the broader religious community, as discussed below.

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Ms. Sally Lilienthal
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Broader religious community. Because of our participation in the Monday Lobby and also our relationships with Washington-based religious organizations with a social action orientation, we have been in a position to help bring 22 religious organizations together with a dozen peace organizations into a unified grassroots campaign for CTBT ratification. This started at an organizational meeting I arranged in June 1997 and has continued in subsequent meetings and through developing sets of relationships.

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Mainline Protestant

American Baptist Churches
Episcopal Church
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
Presbyterian Church (USA)
United Church of Christ
United Methodist Church
Church Women United
National Council of Churches
Episcopal Peace Fellowship
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Peace Churches

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Church of the Brethren
Friends Committee for National Legislation
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I have acted as a catalyst to bring together these two segments. I serve as facilitator and moderator of the combined meetings. But I am not a coordinator for the religious organizations. Rather we are shaping a campaign based upon sets of horizontal relationships. Thus, 20/20 staff deals directly with religious organizations to gain their participation in a joint postcard. The regional workshops committee does likewise in promoting grassroots participation from religious networks. My role has been to introduce people to one another and to foster cooperative working relationships. But I also fill chinks, such as calling religious representatives who aren't involved in particular phases of the campaign to urge their participation. I also send a weekly summary of the Nuclear Weapons Working Group meetings to the religious representatives who participate only in the broader meetings.

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In addition, I intend to broaden participation from other segments of the religious community, starting in the early months of 1998.

Among others I will approach three Black Methodist and three Black Baptist denominations. Almost from our beginning Methodists United for Peace with Justice has had relationships with

Ms. Sally Lilienthal
November 6, 1997
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leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal, AME Zion, and Christian Methodist Episcopal Churches. We had contact with leaders of Black Baptist conventions a year ago in seeking signers for a citizen's pledge when heads of state signed the CTBT. In making further contact we will explain that among other reasons for supporting the CTBT, cessation of nuclear testing is a human rights issue inasmuch as indigenous people have been victims of past testing.

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Another potential group consists of Evangelical Christians, such as those related to the Sojourners in Washington, D.C. and the Call to Renewal movement they have instituted as a counterforce to the Christian Coalition.

Also, working with the Fellowship of Reconciliation, we will seek participation of more religious peace fellowships. such as the Lutheran Peace Fellowship, based in Washington state, the Jewish Peace Fellowship, strong in New York, and the Orthodox Peace Fellowship, which might focus on Senator Spencer Abraham of Michigan, the only Orthodox member in the Senate.

On the broader scene the **Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition** is a component of the Abolition 2000 network. I am a co-convener along with David Gracie of the American Friends Service Committee and Clayton Ramey of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. It serves as a forum to share ideas and as a vehicle for organizing joint activities. To facilitate communication, I am manager of a list-serve, supplement to the "abolition-caucus" list-serve of Abolition 2000.

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November 6, 1997
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At the moment the Religious Working Group as such is not working directly for CTBT ratification, though many of us are involved through other auspices. Therefore, my work with the Religious Working Group is not encompassed in our present request to the Ploughshares Fund.

If you need further information, please let me know.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Board of Directors

Draft letter

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC, USA

The Honorable Boris Yeltsin
The Kremlin
Moscow, Russia

Dear Mr. Presidents:

We the undersigned Americans and Russians considered ourselves to be sisters and brothers, bound together in a common humanity. It therefore grieves us that our governments maintain a huge arsenal of nuclear weapons, ready to be launched against one another on a moment's notice. This wrong-minded policy should be ended immediately. We Americans do not want our government to target our Russian sisters and brothers. We Russians do not want our government to target our American sisters and brothers.

Therefore, we call upon our two governments to make mutual and verifiable deep cuts in their arsenal of strategic nuclear weapons as rapidly as possible. Furthermore, we call upon the two governments to participate in multilateral negotiations for a nuclear weapons convention to eliminate all nuclear weapons on Earth.

While such negotiations are going on, we ask that the American and Russian governments take all nuclear forces off alert status and physically separate warheads from delivery vehicles. As the U.S. and Russian governments lead the way by example, they should encourage Great Britain, France, and China to take their nuclear forces off alert. In this manner, the world will be safe from the use nuclear weapons by accident, design, or miscalculation during the period when the global nuclear arsenal is being dismantled through treaty arrangements.

As common inhabitants of the planet Earth, we want to give our children and grandchildren in the new century a world free from the scourge of nuclear weapons. We urge you both to provide creative leadership to achieve this goal.

Respectfully yours,

November 10, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We understand that this week the Disarmament Committee of the United Nations General Assembly will be considering a resolution proposed by Malaysia calling for multilateral negotiations, to begin in 1998 and lead to a nuclear weapons convention that would eliminate all nuclear weapons on Earth. We further understand that this resolution is likely to come before the General Assembly in plenary session in early December.

We ask that United States give its support to this resolution. It is a way to put into action the statement you make from time to time about the desirability of eliminating nuclear weapons. It would be a step toward fulfilling the United States' legal obligation under Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to pursue such negotiations in good faith. It would be a positive response to the unanimous finding of the International Court of Justice that nations have an obligation to enter into such negotiations.

From our perspective, the Malaysian resolution points the way toward achieving the abolition of nuclear weapons, a policy recommended by the General Conference of the United Methodist Church, as stated in the attached resolution adopted in 1996.

Accordingly, we believe that the Malaysian resolution should be supported by the United States, both in committee and in the plenary session of the General Assembly.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors

cc: The Honorable Madeleine K. Albright
The Honorable Bill Richardson

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

November 10, 1997

To: Mr. Samuel R. Berger

Fax: 202 456-2883

No. of pages: 4

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Support for Malaysian Resolution

Dear Mr. Berger:

We kindly request you to channel the attached letter to President Clinton, urging that the United States support the Malaysian resolution now before the United Nations General Assembly, which calls for multilateral negotiations for a nuclear weapons convention.

With best regards,

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

November 10, 1997

To: The Honorable Madeleine K. Albright
Secretary of State

Fax: 202 647-7120

No. of pages: 4

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Support for Malaysian Resolution

Dear Madame Secretary:

We would like to share with you the attached letter to President Clinton, urging that the United States support the Malaysian resolution now before the United Nations General Assembly, which calls for multilateral negotiations for a nuclear weapons convention.

With best regards,

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

November 10, 1997

To: The Honorable H.E. Bill Richardson
Permanent Representative of the U.S. to the U.N.

Fax: 212 415-4443

No. of pages: 4

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Support for Malaysian Resolution

Dear Mr. Richardson:

We would like to share with you the attached letter to President Clinton, urging that the United States support the Malaysian resolution now before the United Nations General Assembly, which calls for multilateral negotiations for a nuclear weapons convention.

With best regards,

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

November 10, 1997

To: Alyn Ware
Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

Fax: 212 674-6199

No. of pages: 4

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Support for Malaysian Resolution

Dear Alyn:

Thanks for the prompt reply to my request for information on the Malaysian resolution.
Attached is my letter to President Clinton, urging that the United States support this resolution.

With best regards,

To: Religious Organizations Participating in CTBT Ratification Campaign

Now that Congress has adjourned, our grassroots contacts in key states will have opportunities to make direct contact with their senators. Efforts are continuing in various states to form delegations representing a variety of organizations. It will be helpful for you to encourage your grassroots contacts to be involved. Previously you have received a list of state contacts. If you need another copy, please let me know (301 896-0013).

Your contacts in Oregon should be encouraged to ask Senator Gordon Smith to request Senator Helms to schedule prompt hearings on the CTBT. Our D.C. contact for Oregon is Fran Teplitz at Peace Action (202 862-9740, x. 3004)

A flyer for the regional training workshop in Pittsburgh on January 17, 1998 will be available after Thanksgiving. The workshop is intended to involve people from Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. Bridget Moix of FCNL (202 547-6000) is handling distribution of flyers. If you have persons you would like her to send flyers to, please provide her names and addresses before Thanksgiving. Of, if you want a supply of flyers for your own mailing, let her know how many.

A simpler workshop has been scheduled for January 24 in Seattle, intend to reach people from Washington, Oregon, and Alaska.

The Nuclear Weapons Working Group invites you to meet Alla Yaroshinskaya, who is President Boris Yeltsin's advisor on nuclear nonproliferation, on Thursday, November 20 at 9:30 a.m. at the Mott House, 122 Maryland Avenue, NE.

For our next meeting on the Grassroots CTBT Campaign, scheduled for Wednesday, December 3 from 12:30 to 2:00 p.m. in the Methodist Building, Room 3, we have invited Lori Schultz-Heim from Senator Jefford's staff and Ed Levine, staff assistant to Senator Biden on the Foreign Relations Committee, to offer their insights of what we might expect in the Senate.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

November 14, 1997

Mr. Ed Levine
Senate Foreign Relations Committee
439 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Levine:

I want to confirm the invitation for you to meet with representatives of religious and peace organizations who are working together to build grassroots support for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). We are meeting in the Methodist Building, Room 3, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE on Wednesday, December 3 from 12:30 to 2:00 p.m. We would like you to join us from 1:00 to 1:30 and offer insights on what we might expect from the Senate as it takes up the CTBT in hearings and eventually on the floor. We have also invited Lori Schultz-Heim from Senator Jeffords staff to participate in this session.

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

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors

November 14, 1997

Ms. Lori Schultz-Heim
Office of Senator Jeffords
728 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Ms. Schultz-Heim:

I want to confirm the invitation for you to meet with representatives of religious and peace organizations who are working together to build grassroots support for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). We are meeting in the Methodist Building, Room 3, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE on Wednesday, December 3 from 12:30 to 2:00 p.m. We would like you to join us from 1:00 to 1:30 and offer insights on what we might expect from the Senate as it takes up the CTBT in hearings and eventually on the floor. We have also invited Ed Levine from Senator Biden's staff on the Foreign Relations Committee to participate in this session.

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

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair, Board of Directors

Dear Dwain:

We appreciate your positive response to the proposal to bring the religious community into events at the NPT PrepCom in Geneva next April and May. I have shared your communication with David Gracie of AFSC, Clayton Ramey of FOR, and Dave Robinson of Pax Christi USA, who with myself are functioning as an informal "steering committee" for the U.S. end of this undertaking. I also shared a copy with David Atwood in Geneva.

1. We definitely would like to have some kind of gathering at the ecumenical center some time after 16:00 on Monday, April 27, so go ahead and reserve space. We are pleased that Konrad Raiser is willing to participate and make substantive welcoming remarks. We want to talk through who else might participate and what shape the gathering will take.

The Abolition 2000 NPT Working Group has requested Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, chair of the PrepCom, for an opportunity to have NGO presentations during the opening debate at a regular session of the PrepCom. This Working Group has suggested a two hour time allocation for 15 NGO speakers for eight minutes each. If it happens, there might be one or two speakers from the religious community, but various other viewpoints from the NGO community will want to address the PrepCom. Whether Ambassador Strulak will agree remains to be seen.

Another possibility would be to have a half-dozen or so persons from different faiths address the PrepCom, say on Monday afternoon, to make the moral case for nuclear disarmament. Then at another session, say on Tuesday, other NGO representatives could lay out more technical aspects of nuclear disarmament in more detail. At the moment I don't want to become competitive with the broader NGO community for PrepCom time, so I don't want to request a separate bloc of time for the religious community. But we can see what unfolds.

But since none of this is under our control and probably won't be known for a while, we should plan now for what we can control, that is, a gathering that includes a reception at the ecumenical center on Monday, April 27 late afternoon or early evening. We need to ask ourselves: What is workable? How do we attract delegates? Could we have a not-too-lengthy forum with a speaker from each major faith? If so, is there an auditorium available? Would we do better with only a reception with a series of welcoming remarks from different faith representatives? Either way we could have a joint statement that would be released that day or in advance. We would be interested in your observations on what experience shows to be most workable.

With any of these alternatives, we would want a reception "with wine, soft drinks, and elegant sandwiches." We are prepared to raise funds for it. How much would it cost? That would, of course, depend on how many delegates attended and how many other persons. Do delegates bring spouses and staff to such receptions? We would want to invite NGO representatives and will need to figure how who and how many. If necessary, we can pay for somebody in Geneva to handle the logistics. So we would appreciate a rough estimate of costs so that we can start raising funds.

2. Within the next week or two I will lay out some ideas on what might go into a joint statement. If we get a first draft ready by early January, that should give us time to circulate it to potential signers and participants and make necessary revisions.

3. We would like to arrange for an ecumenical worship service during the second week of the conference. What time of day do you think would be best? Is there any preferred day, or any day that would not be possible? As for identifying participants and working out details, I believe that we should first get participants for the April 27 gathering. After that we can discuss the worship service, but we can collect ideas in the meantime.

4. What religious representatives will participate may be influenced by the nature of the event. For instance, a top-level faith leader might be willing to go to Geneva to address a plenary session of the PrepCom if we have that opportunity but not go only to make a few remarks at a reception. We will need to make soundings before all answers are known.

We will welcome suggestions from Genevans regarding Muslim and Jewish representation; also, Buddhist. What other faiths should be involved? How can we involve people of color? What about women?

What's the situation with Orthodox Christians? I realize that they are part of WCC, but they hold a special place in the spectrum of religions. Along those lines I saw a statement that the Russian Orthodox Church has issued a pamphlet that says: "We demand the adoption of government programs preserving nuclear weapons....It is our debt to the nation...to avoid the destruction of the nuclear complex." We are checking this out and wonder what you know about it.

It would be nice that before Christmas or by mid-January at latest we can work out the shape of the Monday evening gathering and reception and determine who will speak and/or be introduced. Then we can move on to other aspects. We'll keep in close touch with you.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

To Abolitionists:

During the past year a Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition has started functioning. It formed in the United States but is open to all persons and organizations throughout the globe who approach the abolition of nuclear weapons from a religious perspective. Co-conveners include David Gracie of American Friends Service Committee, Clayton Ramey of Fellowship of Reconciliation, and myself, Howard Hallman of Methodists United for Peace with Justice.

The Religious Working Group will serve as a forum for sharing information, producing joint material such as worship services and church bulletin inserts, and undertaking special projects. During the past 18 months persons affiliated with the Religious Working Group developed worship and commemorative material to mark the signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in September 1996. This material was adapted for use during the Sabbath weekend that marked the inauguration of President Clinton for his second term and also the Martin Luther King, Jr. birthday observance in January 1997. We are now considering the possibility of getting out material to churches, synagogues, and other local religious organizations to encourage planting sunflowers in the spring of 1998 as part of the broader campaign to use sunflowers as the symbol of nuclear abolition. We are also working on plans to bring world religious leaders to Geneva when the NPT PrepCom meets in April-May 1998. This is discussed more fully in a separate e-mail message.

To facilitate communication, the Religious Working Group has set up a list-serve, intended to supplement the abolition-caucus list-serve. It is open to religious organizations and persons approaching nuclear abolition from a religious perspective. Such organizations and persons may subscribe by sending a message to <majordomo@igc.org> with these words in the body of the text: subscribe abolition-religious.

If you wish further information, you may contact me at mupj@igc.org or call me at 301 896-0013.

With best regards,

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

To: Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition

In past months we have talked about the possibility of encouraging churches, synagogues, and other religious organizations to plant sunflowers as a symbol of nuclear abolition. This would be part of the broader sunflower-planting program of Abolition 2000.

The spring of 1998 would be a good time for sunflower planting. That means we need to start developing information and distributing it.

Who would be interested in working on this project? What ideas do you have to implement it?

Please let me know your interest and ideas.

With best regards,

Howard Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
mupj@igc.org phone/fax: 301 896-0013

Hallman is co-convener of the Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition along with David Gracie of AFSC and Clayton Ramey of FOR.

Dear Abolitionists:

I would like to discuss our preparations for the NPT PrepCom, scheduled to meet in Geneva from April 27 to May 8, 1998.

1. The Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition has initiated an effort to bring world religious leaders to Geneva at that time to make the religious and moral case for nuclear abolition and to urge delegates to set in motion processes that will lead to attaining that goal. The World Council of Churches has offered space at the Ecumenical Center, located near the United Nations, for a gathering and reception for delegates for late afternoon or early evening, Monday, April 27. Dr. Konrad Raiser, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, has consented to make substantive welcoming remarks. Pax Christi is working to obtain Catholic participation. We are seeking participation of representatives of other major faiths. Conceivably one or more religious leaders could be among NGO representatives addressing PrepCom delegates at a plenary session, as has been requested by the Abolition 2000 Working Group for the NPT, but it remains to be seen whether the PrepCom provides this opportunity. Whether or not this occurs, we are going ahead with preparations for the reception on Monday, April 27 some time after 16:00. The Working Group for the NPT has agreed to put this event on its schedule of activities.

We will develop a joint statement for religious leaders to be released at the PrepCom. We are also giving consideration to having an ecumenical religious service during the second week of the PrepCom meeting. Delegates and NGO representatives would be invited to participate. The chapel of the Ecumenical Center would be available for this purpose. Similar religious services have been conducted during other conferences, such as the land mines gathering.

Anyone with suggestions about these events should get in touch with me.

2. Communications from the Working Group for the NPT have stressed the importance of influencing governments before the PrepCom. I agree. Therefore, I intend to work with others in the U.S. religious community to seek to influence the U.S. position at the NPT PrepCom. This will be coordinated with other nuclear abolition supporters in the United States. I hope that religious organizations in other countries will likewise be part of efforts to influence their government's policy going into the PrepCom.

3. As we launch this effort, I believe that we in the Abolition 2000 movement need to sharpen our focus on precisely what we want our governments to support at the PrepCom. As I re-read the e-mail correspondence since August, I note a variety of suggestions but not a complete, working consensus.

The Working Group for the NPT and most correspondents have emphasized the Abolition 2000 goal of achieving a nuclear weapons convention. For the PrepCom this is translated into a proposal to establish an intersessional working group to start the process of negotiating such a convention. This seems appropriate for our top priority.

Beyond that are suggestions for other agenda items, including no first use, negative security assurances, laboratory testing, nuclear free zones, cut-off of nuclear weapons usable material. I would add taking nuclear forces off alert and removal of warheads from delivery vehicles, as recommended by the Canberra Commission (which also favors mutual no first use). All of these

are suitable topics for forums, but I believe that we should settle on one or two of these in our advanced campaign to influence governments between now and the PrepCom.

4. Whatever our priorities, we need to step up our campaign to influence governments. For purpose of discussion, let's assume that the recent committee vote on the Malaysian resolution reflects the way governments feel about moving toward negotiations for a nuclear weapons convention. A careful analysis of this vote is needed and strategies developed for different blocs, such as UK and France with new governments, other NATO countries, the C.I.S. states, etc. Presumably Abolition 2000 affiliates in each country will have major responsibility for influencing their own governments, but perhaps our European colleagues could devise and carry out a shared European strategy. There might be other regional groupings. And we might also devise an outreach strategy for regions where Abolition 2000 doesn't have much participation.

We need some kind of feedback and information sharing on activities in different countries and some kind of vote count. I'm not sure who should have this responsibility.

We could also benefit from shared material that makes the case for our recommendations.

5. Finally I would like to offer an approach for making the case for PrepCom action to start the process of developing a nuclear weapons convention.

Psalm 24, sacred to Jews and Christians, states: "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof, the world and those who dwell therein; for the Lord has founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the rivers." Genesis 2:15 indicates that Planet Earth (symbolized as the Garden of Eden) is available to humankind to till and keep, that is, to use for mutual benefit and to preserve. It follows that we have responsibility be good stewards of Earth during our lifetimes. (Humanists who prefer to skip the theological beginning can agree with this last point.)

Weapons of mass destruction are contrary to our stewardship responsibility because they have potential of doing grave harm to Earth and its inhabitants. Therefore, all of us have an obligation to rid Earth of this perilous threat. Nuclear weapons states have special responsibilities to dismantle their nuclear arsenal. Therefore, it is appropriate for the two largest possessors, Russia and the United States, to negotiate for mutual reduction. But when the best they can project is retention of 2,000 to 2,500 strategic warheads on each side ten years from now, other nations have a responsibility to intervene and insist that this is not good enough. Nuclear abolition is necessary for the good of Earth and its people and cannot wait for the nuclear weapons states to accomplish at their leisure, if and when they choose

Accordingly, it is appropriate for a world body, such as the NPT Preparatory Committee, to initiate a process that sets the course for ridding the world of nuclear weapons. It is also appropriate for the PrepCom to instruct nuclear weapon states to take interim steps, such as adopting a no first use policy and taking nuclear weapons off alert by separating warheads from delivery vehicles. Such measures would provide protection from the use of nuclear weapons by accident, design, or miscalculation during the period of dismantlement.

Non-nuclear weapon states shouldn't be shy in speaking out to the possessors of nuclear weapons. It is their Earth and their people who are endangered by continued deployment of nuclear weapons. If the nuclear weapon states don't want to work out an agreement for total

elimination of all nuclear weapons, then other nations should devise a program for systematic nuclear disarmament that is fair, safe, and complete. If the nuclear weapon states are not persuaded to go along with this plan, other nations can use various sanctions, such as those developed and applied to other rogue nations. For instance, since international trade is highly treasured by the United States (note dealings with China), there might be a boycott of American products, starting with coca cola, pepsi, and McDonald's.

In sum, in our efforts to influence governments to support abolitionist policies at the NPT PrepCom, we need to persuade governmental leaders to cease their subservience to the nuclear weapon states and to press for a nuclear disarmament process that is good for all the people of Earth.

I would appreciate your response to my ideas.

With best regards,

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

Dear Colleagues in the Religious Community:

During the past 18 months the sunflower has become a symbol in the campaign to eliminate nuclear weapons. This follows the scattering of sunflower seeds on June 4, 1996 at a former Ukrainian missile base that once housed 80 underground silos for SS-19 missiles aimed at the United States. Participants included U.S. Defense Secretary William J. Perry, Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev, and Ukraine Defense Minister Valery Shmarov. Now bright sunflowers are springing from the earth at the Pervomaik military base rather than missiles of death.

The Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition is urging religious denominations and other religious organizations to encourage sunflower planting at churches, synagogues, and other places of worship and to use their flowering to call for dismantlement of nuclear weapons. The spring of 1998 would be an excellent time to plant sunflower seeds.

David Krieger of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation is willing to adapt material he has on sunflower planting for our use in bulletins, newsletters and other material sent to our local units. To do so he would like to get an idea about length, format, and other specifications needed by prospective users.

In addition, some local churches and other religious groups might want to have prayers and other ceremonial language to go with sunflower planting. Does anybody have material that could be adapted for this purpose?

If you are interested, please get in touch with me by December 5, and I'll collate responses for David Krieger. If you have questions or comments, you can call me at 301 896-0013.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Methodists United for Peace with Justice

P.S. The Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition now has a list-serve so that we can share ideas with one another and communicate on matters of mutual concern. It supplements the abolition-caucus list-serve of the Abolition 2000 network. If you are not a subscriber and want to subscribe, send an e-mail message to majordomo@igc.org. In the body of the message indicate: subscribe abolition-religious.

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

November 25, 1997

To: Malinda Berry
Peace Action

Fax: 202 862-9762

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Meeting announcement

Dear Malinda:

Here is a rough draft of a flyer for the December 8 meeting. Naturally you can change it to what makes sense to you.

I don't yet have confirmation from Alyn Ware or Roger Smith, but I expect to hear from both today.

I'm sending the draft of the flyer to Fran Teplitz via e-mail (because I know her address) in case you want to use part of my copy without retyping.

Call me at 301 896-0013 if you have any questions. My fax is the same number if you want to send me your draft.

Thanks for helping,

Dear David, Clayton, and Dave:

I want to bring you up to date on plans for a reception sponsored by religious leaders for delegates of the NPT PrepCom in Geneva in April 1998. On Friday, November 21 I met Rebecca Johnson, who covers UN disarmament matters from a base in London. She gave me some helpful advice about the PrepCom and NGOs. When I returned home I found an e-mail message from Martin Kalinowski from Germany, indicating that some European groups were planning a two hour forum of distinguished speakers from 5 to 7 p.m., Monday, April 27, the same time as our planned reception. He was responding to my posting of November 18 on our plans for Geneva. This led to a series of e-mail exchanges, which I want to share with you. I'm sorry its so long, and I apologize for not sharing each message as it came forth.

It seems that Abolition 2000 does not have a single coordinating group for NPT PrepCom events. I had thought that the New York-based NTP Working Group, chaired by Alice Slater, plays that role and therefore cleared our date with her. But there is also a European group working on NPT plans. As the following messages indicate, I am trying to work it out with Kalinowski. I'll keep you informed. In the meantime I would appreciate your counsel on this matter.

A. My message of November 18.

Dear Abolitionists:

I would like to discuss our preparations for the NPT PrepCom, scheduled to meet in Geneva from April 27 to May 8, 1998.

1. The Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition has initiated an effort to bring world religious leaders to Geneva at that time to make the religious and moral case for nuclear abolition and to urge delegates to set in motion processes that will lead to attaining that goal. The World Council of Churches has offered space at the Ecumenical Center, located near the United Nations, for a gathering and reception for delegates for late afternoon or early evening, Monday, April 27. Dr. Konrad Raiser, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, has consented to make substantive welcoming remarks. Pax Christi is working to obtain Catholic participation. We are seeking participation of representatives of other major faiths. Conceivably one or more religious leaders could be among NGO representatives addressing PrepCom delegates at a plenary session, as has been requested by the Abolition 2000 Working Group for the NPT, but it remains to be seen whether the PrepCom provides this opportunity. Whether or not this occurs, we are going ahead with preparations for the reception on Monday, April 27 some time after 16:00. The Working Group for the NPT has agreed to put this event on its schedule of activities.

We will develop a joint statement for religious leaders to be released at the PrepCom. We are also giving consideration to having an ecumenical religious service during the second week of the PrepCom meeting. Delegates and NGO representatives would be

invited to participate. The chapel of the Ecumenical Center would be available for this purpose. Similar religious services have been conducted during other conferences, such as the land mines gathering.

Anyone with suggestions about these events should get in touch with me.

B. Messages from Martin Kalinowski on November 21.

>Dear W. Hallam,

>

>I just read your message and learnt that you are preparing a reception
>for Monday April 27 at 6 pm. Unfortunately INESAP, IALANA and a number of
>other NGOs of Abolition 2000 are planning a panel with distinguished guests
>like Michail Gorbatchev and General Lee Butler at the same day from 5 to 7 pm.
>Joseph Rotblat already agreed to participate in this.
>Also I am not sure whether 6pm is a good time for a reception. If you could
>arrange it one hour later we would not have an overlap. If that is not
>possible for you, we have to move our panel to another date.
>I hope we find a solution without overlap.

>

>Best regards,

>Martin

Second message:

Sorry, I read your mail too quickly. I now note that your reception is planned for some time after 4 pm.

Martin Kalinowski

--

C. My reply to Kalinowski on November 21

Dear Martin:

I guess A2000 is not as coordinated as I thought it was. A month ago I talked with Alice Slater of the A2000 Working Group on the NPT based in New York, and she told me that A2000 had no events scheduled for the evening of April 27 and that she would hold that time open for an event sponsored by the religious community. I suppose the European wing of A2000 is operating separately. But we'll work it out.

We haven't set a precise time for our reception, so that some time after 4:00 p.m. could be 5, 6, or 7. But since we all want to influence the delegates, it doesn't seem wise to compete even sequentially on the same evening between such star attractions as Gorbachev, Roblat, and General Butler versus a representative of the Vatican, the head of the World Council of Churches, and other prominent religious leaders. Another factor, according to Rebecca Johnson, is that sometimes the chair of the conference has a reception on the opening night. We'll try to find that out.

We have plenty of time to sort this out. Do you have commitments already from Gorbachev, Butler, and Roblat for Monday evening and only Monday evening? So far we have reserved space at the Ecumenical Center and obtained a commitment from Dr. Konrad Raiser, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, to make substantive welcoming remarks. It may be possible to shift this to Tuesday, unless you want to move to Tuesday. At any rate I think the impact will be greater if these events occur on separate days rather than crowded into a single evening.

So let's keep talking until we work it out.

With best regards,
Howard Hallman

D. Martin Kalinowski to Alice Slater, cc. to mupj and others, November 27, 1998

Dear Friends:

I am very sorry for the confusion I have caused. Alice is right. INESAP has not yet briefed any other organisation about the recent development of our plannings for Geneva. Everything is too unmatute at this time. The only positive and definite thing I can tell you is that we received a positive response by Joseph Roblat to attend a panel of distinguished persons who will speak on ways toward a nuclear weapon free world. Such a panel was suggested at the INESAP conference in Shanghai and should be set up by a coalition of NGOs which are part of abolition 2000. Roblat's schedule is restricted to the first two days (Monday and Tuesday) of the Prepcom. For some other reasons we would like to arrange this panel on Monday 27th April from 5 to 7. We are sending out invitations to Gorbache, Mandela, Lee Butler and probably a few others early next week. We need to give a tentative time in our request and would like to stick to that mentioned above, if I don't hear a different proposal from you. I hope the reception of the churches can be moved to 7pm.

We are sending invitations especially to people who have been suggested earlier by you or other active persons. For example we took up the call to start every effort to invite Mandela to Geneva which was circulated on the abolition caucus list. So far we got only a better contact address.

At this point I would like to stress again that INESAP takes an initiative and would like to invite other NGOs to join in and co-convene the panel.

INESAP is planning a second panel which will introduce a new INESAP project which is tentatively called: "Beyond technical verification: Transparency, verification and preventive control for a Nuclear Weapons Convention". At this panel other groups like LCNP will take part as we hope. My personal preference is that INESAP can be allocated for this slot on Tuesday, April 28th afternoon from 5 to 7. However, I feel more flexible with regard to the date for this second panel.

I am sorry that I give this information without much more details and some of you will receive this advance notice as a group email, although I should probably better approach you on an individual basis. My time is not allowing for this.

Next week I will provide you with more details. Meanwhile, I am happy to hear any comments from you.

Best regards,
Martin

E. Martin Kalinowski to Howard Hallman, November 27

Dear Howard,

As you can see from the other message that I sent to a larger number of people, the only appointment we made so far is with Joseph Rotblat and all the others have not even received the invitation letter. This implies that we are still flexible with regard to the day. The only restriction is the schedule of Joseph Rotblat. He told me that he will be available in Geneva on Monday and Tuesday, April 27 and 28. Since April 28 is his last day, I assumed that an evening meeting might be difficult for him and informed him that we would like to invite him for Monday. If he has not made other commitments in the meantime, we could move our panel from Monday to Tuesday. I will ask him right away. I would like to decide by early next week whether we move to Tuesday. Please let me know your preference.

Best regards,
Martin.

F. Hallman reply to Kalinowski message to Slater, copies to others, November 28.

Dear Martin:

I am replying to your messages of November 27 regarding the schedule for the NPT PrepCom. As I indicated in my previous communication, the Religious Working Group on Nuclear Abolition wants to work with other NGOs to achieve a mutually agreed schedule of events for the NPT PrepCom in Geneva.

Our intent is to bring into sharp focus the commitment of world religious leaders and world religious organizations to nuclear abolition. Therefore, we concluded that we should schedule an event that would include top leadership of the World Council of Churches (which brings together 330 denominations from throughout the globe), the Catholic Church, and leaders of other faiths, including Jewish, Islamic, and Buddhist. Consultation led us to proposing an evening reception (with light refreshments) for delegates at which representatives of these faiths would make fairly short remarks. NGO representatives would also be invited so that they could mingle with the delegates.

After conferring with Alice Slater, a co-chair of the NPT Working Group, we concluded that the opening day of the conference, Monday, April 27, would be a preferred day so that the moral and religious case for nuclear abolition could be made at the very beginning. The World Council of Churches has offered the Ecumenical Center, located near the UN, as a site for the reception on that day. (An alternate suggestion is to hold it at the UN building). Dr. Konrad Raiser, general secretary of the World Council of Churches (the top official), has agreed to give substantive welcoming remarks. We are working with persons in Pax Christi International to bring in a top Catholic leader, if possible, a Vatican representative. This seems very promising, given the strong statement for nuclear abolition made by Archbishop Martino at the UN General Assembly in October. Persons involved in interfaith dialogue in Geneva will help us identify leaders of other faiths.

Our only formal commitment for Monday, April 27 is from Dr. Raiser and use of the Ecumenical Center for the reception. If there is a consensus within Abolition 2000 that we should try to shift to Tuesday, April 28, we can ask if he and the facility (or the UN building) are available for that evening.

Personally I doubt the efficacy of having a two hour forum of distinguished leaders, such as Roblat, Gorbachev, and General Butler, and then a reception for delegates in close succession on the same night. This seems like overload in content and is likely to lower the number of delegates who would attend both events if they were scheduled on different evenings.

Admittedly I'm biased, but I think that Abolition 2000 would be best served by having religious leaders make the case for nuclear abolition on the first day of the PrepCom, combining it with a reception in which NGO representatives could mingle with delegates, and then follow the next day with statements of distinguished leaders on how to move ahead to achieve this goal. But if other factors lead to putting the forum you are developing on Monday, April 27, I am willing to see if Dr. Raiser and the Ecumenical Center (or the UN building) would be available on the evening of April 28. However, I would hope that this would be sole event sponsored by the Abolition 2000 network on that evening.

As a final factor, I have been told that the chair of the NPT PrepCom sometimes holds a reception for delegates early in the session. Therefore, before any of us make our final commitment, it would be useful to ask Polish Ambassador Eugeniusz Wyzner, who will be the chair, what his plans are.

I am looking forward to the PrepCom because it offers a great opportunity for religious leaders and NGOs to make major impact upon decision-makers who can set the course for nuclear abolition. I'm glad we're having this dialogue at this stage so that we can develop a schedule that will maximize our influence.

With best regards,

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

G. Hallman to Kalinowski, incorporating comments from Rebecca Johnson on PrepCom schedule in a reply to message from Hallman; November 30.

Dear Martin:

Greetings! Your message of November 27 arrived in the midst of my four-day, Thanksgiving mini-vacation that traditionally consists of family gathering on Thursday, completion of raking and putting up storm windows on Friday and Saturday, and church on Sunday. I did, though, take time to respond to your message on Friday. Now I'm back to the matter on Sunday evening.

1. I know we're going to work out our schedule to mutual satisfaction, but it may take several days or a week for dialogue to occur across continents, especially since other Americans have probably been off this weekend, too. Therefore, I would urge you to delay issuing your invitations for a specific day and time until our discussion is complete. We still have plenty of time before the PrepCom.

2. I'm confused about the decision-making process of Abolition 2000. I realize now that the New York-based NPT Working Group is not the only group working on NPT plans. You have a European group. You shared your communication to me with some other people, some of whom I don't recognize by their e-mail address. There is an Abolition 2000 "transition team" that is supposed to facilitate the Abolition 2000 network, but my understanding is that they are not a steering committee with decision-making authority. Apparently they had a conference call last Monday, but I don't know what about or whether it dealt with the NPT schedule. If you can cast light on this, I would appreciate getting a better understanding.

3. Rebecca Johnson was in Washington recently, and I met with her on November 21. Among other matters we discussed the PrepCom. I told her about our plans and asked her advice. When I got back to my office, I found your e-mail message of November 21 in which you told about your plans at the PrepCom. I shared your message with her and received the following reply, which she said I could share with you. It is presented as a dialogue with my message to her alternating with her reply.

Hallman: When I returned home, I found an e-mail message from Martin Kalinowski that INESAP, IALANA, and a number of other NGOs of Abolition 2000 are planning a panel of distinguished guests, such as Gorbachev, Roblat, and General Butler, at the same time we have scheduled the reception of religious leaders and delegates. I have written to Martin suggesting that we work it out so that we won't be competing for the attention of delegates. It would be better to have religious leaders and Gorbachev, Roblat, and Butler appear on different days. I'm sure we can find a way to avoid duplication.

Johnson: I'm sorry, I hadn't heard of the plan for Gorbachev et al, and don't know how far along it is although it too sounds an interesting idea. I agree with you that it would be better to use different days. Unfortunately there are communication problems with Ab 2000 (as with most things), and the NY based group represents no-one but themselves.

Hallman: At the minimum we need a single schedule posted on e-mail. I have suggested that to Alice Slater and will work with Martin Kalinowski to work out our mutual schedule.

Johnson: Agreed. I have many times asked the NGO Committee in NY to do this, since we need to ensure no date clashes with all the NGOs, not only within Ab2000, but sadly with no success.

Hallman: Their plans are to have a panel from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m., but I'm not sure where. At one time I thought perhaps we should have a forum of religious leaders addressing delegates if they would come, but then I concluded that a reception with fairly short statements and welcoming remarks would be more effective. My thinking is that the presence of religious leaders and their joint statement would get their concern across without a lot of speeches.

This assumes that we can attract religious leaders for that kind of a reception rather than a speech-making event. In your experience what is the most effective approach?

Johnson: My feeling is that a reception for the first day would still be ideal, providing you check with the Poles to avoid clashing with any major diplomatic receptions. I would choose 6-8pm, at the UN.

I think INESAP would be well advised to hold their panel on a subsequent day (perhaps Tuesday), as experience showed last year how the schedules can slip badly on day 1. This would be less serious for a reception, for (as you rightly said) much of the message is in the presence of the religious leaders and so speeches can be kept shorter). If they do get their glitterati, they could be invited to your reception of course, which would be another draw. This would be a good argument for having INESAP and your event on adjacent days.

I have no problem if you want to share this message with Martin Kalinowski, as it is important now to make sure that both you and Inesap are able to hold effective, non-clashing events in Geneva.

With best wishes,
Rebecca

4. If I (Hallman again) hear from anyone else on the PrepCom schedule, I'll share it with you. I hope you'll do likewise. That way we can work toward a consensus and develop a strong NGO presence at the NPT PrepCom.

With best regards,

Howard

From Martin Kalinowski to Alice Slater, cc. to mupj and others, November 27, 1998

Dear Friends:

I am very sorry for the confusion I have caused. Alice is right. INESAP has not yet briefed any other organisation about the recent development of our plannings for Geneva. Everything is too unmatute at this time. The only positive and definite thing I can tell you is that we received a positive response by Joseph Roblat to attend a panel of distinguished persons who will speak on ways toward a nuclear weapon free world. Such a panel was suggested at the INESAP conference in Shanghai and should be set up by a coalition of NGOs which are part of abolition 2000. Roblat's schedule is restricted to the first two days (Monday and Tuesday) of the Prepcom. For some other reasons we would like to arrange this panel on Monday 27th April from 5 to 7. We are sending out invitations to Gorbatche, Mandela, Lee Butler and probably a few others early next week. We need to give a tentative time in our request and would like to stick to that mentioned above, if I don' t hear a different proposal from you. I hope the reception of the churches can be moved to 7pm.

We are sending invitations especially to people who have been suggested earlier by you or other active persons. For example we took up the call to start every effort to invite Mandela to Geneva which was circulated on the abolition caucus list. So far we got only a better contact address.

At this point I would like to stress again that INESAP takes an initiative and would like to invite other NGOs to join in and co-convene the panel.

INESAP is planning a second panel which will introduce a new INESAP project which is tentatively called: "Beyond technical verification: Transparency, verification and preventive control for a Nuclear Weapons Convention". At this panel other groups like LCNP will take part as we hope. My personal preference is that INESAP can be allocated for this slot on Tuesday, April 28th afternoon from 5 to 7. However, I feel more flexible with regard to the date for this second panel.

I am sorry that I give this information without much more details and some of you will receive this advance notice as a group email, although I should probably better approach you on an individual basis. My time is not allowing for this.

Next week I will provide you with more details. Meanwhile, I am happy to hear any comments from you.

Best regards,
Martin

Dear Howard,

As you can see from the other message that I sent to a larger number of people, the only appointment we made so far is with Joseph Rotblat and all the others have not even received the invitation letter. This implies that we are still flexible with regard to the day. The only restriction is the schedule of Joseph Rotblat. He told me that he will be available in Geneva on Monday and Tuesday, April 27 and 28. Since April 28 is his last day, I assumed that an evening meeting might be difficult for him and informed him that we would like to invite him for Monday. If he has not made other commitments in the meantime, we could move our panel from Monday to Tuesday. I will ask him right away. I would like to decide by early next week whether we move to Tuesday. Please let me know your preference.

Best regards,

Martin.