

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Date: Tue, 18 Nov 1997 10:43:06 -0500
From: okamoto mitsuo <okamoto@shudo-u.ac.jp>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Strengthening ICJ Ad Op on nukes.
To: FBOYLE@LAW.UIUC.EDU
X-Sender: mokam@pop4.ibm.net

Dear Professor Boyle,

I read your pamphlet THE CRIMINALITY OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (Booklet 27, Waging Peace Series, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, 1991) early this year in Europe. I think it is still the best treatment on the issue.

Rereading the main body of the ICJ Advisory Opinion, I understand more clearly and sympathize with hibakusha in Hiroshima and Nagasaki why they have been disappointed by the Opinion. In Japan in general, the Opinion has not satisfied the expectation. Here at Harvard it seems the message of illegality of nuclear weapons has not reached the pundits.

Although I support and respect the pertinent interpretation advanced by good friends of mine at the World Court Project, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, etc. the Opinion is still weak and lukewarm. Hence, the reason why fiercely strong dissenting opinions by a few judges at the World Court.

The ICJ Advisory Opinion on the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons must be strengthened by all our efforts.

In order to accomplish this titanic task of delegitimizing, criminalizing, and abolishing nuclear weapons, your booklet THE CRIMINALITY OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS will make a significant contribution. Every member of Abolition 2000 must read your excellent expose on the absolute criminality of nuclear weapons.

Sincerely yours,

Mitsuo Okamoto (Hiroshima Shudo University)
Human Rights Program (Visiting Fellow until March)
Pound Hall 401
Harvard Law School
1563 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138 USA
Email okamoto@shudo-u.ac.jp

Tel +1-617-496-2824 (office, direct)
Tel +1-617-661-6609 (residence)

If you want peace, prepare for peace (Si vis pacem para pacem).

To: dgracie@afsc.org
From: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Religious Working Group Listserve
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear David:

I have finally got into operation the listserv for the Religious Group for Nuclear Abolition. Before making an announcement to a broader group, I would like to try it out with you and Clayton Ramey.

For you to get on it you need to send to:

majordomo@igc.org

the following message:

subscribe abolition-religious

Because it is a closed list, majordomo will send your request to me for approval.

After you and Clayton have subscribed, I'll send a message to the list to be sure that it comes through. With that test completed, I'll announce the list to persons who attended the February meeting in Philadelphia and to others in the religious community. I'll let you know when we have a critical mass that is worth communicating with, hopefully before the end of August.

With best regards,

Howard Hallman

To: crramey
From: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Religious Working Group Listserve
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Clayton:

I have finally got into operation the listserv for the Religious Group for Nuclear Abolition. Before making an announcement to a broader group, I would like to try it out with you and David Gracie.

For you to get on it you need to send to:

majordomo@igc.org

the following message:

subscribe abolition-religious

Because it is a closed list, majordomo will send your request to me for approval.

After you and David have subscribed, I'll send a message to the list to be sure that it comes through. With that test completed, I'll announce the list to persons who attended the February meeting in Philadelphia and to others in the religious community. I'll let you know when we have a critical mass that is worth communicating with, hopefully before the end of August.

With best regards,

Howard Hallman

To: abolition-religious
From: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Start up communication
Cc: mupj
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Clayton and David:

You two and I now have successfully subscribed to abolition-caucus. To test the system I sent a message to "abolitin-religious" so that the three of us could receive it, but it bounced. IGC Support told me to try again, so this is my second attempt.

As soon as this test run goes through, I'll invite others to subscribe. I'll start with those who attended our meeting in Philadelphia on February 14 and with Washington denominational offices. I urge you to invite other potential subscribers or provide me e-mail addresses so that I can invite them to subscribe.

Potential subscribers should send a message to: "majordomo@igc.org". The body of the message should state: "subscribe abolition-religious". (Quote marks aren't required.) Their requests come to me for approval, which I'll do automatically unless somebody spurious or of unknown source makes a request to subscribe. In that case I'll contact them for further information.

I hope that by Labor Day we will have enough subscribers so that we can start using abolition-religious to reach a respectable number of persons.

With best regards,

Howard Hallman

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

August 20, 1997

To: Charlie Rosenberg
IGC Support

Fax: 415 561-6101

No. of pages: 3

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Bounced message

Dear Charlie:

I did as you said and re-sent the message to abolition-religious. I received the message, either as "cc" or as a subscriber and also received a bounce message. Both are attached.

Abolition-religious is supposed to be configured so that messages are not monitored. Therefore, I don't expect messages to be bounced to us as owner.

I will appreciate your help.

Howard W. Hallman
Phone/fax: 301 896-0013

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Sun, 24 Aug 1997 10:58:00 +0900
From: =?ISO-2022-JP?B?GyRCODYhITkoRjsbKEI=?= <CXJ15621@niftyserve.or.jp>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Letter to Hashimoto Part 1
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

Dear friends,

The following is the Part 1 of an English translation of a letter to Prime Minister Hashimoto issued by 39 specialists and campaigners. Signers include people from variety of organizations across Gensuikin, Gensuikyo and others, which is an unique and encouraging event in Japan. The organizer of the petition is Naomi Shohnno, President of the Research Association for Abolition of Nuclear Weapons, whose address is found at the end of the petition.

Hiro Umabayashi, International Coordinator
Pacific Campaign for Disarmament and Security (PCDS)
International Office
3-3-1 Minowa-cho, Kohoku-ku
Yokohama, Japan 223
tel: 81-45-563-5101, fax: 81-45-563-9907
E-mail: CXJ15621@niftyserve.or.jp

TEXT OF LETTER (Part 1)

Petition on Nuclear Policy of Japanese Government

26 June 1997

Your Excellency Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto,

\$B!!(B This petition is presented to you by the people who have the same wish to realize abolition of nuclear weapons as early as possible and lay the foundation of cohabitation. Their signatures were collected by the Research Association for Abolition of Nuclear Weapons, which has its general office in Hiroshima.

In presenting this petition, what should be noted are as follows: first, the forerunner of the above-mentioned organization, the Research Committee for Viewing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (the NPT), submitted a "Petition against the Unconditional and Indefinite Extension of the\$B!!(BNPT" to then Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in advance of the summit meeting held in Tokyo in July, 1993, secondly, in the declaration at the Tokyo summit, the indefinite extension of the NPT was not stipulated at the discretion of then Prime Minister Miyazawa and his aides, and thirdly, Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, then Chairperson of the Liberal Democratic Party Policy Affairs Research Council, kindly sent to the Hiroshima General Office a

postcard in his own handwriting to the effect that he realized the difficulty of diplomacy in August after the Tokyo Summit.

In addition, after the Tokyo Summit, major newspapers in the West featured Japan's opposition to the indefinite extension of the NPT, saying that Japan opposes because it intends to arm with nuclear weapons. Consequently, then Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, who succeeded to Mr. Miyazawa as Prime Minister declared that Japan supports the indefinite extension of the NPT in his speech at the United Nations General Assembly in late September.

Since then, actions of the Japanese government have let it more doubtful that it intends to endeavor to abolish nuclear weapons. The following are some of the cases.

(1) The issue, "Negotiations for an early conclusion of a Treaty for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons will be started within 1997," adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in December, 1996.

This idea was jointly proposed by nonaligned nations, including Malaysia, and adopted with 68 percent of favorable votes, but Japan did not express its approval nor disapproval.

(2) The Preparatory Committee for the NPT Review Conference, held at the U.N. Headquarters in New York, 7 to 18 April, 1997.

According to the annexed document, "Reinforcement of the NPT Review Conference," which was decided upon as well as the indefinite extension of the NPT in May, 1995, "Review Conferences are to be held every five years to examine the situations of the promotion of nuclear disarmament and from three years before each conference, its preparatory committee is to be held every year. The first preparatory committee was held this April, in which nonaligned nations put forward a positive and concrete proposal to establish a special committee in the Geneva Disarmament Conference in order to begin negotiations stated above in (1). On the other hand, Japan only expressed its attitude that Japan will take every realistic and effective measure for nuclear disarmament towards the ultimate goal of a nuclear-free world, and failed to make a specific or new proposal, and did not even mention a Treaty for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.

(3) "Interim Report on the Review of the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation" announced in Honolulu, Hawaii, on 7 June, 1997.

There is not enough space to discuss the whole report, but this is certainly the content to be mentioned, "the U.S. maintains nuclear deterrence for the defense of Japan." This is a wrong judgement on the current international situation around Japan, which is obviously contrary to the attitude towards abolition of nuclear weapons.

It is an important issue whether or not to establish concrete measures to cope with the ideas adopted at the U.N. General Assembly, stated above in (1). Moreover, there are the following matters of great importance.

(I) The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

In the annexed document to the indefinitely extended NPT, "Principles and Goals for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament," it was urged that the CTBT was adopted at the U.N. General Assembly with 158 nations' favorable votes (including five nuclear powers and Japan) in September, 1996. However, subcritical nuclear tests without nuclear explosions or computer simulation tests are not banned by the CTBT. In addition, although it is stipulated that the CTBT comes into effect within 180 days from the day when all the 44 nations have ratified it. Among the nations, which consist of nuclear powers and countries possessing nuclear technology, included are India, which was opposed to its adoption, and North Korea, which abstained from voting.

Therefore, in order to urge an early effectuation of the CTBT, it is a particularly important matter to call a halt to a series of subcritical nuclear tests to be held by the U.S. Moreover, to place a real value on the CTBT, the ban on subcritical nuclear testing and computer simulation testing has to be promised immediately at least by those 44 nations.

(II) Other concrete recommendations stated in the annexed document to the NPT

To add to the content stated in (I), the annexed document deals with more issues; an early attainment of a consensus on Treaty for Banning the Production of Fissionable Materials for Nuclear Weapons, the importance of nuclear nations' efforts towards nuclear disarmament, and the necessity of a treaty which prohibits the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear member states of the NPT. However, these questions confront difficulties at the Geneva Disarmament Conference and require concrete measures to break them through.

(III) A Treaty for Nuclear-Weapon-Free Northeast Asia

The Denuclearization Treaty acknowledged in the NPT has been concluded in five regions: the South Pole area, Latin America, the South Pacific Ocean, Southeast Asia and Africa. Naturally, among those five regions are not included nuclear powers. Now, it is time Japan, North and South Korea concluded a Treaty for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons in an attempt to set a good example in the northern hemisphere, and had all the nuclear powers, including China, Russia and the U.S., promise not to use nuclear weapons against this region and not to deploy nuclear weapons in this region by obtaining those nations' signatures to this treaty.

In striving for the settlement of these crucial matters, the clarity of A-bombed Japan's nuclear policy is of great significance. However, for all the remarks by successive political powers of the Japanese government since 1968 that they take the three non-nuclear principles as national policy, their action has been noncommittal, which is shown in above stated cases (1), (2) and (3). To add to them now, there was another case of Prime Minister Hashimoto's illogical remark made in Nagasaki August, 1996, "We would rather consider the three non-nuclear principles as the Japanese people's general will or the national policy than legislate it." The Constitution of Japan, Article 9 is persuasive to foreign countries and there are even some Americans who consider it "the Constitution of the World, Article 9," (including Mr. Charles Overby, The Article 9 Society, USA). It is because the Constitution of Japan, Article 9 is written clearly, and if it were a verbal national policy, it would not have that weight and persuasiveness. Now what we have to pay attention to is the fact that even Article 9, which is stipulated in the Constitution has become merely a name through the profound cooperative relationship with the military superpower, the U.S. Moreover, as well as the close relationship with the U.S., Japan's fast development in technology has let the world, especially other Asian countries, have doubts about Japan denying it possesses nuclear weapons. After considering all the problems, we demand that the Japanese government should adhere rigidly to and fulfill the Constitution of Japan, Article 9 and also request following items.

(Part 2 will follow.)

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Sun, 24 Aug 1997 11:01:00 +0900
From: =?ISO-2022-JP?B?GyRCODYhITkoRjsbKEI=?= <CXJ15621@niftyserve.or.jp>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Letter to Hashimoto Part 2
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

Dear friends,

The following is the Part 2 of an English translation of a letter to Prime Minister Hashimoto issued by 39 specialists and campaigners. Signers include people from variety of organizations across Gensuikin, Gensuikyo and others, which is an unique and encouraging event in Japan. The organizer of the petition is Naomi Shohnno, President of the Research Association for Abolition of Nuclear Weapons, whose address is found at the end of the petition.

Hiro Umabayashi, International Coordinator
Pacific Campaign for Disarmament and Security (PCDS)
International Office
3-3-1 Minowa-cho, Kohoku-ku
Yokohama, Japan 223
tel: 81-45-563-5101, fax: 81-45-563-9907
E-mail: CXJ15621@niftyserve.or.jp

TEXT OF LETTER (Part 2)

(A) To legislate the three nonnuclear principles immediately, including a clause of not relying on other countries' nuclear umbrella.

In connection with the ratification of the CTBT, the Japanese government promulgated the partial amendment to the Nuclear Reactor Regulation Act on 13 June, 1997, and decided to sentence people who have perpetrated a nuclear explosion to penal servitude for not more than seven years. This is considered to be a penalty imposed on individuals or organizations, not the government. However, we regard the partial amendment as a part of the legislation of the three non-nuclear principles (Not to possess, not to produce and not to allow introduction of nuclear weapons onto Japanese soil.), because those who try to carry out nuclear blasts actually "produce," or "possess" nuclear blast devices, that is, nuclear weapons, by making a purchase from other countries and "bringing them into Japan. Therefore, we suggest that the Japanese government should contribute to the world for abolition of nuclear weapons, further advancing its policy, and working, in earnest, on the legislation of the three nonnuclear principles and a principle that Japan will never rely on other countries' nuclear umbrella.

(B) If the Japanese government clearly shows the basis of its nuclear policy to the world by the legislation, and strive to tackle the important issues stated above, the world will acknowledge Japan's intention. Among the issues, the following seem to be the most crucial.

<1> To call on the U.S. government halt subcritical nuclear tests.

<2> To realize a Treaty for Nuclear-Weapon-Free Northeast Asia by Japan, and North and South Korea, to begin with.

<3> To work on the establishment of a U.N. attached committee for negotiations towards an early conclusion of a Nuclear Arms Ban Treaty.

(C)To persevere in the negotiations to normalize diplomatic relations with North Korea.

The 44 countries mentioned in (I) include Japan, North Korea and South Korea, but North Korea has not joined in the CTBT, and a Treaty for Nuclear-Weapon-Free Northeast Asia stated in <2> will not be concluded without North Korea's affiliation. However, diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea have not been normalized yet, and Japan will never succeed in solving the issues of (I) and (2), if the situation between the two countries does not improve.

Looking back on the past, Japan colonized the Korean Peninsula for 35 years (from August, 1910 till August, 1945). The normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and South Korea was realized through long negotiations from 1952 till 1965, with various problems left to be settled on the basis of this history, whereas negotiations for the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea started when the delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party and the Socialist Democratic Party of Japan visited North Korea in September, 1990. Then, in March, 1995, the delegation consisted of the LDP, the SPJ and the New Frontier Party, and the North Korea Labor Party reached an agreement that both governments would earnestly strive for an early realization of the normalization of their diplomatic relations. If the Japanese government takes advantage of this occasion, and makes strenuous efforts in promoting negotiations based on humanitarian standpoints, as it did in the case of South Korea, naturally it will find a key to the settlement to the problems of (I) and<2> as well as other questions lying between Japan and North Korea.

As regards this diplomatic issue, it is said that North Korea is to blame in some degree about its attitude, but the Japanese should simply acknowledge that most of the causes of its attitude lie in the past history. This acknowledgement will lead to the cohabitation, which is the fundamental goal in the 21st century.

Lastly, we would like to request you to reply in writing to this petition at the sending organization.

Representative:

Naomi Shohna (President, Research Association for Abolition of Nuclear Weapons/ Professor Emeritus, Hiroshima Jogakuin

University)

Goro Kawai (Director, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation)
Makoto Kitanishi (Professor Emeritus, Hiroshima University)
Hiroharu Seki (Professor Emeritus, Ritsumeikan University)
Teruaki Fukuhara (President, Japanese Physicians for the
Prevention of Nuclear War)
Sumi Yukawa (Honorary President, World Federalist Movement)
Michito Ichimaru (Professor Emeritus, Nagasaki University)
Sadao Kamata (Director, Nagasaki Peace Institute)
Mikio Kawahara (Vice President, Nagasaki Prefectural University)
Hiroshi Takei (Professor, University of the Ryukyu)
Eisaku Miyoshi (Professor, Kyusyu University)
Shigeyasu Mori (Professor Emeritus, Kyusyu University)
Iwao Ogawa (Professor Emeritus, Rikkyo St. Paul's University)
Eiichi Sugie (Professor, Chukyo University)
Yoshiaki Toeda (Reverend and Executive Director, Christian
Peace Exchange Committee)
Manabu Hattori (Professor Emeritus, Rikkyo St. Paul's University)
Koji Fushimi (Former President, Science Council of Japan)
Ikuro Anzai (Professor, Ritsumeikan University)
Akira Ishida (Chairperson, Japan Hibakusha Teachers' Association)
Takeshi Ito (Chairperson, Japan Confederation of A- and H- bomb
Sufferers Organization)
Narihiko Ito (Representative, Society for Globalization of the
Peace Constitution of Japan/ Professor, Chuo University)
Hiroshi Iwadare (Chief Manager, Peace and Cooperative Journalist
Fund of Japan)
Shigetoshi Iwamatsu (Chairperson, Japan Congress against A- and H-
bombs)
Hiromichi Umabayashi (International Coordinator, Pacific Campaign
for Disarmament and Security)
Takeo Okada (Bishop and President, Japan Catholic Council for Justice
and Peace)
Kimiko Ogasawara (Chairperson, Committee on Peace and Nuclear Issues
of National Christian Council in Japan)
Hiroshi Katsumori (Chairperson, Article 9 Society-Japan/ Professor
Emeritus, Chubu University)
Kazushi Kaneko (Director General, Hiroshima Council of A-bomb
Sufferers Organization)
Nobuo Kusano (Representative, Peace Office/ Ex-professor,
The University of Tokyo)
Akira Tachibana (Representative, Study Group for Nuclear Disarmament)
Sunao Tsuboi (Executive Director, Hiroshima Prefectural
Confederation of A-bomb Sufferers Organization)
Iwao Tomita (President, Hiroshima Consumers' Co-operative Union)
Masaru Nishida (Co-representative, Campaign: Non-nuclear
Legislation Now!/Ex-professor, Hosei University)
Keiichi Hiraiwa (Co-representative, Nuclear Abolition 2000 in
Kanagawa)
Isamu Fujita (President, Japan Lawyers International Solidarity
Association)
Kosaku Fujimoto (Director, Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Foundation)
Yasuhiro Matsui (President, Japan Association of Lawyers against
Nuclear Arms)

Seiko Miura (President of Hiroshima Branch, Japan Children's Book
Authors Association)

Yasuo Miyazaki (Representative, Hiroshima Council against A- and H-
bombs)

contact:

The Research Association for Abolition of Nuclear Weapons

SY Bldg. 3F, 12-9 Hatchobori

Naka-ku, Hiroshima

730 Japan

Tel/Fax: #81-(0)82-223-6707

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

August 25, 1997

To: Steve Shults
IGC Technical support

Fax: 415 561-6101

No. of pages: 3

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Problem with bounced communication

Dear Steve:

I am refaxing the two documents from my attempt to send a communication to abolition-religious. One is the "cc." that came to mupj and the other is the bounced message. To be sure that the fax is readable, I reformatted it to a different type. If the attachments don't come through this time, please let me know.

I look forward to your help in solving this problem.

Thanks,

Howard W. Hallman

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

September 9, 1997

To: Steven Shults
IGC

Fax: 415 561-6101

No. of pages: 4

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: Bounced message

Dear Steven:

As owner of abolition-religious list/serve, I succeeded in getting my bounced message to the initial list of three. I thought I followed the directions in the Majordomo Manual, Chapter 4, Part C. However, our password appeared in the message, as shown on the attachments. This doesn't make sense.

What did I do wrong? What is the correct way to approve a bounced message?

Thanks for your assistance.

To: bridget@fcn.org, ncc_washington.parti@ecumet.org, paxchristi@igc.apc.org, tmp@mccus.org, kathys@kznesoft.com, clarkg2@rpi.edu, TheresaF@pym.org, blyttle@igc.apc.org, jkstoner@ptdprolog.net, stuwahls@enter.net, ethurber@aol.com
From: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Religious Working Group ListServe
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

When we met in Philadelphia on February 14 to form a Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition, I agreed to set up a list/serve as a communications vehicle. It has taken me much longer than expected, but it is now in operation.

If you wish to participate, please address a message to:

majordomo@igc.apc.org

In the body text of the message send these words on one line:

subscribe abolition-religious

If you encounter any problems, please contact me at mupj@igc.apc.org, or call me at 301 896-0013.

With best regards,

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

To: ogr.parti@ecunet.org, washofc@aol.com, cwu_washington.parti@ecunet.org, mccwash@igc.apc.org, network@igc.apc.org, barbara_green@pcusa.org, uuawo@aol.com, tom.hart@ecunet.com, mary,miller@ecunet.org, loga@ecunet.org, mknolldc@igc.apc.org, lwyolton@prodigy.com
From: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Religious ListServe for Nuclear Abolition
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Friends:

The Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition has established a list/serve to supplement the "abolition-caucus" list/serve of the Abolition 2000 network. The purpose is to facilitate communication on matters related to nuclear abolition that concern the religious community in particular ways.

If you would like to participate in this e-mail network, send a message to:

majordomo@igc.org

In the body text of the message, write on one line:

subscribe abolition-religious

The Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition was formed by persons active in the Abolition 2000 network so that we can work together to promote the cause of nuclear abolition within the religious community. We will have opportunities to develop joint worship and educational material, sponsor events, and share ideas and experience. The list/serve is intended to facilitate discussion, disseminate ideas, and promote common activities. We have had one meeting, in Philadelphia on February 14, 1997, with co-conveners David Gracie of AFSC, Clayton Ramey of FOR, and myself. We may have occasional meetings in the future, but we will use the list/serve as a major means for many people spread around the country to work together on an on-going basis.

If you wish more information, contact me at mupg@igc.apc.org or by phone/fax at 301 896-0013

With best regards,

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

To: majordomo
From: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject:
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

approve trust*2 subscribe abolition-religious Bridget Moix <bridget@fcnl.org>

To: tom.hart@ecunet.org
From: mupj@igc.apc.org
Subject: Religious List/Serve for Nuclear Abolition
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Tom:

The Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition has established a list/serve to supplement the "abolition-caucus" list/serve of the Abolition 2000 network. The purpose is to facilitate communication on matters related to nuclear abolition that concern the religious community in particular ways.

If you would like to participate in this e-mail network, send a message to:

majordomo@igc.org

In the body text of the message, write on one line:

subscribe abolition-religious

The Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition was formed by persons active in the Abolition 2000 network so that we can work together to promote the cause of nuclear abolition within the religious community. We will have opportunities to develop joint worship and educational material, sponsor events, and share ideas and experience. The list/serve is intended to facilitate discussion, disseminate ideas, and promote common activities. We have had one meeting, in Philadelphia on February 14, 1997, with co-conveners David Gracie of AFSC, Clayton Ramey of FOR, and myself. We may have occasional meetings in the future, but we will use the list/serve as a major means for many people spread around the country to work together on an on-going basis.

If you wish more information, contact me at mupg@igc.apc.org or by phone/fax at 301 896-0013

With best regards,

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

Return-Path: <nfpb@gn.apc.org>
Date: Tue, 30 Sep 1997 15:35:20 GMT
X-Sender: nfpb@gn.apc.org
To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.apc.org>
From: nfpb@gn.apc.org (Philip Austin)
Subject: Abolition 2000 Religious Working Group

Dear friend,

I gather you can provide me with information about an e-mail list for the A.2000 Religious Working Group. I would be grateful if you could send me details.

In peace,

Philip Austin

Northern Friends Peace Board, Victoria Hall, Knowsley Street, Bolton BL1 2AS UK Tel: +44-1204 382330 (nfpb@gn.apc.org)

"We must relearn the ability to live together
in harmony in this fragile and endangered world."