

A PROPOSAL TO THE PLOUGHSHARES FUND

SUMMARY PAGE

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

Contact person: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Project title: Interfaith Action for Nuclear Disarmament

Amount requested: \$25,000

Total project budget: \$50,000

Organizational budget for other activities: \$8,000

Summary description of organization.

Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a national association of laity and clergy, organized in 1987 to work for nuclear disarmament, better US-Soviet relationships (in that period), and other peace and justice concerns. Although most members are United Methodists, the organization seeks participation from all denominations in the Methodist family. We work cooperatively with other religious organizations and with numerous peace and disarmament organizations. We have taken the lead in organizing the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which Howard Hallman, chairs.

Summary description of project.

The purpose of this project is to provide catalytic leadership to the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. This is a coalition of more than 30 faith-organization working together to achieve specific steps leading toward nuclear disarmament. The Interfaith Committee seeks to influence public policy decisions by Congress and the Executive Branch through a presence in Washington, D.C. and by grassroots mobilization for advocacy and lobbying. Its participating organizations have the capacity to reach grassroots activists in every congressional district and virtually every county in the United States. Among the issues on the active agenda are opposition to national missile defense, support for de-alerting and deep cuts in the strategic arsenal, and support for sufficient funding for the Nunn-Lugar cooperative threat reduction program. The proposed grant would provide financial assistance for the work of Howard Hallman as chair of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. The grant would leverage substantial spending by the participation organizations on grassroots education and lobbying on nuclear disarmament issues.

FULL PROPOSAL

Description of Organization

Methodists United for Peace with Justice organized in 1987 as a national association of laity and clergy. Stimulation for organizing was the 1986 pastoral letter and foundation document of the United Methodist Council of Bishops, *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. This document offered a theological basis for saying “no” to nuclear deterrence, and it set forth policy recommendations for moving toward nuclear disarmament. It also called for greater witness and action for peace and justice. We organized in response to this call.

From the beginning nuclear abolition has been our central focus. Initially we worked for better US-Soviet relations in the waning days of the Cold War, particularly through citizen exchanges, and we have a continuing interest in US-Russian relationships. In 1990-91 we opposed U.S. participation in the Gulf War. We support measures to curtail international arms trade and to eliminate land mines throughout the globe. As a linkage of peace and justice concerns, we favor shifts in federal budget priorities to reduce military spending and increase spending to meet urgent human and community needs. We support the United Nations and other international organizations that can peaceably resolve international conflict.

To achieve nuclear abolition we favor a dual track approach that (i) advocates far-reaching global initiatives, such as a Nuclear Weapons Convention, and (ii) simultaneously works for incremental steps, such as the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties (START I, II, III), zero alert for nuclear weapons, curtailment of development and deployment of national missile defense, termination of nuclear weapons research and development activities, nuclear free zones, and fissile material control.

We place major emphasis upon interfaith cooperation to achieve specific steps that move toward nuclear disarmament. In 1997 Hallman fostered interfaith action in support of Senate ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention. In the summer of that year he organized and served as chair of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT, which mobilized the faith community to support Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. In 2000 this interfaith coalition evolved into the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which Hallman also chairs, to work for a variety of nuclear disarmament objectives (see below).

Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a nonprofit corporation, established under laws and regulations of the District of Columbia. The corporation has status as a 501(c)(4) organization under the Internal Revenue Code. We have established the Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund, which the Internal Revenue Service has recognized as a 501(c)(3) organization and a public foundation under section 509(a)(1). IRS letters were provided the Ploughshares Fund for grants received in 1998 and 1999. A fresh set will be mailed under separate cover.

Description of Project

Objectives

This project has two sets of objectives, one organizational and the other operational.

The organizational objective is to provide catalytic leadership for interfaith cooperation on an ongoing basis to mobilize national and grassroots action in behalf of specific steps that lead toward nuclear disarmament.

The operational objective is to influence public policy decisions through grassroots lobbying and a presence in Washington, D.C. by uniting the efforts of religious organizations. Emphasis is upon timely action that focuses upon pending legislative and executive decisions.

Methods

Organizational base. Following defeat of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in October 1999, persons from the faith community discussed how they could continue to cooperate on nuclear disarmament issues as they had done during the ratification campaign. The most ambitious proposal was to create a new interfaith corporation and seek large amounts of funds to operationalize interfaith cooperation. Exploration found this to be infeasible for two reasons: (1) sufficient funds were not available for a large operation and (2) too many difficulties lay in the way of creating a new corporation, especially the need for formal approval by diverse denominations on corporate objectives and operating decisions. Instead it was clear that the most effective mode of operation would be an informal coalition in which organizational representatives would participate but would be free to choose their depth of participation on specific issues and methods of operation.

On this basis the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament came into existence. Howard Hallman from Methodists United for Peace with Justice serves as chair by consensus rather than formal election. There are no other officers. The Interfaith Committee meets monthly in a conference room at the Methodist Building, just across from the Capitol in Washington, D.C. Although there is no formal membership, the following organizations have an active relationship with the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. They are blend of denominational offices, peace fellowships, and other unofficial associations.

- Alliance of Baptists
- American Baptists Churches, USA
- American Friends Service Committee
- Baptist Peace Fellowship
- Buddhist Peace Fellowship
- Central Conference of America Rabbis
- Church of the Brethren
- Church Women United
- Church World Service
- Cooperative Baptist Fellowship
- Conference of Major Superiors of Men
- Disciples Peace Fellowship

Episcopal Church
Episcopal Peace Fellowship
Evangelicals for Social Action
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Friends Committee on National Legislation
Jewish Peace Fellowship
Lutheran Office of Governmental Affairs
(Evangelical Lutheran Church in America)
Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns
Mennonite Central Committee
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
Muslim Peace Fellowship
National Council of Churches
Pax Christi USA
Presbyterian Church U.S.A.
Presbyterian Peace Fellowship
Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism
Sisters of Saint Joseph of Peace
Sisters of Mercy of the Americas
Sojourners Peace Ministry
Unitarian Universalist Association
United Church of Christ
United Methodist General Board of Church and Society
U.S. Catholic Conference
World Peacemakers

Most but not all of these organizations are based or have an office in Washington, D.C. All of them have grassroots networks, such as through denominational structures or through membership and local chapters of the unofficial associations. Different denominations have varying strength in different regions of the United States. Between them they have presence in all congressional districts⁶ and virtually every county in the United States.

Some persons ask how the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament differs from the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative that also works in the faith community. The latter originated at the Washington National Cathedral to develop a joint statement of religious and retired military leaders, which was accomplished in June 2000. It continued as an educational project to provide study material to local congregations and moved its base to the Wesley Theological Seminary. As a matter of policy the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative does not engaged in public policy advocacy and lobbying. These are the primary activities of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. The two operations are, therefore, complementary. Some denominational offices and peace fellowships participate in both.

Activities. Under the leadership of its chair, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament carries out a variety of activities directed toward influencing public policy decisions. Particular focus is upon pending decisions, but attention is also given to advocacy for longer-range goals.

Previously during the two-year campaign for CTBT ratification the interfaith community used the following techniques and will use them again in the months ahead.

Grassroots mobilization

- Use of grassroots networks of denominations and religious associations
- State and local interfaith organizing
- Information dissemination
- Action alerts
 - By participating organizations
 - Jointly
- Petitions
- National call-in days
- Regional training workshops
- Conference calls
- Home state meetings with members of Congress
- Worship and celebration

Public policy advocacy in Washington

- Sign-on letters
- Lobby days
- Meetings with congressional staff
- Meetings with Executive Branch officials
- News conferences
- Newspaper ads
- Rallies
- Ceremonies

Collaboration with civil-sector organizations

How the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will apply these techniques in the year ahead can be illustrated by what it has done during the past year.

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament began its work in May 2000 with a planning session to prioritize issues and to decide how to work together. The biggest issue at that time was whether President Clinton would authorize deployment of missile defense. We worked with 20/20 Vision to produce a postal card alert that was co-sponsored by 28 faith-based organizations and sent to their members around the country. More than 40,000 cards were distributed, and some organizations used electronic means to get the alert out to their key activists.

Although not an activity of the Interfaith Committee, several groups in the faith community developed a questionnaire to presidential candidates on issues of nuclear disarmament. Responses were released at a Washington news conference. Coverage occurred mainly in the religious press.

As the presidential election came and went, we decided that the issue of de-alerting the nuclear arsenal deserved high priority attention for the president-elect and the incoming administration. Therefore, we launched an educational program with help from the Back from

the Brink Campaign. One of our participating organizations, the Friends Committee for National Legislation (FCNL), circulated a sign-on letter on de-alerting addressed to the new president and got signatures from more than 60 national religious leaders, including heads of communion. In January organizations from the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament were co-sponsors of a 20/20 Vision postcard alert that asked grassroots contacts to write President Bush in favor of de-alerting. They also encouraged their grassroots to participate in a Bank-from-the-Brink national call-in day.

When the 107th Congress convened in January 2001, small interfaith delegations met with staff of 15 moderate Republican senators to get a feel for the senators' views on de-alerting, deep cuts in the nuclear arsenal, the Nunn-Lugar program, and national missile defense. We also developed a grassroots program on de-alerting in the home states of these senators. We asked state religious coalitions to convert the FCNL national religious leaders letter on de-alerting to a sign-on letter for state religious leaders addressed to their senators. Some state religious organizations adapted this letter into an alert to stimulate individual letters to their senators.

In early March the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Department sent a letter signed by representatives of 24 faith-based organization to President Bush in opposition to national missile defense. (A copy is attached). We sent similar letters to all members Congress. Several denominational offices posted this letter on their web site. In May several faith-based organizations became co-sponsors of a 20/20 postcard on missile defense and sent it to their grassroots.

In March Ken Myers of Senator Lugar's staff met with the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament to discuss the Nunn-Lugar cooperative threat reduction program. He asked us to be prepared to stand up for this program during the FY2002 funding process. At the suggestion of the Interfaith Committee, the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society held a reception in June to honor Senator Lugar for his work on issues dealing with weapons of mass destruction.

Recognizing that national missile defense is the top priority issue, we are in the process of developing common material that can be on the web site of a dozen or so denominations and religious fellowships. This will include the March letter to President Bush, a article on "National Missile Defense as a Moral Issue" by Howard Hallman, a piece from MSNBC showing that the "rogue" state danger is greatly exaggeration, and an article on "The Administration's 'Fuzzy' Logic on Missile Defense" by John Isaacs. Other information will be added later.

We realize that the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees are where crucial decisions will be made on missile defense within the next two months. Therefore, we are now circulating a sign-on letter addressed to members of these committees (see attachment). Participating organizations will use this letter as the basis for an action alert to their grassroots to have them contact their representatives and senators on these committees. We are encouraging the formation of home-state interfaith delegations to meet with members of Congress on this issue during the August recess.

We are also cognizant that the Bush Administration is engaged in a nuclear posture review that will set nuclear weapons policy for the years ahead. For Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Hallman has sent the attached letter to President Bush, laying out a set of

policies that derived from the Final Report of the 2000 Review Conference under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Other denominations are considering ways they can respond to forthcoming proposals from the Bush Administration.

We expect that as President Bush's nuclear policies unfold de-alerting and deep cuts in the strategic arsenal will emerge as important issues. Also, Nunn-Lugar funding will need support. The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament and its participating organizations are prepared to deal with these issues directly in Washington and through outreach to grassroots networks around the country.

These various interfaith activities on nuclear disarmament issues are pulled together by Howard Hallman from Methodists United for Peace with Justice, functioning as chair of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. He is a regular participant in coalition activities of the civil-sector community. He sorts through the voluminous e-mail reports coming from these organizations and forwards key documents to interfaith contacts. He keeps track of developments on Capitol Hill by talking with key congressional staff and through periodic conversations with persons such as John Isaacs of the Council for a Livable World and Daryl Kimball of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers (soon moving to the Arms Control Association).

Civil sector organizations recognize the importance of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, for they come to us when they want to reach out to national religious leaders and grassroots networks of the faith community.

Hallman's leadership role is essential to the success of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. Therefore, this proposal requests a grant to Methodists United for Peace with Justice to support his interfaith work. It will be a leverage grant because it will help mobilize denominational offices, peace fellowships, and other unofficial religious organizations and their extensive grassroots networks. These organizations will absorb the cost of grassroots outreach and the lobbying work they do in Washington, D.C. Without Hallman's catalytic leadership (or somebody like him) interfaith advocacy and lobbying on nuclear disarmament issues would be substantially reduced.

Audience to Be Reached

The purpose of this project is to mobilize the faith community for action on issues of nuclear disarmament. The audience is twofold: (1) denominational offices and other religious organizations to get them to work together and (2) their grassroots networks.

In the previous description of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament we listed the current participants. On occasion we go beyond this list. For instance, the Religious Action Center for Reform Judaism brings in representatives of other Jewish groups for sign-on letters, and sometimes we pick up signers from Orthodox churches through the National Council of Churches. We continually strive for greater participation from Black churches, Evangelicals, Mormons, and Muslims.

Denominations differ in their structure, but most have regional bodies, known as diocese, synod, conference, or district. Sometimes communications go to local congregations through

these intermediate bodies, but often headquarters maintains list of activists on particular issues. They also have web sites that provide information to all who seek it. Peace fellowships and other unofficial associations have membership and some have local and state chapters. The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament relies upon these grassroots networks of participating organizations for outreach to local activists.

Information on Accomplishments

This information is incorporated into previous discussion of activities of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.

Board of Directors

Methodists United for Peace with Justice is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of laity and clergy. Current members are as follows:

Chair: Howard W. Hallman, Bethesda, MD
Vice-chair: Rev. Bruce K. Edwards, Morrison, MO
Secretary: Charlotte Hipkins, Sevierville, TN
Treasurer: Phillip H. Miller, Annandale, VA

Camille Anders, Falls Church, VA
Rev. Joy Arthur, Midland, MI
Kathleen Brown, Kirkwood, MO
Joan Chapin, Caro, MI
Sherman W. Harris, Potomac, MD
Rev. James Hipkins, Sevierville, TN
Rev. John Mecartney, Detroit, MI
Rev. Schuyler Rhodes, Berkeley, CA
Harris Tay. Brandywine. MD
Donald C. Whitemore, Auburn, WA

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament reaches decisions through consensus of representatives of participating organizations (previously listed).

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Howard W. Hallman will carry out this project by providing leadership to the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. He is a founding member of Methodists United for Peace with Justice. He has served the organization as issues chair, executive director, and since 1994 as chair. Among other accomplishments this organization has successfully sponsored resolutions on nuclear disarmament and abolition that were adopted by the 1988, 1992, 1996, and 2000 sessions of the United Methodist General Conferences.

Hallman has been a peace activist since his days at the University of Kansas in Lawrence in the years following World War II. He was a conscientious objector during the Korean War. In 1984 he felt a call work for nuclear disarmament and has pursued this task since then. For several years in the 1980s he was unpaid coordinator of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign

in Montgomery County, Maryland at the time of its merger with SANE (predecessor of Peace Action). Since 1988 he has participated in the Monday Lobby, a collaborative effort of Washington-based peace and disarmament organizations.

In 1997 Hallman helped mobilize the faith community in support of Senate ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention. He followed this by organizing and chairing the Interfaith Group for the CTBT. This evolved into the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which he chairs.

From 1996 to 1998 Hallman was the co-convenor of the Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition, affiliated with Abolition 2000. In this role he developed a statement on religious and moral values for presentation to the 1998 session of the Preparatory Committee of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in Geneva. In October 2000 he participated in a consultation meeting in Brussels of approximately 20 representatives from the World Council of Churches, Conference of European Churches, Canadian and U.S. councils of churches, and unofficial religious peace associations. He also has contacts with top officials of the Holy See.

In his professional career Hallman worked in urban improvement programs in Philadelphia and New Haven. He was associated with the War on Poverty in the 1960s. During the 1970s into the '80s he headed the Civic Action Institute which provided training and technical assistance to city officials, neighborhood leaders, and other civic activist on citizen participation practices and neighborhood self-help activities. His nine books include *Neighborhoods: Their Place in Urban Life*.

References

Jaydee Hanson, Associate General Secretary
United Methodist General Board
of Church and Society
100 Maryland Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002

202 488-5650
jhanson@umc-gbcs.org

Lisa Wright, Program Associate
Washington Office
National Council of Churches
100 Maryland Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002

202 544-2350
lisaw@nccusa.org

David D. Radcliff
Church of the Brethren General Board
1451 Dundee Avenue
Elgin, IL 60120-1694

800 323-8039
radcliff_gb@brethren.org

Project Budget

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Personnel | |
| Hallman (part time) 12 months @ \$3,000/mo. | \$36,000 |
| Fringe benefits 15% of salary | <u>5,400</u> |
| | 41,400 |
| | |
| Communications (phone, internet, postage) | 3,000 |
| Printing, photocopy | 2,400 |
| Supplies | 600 |
| Travel | <u>2,600</u> |
| | |
| | \$50,000 |

The grant request is for \$25,000, half of the annual project budget.

A request for the balance is pending with Rockefeller Financial Services (Wade Greene).

Operating Budget Methodists United for Peace with Justice

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| Communications | \$3,600 |
| Printing | 3,000 |
| Travel | 1,000 |
| Administrative | <u>400</u> |
| | |
| | \$8,000 |

IRS letters will be mailed under separate cover.

March 5, 2001

The Honorable George W. Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Re: National Missile Defense

Dear Mr. President:

We the undersigned representatives of faith-based organizations share with you the desire to keep God's people, including those in the U.S. homeland, safe from nuclear attack. However, we are deeply concerned about the haste to make a commitment to deploy unproven technology for national missile defense.

First, the real and present danger for nuclear attack on the United States comes from the several thousand Russian missiles now on hair trigger alert and thousands of Russian nuclear weapons in reserve with inadequate security. The best remedies are mutual de-alerting, strategic arms reduction, and stable control of fissile material. These opportunities could be jeopardized if the United States withdraws from the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty to erect a national missile defense. Russia might then withdraw from other arms control treaties and retain multi-warhead missiles now scheduled for elimination under START II. Also, China might increase its nuclear arsenal. This would pose far greater danger to U.S. homeland security than the remote threat of a few missiles a small nation might develop years from now.

Second, heavy emphasis on unproven anti-missile technology to counter a speculative future threat from a few small nations neglects other elements of a comprehensive non-proliferation strategy. More promising methods include international monitoring of nuclear test explosions, rigorous fissile material control, stringent missile technology control, diplomacy, financial assistance to nations cooperating in nuclear non-proliferation, and countering social, economic, and political instability that provides the breeding ground for terrorist groups

Third, we are seriously concerned about budgetary implications. Since 1983 the United States has spent \$69 billion on national missile defense, enriching major defense contractors but producing no effective system. President Clinton's plan, which you have criticized as inadequate, would cost \$60 billion. Indications are that the layered approach you favor could cost more than \$100 billion. A budgetary commitment of this magnitude along with the tax cut you are promoting would preclude achieving the goal of "Leave No Child Behind" and dealing with other urgent domestic needs.

For these reasons we urge you to pull back from the dangerous rush to a premature decision on national missile defense and withdrawal from the ABM Treaty.

Respectfully yours,

Signers from faith-based organizations listed on next page.

Rev. Dr. Stan Hastey, Executive Director
Alliance of Baptists (organization listed for
identification only)

Curtis Ramsey-Lucas
Director of Legislative Advocacy
National Ministries
American Baptist Churches

James Matlack
Director, Washington Office
American Friends Service Committee

Ken Sehested, Executive Director
Baptist Peace Fellowship of North America

David Radcliff
Director of Brethren Witness
Greg Laszakovits
Director, Washington Office
Church of the Brethren General Board

Tiffany Heath
Interim Legislative Director
Church Women United

Gary Baldrige
Global Missions Coordinator
Rev. Lonnie Turner
Washington Office
Cooperative Baptist Fellowship

Joel Heim, Moderator
Disciples Peace Fellowship

Thomas H. Hart
Director of Government Relations
Episcopal Church, USA

Rev. Mark Brown, Assistant Director
International Affairs and Human Rights
Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

Ronald J. Sider, President
Evangelicals for Social Action

Mary H. Miller, Executive Director
Episcopal Peace Fellowship

Murray Polner, President
Jewish Peace Fellowship

Rev. Carroll Houle
Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns

J. Daryl Byler, Director
Washington Office
Mennonite Central Committee, U.S.

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

Rabia Terri Harris, Coordinator
Muslim Peace Fellowship

Brenda Girton-Mitchell, JD
Assoc. General Secretary for Public Policy
& Director of the Washington Office
National Council of Churches

Nancy Small, National Coordinator
Pax Christi, USA

Rev. Elenora Giddings Ivory
Director, Washington Office
Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

L. William Yolton
Presbyterian Peace Fellowship

Rabbi David Saperstein, Director
Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism

Ann Rutan, csjp , President
Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace

Rev. Meg A. Riley
Washington Office for Faith in Action
Unitarian Universalist Association

Ron Stief
Justice and Witness Ministries
United Church of Christ

Jim Winkler, General Secretary
General Board of Church and Society
United Methodist Church

William J. Price
World Peacemakers

Sign-on letter to members of House and Senate Armed Services Committees and Appropriation Committees from representatives of faith-based organizations. Deadline for signing: 12 noon, Friday, July 20.

Dear Representative/Senator: (to be individualized)

In the defense authorization [appropriation] bill for the 2002 fiscal year, President Bush is asking for \$8.3 billion for national missile defense, a 57 percent increase over the current fiscal year. We the undersigned representatives of faith-based organizations ask you to consider this request not only as a budgetary issue but also as a matter of justice and peace.

Over the centuries prophets of religion have posed the question: what does justice require? In this instance, one of the clearest answers comes from a five-star general who rose to the highest civilian office of the land, President Dwight D. Eisenhower. In an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 16, 1953 he stated: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed." This statement is so important to the Eisenhower legacy that these words are engraved on the walls by his tomb in Abilene, Kansas.

The vast spending increase now proposed for national missile constitutes a theft of this nature. Since 1983 the United States has spent \$63 billion on this endeavor without technological success. Pouring more funds into this venture would in effect steal money from efforts to "Leave No Child Behind", to provide adequate health care for millions of America, to deal with the global HIV/AIDS crisis, and to meet other urgent social needs. This is clearly wrong and immoral.

It is doubly wrong because there is no credible threat to the American homeland from long-range missiles. Only Russia, China, the United Kingdom, and France have missiles of that range, but they are not on the danger list offered by missile defense proponents. Of the so-called "rogue" states that are said to be a threat, only North Korea has tried to develop a long-range missile. Flight testing is now suspended, and the program could be permanently terminated through diplomacy and selective financial assistance. Moreover, it is not credible that North Korea would attack the United States because of the assurance of massive retaliation. No other potentially hostile state has an effective missile program that would endanger the United States. There are numerous nonproliferation measures that can prevent them from developing one.

The beneficiaries of the national missile defense program are not the American people but rather large defense contractors. They are spending millions every year in political campaign contributions and lobbying operations to promote missile defense. This calls to mind President Eisenhower's warning in his farewell address to the American people: "In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex." You who serve on authorization and appropriation committees should be our guardians.

For these reasons, we ask you to cut back on authorization and appropriations for national missile defense and to redirect these resources to programs that meet important human and community needs.

Sincerely yours,

Representatives of faith-based organizations.

June 15, 2001

To: Charles Freeman
Office of Senator Murkowski

Fax: 202 224-5301

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Here is the information about the reception sponsored by the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society to honor Senator Lugar for his work on nuclear disarmament issues. It will take place on Wednesday, June 20, 2001 from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE.

We hope that you or some one else from your office can attend. If you need more information, please

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

June 15, 2001

To: Carrie Linegar
Office of Senator DeWine

Fax: 202 224-6519

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Here is the information about the reception sponsored by the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society to honor Senator Lugar for his work on nuclear disarmament issues. It will take place on Wednesday, June 20, 2001 from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE.

If Senator DeWine cannot attend, we hope that some one from your office will be able to come. If you need more information, please call me at 301 896-0013.

Proposed letter to members of House and Senate Armed Services Committees and Appropriation Committees from representatives of faith-based organizations

Dear Representative/Senator: (to be individualized)

President Dwight D. Eisenhower in an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 16, 1953 stated: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed." This statement is so important to the Eisenhower legacy that these words are engraved on the walls by his tomb in Abilene, Kansas.

A huge theft of this nature is contained in the defense authorization and appropriation bills for the 2002 fiscal year. It comes in the form of proposed \$7.5 billion in spending for national missile defense. This would steal money from efforts to "Leave No Child Behind", to provide adequate health care for millions of America, and to meet other urgent social needs. This is clearly wrong and immoral.

It is doubly wrong because there is no credible threat to the American homeland from long-range missiles. Only Russia, China, the United Kingdom, and France have missiles of that range, but they aren't on the danger list offered by missile defense proponents. Of the so-called "rogue" states that are said to be a danger, only North Korea has tried to develop a long-range missile. This program is under suspension and could be permanently terminated through diplomacy and selective financial assistance. Moreover, it isn't credible that North Korea would attack the United States because of the assurance of massive retaliation. No other potentially hostile state has an effective missile program that would endanger the United States. There are numerous nonproliferation measures that can prevent them from developing one.

The beneficiaries of the national missile defense program are not the American people but rather large defense contractors. They are spending millions every year in political campaign contributions and lobbying operations to promote missile defense. This calls to mind President Eisenhower's warning in his farewell address to the American people: "In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex." You who serve on authorization and appropriation committees should be our guardians.

For these reasons, we ask you to cut back on authorization and appropriations for national missile defense and to redirect these resources to programs that meet important human and community needs.

Sincerely yours,

Representatives of faith-based organizations.

To: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

Dear Colleagues:

President Bush is finally submitting his FY2002 defense budget. A Pentagon spokesman says that \$7.5 billion will be proposed for missile defense, a considerable increase. We need to respond vigorously to state our opposition. Therefore, I have drafted the following letter addressed to members of the House and Senate Armed Services Committee and Appropriations Committees. It would be signed by representatives of faith-based organizations, such as heads of Washington offices, and be hand delivered to members of these committees. The text could then be adapted to alerts to action networks.

I'm leaving for a nine-day vacation on Wednesday morning, June 27 and will be back in my office on Friday, July 6. While I am away, I would like for you to review the draft letter, send me your comments, and indicate whether your office would be a potential signer. I will circulate all comments I receive. Then we can decide whether to move ahead with such a letter and what modifications to make in the text.

Shalom,
Howard

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Proposed letter to members of House and Senate Armed Services Committees and Appropriation Committees from representatives of faith-based organizations

Dear Representative/Senator: (to be individualized)

President Dwight D. Eisenhower in an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 16, 1953 stated: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed." This statement is so important to the Eisenhower legacy that these words are engraved on the walls by his tomb in Abilene, Kansas.

A huge theft of this nature is contained in the defense authorization and appropriation bills for the 2002 fiscal year. It comes in the form of proposed \$7.5 billion in spending for national missile defense. This would steal money from efforts to "Leave No Child Behind", to provide adequate health care for millions of America, and to meet other urgent social needs. This is clearly wrong and immoral.

It is doubly wrong because there is no credible threat to the American homeland from long-range missiles. Only Russia, China, the United Kingdom, and France have missiles of that range, but they aren't on the danger list offered by missile defense proponents. Of the so-called "rogue" states that are said to be a danger, only North Korea has tried to develop a long-range missile. This program is under suspension and could be permanently terminated through diplomacy and selective financial assistance. Moreover, it isn't credible that North Korea would attack the United States because of the assurance of massive retaliation. No other potentially hostile state

has an effective missile program that would endanger the United States. There are numerous nonproliferation measures that can prevent them from developing one.

The beneficiaries of the national missile defense program are not the American people but rather large defense contractors. They are spending millions every year in political campaign contributions and lobbying operations to promote missile defense. This calls to mind President Eisenhower's warning in his farewell address to the American people: "In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex." You who serve on authorization and appropriation committees should be our guardians.

For these reasons, we ask you to cut back on authorization and appropriations for national missile defense and to redirect these resources to programs that meet important human and community needs.

Sincerely yours,

Representatives of faith-based organizations

Proposed letter to members of House and Senate Armed Services Committees and Appropriation Committees from representatives of faith-based organizations

Dear Representative/Senator: (to be individualized)

As you consider authorization and appropriations measures for national missile defense, we the undersigned representatives of faith-based organizations would like to offer you our perspective. We believe that pouring vast public funds into development and deployment of national defense transgresses a fundamental principle of all religions: you shall not steal. We believe that advocates of missile defense violate another religious tenet: you shall not bear false witness.

On the matter of stealing we recall the wisdom of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. In an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 16, 1953 he stated: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed." This statement is so important to the Eisenhower legacy that these words are engraved on the walls by his tomb in Abilene, Kansas.

A huge theft of this nature is contained in the defense authorization and appropriation bills for the 2002 fiscal year. It comes in the form of proposed \$8.3 billion in spending for national missile defense. This would steal money from efforts to "Leave No Child Behind", to provide adequate health care for millions of America, to deal with the global HIV/AIDS crisis, and to meet other urgent social needs. This is clearly wrong and immoral.

On the matter of false witness, we believe that advocates of national missile defense are stirring up fears over a danger that realistically does not exist. There is no credible threat to the American homeland from long-range missiles. Only Russia, China, the United Kingdom, and France have missiles of that range, but they are not on the danger list offered by missile defense proponents. Of the so-called "rogue" states that are said to be a threat, only North Korea has tried to develop a long-range missile. This program is under suspension and could be permanently terminated through diplomacy and selective financial assistance. Moreover, it is not credible that North Korea would attack the United States because of the assurance of massive retaliation. No other potentially hostile state has an effective missile program that would endanger the United States. There are numerous nonproliferation measures that can prevent them from developing one. If there it is a danger, it comes from weapons of mass destruction smuggled into the United States or delivered by other means than long-range missiles.

The beneficiaries of the national missile defense program are not the American people but rather large defense contractors. They are spending millions every year in political campaign contributions and lobbying operations to promote missile defense. This calls to mind President Eisenhower's warning in his farewell address to the American people: "In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex." You who serve on authorization and appropriation committees should be our guardians.

For these reasons, we ask you to cut back on authorization and appropriations for national missile defense and to redirect these resources to programs that meet important human and community needs.

Sincerely yours,

Representatives of faith-based organizations.

Sign-on letter to members of House and Senate Armed Services Committees and Appropriation Committees from representatives of faith-based organizations. Deadline for signing: 12 noon, Friday, July 20. Send name and title of signer to Howard Hallman at mupj@igc.org or by fax to 301 896-0013.

Dear Representative/Senator: (to be individualized)

In the defense authorization [appropriation] bill for the 2002 fiscal year, President Bush is asking for \$8.3 billion for national missile defense, a 57 percent increase over the current fiscal year. We the undersigned representatives of faith-based organizations ask you to consider this request not only as a budgetary issue but also as a matter of justice and peace.

Over the centuries prophets of religion have posed the question: what does justice require? In this instance, one of the clearest answers comes from a five-star general who rose to the highest civilian office of the land, President Dwight D. Eisenhower. In an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 16, 1953 he stated: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed." This statement is so important to the Eisenhower legacy that these words are engraved on the walls by his tomb in Abilene, Kansas.

The vast spending increase now proposed for national missile constitutes a theft of this nature. Since 1983 the United States has spent \$63 billion on this endeavor without technological success. Pouring more funds into this venture would in effect steal money from efforts to "Leave No Child Behind", to provide adequate health care for millions of America, to deal with the global HIV/AIDS crisis, and to meet other urgent social needs. This is clearly wrong and immoral.

It is doubly wrong because there is no credible threat to the American homeland from long-range missiles. Only Russia, China, the United Kingdom, and France have missiles of that range, but they are not on the danger list offered by missile defense proponents. Of the so-called "rogue" states that are said to be a threat, only North Korea has tried to develop a long-range missile. Flight testing is now suspended, and the program could be permanently terminated through diplomacy and selective financial assistance. Moreover, it is not credible that North Korea would attack the United States because of the assurance of massive retaliation. No other potentially hostile state has an effective missile program that would endanger the United States. There are numerous nonproliferation measures that can prevent them from developing one.

The beneficiaries of the national missile defense program are not the American people but rather large defense contractors. They are spending millions every year in political campaign contributions and lobbying operations to promote missile defense. This calls to mind President Eisenhower's warning in his farewell address to the American people: "In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex." You who serve on authorization and appropriation committees should be our guardians.

For these reasons, we ask you to cut back on authorization and appropriations for national missile defense and to redirect these resources to programs that meet important human and community needs.

Sincerely yours,

Representatives of faith-based organizations.

Curtis Ramsey-Lucas
Director of Legislative Advocacy
National Ministries
American Baptist Churches USA

James Matlack
Director, Washington Office
American Friends Service Committee

Rev. Ken Sehested, Executive Director,
Baptist Peace Fellowship of North
America

Greg Laszakovits, Coordinator
Church of the Brethren Washington Office

Stan De Boe, OSST, Director
Office of Justice and Peace
Conference of Major Superiors of Men

Rev. Lonnie Turner
Washington Office
Cooperative Baptist Fellowship

Joel J. Heim, Moderator
Disciples Peace Fellowship.

Thomas H. Hart
Director of Government Relations
Episcopal Church, USA

David Culp
Legislative Representative
Friends Committee on National Legislation

Ken Giles, D.C. Representative
Jewish Peace Fellowship

J. Daryl Byler, Director
Washington Office
Mennonite Central Committee, U.S.

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

Brenda Girton-Mitchell
Director, Washington Office
National Council of Churches/
Church World Service

Bishop Walter Sullivan, President
Pax Christi USA

Rev. Elenora Giddings Ivory, Director
Washington Office
Presbyterian Church (USA)

Karen M. Donahue, RSM
Issues Coordinator
Institute Justice Team
Sisters of Mercy of the Americas

Ann Rutan, CSJP, President,
Congregation of the Sisters
of St. Joseph of Peace

The Rev. Meg A. Riley, Director
Washington Office for Faith in Action
Unitarian Universalist Association of
Congregations

Ron Stief
Justice and Witness Ministries
United Church of Christ

Bishop Melvin G. Talbert
Ecumenical Officer, Council of Bishops
United Methodist Church

James Winkler, General Secretary
General Board of Church and Society
United Methodist Church

Bill Price
World Peacemakers

*This letter was facilitated by Howard W. Hallman, Chair, Interfaith Committee for Nuclear
Disarmament, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Phone/fax: 301/896-0013.
E-mail: mupj@igc.org.*

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

July 10, 2001

To: Catherine Gordon

Fax: 202 543-7755

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Subject: Sign-on letter on funding for national missile defense

Catherine,

Here is a copy of the e-mail message I sent. I'm sending it by fax in case the e-mail didn't go through.

To: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

Dear Colleagues:

Here is a revised sign-on letter on the Bush Administration's request for national missile defense funding. It places particular emphasis on this matter as a justice issue because of the resources it draws away from other important endeavors.

We would like your office or organization to sign. You may choose who the appropriate signer will be. For denominational offices it might be the head of your Washington office, but that is up to you.

The deadline for signing is 12 noon, Friday, July 20. This will enable us to have the letters ready for delivery to members' offices on Monday, July 23. Let me know the name and title of the signer. You can reply by e-mail at mupj@igc.org or by fax at 301 896-0013.

If you know of other national and regional offices that might sign, please forward the letter to them.

Shalom,
Howard

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Sign-on letter to members of House and Senate Armed Services Committees and Appropriation Committees from representatives of faith-based organizations. Deadline for signing: 12 noon, Friday, July 20. Send name and title of signer to Howard Hallman at mupj@igc.org or by fax to 301 896-0013.

Dear Representative/Senator: (to be individualized)

In the defense authorization [appropriation] bill for the 2002 fiscal year, President Bush is asking for \$8.3 billion for national missile defense, a 57 percent increase over the current fiscal year. We the undersigned representatives of faith-based organizations ask you to consider this request not only as a budgetary issue but also as a matter of justice and peace.

Over the centuries prophets of religion have posed the question: what does justice require? In this instance, one of the clearest answers comes from a five-star general who rose to the highest civilian office of the land, President Dwight D. Eisenhower. In an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 16, 1953 he stated: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed." This statement is so important to the Eisenhower legacy that these words are engraved on the walls by his tomb in Abilene, Kansas.

The vast spending increase now proposed for national missile constitutes a theft of this nature. Since 1983 the United States has spent \$63 billion on this endeavor without technological success. Pouring more funds into this venture would in effect steal money from efforts to "Leave No Child Behind", to provide adequate health care for millions of America, to deal with the global HIV/AIDS crisis, and to meet other urgent social needs. This is clearly wrong and immoral.

It is doubly wrong because there is no credible threat to the American homeland from long-range missiles. Only Russia, China, the United Kingdom, and France have missiles of that range, but they are not on the danger list offered by missile defense proponents. Of the so-called "rogue" states that are said to be a threat, only North Korea has tried to develop a long-range missile. Flight testing is now suspended, and the program could be permanently terminated through diplomacy and selective financial assistance. Moreover, it is not credible that North Korea would attack the United States because of the assurance of massive retaliation. No other potentially hostile state has an effective missile program that would endanger the United States. There are numerous nonproliferation measures that can prevent them from developing one.

The beneficiaries of the national missile defense program are not the American people but rather large defense contractors. They are spending millions every year in political campaign contributions and lobbying operations to promote missile defense. This calls to mind President Eisenhower's warning in his farewell address to the American people: "In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex." You who serve on authorization and appropriation committees should be our guardians.

For these reasons, we ask you to cut back on authorization and appropriations for national missile defense and to redirect these resources to programs that meet important human and community needs.

Sincerely yours,

Representatives of faith-based organizations.

| FirstName | LastName | Company | Address1 | City | State | PostalCode |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Cecil | Bishop | American Methodist Episcopal Zion | 2663 Oakmeade Drive | Charl otte | NC | 28270 |
| McKinley | Young | African Methodist Episcopal | 4347 South Hampton Road, Suite 245 | Dalla s | TX | 75232-1064 |
| Paul A. Stewart | Stewart, Jr. | Christian Methodist Episcopal | 310 18th Street, North, Suite 400D | Birm ingha m | AL | 35203 |

July 12, 2001

Bishop «FirstName» «LastName»
«Company» Church
«Address1»
«City», «State» «PostalCode»

Dear Bishop «LastName»:

Within the next two months the U.S. Congress will be making crucial decisions on peace and justice. Among these is whether to pour huge sums into national missile defense, an approach which the United Methodist General Conference calls "illusory, unnecessary, and wasteful". The issue will come to focus in proceedings of the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committee.

To register the opposition of the faith community to vast expenditures for national missile defense, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which I chair, has prepared the enclosed sign-on letter directed to members of these important congressional committees. Bishop Melvin Talbert, ecumenical officer of the United Methodist Council of Bishop, is one of the initial signers. He suggested that I contact you as the ecumenical representative of the «Company» Church and invite you to sign this letter. I hope that you are willing to do so.

We are on a tight deadline. Therefore, I would appreciate hearing from you by 12 noon, Friday, July 20. You can reach me by fax at 301 896-0013 or by e-mail at mupj@igc.org. If you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair

July 12, 2001

Bishop Cecil Bishop
American Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
2663 Oakmeade Drive
Charlotte, NC 28270

Dear Bishop Bishop:

Within the next two months the U.S. Congress will be making crucial decisions on peace and justice. Among these is whether to pour huge sums into national missile defense, an approach which the United Methodist General Conference calls "illusory, unnecessary, and wasteful". The issue will come to focus in proceedings of the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committee.

To register the opposition of the faith community to vast expenditures for national missile defense, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which I chair, has prepared the enclosed sign-on letter directed to members of these important congressional committees. Bishop Melvin Talbert, ecumenical officer of the United Methodist Council of Bishop, is one of the initial signers. He suggested that I contact you as the ecumenical representative of the American Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and invite you to sign this letter. I hope that you are willing to do so.

We are on a tight deadline. Therefore, I would appreciate hearing from you by 12 noon, Friday, July 20. You can reach me by fax at 301 896-0013 or by e-mail at mupj@igc.org. If you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair

July 12, 2001

Bishop McKinley Young
African Methodist Episcopal Church
4347 South Hampton Road, Suite 245
Dallas, TX 75232-1064

Dear Bishop Young:

Within the next two months the U.S. Congress will be making crucial decisions on peace and justice. Among these is whether to pour huge sums into national missile defense, an approach which the United Methodist General Conference calls "illusory, unnecessary, and wasteful". The issue will come to focus in proceedings of the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committee.

To register the opposition of the faith community to vast expenditures for national missile defense, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which I chair, has prepared the enclosed sign-on letter directed to members of these important congressional committees. Bishop Melvin Talbert, ecumenical officer of the United Methodist Council of Bishop, is one of the initial signers. He suggested that I contact you as the ecumenical representative of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and invite you to sign this letter. I hope that you are willing to do so.

We are on a tight deadline. Therefore, I would appreciate hearing from you by 12 noon, Friday, July 20. You can reach me by fax at 301 896-0013 or by e-mail at mupj@igc.org. If you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair

July 12, 2001

Bishop Paul A. Stewart, Jr.
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
310 18th Street, North, Suite 400D
Birmingham, AL 35203

Dear Bishop Stewart:

Within the next two months the U.S. Congress will be making crucial decisions on peace and justice. Among these is whether to pour huge sums into national missile defense, an approach which the United Methodist General Conference calls "illusory, unnecessary, and wasteful". The issue will come to focus in proceedings of the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committee.

To register the opposition of the faith community to vast expenditures for national missile defense, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which I chair, has prepared the enclosed sign-on letter directed to members of these important congressional committees. Bishop Melvin Talbert, ecumenical officer of the United Methodist Council of Bishop, is one of the initial signers. He suggested that I contact you as the ecumenical representative of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church and invite you to sign this letter. I hope that you are willing to do so.

We are on a tight deadline. Therefore, I would appreciate hearing from you by 12 noon, Friday, July 20. You can reach me by fax at 301 896-0013 or by e-mail at mupj@igc.org. If you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair

July 23, 2001

Mr. Vernon Loeb
The Washington Post
1150 15th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20071

Dear Vernon:

We have met during the past year at Bethesda United Methodist Church. I would like to share with you a news release and a letter from religious leaders to members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees dealing with funding for national missile defense.

In your articles for the Washington Post you have given excellent coverage to the debate over national missile defense, but so far you haven't written about the considerable opposition from the faith community. This is expressed not only in this letter but in a previous letter to President Bush written in March.. It is also reflected in a series of documents from the United Methodist Church, including a General Conference resolution, a statement from the Council of Bishops, and a news release from the General Board of Church and Society. The best contact is Bishop C. Dale White at 401 847-3419. These documents are enclosed along a piece on "National Missile Defense as a Moral Issue", which I wrote.

Other denominations are also opposed to national missile defense, as shown by who have signed the letters. For an overview of this opposition you may want to talk with the Rev. Dr. Bob Edgar, general secretary of the National Council of Churches in New York at 212 870-2141. As a former member of Congress (from the district now represented by Curt Weldon), he has a long acquaintance with this issue.

If I can provide you further information, please call me at 301 896-0013.

Sincerely yours,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair

July 23, 2001
The Honorable Marcy Kaptur
2366 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Marcy:

Attn: Norma Olson

I would like to talk with you some time in the near future to get your advice on how the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which I chair, should approach the House Appropriations Committee on funding for national missile defense. The attached letter lays down our position that this is a justice issue as well as a matter of national defense. I would like suggestions on what else we might do.

I know you're extremely busy these days, but I would like a few minutes of your time.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair

July 23, 2001

Janet,

Here are the letters to be delivered to members of the House Armed Services and Appropriations Committees. They are arranged by buildings in numerical order for each floor, starting with the top floor so that the deliverer can start there and walk to lower floors.

Thanks for taking care of this.

Howard W. Hallman

Janet Horman
UM General Board of Church and Society
100 Maryland Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002

July 23, 2001

Mr. Randy DeValk
Office of Senator Daschle
509 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Randy:

I would like to share with you a letter sent to all members of the Senate and House Armed Services and Appropriations Committees on the funding level for national missile defense.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair

For immediate release
July 23, 2001

Contact: Howard Hallman
Phone: 301 896-0013

RELIGIOUS LEADERS URGE REDUCTION IN MISSILE DEFENSE FUNDING

Representatives of 22 national faith-based organizations have written to members of key congressional committees to urge reduction in funding for national missile defense. For the 2002 fiscal year President Bush has requested \$8.3 billion for missile defense. This is a 57 percent increase over the current fiscal year. In letters to the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, the religious leaders ask for cut backs in this amount and redirection of these resources to programs that meet important human and community needs.

"What does justice require?" the religious leaders ask. They reply by quoting President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who stated, "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed." The religious leaders insist that the vast spending increase for national missile defense constitutes a theft of this nature. It would in effect steal money from efforts to "Leave No Child Behind", a campaign theme of President Bush, and programs to provide adequate health care, deal with the global HIV/AIDS crisis, and meet other urgent social needs.

Moreover, the religious leaders maintain that there is no credible threat to the American homeland from long-range missiles that justifies the rush to national missile defense. The threat from North Korea has been exaggerated and is now contained. No other potentially hostile state has an effective missile defense program that would endanger the United States.

The beneficiaries of the national missile defense programs are not the American people but rather large defense contractors, according to the religious leaders' letter. They point to the millions spent every year by defense contractors on election campaigns and lobbying. They cite President Eisenhower's warning about the unwarranted influence of "the military-industrial complex". They ask members of the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees to be guardians against this undue influence in considering the spending level for national missile defense.

-30-

A sample copy of the letter to members of Congress and list of signers is attached.

The letter and this news release have been facilitated by Howard W. Hallman, Chair, Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Phone/fax: 301 896-0013. E-mail: mupj@igc.org.

July 23, 2001

The Honorable Carl Levin
269 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Similar letter to all members of Senate
and House Armed Services and
Appropriations Committees

Dear Senator Levin:

Attn: Richard Fieldhouse

In the defense authorization bill for the 2002 fiscal year, President Bush is asking for \$8.3 billion for national missile defense, a 57 percent increase over the current fiscal year. We the undersigned representatives of faith-based organizations ask you to consider this request not only as a budgetary issue but also as a matter of justice and peace.

Over the centuries prophets of religion have posed the question: what does justice require? In this instance, one of the clearest answers comes from a five-star general who rose to the highest civilian office of the land, President Dwight D. Eisenhower. In an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 16, 1953 he stated: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed." This statement is so important to the Eisenhower legacy that these words are engraved on the walls by his tomb in Abilene, Kansas.

The vast spending increase now proposed for national missile constitutes a theft of this nature. Since 1983 the United States has spent \$63 billion on this endeavor without technological success. Pouring more funds into this venture would in effect steal money from efforts to "Leave No Child Behind", to provide adequate health care for millions of Americans, to deal with the global HIV/AIDS crisis, and to meet other urgent social needs. This is clearly wrong and immoral.

It is doubly wrong because there is no credible threat to the American homeland from long-range missiles. Only Russia, China, the United Kingdom, and France have missiles of that range, but they are not on the danger list offered by missile defense proponents. Of the so-called "rogue" states that are said to be a threat, only North Korea has tried to develop a long-range missile. Flight testing is now suspended, and the program could be permanently terminated through diplomacy and selective financial assistance. Moreover, it is not credible that North Korea would attack the United States because of the assurance of massive retaliation. No other potentially hostile state has an effective missile program that would endanger the United States. There are numerous nonproliferation measures that can prevent them from developing one.

The beneficiaries of the national missile defense program are not the American people but rather large defense contractors. They are spending millions every year in political campaign contributions and lobbying operations to promote missile defense. This calls to mind President Eisenhower's warning in his farewell address to the American people: "In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex." You who serve on the Senate Armed Services Committee should be our guardians.

For these reasons, we ask you to cut back on authorization for national missile defense and to redirect these resources to programs that meet important human and community needs.

Sincerely yours,

Signers on next page.

July 24, 2001

Mr. Herbert Block
Washington Post
1150 15th Street, NW
Washington, DC

Dear Herblock:

I would like to share with you a letter from religious leaders to members of Congress in opposition to funding for national missile defense. It quotes President Eisenhower, who said, "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed." The religious leaders point out that national missile defense is a theft of this nature.

I would suggest that this might be theme for one of your cartoons.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair

July 23, 2001

The Honorable Carl Levin
269 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Similar letter to all members of Senate
and House Armed Services and
Appropriations Committees

Dear Senator Levin:

Attn: Richard Fieldhouse

In the defense authorization bill for the 2002 fiscal year, President Bush is asking for \$8.3 billion for national missile defense, a 57 percent increase over the current fiscal year. We the undersigned representatives of faith-based organizations ask you to consider this request not only as a budgetary issue but also as a matter of justice and peace.

Over the centuries prophets of religion have posed the question: what does justice require? In this instance, one of the clearest answers comes from a five-star general who rose to the highest civilian office of the land, President Dwight D. Eisenhower. In an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 16, 1953 he stated: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed." This statement is so important to the Eisenhower legacy that these words are engraved on the walls by his tomb in Abilene, Kansas.

The vast spending increase now proposed for national missile constitutes a theft of this nature. Since 1983 the United States has spent \$63 billion on this endeavor without technological success. Pouring more funds into this venture would in effect steal money from efforts to "Leave No Child Behind", to provide adequate health care for millions of Americans, to deal with the global HIV/AIDS crisis, and to meet other urgent social needs. This is clearly wrong and immoral.

It is doubly wrong because there is no credible threat to the American homeland from long-range missiles. Only Russia, China, the United Kingdom, and France have missiles of that range, but they are not on the danger list offered by missile defense proponents. Of the so-called "rogue" states that are said to be a threat, only North Korea has tried to develop a long-range missile. Flight testing is now suspended, and the program could be permanently terminated through diplomacy and selective financial assistance. Moreover, it is not credible that North Korea would attack the United States because of the assurance of massive retaliation. No other potentially hostile state has an effective missile program that would endanger the United States. There are numerous nonproliferation measures that can prevent them from developing one.

The beneficiaries of the national missile defense program are not the American people but rather large defense contractors. They are spending millions every year in political campaign contributions and lobbying operations to promote missile defense. This calls to mind President Eisenhower's warning in his farewell address to the American people: "In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex." You who serve on the Senate Armed Services Committee should be our guardians.

For these reasons, we ask you to cut back on authorization for national missile defense and to redirect these resources to programs that meet important human and community needs.

Sincerely yours,

Signers on next page.

Curtis Ramsey-Lucas
Director of Legislative Advocacy
National Ministries
American Baptist Churches USA

James Matlack
Director, Washington Office
American Friends Service Committee

Rev. Ken Sehested, Executive Director,
Baptist Peace Fellowship of North
America

Greg Laszakovits, Coordinator
Church of the Brethren Washington Office

Stan De Boe, OSST, Director
Office of Justice and Peace
Conference of Major Superiors of Men

Rev. Lonnie Turner
Washington Office
Cooperative Baptist Fellowship

Joel J. Heim, Moderator
Disciples Peace Fellowship.

Thomas H. Hart
Director of Government Relations
Episcopal Church, USA

David Culp
Legislative Representative
Friends Committee on National Legislation

Ken Giles, D.C. Representative
Jewish Peace Fellowship

J. Daryl Byler, Director
Washington Office
Mennonite Central Committee, U.S.

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

Brenda Girton-Mitchell
Director, Washington Office
National Council of Churches/
Church World Service

Bishop Walter Sullivan, President
Pax Christi USA

Rev. Elenora Giddings Ivory, Director
Washington Office
Presbyterian Church (USA)

Karen M. Donahue, RSM
Issues Coordinator
Institute Justice Team
Sisters of Mercy of the Americas

Ann Rutan, CSJP, President,
Congregation of the Sisters
of St. Joseph of Peace

The Rev. Meg A. Riley, Director
Washington Office for Faith in Action
Unitarian Universalist Association of
Congregations

Ron Stief
Justice and Witness Ministries
United Church of Christ

Bishop Melvin G. Talbert
Ecumenical Officer, Council of Bishops
United Methodist Church

James Winkler, General Secretary
General Board of Church and Society
United Methodist Church

Bill Price
World Peacemakers

This letter was facilitated by Howard W. Hallman, Chair, Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Phone/fax: 301/896-0013. E-mail: mupj@igc.org.

July 24, 2001

Mr. Richard Fieldhouse
Senate Armed Services Committee
228 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Richard:

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which I chair, wants to have a briefing session on national missile defense soon after Labor Day, specifically on Friday, September 7 from 1:00 to 2:30 p.m. at the Mott House. The purpose is to help us develop our strategy related to Senate floor action on NMD during consideration of the defense authorization and defense appropriations bills, which is likely to occur soon after that date.

We would like you to participate in this session, brief us on relevant features of the defense authorization bill, and indicate what issues may arise on the floor. We are also asking John Isaacs to participate. I know that this will be a busy time for you and that you may not want to stay for the complete session. That's all right with us. Your participation at the beginning would be most useful.

I know that you're extremely busy now, so if you don't want to reply until the Senate Armed Services Committee completes its markup, I will understand. We do want to get the presenters settled by the week of August 6 so that we start to publicize the briefing.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair

July 30, 2001

To: Mr. Frank Miller
National Security Council

Fax: 202 456-9190

Pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman

Phone/fax: 301 896-0013

Dear Mr. Miller:

Following up our recent telephone conversation, I would like to arrange for an opportunity for persons from the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which I chair, to meet with you. We would like to learn more about what President Bush is seeking through discussions with Russia on nuclear weapons, including the possibility of de-alerting and significant reductions in strategic weapons, the future of Nunn-Lugar-Domenici programs, nonproliferation activities, and changes in the approach to national missile defense. We in turn would like to offer you the perspective of the faith community on these issues.

We are thinking of some time after Labor Day. Depending upon your preference, we could form a small delegation of five or six persons who would represent different faith perspectives, or the meeting could be open to our active participants with Washington offices, which would run from 20 to 25 people. We could come to your office, or we could arrange for a room at the Methodist Building on Capitol Hill.

A list of participants in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is attached.

I will wait to hear from you about such a meeting.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman

107th CONGRESS

Committee Membership

C.W. Bill Young, Florida, Chairman

Ralph Regula, Ohio

David R. Obey, Wisconsin

Jerry Lewis, California

John P. Murtha, Pennsylvania

Harold Rogers, Kentucky

Norman D. Dicks, Washington

Joe Skeen, New Mexico

Martin Olav Sabo, Minnesota

Frank R. Wolf, Virginia

Steny H. Hoyer, Maryland

Tom DeLay, Texas

Alan B. Mollohan, West Virginia

Jim Kolbe, Arizona

Marcy Kaptur, Ohio

Sonny Callahan, Alabama

Nancy Pelosi, California

James Walsh, New York

Peter J. Visclosky, Indiana

Charles H. Taylor, North Carolina

Nita M. Lowey, New York

David L. Hobson, Ohio

José E. Serrano, New York

Ernest J. Istook, Jr., Oklahoma

Rosa L. DeLauro, Connecticut

Henry Bonilla, Texas

James P. Moran, Virginia

Joe Knollenberg, Michigan

John W. Olver, Massachusetts

Dan Miller, Florida

Ed Pastor, Arizona

Jack Kingston, Georgia

Carrie P. Meek, Florida

Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, New

Jersey

David E. Price, North Carolina

Roger F. Wicker, Mississippi

Chet Edwards, Texas

George R. Nethercutt, Jr.,

Washington

Robert E. "Bud" Cramer, Jr., Alabama

Randy "Duke" Cunningham,

California

Patrick J. Kennedy, Rhode Island
Todd Tiahrt, Kansas
James E. Clyburn, South Carolina
Zach Wamp, Tennessee
Maurice D. Hinchey, New York
Tom Latham, Iowa
Lucille Roybal-Allard, California
Anne Northup, Kentucky
Sam Farr, California
Robert Aderholt, Alabama
Jesse L. Jackson, Jr., Illinois
Jo Ann Emerson, Missouri
Carolyn C. Kilpatrick, Michigan
John E. Sununu, New Hampshire
Allen Boyd, Florida
Kay Granger, Texas
Chaka Fattah, Pennsylvania
John E. Peterson, Pennsylvania
Steven R. Rothman, New Jersey
Virgil Goode, Virginia

John Doolittle, California

Ray LaHood, Illinois

John Sweeney, New York

David Vitter, Louisiana

Don Sherwood, Pennsylvania

James W. Dyer, Clerk and Staff Director

COALITION TO REDUCE NUCLEAR DANGERS

NEWS RELEASE

Nuclear Experts Criticize Bush Plan to Deploy Rudimentary Missile Defense by 2004

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: June 28, 2001

CONTACT: Daryl Kimball

202-546-0795 x136

(Washington, DC) - Responding to reports that President Bush will ask Congress for funds to facilitate the deployment of rudimentary national missile defense (NMD) system by 2004, experts from an alliance of Washington-based nuclear arms control organizations warned that such a proposal would be vigorously opposed at home and abroad. They charged that it would decrease rather than increase national and international security because a crash NMD deployment will not provide an effective and reliable defense against long-range missile attack and will precipitate a counterproductive and unnecessary diplomatic showdown with European allies, as well as Russia and China.

"The Bush administration's scheme for deployment of a rudimentary missile defense by 2004 would provide only the illusion of protection from potential long-range missile threats. At the same time, such a 'scarecrow' missile defense would eventually violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and could set off a dangerous action reaction cycle, involving the United States, Russia, and China," said John B. Rhinelander of the Lawyers Alliance for World Security.

"The true purpose of such an action seems to be to shoot down the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty rather than incoming ballistic missiles. It reminds me of the poetry line, slightly rephrased, 'I shot a missile in the air, and it came to earth I know not where - except the Treaty was there,'" said Rhinelander.

Today before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld outlined the Bush Administration's fiscal 2002 defense budget request proposed a substantial increase in spending on missile defenses. The Bush budget calls for fifty-seven percent more spending on missile defense, from \$5.3 billion in fiscal 2001, to a proposed \$8.3 billion for fiscal 2002.

"Throwing money at missile defense in order to carry out a campaign pledge to deploy as soon as possible is a dangerous waste of money," argued Carlean Ponder of the Women's Action for

New Directions, a Coalition member organization.

While Secretary Rumsfeld said that the budget request does not contain funding for NMD deployment, the DoD budget request for fiscal 2002 would provide funds for a new anti-missile "test bed" in Alaska, which could serve as a prototype system. And, according to a report in today's edition of The Wall Street Journal, the Pentagon is readying a contract for construction of a ground-based NMD interceptor site at Fort Greeley in Alaska.

Construction could begin as soon as August if the President so orders. Legal opinions differ on when or whether construction of the site would constitute a violation of the Treaty. The ABM Treaty allows for agreement on additional national missile defense test sites, unless such test sites constitute the de-facto deployment of national anti-missile capabilities.

"There is no quick, easy or cheap national missile defense technology. The Bush administration should be careful not to give the false impression that it can develop an effective national missile defense in the near future," said Tom Collina of the Union of Concerned Scientists.

At least 20 or more flight intercept tests, plus hundreds of component and subsystem tests will be needed before the Pentagon will be ready to attempt realistic operational testing of such an NMD system, according to the June 2001 report entitled, "NMD Development is Not Hostage to the ABM Treaty," written by Phil Coyle, former head of DoD's Operational Test & Evaluation and currently at the Center for Defense Information.

"The ABM Treaty remains important to arms control as well as nuclear nonproliferation because it promotes stability and facilitates offensive nuclear weapons reductions. We must work with Russia, China, and others to accomplish our global security goals and not act unilaterally," added Rhinelander, the former U.S. legal advisor for the Nixon Administration's ABM Treaty negotiation team.

"Secretary Rumsfeld's announcement that he would seek to retire the 50 remaining MX nuclear-armed strategic missiles is an important - though insufficient - step in the right direction," said Victoria Samson of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers.

"Rather than rush toward deployment of an unproven NMD system, President Bush should pursue deep, verifiable, U.S. and Russian nuclear arms reductions, elimination of dangerous, Cold War launch-on-warning and targeting plans, and pursue a comprehensive

nuclear proliferation effort, including the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and a verifiable freeze of North Korea's ballistic missile program," concluded Samson.

###

The Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers is a non-partisan alliance of 14 national nuclear non-proliferation organizations dedicated to the pursuit of a practical, step-by-step program to address the threat of nuclear weapons. For further information on national missile defense and nuclear reductions, see <http://www.crnd.org>

[Image]

NEWS RELEASE

Nuclear Experts Criticize Bush Plan to
Deploy Rudimentary Missile Defense by FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
2004 June 28, 2001

CONTACT: Daryl Kimball
202-546-0795 x136

(Washington, DC) - Responding to reports that President Bush will ask Congress for funds to facilitate the deployment of rudimentary national missile defense (NMD) system by 2004, experts from an alliance of Washington-based nuclear arms control organizations warned that such a proposal would be vigorously opposed at home and abroad. They charged that it would decrease rather than increase national and international security because a crash NMD deployment will not provide an effective and reliable defense against long-range missile attack and will precipitate a counterproductive and unnecessary diplomatic showdown with European allies, as well as Russia and China.

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###

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[[Image] Home |What's New |Virtual Library |Ballistic Missile
Defenses |Search |Feedback |
The URL for this page is:
<http://www.clw.org/coalition/rel062701.htm>

Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament
Meeting of Tuesday, July 17, 2001
1:00 to 2:30 p.m.
Methodist Building, Washington, D.C.

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. National missile defense: present status
 - a. Bush Administration: moving ahead
 - b. Congress: defense authorization and appropriations
3. Interfaith action
 - a. Sign-on letter
 - b. Publicity
 - c. Grassroots mobilization
 - d. Other
4. Web site material
5. Other issues
 - a. De-alerting
 - b. Deep cuts
 - c. Nuclear posture

Next scheduled meeting: Tuesday, September 18, 1:00 to 2:30 p.m.

Sample action alert on national missile defense and the defense authorization bill.

The week of July 30 the Senate Armed Services Committee will be "marking up" the Defense Authorization Bill for the 2002 fiscal year. This will include funding for national missile defense. We have two concerns for you to raise with Senator _____, who is a member of this committee: funding level for national missile defense and the need to preserve the ABM Treaty.

Reduce Funding for National Missile Defense

President Bush is asking \$8.3 billion for missile defense, a 57 percent increase over the current fiscal year. This is extravagant because presently there is no credible threat to the U.S. homeland from long-range missiles. It is also a misdirection of spending priorities, given the urgent need to increase funding of programs designed to "Leave No Child Behind", for health care and other social needs. True national security comes from providing greater opportunities for persons in need, not enriching defense contractors. Therefore, we ask you urge Senator _____ to seek reduction in the amount of funds authorized for national missile defense.

Preserve the ABM Treaty

The Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, which restricts the deployment of a national missile defense, is part of the nuclear arms control structure that has served the world well during the past 30 years. U.S. withdrawal from the treaty in order to deploy missile defense runs the grave risk of causing this structure to collapse and re-fueling the nuclear arms race. Russia is likely to respond to U.S. withdrawal from the ABM Treaty by withdrawing from other arms control agreements and by deploying new multi-warhead missiles. Russia might also abandon the cooperative threat reduction program whereby the United States provides financial assistance for dismantling Russian missiles and securing fissile material. China, too, is likely to increase its offensive nuclear arsenal. This will threaten India, which will counter by deploying more nuclear weapons. Pakistan will respond by increasing its nuclear arsenal. These are dire consequences of ill-advised U.S. withdrawal from the ABM Treaty.

Therefore, we urge you to ask Senator _____ to support a prohibition in the defense authorization bill on expenditure of funds for any activity that would violate the ABM Treaty.

Date Last Reviewed: 6/19/01

A Better Missile Defense Program:
International Cooperation and Disarmament
By David Cortright and Alistair Millar, Fourth Freedom
Forum

The unilateral pursuit of national missile defense (NMD) will be very costly. The project will consume precious financial resources (estimates run between \$60 and \$600 billion). It will also be costly in terms of the increased international tensions that may result.

Developing NMD is likely to spark a new arms race. Conservative analysts argue that the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty limiting missile defense systems is "ancient history" and should be scrapped. They want to rush ahead to deploy an NMD system over the objections of Russia if necessary, in open violation of the ABM treaty. This would be an act of monumental folly that could seriously undermine U.S. and world security. Russia has repeatedly vowed to counter the deployment of NMD with a buildup of offensive nuclear weapons. It has also linked further progress on nuclear reductions to a continuation of the ABM treaty. China has declared that it will increase its offensive nuclear capabilities if the U.S. deploys NMD.

The concept of an NMD system is premised on the possible threat of nuclear missile attack from "states of concern" such as North Korea or Iraq. But these dangers are grossly overstated, while the more likely threat of a low-level terrorist attack is unmet. A ballistic missile attack is one of the least likely threats facing the United States. If a Saddam Hussein or Osama bin Laden wanted to attack the United States they would place their weapons in a truck or a ship container, not atop a ballistic missile. NMD would be useless against such dangers.

The threat of ballistic missile attack against the United States is actually much less today than it was 15 or 20 years ago. The United States and Russia have reduced their nuclear missile arsenals by more than half since the end of the cold war. Relations between Washington and Moscow have turned from hostility toward cooperation across a broad range of activities, including the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, in which the United States is helping to dismantle the former Soviet nuclear arsenal, a program that must continue to be adequately funded. These developments, along with international efforts to prevent the spread of missile technology, make us more secure, and greatly reduce the danger of nuclear attack.

Why not apply the same approach of arms reduction and cooperative engagement to other nations that pose a potential threat? Instead of spending tens of billions of dollars in pursuit of unproven technology in response to exaggerated threats, why not devote our energy and resources to improving political relations with other nations? The best guarantee of security is to turn enemies into friends. Diplomatic strategies offer a less costly means of reducing the threat of nuclear missile attack, with a higher assurance of genuine security.

The Korean Peninsula offers one of the most promising examples of the effectiveness of diplomatic engagement as a means of reducing nuclear dangers. In 1994 North Korea and the United States negotiated the Agreed Framework that put an end to Pyongyang's nuclear production program. Under the terms of that agreement, North Korea agreed to halt its production of missile materials, to end the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, and to open its nuclear facilities to on-site inspection. In return the United States and its partners (South Korea and Japan) agreed to supply the North with fuel oil and safer, less proliferation-prone nuclear reactors, and to begin the process of diplomatic engagement. The Agreed Framework has been a significant success. The North Korean nuclear production program is shut down and remains under international inspection today. The North Korean nuclear threat is effectively contained.

A similar bargain is possible now with Pyongyang's ballistic missile program. North Korea has repeatedly said that it will give up the development of ballistic missiles in exchange for a lifting of U.S. economic sanctions and the normalization of diplomatic and commercial relations. The Clinton administration partially lifted sanctions last year and came tantalizingly close to negotiating a missile agreement in its final days in office. Under the terms of the tentative agreement, North Korea would refrain from the testing of ballistic missiles and halt the transfer of such weapons to other countries.

Such an arrangement would effectively end the missile threat from North Korea. President Bush has been urged to move quickly to close the deal, but he recently told visiting South Korean president Kim Dae Jung that his administration is in no hurry to resume negotiations with the North.

The effectiveness of U.S. diplomacy would be greatly enhanced if Washington were to fulfill its obligations under the Nonproliferation Treaty to eliminate its own nuclear weapons. Article VI of that treaty, as well as the preamble of the ABM treaty, commits the United States to the goal of nuclear weapons abolition. Despite this, the United States maintains more than 10,000 nuclear weapons, many of them deployed atop intercontinental ballistic missiles. It is unseemly

and fundamentally unjust for the United States to insist that others give up such weapons while we cling to them as the bedrock of our defense. If we want to reduce the global missile threat, we must lead by example in lowering weapons stockpiles to zero and creating an alternative, non-nuclear security system.

Only a global ban on all nuclear weapons and their delivery systems can offer a morally consistent and politically effective means of protecting the innocent from the threat of weapons of mass destruction. The best protection is no nuclear weapons at all.

Reprint from Inforum, Spring 2001. Fourth Freedom Forum, Inc., 803 N. Main Street, Goshen, Indiana 46528. 800-233-6786.

To: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

Senator Robert Byrd, chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee, though a supporter of national missile defense, has serious doubts about the current rush to deployment with unproven systems and the high projected costs in a budget that is tight on funds. He believes that it is unwise to abandon the ABM Treaty.

It would be useful for Senator Byrd to hear from his constituents who share his concerns, including those who oppose deployment of national missile defense. Therefore, I have drafted the following alert which you can use, with modifications you choose, to send out to your contacts in West Virginia. This should be done within the next week if possible. You might also encourage West Virginians to seek out Senator Byrd during the August recess and discuss national missile defense with him.

Shalom,
Howard

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Sample action alert on national missile defense for use in West Virginia.

The defense appropriations bill for the 2002 fiscal year is now before the Senate Appropriations Committee, which is chaired by Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia. President Bush has requested \$8.3 billion for missile defense, a 57 percent increase over the current fiscal year. Although Senator Byrd favors deployment of missile defense when proven feasible, he has concerns about the high cost and likelihood that the Bush Administration would want to dip into social security trust funds to finance it. He is also concerned about withdrawal from the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty.

We ask you to contact Senator Byrd, praise him for his concerns about rushing premature deployment of national missile defense, and urge him to reduce the funding level and to preserve the ABM Treaty.

Reduce Funding for National Missile Defense

The request of \$8.3 billion for national missile defense for the 2002 fiscal year is extravagant because presently there is no credible threat to the U.S. homeland from long-range missiles. It is also a misdirection of spending priorities, given the urgent need to increase funding of programs designed to "Leave No Child Behind", for health care and other social needs. True national security comes from providing greater opportunities for persons in need, not enriching defense contractors. Therefore, you can urge Senator Byrd to seek reduction in the amount of funds appropriated for national missile defense.

Preserve the ABM Treaty

The Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, which restricts the deployment of a national missile defense, is part of the nuclear arms control structure that has served the world well during the past 30 years. U.S. withdrawal from the treaty in order to deploy missile defense runs the grave

risk of causing this structure to collapse and re-fueling the nuclear arms race. Russia is likely to respond to U.S. withdrawal from the ABM Treaty by withdrawing from other arms control agreements and by deploying new multi-warhead missiles. Russia might also abandon the cooperative threat reduction program whereby the United States provides financial assistance for dismantling Russian missiles and securing fissile material. China, too, is likely to increase its offensive nuclear arsenal. This will threaten India, which will counter by deploying more nuclear weapons. Pakistan will respond by increasing its nuclear arsenal. These are dire consequences of ill-advised U.S. withdrawal from the ABM Treaty.

You can ask Senator Byrd to include in the defense appropriations bill a prohibition on expenditure of funds for any activity that would violate the ABM Treaty.

"How Real Is The 'Rogue' Threat?"

MSNBC.com - June 19, 2001 - By Robert Windrem, NBC News

U.S. intelligence details missiles that fall far short of U.S. shores

As President Bush, forging ahead with a plan to build a national missile shield, continues to trumpet the threat posed by missiles from so-called "rogue" nations, no missile currently deployed by countries hostile to the United States has the range to strike any of the 50 U.S. states. And only one missile system currently being developed by a foreign nation would have such a capability in the near future, according to intelligence and expert analysis.

Of the five "rogue" states usually mentioned in discussions of missile programs - Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea and Pakistan - only North Korea has what can be called an advanced missile development program. North Korea's Taepo-Dong 2 missile, still under development, would have the range to strike the United States - but likely only at Alaska's thinly populated western edge, or under the most optimistic assessments, the city of Anchorage. While it would be the first missile strike on U.S. soil, it would do little damage to U.S. strategic interests and would almost certainly be met by a devastating U.S. counterstrike, and that would do little damage to U.S. strategic interests, say U.S. officials.

Only two of the five "rogue" nations - North Korea and Pakistan - have nuclear weapons, and only Pakistan is believed to have successfully built nuclear warheads for its missiles. While U.S. intelligence believes North Korea has built one or two nuclear weapons, there is no evidence that it has built missile warheads, say U.S. intelligence sources, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Limited Programs

The five countries' missile development programs are hindered by other limitations, say U.S. officials and independent experts:

*None has fielded a missile with a solid rocket engine or even tested such an engine in flight. Each uses liquid fuel engines, which require hours and in some cases days to load and fire. A solid rocket engine can be lighted and fired within in minutes.

*None of the states have extensive missile-launch facilities or even missile-development facilities. North Korea's facility on the Sea of Japan is limited to a single, unprotected launch pad and nearby assembly building, connected by a dirt road.

*None have the industrial capability to build even moderately large numbers of missiles.

North Korea's Taepo Dong-2, the most advanced missile in development by any of the "rogue" states, has yet to be fired from the Koreans' rudimentary missile-test facility.

Under the most optimistic assessments, the missile would have a range of 3,600 miles when fielded, U.S. intelligence officials say. At that 3,600-mile range, it could strike as far east as Anchorage. If its range is at the low end of estimates - 2,400 miles - it could strike only the westernmost islands of Alaska's sparsely populated Aleutian chain.

The Taepo-Dong 2, named for the city where it is built, would need a range of more than 4,800 miles to strike the U.S. mainland, and somewhat less to hit Hawaii.

"North Korea has a very modest facility ... more of a missile proving ground, like White Sands out of 1946, not Vandenberg [Air Force Base] or the Kennedy Space Center," said Tim Brown, senior analyst for Globalsecurity.org. The White Sands Proving Ground was established in New Mexico at the tail end of World War II by the U.S. military to test new weapons' systems.

Short-Range Weapons

No other nation on the "rogue" list has fielded a missile with a range greater than 900 miles, according to U.S. officials. Pakistan has the Ghauri missile, which it bought from North Korea and renamed for a Muslim king who invaded Pakistan's archrival India. Iran has yet to test any missile with a range greater than 600 miles.

Libya has only Scud-B missiles with ranges of 180 miles, and Iraq is limited by U.N. sanctions to missiles with ranges no greater than 90 miles. Although Baghdad is believed to have hid Scud missiles from weapons inspectors, none have ranges greater than 540 miles. Development programs in each of those states is aimed at incremental increases in range, officials say.

Two of the missiles - the Pakistani Ghauri and the Iranian Shehab - are derivatives of North Korea's No-Dong missiles, which Pyongyang has sold and transported by both ship and cargo aircraft to buyer nations.

"One question is how reliable these systems would be," said Globalsecurity's Brown. "Putting a crude rudimentary system in operation without doing a lot of testing is risky. Military generals want a lot of testing. The question is, is this a serious military program or a terrorist program where you wouldn't necessarily have a lot of testing?"

The United States fears that North Korea could ultimately sell the longer range missiles it has under development as well. Still, because of geography, even if the Pakistanis or Iranians bought a North Korean missile and wanted to aim at the United States instead of one of their neighbors, neither is close enough to to strike even Alaska.

'Rogue' threat? -- Missile ranges fall short of U.S. shores

Iran

Scud C: 300 miles, Status -- deployed
Shehab-3: 600 miles, Status -- tested
Shehab-4: 900 miles, Status -- in development
Distance to US -- 5,400 miles (Alaska), 7,200 miles (Mainland)

Libya

Scud B: 180 miles, Status -- deployed
Distance to US -- 7,200 miles (Alaska), 9,000 miles (Mainland)

Iraq

Ababil-100: 60 miles, Status -- deployed
al-Samoud: 90 miles, Status -- tested

al-Hussein: 360 miles, Status -- forbidden, possibly hidden
al-Abbas: 540 miles, Status -- forbidden, possibly hidden
Distance to US -- 5,400 miles (Alaska), 7,800 miles (Mainland)

North Korea

Scud B: 180 miles, Status -- deployed
Scud C: 300 miles, Status -- deployed
No Dong: 600 miles, Status -- tested
Taepo Dong 1: 900+ miles, Status -- tested
Taepo Dong2: 3,600 miles, Status -- in development
Distance to US -- 2,400 miles (Alaska), 4,800 miles (Mainland)

Pakistan

Shaheen: 180 miles, Status -- deployed
Tarmuk: 180 miles, Status -- deployed
Ghauri: 900 miles, Status -- deployed
Distance to US -- 4,800 miles (Alaska), 6,600 miles (Mainland)

Note: Distances to the US are calculated over the pole or west to east.
Flying east to west, even though shorter in some cases, is inefficient
since the missiles would be flying against the rotation of the earth,
lengthening the flight.

Robert Windrem is an investigative producer for NBC News.

Sample action alert on national missile defense and the defense authorization bill

In September the U.S. Senate will make important decisions about national missile defense (NMD). Many in the faith community agree with the position of the United Methodist General Conference, which has described such systems as "illusory, unnecessary, and wasteful." NMD will come before the Senate in the form of the defense authorization bill. As this occurs, Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana may be called upon to vote on two significant issues: funding level for national missile defense and the need to preserve the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty.

Reduce Funding for National Missile Defense

President Bush is asking \$8.3 billion for missile defense, a 57 percent increase over the current fiscal year. This is extravagant because presently there is no credible threat to the U.S. homeland from long-range missiles. It is also a misdirection of spending priorities, given the urgent need to increase funding of programs designed to "Leave No Child Behind", for health care and other social needs. True national security comes from providing greater opportunities for persons in need, not enriching defense contractors.

Preserve the ABM Treaty

The Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, which restricts the deployment of a national missile defense, is part of the nuclear arms control structure that has served the world well during the past 30 years. U.S. withdrawal from the treaty in order to deploy missile defense runs the grave risk of causing this structure to collapse and re-fueling the nuclear arms race. Russia is likely to respond to U.S. withdrawal from the ABM Treaty by withdrawing from other arms control agreements and by deploying new multi-warhead missiles. Russia might also abandon the cooperative threat reduction program whereby the United States provides financial assistance for dismantling Russian missiles and securing fissile material. China, too, is likely to increase its offensive nuclear arsenal. This will threaten India, which will counter by deploying more nuclear weapons. Pakistan will respond by increasing its nuclear arsenal. These are dire consequences of ill-advised U.S. withdrawal from the ABM Treaty.

Therefore, we urge you to ask Senator Lugar to support reduced funding for national missile defense and to support a prohibition in the defense authorization bill on expenditure of funds for any activity that would violate the ABM Treaty.

Write to: Senator Richard Lugar, 306 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510
Call: 202 224-4814 or his district office nearest you.

Senate Appropriations Committee

Democrats

Robert Byrd, WV Chairman
Daniel Inouye, HI
Ernest Hollings, SC
Patrick Leahy, VT
Tom Harkin, IA
Barbara Mikulski, MD
Harry Reid, NV
Herb Kohl, WI
Patty Murray, WA
Byron Dorgan, ND
Dianne Feinstein, CA
Richard Durbin, IL
Tim Johnson, SD
Mary Landrieu, LA
Jack Reed, RI

Republicans

Ted Stevens, AK Ranking Member
Thad Cochran, MS
Arlen Specter, PA
Pete Domenici, NM
Christopher Bond, MO
Mitch McConnell, KY
Conrad Burns, MT
Richard Shelby, AL
Judd Gregg, NH
Robert Bennett, UT
Ben Nighthorse Campbell, CO
Larry Craig, ID
Kay Bailey Hutchison, TX
Mike DeWine, OH

Senate Armed Services Committee

Democrats

Carl Levin, MI Chairman
Edward Kennedy, MA
Robert Byrd, WV
Joseph Lieberman, CT
Max Cleland, GA
Mary Landrieu, LA
Jack Reed, RI
Daniel Akaka, HI
Bill Nelson, FL
Ben Nelson, NE
Jean Carnahan, MO
Mark Dayton, MN
Jeff Bingaman, NM

Republicans

John Warner, VA Ranking Member
Strom Thurmond, SC
John McCain, AZ
Bob Smith, NH
James Inhofe, OK
Rick Santorum, PA
Pat Roberts, KS
Wayne Allard, CO
Tim Hutchinson, AR
Jeff Sessions, AL
Susan Collins, ME
Jim Bunning, KY

Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Democrats

Joseph Biden, DE Chairman

Paul Sarbanes, MD

Christopher Dodd, CT

John Kerry, MA

Russell Feingold, WI

Paul Wellstone, MN

Barbara Boxer, CA

Robert Torricelli, NJ

Bill Nelson, FL

John Rockefeller, WV

Republicans

Jesse Helms, NC Ranking Member

Richard Lugar, IN

Charles Hagel, NE

Gordon Smith, OR

William Frist, TN

Lincoln Chafee, RI

George Allen, VA

Sam Brownback, KS

Mike Enzi, WY

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Patrick Leahy, VT
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Sam Brownback, KS
Mike Enzi, WY

**A Proposal to the
W. Alton Jones Foundation
from
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
Confidential**

Summary

The purpose of this project is to facilitate the work of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. This is a coalition of more than 35 faith-based organization working together to achieve specific steps leading toward nuclear disarmament.

The Interfaith Committee seeks to influence public policy decisions by Congress and the Executive Branch through a presence in Washington, D.C. and by grassroots mobilization for advocacy and lobbying. Its participating organizations have the capacity to reach grassroots activists in every congressional district and virtually every county in the United States. Among the issues on the active agenda are opposition to national missile defense, support for de-alerting and deep cuts in the strategic arsenal, support for sufficient funding for the Nunn-Lugar cooperative threat reduction program, and adoption a U.S. nuclear posture that encompasses disarmament as an integral objective.

The requested grant will go to Methodists United for Peace with Justice, a national association of laity and clergy, to support the work of its chair, Howard W. Hallman, in his role as chair and facilitator of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. Because the Interfaith Committee mobilizes the work of denominational offices and religious peace fellowships, the grant will leverage substantial spending by these participating organizations on grassroots education and lobbying on nuclear disarmament issues.

Objectives

This project has two sets of objectives, one organizational and the other operational.

The organizational objective is to provide catalytic leadership for interfaith cooperation on an ongoing basis to mobilize national and grassroots action in behalf of specific steps that lead toward nuclear disarmament.

The operational objective is to influence public policy decisions through grassroots lobbying and a presence in Washington, D.C. by uniting the efforts of religious organizations. Emphasis is upon timely action that focuses upon pending legislative and executive decisions.

Organizational Base

When the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) was pending before the U.S. Senate in 1998 and 1999, a number of faith-based organizations worked together as the Interfaith Group for the CTBT in support of ratification. Following defeat of the treaty in October 1999, persons from the faith community discussed how they could continue to cooperate on nuclear disarmament issues as they had done during the ratification campaign. The most ambitious

proposal was to create a new interfaith corporation and seek large amounts of funds to operationalize interfaith cooperation. Exploration found this to be infeasible for two reasons: (1) sufficient funds were not available for a large operation and (2) too many difficulties lay in the way of creating a new corporation, especially the need for formal approval by diverse denominations on corporate objectives and operating decisions. Instead it was clear that the most effective mode of operation would be an informal coalition in which organizational representatives would participate but would be free to choose their depth of participation on specific issues and methods of operation.

On this basis the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament came into existence. Howard Hallman from Methodists United for Peace with Justice serves as chair by consensus rather than formal election. There are no other officers. The Interfaith Committee meets monthly in a conference room in the Methodist Building, just across from the Capitol in Washington, D.C. Although there is no formal membership, the following organizations have an active relationship with the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. They are a blend of denominational offices, peace fellowships, and other unofficial associations.

- Alliance of Baptists
- American Baptists Churches, USA
- American Friends Service Committee
- Baptist Peace Fellowship
- Buddhist Peace Fellowship
- Central Conference of America Rabbis
- Church of the Brethren
- Church Women United
- Church World Service
- Cooperative Baptist Fellowship
- Conference of Major Superiors of Men
- Disciples Peace Fellowship
- Episcopal Church
- Episcopal Peace Fellowship
- Evangelicals for Social Action
- Fellowship of Reconciliation
- Friends Committee on National Legislation
- Jewish Peace Fellowship
- Lutheran Office of Governmental Affairs
(Evangelical Lutheran Church in America)
- Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns
- Mennonite Central Committee
- Methodists United for Peace with Justice
- Muslim Peace Fellowship
- National Council of Churches
- Pax Christi USA
- Presbyterian Church U.S.A.
- Presbyterian Peace Fellowship
- Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism
- Sisters of Saint Joseph of Peace
- Sisters of Mercy of the Americas

Sojourners Peace Ministry
Unitarian Universalist Association
United Church of Christ
United Methodist General Board of Church and Society
U.S. Catholic Conference
World Peacemakers

Most but not all of these organizations are based or have an office in Washington, D.C. All of them have grassroots networks, such as through denominational structures or through membership and local chapters of the unofficial associations. Different denominations have varying strength in different regions of the United States. Between them they have presence in all congressional districts and virtually every county in the United States.

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament continually strives to add other faith-based organizations into its working coalition. An attachment shows which denominations in the United States are now active and which are not. We recognize the need especially to achieve fuller participation from denominations that are not now active on nuclear disarmament issues.

Some persons ask how the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament differs from the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative that also works in the faith community. The latter originated at the Washington National Cathedral to develop a joint statement of religious and retired military leaders, which was accomplished in June 2000. It continued as an educational project to provide study material to local congregations and moved its base to the Wesley Theological Seminary. As a matter of policy the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative does not engage in public policy advocacy and lobbying. These are the primary activities of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. The two operations are, therefore, complementary. Some denominational offices and peace fellowships participate in both.

Activities

Under the leadership of its chair, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament carries out a variety of activities directed toward influencing public policy decisions. Particular focus is upon pending decisions, but attention is also given to advocacy for longer-range goals.

During the two-year campaign for CTBT ratification the interfaith community used the following techniques and is using them now in seeking other nuclear disarmament objectives.

Grassroots mobilization

- Use of grassroots networks of denominations and religious associations
- State and local interfaith organizing
- Information dissemination
- Action alerts
 - By participating organizations
 - Jointly
- Petitions
- National call-in days
- Regional training workshops

- Conference calls
- Home state meetings with members of Congress
- Worship and celebration

Public policy advocacy in Washington

- Sign-on letters
- Lobby days
- Meetings with congressional staff
- Meetings with Executive Branch officials
- News conferences
- Newspaper ads
- Rallies
- Ceremonies

Collaboration with civil-sector organizations

How the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will apply these techniques in the year ahead can be illustrated by what it has done during the past year.

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament began its work in May 2000 with a planning session to prioritize issues and to decide how to work together. The biggest issue at that time was whether President Clinton would authorize deployment of missile defense. We worked with 20/20 Vision to produce a postal card alert that was co-sponsored by 28 faith-based organizations and sent to their members around the country. More than 40,000 cards were distributed, and some organizations used electronic means to get the alert out to their key activists.

Although not an activity of the Interfaith Committee, several groups in the faith community developed a questionnaire to presidential candidates on issues of nuclear disarmament. Responses were released at a Washington news conference. Coverage occurred mainly in the religious press.

As the presidential election came and went, we decided that the issue of de-alerting the nuclear arsenal deserved high priority attention for the president-elect and the incoming administration. Therefore, we launched an educational program with help from the Back from the Brink Campaign. One of our participating organizations, the Friends Committee for National Legislation (FCNL), circulated a sign-on letter on de-alerting addressed to incoming President George W. Bush and got signatures from more than 60 national religious leaders, including heads of communion. In January organizations from the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament were co-sponsors of a 20/20 Vision postcard alert that asked grassroots contacts to write President Bush in favor of de-alerting. They also encouraged their grassroots to participate in a Bank-from-the-Brink national call-in day in early February.

When the 107th Congress convened in January 2001, small interfaith delegations met with staff of 15 moderate Republican senators to get a feel for the senators' views on de-alerting, deep cuts in the nuclear arsenal, the Nunn-Lugar program, and national missile defense. We also developed a grassroots program on de-alerting in the home states of these senators. We asked state religious coalitions to convert the FCNL national religious leaders letter on de-alerting to a

sign-on letter for state religious leaders addressed to their senators. Some state religious organizations adapted this letter into an alert to stimulate individual letters to their senators.

In early March the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Department sent a letter signed by representatives of 27 faith-based organization to President Bush in opposition to national missile defense. (A copy is attached). We sent similar letters to all members Congress. Several denominational offices posted this letter on their web site. In May several faith-based organizations became co-sponsors of a 20/20 postcard on missile defense and sent it to their grassroots.

In March Ken Myers of Senator Lugar's staff met with the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament to discuss the Nunn-Lugar cooperative threat reduction program. He asked us to be prepared to stand up for this program during the FY2002 funding process. At the suggestion of the Interfaith Committee, the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society held a reception in June to honor Senator Lugar for his work on issues dealing with weapons of mass destruction.

Recognizing that national missile defense is the top priority issue, we have developed common material that can be on the web site of a dozen or so denominations and religious peace fellowships. This will include the March letter to President Bush, a article on "National Missile Defense as a Moral Issue" by Howard Hallman, a piece from MSNBC showing that the "rogue" state danger is greatly exaggeration, and an article on "The Administration's 'Fuzzy' Logic on Missile Defense" by John Isaacs, and a July letter to members of Congress. Other information will be added later.

In recognition that the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees will make crucial decisions on missile defense in July through September, we sent a sign-on letter addressed to all members of these committees (see attachment). Participating organizations are using this letter as the basis for an action alert to their grassroots to have them contact their representatives and senators on these committees. We have encouraged the formation of home-state interfaith delegations to meet with members of Congress on this issue during the August recess. We will expand grassroots mobilization in opposition to national missile defense as the defense authorization and appropriations bills reach the floor of the House and Senate.

We are also cognizant that the Bush Administration is engaged in a nuclear posture review that will set nuclear weapons policy for the years ahead. For Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Hallman has sent the attached letter to President Bush, laying out a set of policies that derived from the Final Report of the 2000 Review Conference under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Other denominations are considering ways they can respond to forthcoming proposals from the Bush Administration. We are seeking an appointment with staff of the National Security Council to talk about the U.S. nuclear posture and to offer a faith-based perspective.

We expect that as President Bush's nuclear policies unfold de-alerting and deep cuts in the strategic arsenal will emerge as important issues. Also, Nunn-Lugar funding will need support. The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament and its participating organizations

are prepared to deal with these issues directly in Washington and through outreach to grassroots networks around the country.

In 2002 national missile defense is likely to remain a major issue, probably linked to deep cuts in strategic weapons, de-alerting, and perhaps revisions or replacement of the ABM Treaty. We will continue working on these issues and other matters of nuclear disarmament that may arise. We will select from the previously discussed action techniques as appropriate.

Leadership

These various interfaith activities on nuclear disarmament issues are pulled together by Howard Hallman from Methodists United for Peace with Justice, functioning as chair of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. He is a regular participant in coalition activities of the civil-sector community. He sorts through the voluminous e-mail reports coming from these organizations and forwards key documents to interfaith contacts. He keeps track of developments on Capitol Hill by talking with key congressional staff and through periodic conversations with persons such as John Isaacs of the Council for a Livable World and Daryl Kimball of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers (soon moving to the Arms Control Association).

Civil sector organizations recognize the importance of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, for they come to us when they want to reach out to national religious leaders and grassroots networks of the faith community.

Hallman's leadership role is essential to the success of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. Therefore, this proposal requests a grant to Methodists United for Peace with Justice to support his interfaith work. It will be a leverage grant because it will help mobilize denominational offices, peace fellowships, and other unofficial religious organizations and their extensive grassroots networks. These organizations will absorb the cost of grassroots outreach and the lobbying work they do in Washington, D.C. Without Hallman's catalytic leadership (or somebody like him) interfaith advocacy and lobbying on nuclear disarmament issues would be substantially reduced.

In addition to support for Hallman's leadership role, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament would greatly benefit from the services of a field coordinator. This person could help pull together the grassroots outreach of participating denominations and religious peace fellowships. Through them and directly the field coordinator would encourage state-level interfaith coalition action on nuclear disarmament issues. During the CTBT campaign Marie Rietmann, then on the staff of 20/20 Vision, played this role on a de-facto basis and with considerable effectiveness. Therefore, financial support for such a position is requested as an optional addition to the project budget.

Audience to Be Reached

The purpose of this project is to mobilize the faith community for action on issues of nuclear disarmament. The audience is twofold: (1) denominational offices and other religious organizations to get them to work together and (2) their grassroots networks.

In the previous description of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament we listed the current participants. On occasion we go beyond this list. For instance, the Religious Action Center for Reform Judaism brings in representatives of other Jewish groups for sign-on letters, and sometimes we pick up signers from Orthodox churches through the National Council of Churches. We continually strive for greater participation from Black churches, Evangelicals, Mormons, and Muslims.

Denominations differ in their structure, but most have regional bodies, known as diocese, synod, conference, or district. Sometimes communications go to local congregations through these intermediate bodies, but often headquarters maintains list of activists on particular issues. They also have web sites that provide information to all who seek it. Peace fellowships and other unofficial associations have membership and some have local and state chapters. The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament relies upon these grassroots networks of participating organizations for outreach to local activists.

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Howard W. Hallman will carry out this project by providing leadership to the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. He is a founding member of Methodists United for Peace with Justice. He has served the organization as issues chair, executive director, and since 1994 as chair. Among other accomplishments this organization has successfully sponsored resolutions on nuclear disarmament and abolition that were adopted by the 1988, 1992, 1996, and 2000 sessions of the United Methodist General Conferences.

Hallman has been a peace activist since his days at the University of Kansas in Lawrence in the years following World War II. He was a conscientious objector during the Korean War. In 1984 he felt a call work for nuclear disarmament and has pursued this task since then. For several years in the 1980s he was unpaid coordinator of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign in Montgomery County, Maryland at the time of its merger with SANE (predecessor of Peace Action). Since 1988 he has participated in the Monday Lobby, a collaborative effort of Washington-based peace and disarmament organizations.

In 1997 Hallman helped mobilize the faith community in support of Senate ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention. He followed this by organizing and chairing the Interfaith Group for the CTBT. This evolved into the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which he chairs.

From 1996 to 1998 Hallman was the co-convener of the Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition, affiliated with Abolition 2000. In this role he developed a statement on religious and moral values for presentation to the 1998 session of the Preparatory Committee of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in Geneva. In October 2000 he participated in a consultation meeting in Brussels of approximately 20 representatives from the World Council of Churches, Conference of European Churches, Canadian and U.S. councils of churches, and unofficial religious peace associations. He also has contacts with top officials of the Holy See.

In his professional career Hallman worked in urban improvement programs in Philadelphia and New Haven. He was associated with the War on Poverty in the 1960s. During the 1970s into the '80s he headed the Civic Action Institute which provided training and

technical assistance to city officials, neighborhood leaders, and other civic activist on citizen participation practices and neighborhood self-help activities. His nine books include *Neighborhoods: Their Place in Urban Life*.

Grant Recipient

The requested grant would go to Methodists United for Peace with Justice, a national association of laity and clergy. It is an independent nonprofit corporation with no official connection with any denomination, but it works closely with the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society and other Methodist entities.

Methodists United for Peace with Justice organized in 1987. Stimulation for organizing was the 1986 pastoral letter and foundation document of the United Methodist Council of Bishops, *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. This document offered a theological basis for saying “no” to nuclear deterrence, and it set forth policy recommendations for moving toward nuclear disarmament. It also called for greater witness and action for peace and justice. We organized in response to this call.

From the beginning nuclear abolition has been our central focus. Initially we worked for better US-Soviet relations in the waning days of the Cold War, particularly through citizen exchanges, and we have a continuing interest in US-Russian relationships. In 1990-91 we opposed U.S. participation in the Gulf War. We support measures to curtail international arms trade and to eliminate land mines throughout the globe. As a linkage of peace and justice concerns, we favor shifts in federal budget priorities to reduce military spending and increase spending to meet urgent human and community needs. We support the United Nations and other international organizations that can peaceably resolve international conflict.

We place major emphasis upon interfaith cooperation to achieve specific steps that move toward nuclear disarmament. In 1997 Howard Hallman, chair of Methodists United for Peace with Justice, fostered interfaith action in support of Senate ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention. In the summer of that year he organized and served as chair of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT, which mobilized the faith community to support Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. In 2000 this interfaith coalition evolved into the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which Hallman also chairs.

Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a nonprofit corporation, established under laws and regulations of the District of Columbia. The corporation has status as a 501(c)(4) organization under the Internal Revenue Code. We have established the Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund, which the Internal Revenue Service has recognized as a 501(c)(3) organization and a public foundation under section 509(a)(1) (see attached IRS letters). The Education Fund will be the grant recipient.

Financial support for the catalytic leadership that Hallman provides the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament readily falls within the eligible activities of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Activities that are considered direct and grassroots lobbying will be funded by denominations and religious peace fellowships from their own resources.

Project Annual Budget

Leadership for Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Personnel | |
| Hallman (part time) -- 12 months @ \$3,000/mo. | \$36,000 |
| Fringe benefits -- 15% of salary | <u>5,400</u> |
| | 41,400 |
| Communications (phone, internet, postage) | 3,000 |
| Printing, photocopy | 2,400 |
| Supplies | 600 |
| Travel | <u>2,600</u> |
| | \$50,000 |

A grant proposal is pending with the Ploughshares Fund for one-half of this part of the budget.

Field Coordination

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Personnel | |
| Field coordinator -- full time | \$50,000 |
| Fringe benefits -- 15% of salary | <u>7,500</u> |
| | 57,500 |
| Communications | 6,000 |
| Printing, photocopy | 6,000 |
| Office expenses | 3,600 |
| Furniture and equipment | 3,300 |
| Rent | 5,000 |
| Travel | 5,000 |
| Administrative | <u>3,600</u> |
| | \$90,000 |

Operating Budget Methodists United for Peace with Justice

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| Communications | \$3,600 |
| Printing | 3,000 |
| Travel | 1,000 |
| Administrative | <u>400</u> |
| | \$8,000 |

In previous years Methodists United for Peace with Justice has received grants in the \$10,000 to \$15,000 range from the Ploughshares Fund and Rockefeller Financial Services in partial support of Hallman's interfaith leadership activities.