

Date: Mon, 21 Feb 2000 16:53:00 -0500  
From: Nancy & Ed Jones <joneses@erols.com>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.51 [en]C-RR032399 (Win98; I)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
To: "Hallman, Carlee & Howard" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Are you Still Expecting Us?

Hi. Can't believe the weekend is almost here. I'm going to pick Ed up at work Friday around noon. So, by the time we stop for lunch and drive down, we'll be well after three.

Have searched all over and can't find the directions you sent. I cleaned out my directories a couple of days ago, and must have zapped them. I hoped you saved them and can e-mail.

Also, does Ed need a shirt/tie/jacket for church on Sunday. Do most of the ladies wear skirts? We live such a "casual" existence here at the shore, we forget other people dress-up. We'll be leaving after church as we're heading toward Elkton and are expected there mid-afternoon. Hope we get to see your grandson!

We're looking forward to our visit.

Nancy

To: Nancy & Ed Jones <joneses@erols.com>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: Are you Still Expecting Us?  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <38B1B3BC.6A12FDB6@erols.com>  
References:

At 04:53 PM 2/21/00 -0500, you wrote:

>  
>Hi. Can't believe the weekend is almost here....

Yes, we're still expecting you -- with pleasure.

>  
>Have searched all over and can't find the directions you sent....

Take I-95 south from Baltimore. Exit on I-495 (the beltway) toward Silver Spring and Bethesda. Get off at Old Georgetown Road, then turn left toward Bethesda. Immediately there is a traffic light by the beltway. At the second light after that, turn right on Beech Avenue. Take the second right, Wilmett Road. We are at 6508 in about 0.8 miles on the left. If lost, call us at 301 897-3668.

>  
>Also, does Ed need a shirt/tie/jacket for church on Sunday. Do most of  
>the ladies weare skirts?....

We'll take you to the 8:45 contemporary service where I'll be playing in the Praise Band. No tie necessary for Eddy. Skirts are rare except for the old ladies. You're not one of them, Nancy.

Have a safe trip.

Howard

From: Josh Noble <jnoble@ReligiousAction.ORG>  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: RE: Meeting reminder  
Date: Tue, 9 May 2000 17:33:29 -0400  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2232.9)

Howard -- I will not be able to attend this meeting due to a previously scheduled meeting. Of course, I am very interested in the events of the meeting. An update/minutes, would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Josh Noble

Legislative Assistant  
Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism  
2027 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington DC, 20036  
202-387-2800 (ph)  
(202-667-9070 (fax)  
jnoble@religiousaction.org  
<http://rj.org/rac>

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

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]  
Sent: Tuesday, May 09, 2000 5:19 PM  
To: ograbc@aol.com; ken@bpfna.org; tiller64@starpower.net; Jim Matlack; droose@afsc.org; dradcliff\_gb@brethren.org; washofc@aol.com; ann\_d.parti@ecunet.org; redgar@nccusa.org; lisaw@nccusa.org; heathern@nccusa.org; bgrieves@dfms.org; jmskipper@aol.com; thart@dfms.org; epf@igc.org; disarm@forusa.org; joe@fcnl.org; kathy@fcnl.org; sara@fcnl.org; marsusab@aol.com; J.\_Daryl\_Byler@mcc.org; CHouleMM@aol.com; mknolldc@igc.org; dave@paxchristiusa.org; slisherness@unidial.com; jow@mindspring.com; Walter\_Owensby@pcusa.org; lwyolton@prodigy.net; uuawo@aol.com; jnoble@uahc.org; lintnerj@ucc.org; stiefr@ucc.org; Dringler@umc-gbcs.org; gpowers@nccbuscc.org; mupj@igc.org  
Cc: enquist@starpower.net  
Subject: Meeting reminder

Dear Colleagues:

I would like to remind you of the meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament scheduled for Monday, May 22 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. in the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. A copy of the agenda, previously sent, is attached.

So that we have the room arranged properly for the number of people attending, please let me know whether you will be there (if you haven't already told me).

Thanks,  
Howard

###

Agenda for Meeting of Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament  
Monday, May 22, 2000, 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

- 1:00 Gathering: coffee/soft drinks available
- 1:10 Introductions
- 1:15 Public policy objectives for 2001
  - Presidential initiatives
  - Legislative action
- 2:10 Break
- 2:15 Grassroots advocacy: after November election and beyond
  - Use of networks of denominations and religious associations
  
  - Encouraging, organizing, and assisting state and local interfaith coalitions
  - Providing educational material
  - Two-way communication
  - Who will do what?
- 3:10 Break
- 3:15 2000 Election
  - Formulating questions for candidates (president, Congress)
  - Congressional candidates
    - Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates
    - Feedback
    - Presidential candidates
    - Posing questions
    - Contact with staff
    - Who will do what?
- 4:00 Adjourn

Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036  
Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org

Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a membership association of laity and clergy. It has no affiliation with any Methodist denomination.

Date: Wed, 10 May 2000 11:45:50 -0500  
From: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.02 [en] (Win95; I)  
To: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>, jaquith@mindspring.com  
Subject: Resources for Grassroots Organizing against Star Wars missile defense

Dear Friend of Peace and Foe of Star Wars,

As you'll see from the information below, quite a lot of activity is brewing within the peace and disarmament movement to build opposition to the deployment of a "Star Wars" national missile defense. Please feel free to share this information widely, and contact me at kmartin@fourthfreedom.org or call 800/233-6786, ext. 21 with questions or other resources to add to the list. This list will be posted and updated on our website at [www.fourthfreedom.org](http://www.fourthfreedom.org).

For Peace on Earth and in Space,

Kevin Martin  
Director, Project Abolition  
\*\*\*\*\*

Resources for Grassroots Organizing against "Star Wars" National Missile Defense

Actions:

-The Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space is urging the international community to call the White House and Congress through May 15 in order to escalate opposition to Star Wars and plans for the weaponization of space. The Global Network is calling for groups worldwide to organize local protest actions on or before June 26th, the date of the next scheduled test of the BMD system. For more information, contact the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space at P.O. Box 90083, Gainesville, FL 32607, or call 352-337-9274, email: [globalnet@mindspring.com](mailto:globalnet@mindspring.com), website: [www.globenet.free-online.co.uk](http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk)

-"Star Wars Action Days," June 8 – 10, contact: Van Gosse at Peace Action, [vgosse@peace-action.org](mailto:vgosse@peace-action.org), 202/862-9740. Let both Democrats and Republicans know that you expect congressional leadership to oppose Star Wars deployment. Join local activists who will demonstrate at congressional district offices or Star Wars contractor plants across the country to voice public opposition.

-Online petition – Disarmament Clearinghouse NMD petition. Here's a great chance to take action – and only take a few minutes to do it. Check out the website and sign your name at: [www.onedemocracy.com/stopmissiles](http://www.onedemocracy.com/stopmissiles). Remember to let your friends know about this!

Organizing, Media, and Fundraising Resources:

-Disarmament Clearinghouse/Project Abolition Resource and Action kit: the new “Stop the Star Wars Revival” organizing kit is available for your organizing pleasure. Kits include tips on meeting with editorial boards, background information, sample actions, customizable fliers, and more. Order from: Kevin Martin, phone: 800/233-6786, ext.21, email: kmartin@fourthfreedom.org,

-Bill Hartung, Michelle Ciarocca, and Frida Berrigan of the World Policy Institute have written reports detailing the PAC and soft money contributions to candidates and lobbying expenditures of the major Star Wars weapons contractors: Lockheed Martin, Boeing, TRW, Raytheon. Go to [www.igc.org/infocus/papers/micr/pushing.html](http://www.igc.org/infocus/papers/micr/pushing.html) for their report on the Star Wars lobby. For their lists of the contractors’ campaign contributions and lobbying expenses, and the top Congressional recipients on donations from the Star Wars contractors, contact Kevin Martin (information above). Also, see [www.worldpolicy.org/projects/arms](http://www.worldpolicy.org/projects/arms) for op-ed articles on Star Wars.

-California Peace Action’s “Real Disarmament vs. False Missile Defense” action alert on Star Wars for mailing or tabling. They also have an excellent sample op-ed article that addresses the four criteria President Clinton will use in making the decision on deploying national missile defense. Contact: Andrew Page, [capazaction@igc.org](mailto:capazaction@igc.org), 510/849-2272.

-Illinois Peace Action’s signature ad, “Star Wars 2000: The Nuclear Menace”, a spoof on the Star Wars movies, is great for fundraising as well as media visibility. See their website at [www.webcom.com/ipa](http://www.webcom.com/ipa) or contact Carrie Benzschawel or Kevin Kintner, [ilpeace@igc.org](mailto:ilpeace@igc.org), 312/939-3316.

-Center for Defense Information video – contact 20/20 Vision: Tim Barner, [timb@2020vision.org](mailto:timb@2020vision.org), 202/833-2020. This video explores the diverse views on National Missile Defense – and you can order a FREE copy to show at your next meeting or organizing event.

## Websites

-The website of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists has exclusive information on U.S. attempts to persuade Russia to amend the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) and allow U.S. deployment of a “limited” missile defense system. Unbelievably, the U.S. provided technical information to assuage Russian fears that such a limited defense would render Russia’s nuclear arsenal impotent. The U.S. also stated that both sides will maintain huge offensive nuclear arsenals under any future arms reduction treaties (directly contradicting our legal obligation to disarm under the Non-Proliferation Treaty) and encouraged Russia to maintain its hair-trigger “launch on warning” policy. It’s scary stuff, but enlightening as to U.S. nuclear weapons policy. Check it out: [www.bullatomsci.org](http://www.bullatomsci.org)

-Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers: [www.crnd.org](http://www.crnd.org). This site is chock full of information on

missile defense and arguments against it.

-Union of Concerned Scientists site at [www.ucsusa.org](http://www.ucsusa.org) has their report on why Star Wars won't work, including a streaming video explaining how the technology could be overwhelmed by countermeasures easily available to any country with the technology to launch a missile at the U.S.

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\Resources for Grassroots work against Star Wars.doc"

## **Background of Howard W. Hallman**

The work of this project will be carried out by Howard W. Hallman, chair of Methodists United for Peace with Justice

### **Professional Career**

In his professional career Howard Hallman has been a community organizer, administrator, technical assistance provider, trainer, researcher, and writer on matters of housing, community development, citizen participation, neighborhood self-help, and metropolitan governance.

He is a graduate of the University of Kansas in Lawrence, where he earned B.A. and M.A. degrees and worked for the Bureau of Government Research.

Hallman worked in Philadelphia from 1952 to 1958, first for the Philadelphia Housing Association, an advocacy organization, and then as a consultant to citizen organizations. His focus was on housing and urban renewal policy, suburban planning, and metropolitan development.

From 1959 to 1965 he worked in New Haven, Connecticut, for three years as director of the city's neighborhood improvement program and for another three years as deputy director of Community Progress, Inc., a private nonprofit corporation set up to run community action and anti-poverty programs. Toward the end of this period he was on loan part time to the War on Poverty Task Force in Washington, D.C.

Hallman moved to Washington in 1965 and served as a consultant to city governments and community action agencies around the country, helping them set up employment training and community action programs. In 1967 he directed a study of the Poverty Program for a U.S. Senate subcommittee.

In 1969 Hallman organized the Center for Governmental Studies, later renamed Civic Action Institute. For the next seven years the Center conducted studies of municipal decentralization, citizen participation, and employment and training programs and conducted workshops for local officials and citizen leaders. In 1971 Hallman presented a paper on citizen participation at an international conference in Zagreb, Yugoslavia in 1971, and he was elected a fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration in 1973. In 1976 he was the principal founder of Neighborhoods, USA, a national association of neighborhood leaders and local officials. Hallman served as a full-time consultant to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development on citizen participation policies in 1977. From 1978 to 1983 the Civic Action Institute under his leadership provided training and technical assistance to local officials and citizen leaders on citizen participation and neighborhood action.

In 1984 Hallman switched his primary attention to public advocacy on peace and justice issues. In 1987 he was an organizer of Methodists United for Peace with Justice, an advocacy organization, served as executive director for a while and is now chair of the board of directors. He also performed occasional consulting on matters of citizen participation and neighborhood

organizing through the Civic Action Institute. In 1992 he hosted a Polish delegation to the United States in a study of citizen participation practices. In 1994 he spent a week in Turkey speaking to local officials and citizen organization leaders on democratic participation. In May 1996 he presented a paper on citizen participation at an international conference in Tokyo. He has conducted studies in Sweden, Canada, Puerto Rico, and Israel.

Hallman is author of more than 250 articles, pamphlets, and reports and nine books, including *The Organization and Operation of Neighborhood Councils*, *Small and Large Together: Governing the Metropolis*, and *Neighborhoods: Their Place in Urban Life*.

## **Peace Activities**

Hallman has long experience working for world peace. While in college he became a Christian pacifist. He requested selective service classification as a conscientious objector and performed alternative civilian service during the Korean War. Subsequently he engaged in a variety of peace activities as a volunteer, mostly through the Fellowship of Reconciliation and local churches..

In 1984 Hallman decided to focus his attention on the need for nuclear disarmament. In the process of becoming better informed, Hallman got acquainted with various national peace organizations and fed in ideas. He became active in the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign of Montgomery County, Maryland, where he lives, and as a volunteer served as coordinator for three years. He was a delegate to two national Freeze conventions and the first convention of the merged SANE/FREEZE (now known as Peace Action). In the late 1980s he chaired a county-wide Interfaith Forum for Peace in Justice, which conducted a public forums and all-day conferences, including several with Russian participants.

In 1986 Hallman drafted, circulated, revised, and got signatures from a wide range of people for "A Citizens' Declaration on Worldwide Nuclear Disarmament: Starting Now, Finishing Before the Year 2000". He staged a public signing ceremony in September 1986.

In 1987 Hallman helped establish Methodists United for Peace with Justice, which organized in response to the United Methodist bishops call for greater prayer and action for peace, set forth in their pastoral letter and foundation document, *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. Since then he has filled several offices: issues chair, treasurer, executive director, and now chair of the board of directors. At his initiative Methodists United was able to get peace and justice resolutions adopted by the 1988, 1992, and 1996 United Methodist General Conferences, including one on "Nuclear Disarmament: The Zero Option" in 1992 and an updated resolution on "Nuclear Abolition" in 1996.

In November 1989 through Methodists United for Peace with Justice Hallman got religious leaders from a number of denominations to sign a letter to President George Bush and President Mikhail Gorbachev, calling for general disarmament in Europe, global nuclear disarmament, and economic conversion.

In May 1991 Hallman had an insight that nuclear disarmament could come in two stages: first, deactivate the nuclear arsenal by bringing strategic submarines into port and removing their missiles, taking warheads off ICBMs, and removing nuclear weapons from strategic bombers;

second, dismantlement of these weapons through balanced stages. This ideas were incorporated into a policy statement of Methodists United for Peace with Justice in October 1991 and sent to political leaders in the United States, Soviet Union, and Russian Federation and to arms control advocates in the United States. With a few changes this statement became the "Zero Option" resolution adopted by the 1992 United Methodist General Conference. In February 1992 Hallman got representatives of more than 30 national peace and arms control organizations in the United States to recommend the deactivation approach to President Bush and President Boris Yeltsin.

For a number of years Hallman has been active in the Monday Lobby of peace and arms control organizations as the representative of Methodists United for Peace with Justice. In 1990 he organized a monthly series of five forums on different issues of nuclear disarmament for Monday Lobby participants and Congressional staff. In November 1995 he convened a special seminar on zero global alert, an approach now favored by a number of arms control experts and in the same vein as the deactivation proposal of Methodists United.

In the summer of 1995 Hallman began exploring ways to mobilize the religious community in the United States to work together in a renewed push for nuclear abolition. He circulated among U.S. religious leaders a Citizen's Pledge to work for nuclear abolition, which the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation initiated in 1995. In the fall and winter of 1995-96 Hallman participated in organizing meetings of the Abolition 2000 network. He lined up representatives from the religious community to participate in a Citizens Signing Ceremony on September 24, 1996, commemorating the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and pledging to work for nuclear abolition. Building upon these initiative efforts, Hallman worked with others to establish a Religious Working Group for Nuclear Abolition as a component of the broader nuclear abolition movement. Through this vehicle he developed a statement by world religious leaders on nuclear abolition addressed to delegates of the 1998 session of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee. The Religious Working Group sponsored a reception for delegates and wrote a presentation on moral and spiritual values that was one of 13 statements by non-governmental organizations presented to the delegates.

Through his position as chair of Methodists United for Peace with Justice Hallman became heavily involved in the grassroots campaign to achieve U.S. Senate ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention in the spring of 1997. This led to the formation of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT, which he chairs, to build grassroots support for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and to offer a unified, interfaith presence in Washington in support of the CTBT.

July 1999

## **Interfaith Activities of Howard W. Hallman**

During high school in Pittsburg, Kansas (1943-46): member, Hi-Y; president, junior year.

At University of Kansas (1946-51): Student Religious Council, vice president and chairperson of Religious Emphasis Week; chairperson, Civil Rights Coordinating Council; recipient of William Allen White Interfaith Fellowship Award. Joined Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR).

Philadelphia (1952-58): Member, Board of Directors, Community Service Department of Philadelphia Council of Churches. Chairperson (two years), Philadelphia Chapter, Fellowship of Reconciliation.

New Haven (1959-65): Member, Board of Directors, Wider City Parish (an inner-city ministry). Active in local FOR.

Washington, D.C. (1965-71): Member, Coalition of Conscience (a civil rights organization).

Montgomery County, Maryland (1971 to present): Chairperson, Interfaith Forum on Peace and Justice (1986-90). Active in Community Ministries of Montgomery County (1996 to present)

On national scene: Co-Chair, Religious Working Group, Abolition 2000 (1996-98); Chair, Interfaith Group for the CTBT (1997-99); Chair, Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament (forming in 2000). For other interfaith activities for nuclear disarmament, see description of Hallman's peace activities.

April 3, 2000

Bishop McKinley Young, Ecumenical Officer  
African Methodist Episcopal Church  
700 Martin Luther King Drive, SW  
Atlanta, GA 30314-4143

Dear Bishop Young:

Last October I shared with you "A Call for Prophecy and Action on Nuclear Abolition." This included a proposal to create a Leadership Council of top religious officials and an Interfaith Working Group for Nuclear Abolition. You responded positively to the possibility that the African Methodist Episcopal Church would participate in some manner.

With input from many different people the proposal has evolved into the formation of an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. As described in an enclosure, it will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy.

We hope that the African Methodist Episcopal Church will be part of this effort. So far the social action offices of the following denominations have expressed a willingness to participate: Brethren, Catholic, Lutheran (ELCA), Presbyterian, Reform Judaism, United Church of Christ, United Methodist, Unitarian Universalist, and the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations committed to involvement include Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christ USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship. Units in the process of gaining clearance from policy boards include American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invitations out to other Protestant churches including African American denominations and to various other faiths. Although the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process, we have sufficient participation to get underway.

Bishop McKinley Young  
April 3, 2000  
Page two.

To bring our work into focus we are meeting in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 22 to define the executive policies and legislation we want to achieve in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for encouraging grassroots activists from the faith community to pose questions to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. This will also provide an agenda for post-election meetings of state and local interfaith delegations with senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress. They can continue their dialogue after Congress convenes. And it will provide the basis for meetings in Washington after the election with appointees of the next president and continued contact after inauguration.

The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the African Methodist Church can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

The focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is upon public policy advocacy, including grassroots and direct lobbying. This contrasts with the strictly educational approach of the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative of the Washington National Cathedral, which you have probably heard of. The two efforts are complementary and not competitive. Furthermore, the joint statement of religious and military leaders that the National Cathedral plans to issue will be a useful contribution to public dialogue.

If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 4, 2000

Dr. Tyrone Pitts, General Secretary  
Progressive National Baptist Convention  
601 50<sup>th</sup> Street NE  
Washington, DC 20019

Dear Dr. Pitts:

I've conferred with you several times about broadening the base of involvement in the quest for nuclear disarmament. Last October I shared with you "A Call for Prophecy and Action on Nuclear Abolition." With input from many different people this proposal has now evolved into the formation of an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy.

We hope that the Progressive National Baptist Convention will be part of this effort. So far the social action offices of the following denominations have expressed a willingness to participate: Brethren, Catholic, Lutheran (ELCA), Presbyterian, Reform Judaism, United Church of Christ, United Methodist, Unitarian Universalist, and the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations committed to involvement include Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christ USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship. Units in the process of gaining clearance from policy boards include American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invitations out to other Protestant churches including African American denominations and to various other faiths. Although the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process, we have sufficient participation to get underway.

To bring our work into focus we are meeting in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 22 to define the executive policies and legislation we want to achieve in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. This will form the

Dr. Tyrone Pitts  
April 4, 2000  
Page two.

basis for encouraging grassroots activists from the faith community to pose questions to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. This will also provide an agenda for post-election meetings of state and local interfaith delegations with senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress. They can continue their dialogue after Congress convenes. And it will provide the basis for meetings in Washington after the election with appointees of the next president and continued contact after inauguration.

The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We invite you or some other representative of the Progressive National Baptist Convention to attend. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

The focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is upon public policy advocacy, including grassroots and direct lobbying. This contrasts with the strictly educational approach of the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative of the Washington National Cathedral, which you have probably heard of. The two efforts are complementary and not competitive. Furthermore, the joint statement of religious and military leaders that the National Cathedral plans to issue will be a useful contribution to public dialogue.

If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 4, 2000

Dr. W.T. Snead, Jr., President  
National Missionary Baptist Convention  
1404 E. Firestone  
Los Angeles, CA 90001

Dear Dr. Snead:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the National Missionary Baptist Convention to be part of this initiative.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy. I will serve as chair of this endeavor.

So far the social action offices of the following denominations have expressed a willingness to participate: Brethren, Catholic, Lutheran (ELCA), Presbyterian, Reform Judaism, United Church of Christ, United Methodist, Unitarian Universalist, and the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations committed to involvement include Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christ USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship.

Units in the process of gaining clearance from policy boards include American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invitations out to other Protestant denominations and to various other faiths. Although the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process, we have sufficient participation to get underway.

Dr. W.T. Snead, Jr.  
April 4, 2000  
Page two.

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The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the National Missionary Baptist Convention can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

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Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman,

Chair

April 4, 2000

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

Dear Bishop Bishop:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church to be part of this initiative.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy. I will serve as chair of this endeavor.

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Units in the process of gaining clearance from policy boards include American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invitations out to other Protestant denominations and to various other faiths. Although the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process, we have sufficient participation to get underway.

Bishop Cecil Bishop  
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The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

The focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is upon public policy advocacy, including grassroots mobilization and direct lobbying. This contrasts with the strictly educational approach of the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative of the Washington National Cathedral, which you have probably heard of. The two efforts are complementary and not competitive. Furthermore, the joint statement of religious and military leaders that the National Cathedral plans to issue will be a useful contribution to public dialogue.

If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman,

Chair

April 4, 2000

Bishop Nathaniel L. Linsey, Senior Bishop  
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church  
31 Sheffield Road  
Cincinnati, OH 45420

Dear Bishop Linsey:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church to be part of this initiative.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy. I will serve as chair of this endeavor.

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Bishop Nathaniel L. Linsey  
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The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

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Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman,

Chair

April 4, 2000

Dr. Richard L. Hamm, President  
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)  
P.O. Box 1986  
Indianapolis, IN 46206

Dear Dr. Hamm:

Last October I shared with you "A Call for Prophecy and Action on Nuclear Abolition." This included a proposal to create a Leadership Council of top religious officials and an Interfaith Working Group for Nuclear Abolition. After conferring with your staff, you indicated that you preferred to "work through the National Council of Churches and other existing networks rather than proliferating new organizations."

Since then after consultation with many persons the proposal has evolved into the formation of an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. It would function as a working group with staff support from existing organizations rather than forming as a new, incorporated body. Since Bob Edgar became general secretary of the National Council of Churches, I have conferred with him. He indicates that the NCC is focusing on five other priorities this year and would be pleased to have NCC staff represented on the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. Therefore, I ask you to take another look at what we are doing and consider whether the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) might join in this endeavor.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy. I will serve as chair.

So far the social action offices of the following denominations have expressed a willingness to participate: Brethren, Catholic, Lutheran (ELCA), Presbyterian, Reform Judaism, United Church of Christ, United Methodist, Unitarian Universalist, and the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations committed to involvement include Maryknoll Father

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and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christ USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship.

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The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

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If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman,

Chair

April 4, 2000

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

Dear Dr. Granberg-Michaelson:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the Reformed Church in America to be part of this initiative.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy. I will serve as chair of this endeavor.

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Dr. Wesley Granberg-Michaelson  
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The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the Reformed Church in America can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

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Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 4, 2000

Rev. Jim Wallis, Mr. Duane Shank  
Sojourners  
2401 15th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20009

Dear Jim and Duane:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the Sojourners to be part of this initiative.

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If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair



April 5, 2000

Dr. Ronald J. Sider, President  
Evangelicals for Social Action  
10 E. Lancaster Avenue  
Wynnewood, PA 19096

Dear Dr. Sider:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite Evangelicals for Social Action to be part of this initiative.

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Dr. Ronald J. Sider  
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The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the Evangelicals for Social Action can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

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Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Ms. Jeannette Holt  
Alliance of Baptists  
1328 16<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, DC 202036

Dear Jeannette:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the Alliance of Baptists to be part of this initiative.

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Ms. Jeannette Holt  
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Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Fr. Carroll Houle, M M  
Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers  
P.O. Box 305  
Maryknoll, NY 10545

Dear Carroll:

We're glad you are representing the Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers on the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. By working together, I hope that the faith community can make a significant impact on this issue in the next few years.

As we juggled possible dates for a planning meeting, we stayed with the suggested date of May 22 because it was the best time for most of those we polled. I regret that it is a time when you cannot attend, but inevitably we lose some good people anytime we set a meeting date. Do you think that Marie Dennis or someone else from the Maryknoll Washington office could attend this time?

Enclosed is the agenda for the May 22 meeting and further information on the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. Prior to the meeting I'll be circulating material on issues and action proposals. I hope that you can participate in this pre-meeting exchange.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Mr. Ken Sehested,  
Baptist Peace Fellowship  
4800 Wedgewood Road  
Charlotte, NC 28210

Dear Mr. Sehested:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the Baptist Peace Fellowship to be part of this initiative.

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Units in the process of gaining clearance from policy boards include American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invitations out to other Protestant denominations and to various other faiths. We hope that religious peace fellowships like yours will join with us. Although the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process, we have sufficient participation to get underway.

Mr. Ken Sehested  
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To bring our work into focus we are meeting in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 22 to define the executive policies and legislation we want to achieve in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for encouraging grassroots activists from the faith community to pose questions to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. This will also provide an agenda for post-election meetings of state and local interfaith delegations with senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress. They can continue their dialogue after Congress convenes. And it will provide the basis for meetings in Washington after the election with appointees of the next president and continued contact after inauguration.

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If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Mr. Wayne Zunkel,  
Brethren Peace Fellowship  
7 Brookview Circle  
Elizabethtown, PA 17022

Dear Mr. Zunkel:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the Brethren Peace Fellowship to be part of this initiative.

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Mr. Wayne Zunkel  
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Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Mr. Alan Senauke, Director  
Buddhist Peace Fellowship  
P.O. Box 4650  
Berkeley, CA 94704

Dear Mr. Senauke:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the Buddhist Peace Fellowship to be part of this initiative.

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Mr. Alan Senauke  
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To bring our work into focus we are meeting in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 22 to define the executive policies and legislation we want to achieve in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for encouraging grassroots activists from the faith community to pose questions to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. This will also provide an agenda for post-election meetings of state and local interfaith delegations with senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress. They can continue their dialogue after Congress convenes. And it will provide the basis for meetings in Washington after the election with appointees of the next president and continued contact after inauguration.

The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the Buddhist Peace Fellowship can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

The focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is upon public policy advocacy, including grassroots mobilization and direct lobbying. This contrasts with the strictly educational approach of the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative of the Washington National Cathedral, which you have probably heard of. The two efforts are complementary and not competitive. Furthermore, the joint statement of religious and military leaders that the National Cathedral plans to issue will be a useful contribution to public dialogue.

If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

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

Dear Mr. Cornell:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the Catholic Peace Fellowship to be part of this initiative.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy. I will serve as chair of this endeavor.

So far the social action offices of the following denominations have expressed a willingness to participate: Brethren, Catholic, Lutheran (ELCA), Presbyterian, Reform Judaism, United Church of Christ, United Methodist, Unitarian Universalist, and the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations committed to involvement include Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christ USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship.

Units in the process of gaining clearance from policy boards include American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invitations out to other Protestant denominations and to various other faiths. We hope that religious peace fellowships like yours will join with us. Although the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process, we have sufficient participation to get underway.

Mr. Tom Cornell  
April 5, 2000  
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To bring our work into focus we are meeting in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 22 to define the executive policies and legislation we want to achieve in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for encouraging grassroots activists from the faith community to pose questions to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. This will also provide an agenda for post-election meetings of state and local interfaith delegations with senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress. They can continue their dialogue after Congress convenes. And it will provide the basis for meetings in Washington after the election with appointees of the next president and continued contact after inauguration.

The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the Catholic Peace Fellowship can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

The focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is upon public policy advocacy, including grassroots mobilization and direct lobbying. This contrasts with the strictly educational approach of the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative of the Washington National Cathedral, which you have probably heard of. The two efforts are complementary and not competitive. Furthermore, the joint statement of religious and military leaders that the National Cathedral plans to issue will be a useful contribution to public dialogue.

If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Rev. Maurice Caldwell,  
Church of God Peace Fellowship  
1826 St. James Place  
Anderson, IN 46012-3190

Dear Rev. Caldwell:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the Church of God Peace Fellowship to be part of this initiative.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy. I will serve as chair of this endeavor.

So far the social action offices of the following denominations have expressed a willingness to participate: Brethren, Catholic, Lutheran (ELCA), Presbyterian, Reform Judaism, United Church of Christ, United Methodist, Unitarian Universalist, and the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations committed to involvement include Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christ USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship.

Units in the process of gaining clearance from policy boards include American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invitations out to other Protestant denominations and to various other faiths. We hope that religious peace fellowships like yours will join with us. Although the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process, we have sufficient participation to get underway.

Rev. Maurice Caldwell  
April 5, 2000  
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To bring our work into focus we are meeting in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 22 to define the executive policies and legislation we want to achieve in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for encouraging grassroots activists from the faith community to pose questions to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. This will also provide an agenda for post-election meetings of state and local interfaith delegations with senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress. They can continue their dialogue after Congress convenes. And it will provide the basis for meetings in Washington after the election with appointees of the next president and continued contact after inauguration.

The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the Church of God Peace Fellowship can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

The focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is upon public policy advocacy, including grassroots mobilization and direct lobbying. This contrasts with the strictly educational approach of the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative of the Washington National Cathedral, which you have probably heard of. The two efforts are complementary and not competitive. Furthermore, the joint statement of religious and military leaders that the National Cathedral plans to issue will be a useful contribution to public dialogue.

If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Ms. Carol Q. Cosby  
Disciples Peace Fellowship  
Box 11986  
Indianapolis, IN 46206

Dear Ms. Cosby:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the Disciples Peace Fellowship to be part of this initiative.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy. I will serve as chair of this endeavor.

So far the social action offices of the following denominations have expressed a willingness to participate: Brethren, Catholic, Lutheran (ELCA), Presbyterian, Reform Judaism, United Church of Christ, United Methodist, Unitarian Universalist, and the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations committed to involvement include Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christ USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship.

Units in the process of gaining clearance from policy boards include American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invitations out to other Protestant denominations and to various other faiths. We hope that religious peace fellowships like yours will join with us. Although the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process, we have sufficient participation to get underway.

Ms. Carol Q. Cosby  
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To bring our work into focus we are meeting in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 22 to define the executive policies and legislation we want to achieve in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for encouraging grassroots activists from the faith community to pose questions to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. This will also provide an agenda for post-election meetings of state and local interfaith delegations with senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress. They can continue their dialogue after Congress convenes. And it will provide the basis for meetings in Washington after the election with appointees of the next president and continued contact after inauguration.

The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the Disciples Peace Fellowship can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

The focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is upon public policy advocacy, including grassroots mobilization and direct lobbying. This contrasts with the strictly educational approach of the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative of the Washington National Cathedral, which you have probably heard of. The two efforts are complementary and not competitive. Furthermore, the joint statement of religious and military leaders that the National Cathedral plans to issue will be a useful contribution to public dialogue.

If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Ms. Joyce Bressler, Administrative Director  
Jewish Peace Fellowship  
P.O. Box 271  
Nyack, NY 10960

Dear Ms. Bressler:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the Jewish Peace Fellowship to be part of this initiative.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy. I will serve as chair of this endeavor.

So far the social action offices of the following denominations have expressed a willingness to participate: Brethren, Catholic, Lutheran (ELCA), Presbyterian, Reform Judaism, United Church of Christ, United Methodist, Unitarian Universalist, and the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations committed to involvement include Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christ USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship.

Units in the process of gaining clearance from policy boards include American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invitations out to other Protestant denominations and to various other faiths. We hope that religious peace fellowships like yours will join with us. Although the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process, we have sufficient participation to get underway.

Ms. Joyce Bressler  
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To bring our work into focus we are meeting in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 22 to define the executive policies and legislation we want to achieve in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for encouraging grassroots activists from the faith community to pose questions to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. This will also provide an agenda for post-election meetings of state and local interfaith delegations with senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress. They can continue their dialogue after Congress convenes. And it will provide the basis for meetings in Washington after the election with appointees of the next president and continued contact after inauguration.

The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the Jewish Peace Fellowship can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

The focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is upon public policy advocacy, including grassroots mobilization and direct lobbying. This contrasts with the strictly educational approach of the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative of the Washington National Cathedral, which you have probably heard of. The two efforts are complementary and not competitive. Furthermore, the joint statement of religious and military leaders that the National Cathedral plans to issue will be a useful contribution to public dialogue.

If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Mr. Glen Gersmehl, Coordinator  
Lutheran Peace Fellowship  
1710 Eleventh Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98122-2420

Dear Mr. Gersmehl:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the Lutheran Peace Fellowship to be part of this initiative.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy. I will serve as chair of this endeavor.

So far the social action offices of the following denominations have expressed a willingness to participate: Brethren, Catholic, Lutheran (ELCA), Presbyterian, Reform Judaism, United Church of Christ, United Methodist, Unitarian Universalist, and the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations committed to involvement include Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christ USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship.

Units in the process of gaining clearance from policy boards include American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invitations out to other Protestant denominations and to various other faiths. We hope that religious peace fellowships like yours will join with us. Although the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process, we have sufficient participation to get underway.

Mr. Glen Gersmehl  
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To bring our work into focus we are meeting in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 22 to define the executive policies and legislation we want to achieve in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for encouraging grassroots activists from the faith community to pose questions to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. This will also provide an agenda for post-election meetings of state and local interfaith delegations with senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress. They can continue their dialogue after Congress convenes. And it will provide the basis for meetings in Washington after the election with appointees of the next president and continued contact after inauguration.

The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the Lutheran Peace Fellowship can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

The focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is upon public policy advocacy, including grassroots mobilization and direct lobbying. This contrasts with the strictly educational approach of the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative of the Washington National Cathedral, which you have probably heard of. The two efforts are complementary and not competitive. Furthermore, the joint statement of religious and military leaders that the National Cathedral plans to issue will be a useful contribution to public dialogue.

If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Rev. Schuyler J. Rhodes  
Methodist Peace Fellowship  
1622 Fairview Avenue  
Berkeley, CA 94703

Dear Schuyler:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the Methodist Peace Fellowship to be part of this initiative.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy. I will serve as chair of this endeavor.

So far the social action offices of the following denominations have expressed a willingness to participate: Brethren, Catholic, Lutheran (ELCA), Presbyterian, Reform Judaism, United Church of Christ, United Methodist, Unitarian Universalist, and the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations committed to involvement include Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christ USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship.

Units in the process of gaining clearance from policy boards include American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invitations out to other Protestant denominations and to various other faiths. We hope that religious peace fellowships like yours will join with us. Although the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process, we have sufficient participation to get underway.

Rev. Schuyler J. Rhodes  
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To bring our work into focus we are meeting in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 22 to define the executive policies and legislation we want to achieve in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for encouraging grassroots activists from the faith community to pose questions to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. This will also provide an agenda for post-election meetings of state and local interfaith delegations with senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress. They can continue their dialogue after Congress convenes. And it will provide the basis for meetings in Washington after the election with appointees of the next president and continued contact after inauguration.

The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the Methodist Peace Fellowship can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

The focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is upon public policy advocacy, including grassroots mobilization and direct lobbying. This contrasts with the strictly educational approach of the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative of the Washington National Cathedral, which you have probably heard of. The two efforts are complementary and not competitive. Furthermore, the joint statement of religious and military leaders that the National Cathedral plans to issue will be a useful contribution to public dialogue.

If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Ms. Rabia Terri Harris, Coordinator  
Muslim Peace Fellowship  
Box 271  
Nyack, NY 10960

Dear Ms. Harris:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the Muslim Peace Fellowship to be part of this initiative.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy. I will serve as chair of this endeavor.

So far the social action offices of the following denominations have expressed a willingness to participate: Brethren, Catholic, Lutheran (ELCA), Presbyterian, Reform Judaism, United Church of Christ, United Methodist, Unitarian Universalist, and the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations committed to involvement include Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christ USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship.

Units in the process of gaining clearance from policy boards include American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invitations out to other Protestant denominations and to various other faiths. We hope that religious peace fellowships like yours will join with us. Although the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process, we have sufficient participation to get underway.

Ms. Rabia Terri Harris  
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To bring our work into focus we are meeting in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 22 to define the executive policies and legislation we want to achieve in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for encouraging grassroots activists from the faith community to pose questions to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. This will also provide an agenda for post-election meetings of state and local interfaith delegations with senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress. They can continue their dialogue after Congress convenes. And it will provide the basis for meetings in Washington after the election with appointees of the next president and continued contact after inauguration.

The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the Muslim Peace Fellowship can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

The focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is upon public policy advocacy, including grassroots mobilization and direct lobbying. This contrasts with the strictly educational approach of the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative of the Washington National Cathedral, which you have probably heard of. The two efforts are complementary and not competitive. Furthermore, the joint statement of religious and military leaders that the National Cathedral plans to issue will be a useful contribution to public dialogue.

If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Rev. Dennis M. Davidson, President  
Unitarian-Universalist Peace Fellowship  
48365 Pairie Drive  
Palm Desert, CA 92260

Dear Rev. Davidson:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the Unitarian-Universalist Peace Fellowship to be part of this initiative.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy. I will serve as chair of this endeavor.

So far the social action offices of the following denominations have expressed a willingness to participate: Brethren, Catholic, Lutheran (ELCA), Presbyterian, Reform Judaism, United Church of Christ, United Methodist, Unitarian Universalist (represented by Larry Egbert), and the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations committed to involvement include Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christ USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship.

Units in the process of gaining clearance from policy boards include American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invitations out to other Protestant denominations and to various other faiths. We hope that religious peace fellowships like yours will join with us. Although the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process, we have sufficient participation to get underway.

Rev. Dennis M. Davidson  
April 5, 2000  
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To bring our work into focus we are meeting in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 22 to define the executive policies and legislation we want to achieve in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for encouraging grassroots activists from the faith community to pose questions to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. This will also provide an agenda for post-election meetings of state and local interfaith delegations with senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress. They can continue their dialogue after Congress convenes. And it will provide the basis for meetings in Washington after the election with appointees of the next president and continued contact after inauguration.

The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the Unitarian-Universalist Peace Fellowship can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

The focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is upon public policy advocacy, including grassroots mobilization and direct lobbying. This contrasts with the strictly educational approach of the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative of the Washington National Cathedral, which you have probably heard of. The two efforts are complementary and not competitive. Furthermore, the joint statement of religious and military leaders that the National Cathedral plans to issue will be a useful contribution to public dialogue.

If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Mr. John Steitz, Convener  
United Church of Christ FOR  
Box 271  
Nyack, NY 10960

Dear Mr. Steitz:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We invite the United Church of Christ FOR to be part of this initiative.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy. I will serve as chair of this endeavor.

So far the social action offices of the following denominations have expressed a willingness to participate: Brethren, Catholic, Lutheran (ELCA), Presbyterian, Reform Judaism, United Church of Christ, United Methodist, Unitarian Universalist, and the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations committed to involvement include Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christ USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship.

Units in the process of gaining clearance from policy boards include American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invitations out to other Protestant denominations and to various other faiths. We hope that religious peace fellowships like yours will join with us. Although the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process, we have sufficient participation to get underway.

Mr. John Steitz  
April 5, 2000  
Page two.

To bring our work into focus we are meeting in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 22 to define the executive policies and legislation we want to achieve in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for encouraging grassroots activists from the faith community to pose questions to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. This will also provide an agenda for post-election meetings of state and local interfaith delegations with senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress. They can continue their dialogue after Congress convenes. And it will provide the basis for meetings in Washington after the election with appointees of the next president and continued contact after inauguration.

The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the United Church of Christ FOR can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

The focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is upon public policy advocacy, including grassroots mobilization and direct lobbying. This contrasts with the strictly educational approach of the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative of the Washington National Cathedral, which you have probably heard of. The two efforts are complementary and not competitive. Furthermore, the joint statement of religious and military leaders that the National Cathedral plans to issue will be a useful contribution to public dialogue.

If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Mr. Bill Price  
World Peacemakers  
11427 Scottsbury Terrace  
Germantown, MD 20876

Dear Bill:

Last October when the U.S. Senate rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), it was a wake up call to those of us in the faith community who want to rid the world of nuclear weapons. In response to this challenge representatives of a number of faith-based organizations are joining together to form the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, as discussed at Kirkridge. We invite the World Peacemakers to be part of this initiative.

As described in an enclosure, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will consist of representatives of denominational offices and religious associations concerned with peace and justice. They will work together in pressing for a series of steps that lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. This will occur through a combination of grassroots mobilization and strong advocacy presence in Washington, D.C. designed to influence U.S. public policy. I will serve as chair of this endeavor.

So far the social action offices of the following denominations have expressed a willingness to participate: Brethren, Catholic, Lutheran (ELCA), Presbyterian, Reform Judaism, United Church of Christ, United Methodist, Unitarian Universalist, and the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations committed to involvement include Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christ USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship.

Units in the process of gaining clearance from policy boards include American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invitations out to other Protestant denominations and to various other faiths. We hope that religious peace fellowships like yours will join with us. Although the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process, we have sufficient participation to get underway.

Mr. Bill Price  
April 5, 2000  
Page two.

To bring our work into focus we are meeting in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 22 to define the executive policies and legislation we want to achieve in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for encouraging grassroots activists from the faith community to pose questions to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. This will also provide an agenda for post-election meetings of state and local interfaith delegations with senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress. They can continue their dialogue after Congress convenes. And it will provide the basis for meetings in Washington after the election with appointees of the next president and continued contact after inauguration.

The agenda of the May 22 meeting is enclosed. We hope that the World Peacemakers can be represented at this session. Although we haven't decided a schedule of further meetings, we are likely meet monthly in Washington beginning in the fall of 2000. Two or three times of year we will encourage the participation of headquarters staff located outside Washington.

The focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is upon public policy advocacy, including grassroots mobilization and direct lobbying. This contrasts with the strictly educational approach of the Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative of the Washington National Cathedral, which you have probably heard of. The two efforts are complementary and not competitive. Furthermore, the joint statement of religious and military leaders that the National Cathedral plans to issue will be a useful contribution to public dialogue.

If you have any questions about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, please get in touch with me. I'll be away from my office from April 8 to 18 but can be reached by phone before or after those dates at 301 896-0013, or by e-mail or regular mail at any time.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Doug Hostetter, Interfaith Secretary  
Fellowship of Reconciliation  
Box 271  
Nyack, NY 10960

Dear Doug:

Thanks for the list of religious peace fellowships. I have written to them about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament which we are now forming. Enclosed are a sample letter and the material I sent them.

In recent years I have been working with Ibrahim Adbil-Mu'id Ramey on this issue and will keep in touch with him.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Ibrahim Abdil-Mu'id Ramey  
Fellowship of Reconciliation  
Box 271  
Nyack, NY 10960

Dear Ibrahim:

I obtained a list of religious peace fellowships from Doug Hostetter and have written to them about the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. Enclosed are a sample letter and the material I sent them, including an announcement of the May 22 planning meeting in Washington. I sent you information earlier by e-mail. I hope that you or some other FOR representative can attend.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Father Ted Keating, Executive Director  
Conference of Major Superiors of Men  
8088 Cameron Street  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Ted:

Since writing you in February about the proposed Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, this initiative has evolved into a less-structured arrangement. We are now calling it the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. As describe in an enclosure, it will function as an unincorporated working group. Staff assistance will come from participating organizations. We hope that the Conference of Major Superiors of Men will join this effort.

We have scheduled a meeting for Monday afternoon, May 22 to engage in long-term planning. We will decide what issues we want to deal with in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. Then organizations which choose can have their grassroots members contact candidates during the 2000 election and ask their positions on these issues. In November after the election local and state interfaith delegations can begin dialogue with their senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress.

Further information about the planning meeting is enclosed. We hope that the Conference of Major Superiors of Men will send a representative to this meeting.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

April 5, 2000

Sr. Mary Christine Sellerahoff, Executive Director  
Leadership Conference of Women Religious  
8088 Cameron Street  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Sr. Mary Christine:

Since writing you in February about the proposed Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, this initiative has evolved into a less-structured arrangement. We are now calling it the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. As describe in an enclosure, it will function as an unincorporated working group. Staff assistance will come from participating organizations. We hope that the Leadership Conference of Women Religious will join this effort.

We have scheduled a meeting for Monday afternoon, May 22 to engage in long-term planning. We will decide what issues we want to deal with in 2001 with a new president and a new Congress. Then organizations which choose can have their grassroots members contact candidates during the 2000 election and ask their positions on these issues. In November after the election local and state interfaith delegations can begin dialogue with their senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress.

Further information about the planning meeting is enclosed. We hope that the Leadership Conference of Women Religious will send a representative to this meeting.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

E-mail communication to persons interested in Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament  
From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
Re: Issues coming before Senate in 2001

April 28, 2000

Dear Colleagues:

As we look ahead to the planning meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Monday afternoon, May 22, I would like to offer suggestions on issues we might want to focus on with the Senate in 2001 and how we might handle these issues during the 2000 election campaign and post-election visits. Subsequently I will write about the House of Representatives and the presidency.

### **CTBT**

The most obvious issue is ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which was defeated 51 to 48 in October 1999. The challenge is to find 19 additional votes. For those willing to get involved in the 2000 election in a non-partisan manner, the focus can be on 16 senators who voted "no" who are running for re-election. Some of them are in close contests, others have "safe" seats. Three are listed as hard-core opposition but 13 are "gettable". Faith-based organizations and individual activists can ask candidates why they voted against the CTBT in 1999 and whether they will vote for ratification in 2001. Candidates running against them can be asked how they will vote on the CTBT in the next Congress.. There are four open seats where senators are retiring (three voted "yes", one "no"). Candidates for those seats can be asked how they will vote on the CTBT.

After the election interfaith delegations can form in 25 to 30 states to contact senators who will be swing votes in 2001, including those re-elected, newly elected, and holdovers. This can be the opening of a renewed grassroots campaign for CTBT ratification.

### **START**

Although the U.S. Senate and the Russian Duma have ratified the second Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START II), the treaty will not go into effect until the Senate approves a protocol extending the time period for completion of START II reductions from January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2007. President Clinton chose to delay submitting this protocol to the Senate until after Russia ratified START II. Earlier he indicated he would submit a protocol on the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty simultaneously, but he hasn't done so yet. If the two are submitted this year, the START II protocol likely would be approved and the ABM protocol would be defeated. So Clinton has delayed.

The Clinton Administration is trying to negotiate two related matters with Russia: (1) an amendment to the ABM treaty to allow a limited national missile defense beyond what is now allowed by the treaty and (2) a START III agreement for further cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal. It remains to be seen whether either will come about. If they do, Clinton may submit all four items to the Senate with the expectation that they will not be considered by this Congress.

It seems certain that reduction in the U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear arsenals will be an issue in the next Congress. Therefore, faith-based grassroots organizations and individual activists can ask candidates for the Senate how they stand on these issues. Post-election delegations meeting with incoming and holdover senators can discuss this matter. For this to happen it will be necessary for us to have background papers available for educational purposes.

## **National Missile Defense**

As discussed above, START and national missile defense (NMD) have become intertwined. National missile defense is also an important issue on its own. It's an issue that not many in the faith community have dealt with. Whether the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will have an interest in this issue and has the capacity to deal with it needs to be discussed. If we take it up, we would need to be briefed by persons from civic-sector organizations who are dealing with NMD and to work out our own position.

My personal view is that the concept of NMD and its manifestation in operating systems under development are seriously flawed. NMD puts unfounded faith in technology rather than having faith in the human capacity to deal with the small number of nations who might gain the capacity to attack the U.S. homeland with long-range missiles. North Korea is the most frequently mentioned adversary, then with Iran and Iraq added. Many believe that a rapprochement is possible with North Korea. For instance, the United Methodist bishops with the help of James Laney and other advisors have issued a policy statement on how to achieve reconciliation with North Korea. If carried out, this would negate the danger of missile attack. It is possible to devise ways of dealing with Iran and Iraq through diplomacy, embargo of critical technology, and selective sanctions. It would be easier to remove the threats than develop a sure-proof national missile defense, and much less costly.

Danger of attack on the U.S. homeland by ballistic missiles from "rogue" nations is vastly overstated. The greater danger comes from Russian, and to a lesser extent, Chinese ballistic missiles through accidental launch. The solution to that danger is de-alerting by taking all missiles off hair-trigger alert, by deep cuts in strategic weapons, and finally their complete dismantlement. If a "rogue" nation or a terrorist group wants to attack the United States, it is more likely to use cruise missiles, civilian freighters entering U.S. ports, or nuclear weapons smuggled in. NMD has no capacity to deal with these threats.

National missile defense wastes enormous resources that could be better used to meet human and community needs. It is another example of corporate welfare, enriching the pockets of defense contractors. The costs are enormously inflated compared to possible benefits. Billions have already been spent with virtually no success in achieving the program's mission.

Some believe that research for national missile defense has a further agenda of developing a technology for war in space. That's something we don't need and should oppose.

The push for national missile defense is harmful to the quest for nuclear arms reduction. The threat of weakening the ABM treaty raises a great concern with Russia. Leaked U.S. negotiating position indicates that that U.S. representatives are assuring Russians that the limited missile defense the U.S. wants to deploy will not take away the Russian capacity to attack the United

States. This indicates that the terrible doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD) is still in place. Furthermore, this attitude interferes with opportunities for de-alerting and deep cuts in strategic weapons.

The push for national missile defense is also alienating traditional U.S. allies. It is harmful to international nuclear non-proliferation regime.

This analysis leads me to conclude that the faith community should oppose national missile defense outright and call for its termination. This is a much more radical approach than what our friends in civic-sector organizations are taking. They are seeking postponement of a decision to deploy a NMD system with the hope of further curtailing it later.

National missile defense will be an issue in the 2000 election and in the next Congress. Whether we in the faith community want to get involved needs to be determined. If we do, we will need to learn more about the issue and develop background material for our grassroots networks.

### **Other Steps toward Nuclear Disarmament**

Without trying to be partisan on the CTBT, we have been allied mostly with Democrats and have focused mostly on Republicans in building grassroots support for the treaty. I believe that we should now give some attention to supporters of the CTBT and START by urging them to speak out on other steps that lead to nuclear disarmament, such as de-alerting, even deeper cuts in strategic weapons, and multilateral negotiations for a global nuclear weapons convention to outlaw nuclear weapons and schedule their total elimination. These are measures that first require action by the Executive Branch before the Senate has an opportunity to offer its advice and consent. However, senators have influence with the president and cabinet departments. Accordingly, we can urge them to press the Executive Branch.

In the CTBT campaign we haven't been active in states where both senators support the treaty. But in many instances it is those senators who could be most effective in pressing the Executive Branch for more far-reaching action. Faith-based organizations are strong in many of these states (such as California, Wisconsin, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts) as well as states where one of the senators is progressive on these issues.

Accordingly, we might consider a mini-campaign to encourage senators sympathetic to nuclear disarmament to advocate a fuller, more far-reaching agenda.

### **Your Comments Invited**

I would very much like to receive your comments on what issues we might take up with senators and how we go about it. You can reply only to me, but it would be better to reply to all so that we can have wider dialogue via e-mail before the May 22 meeting.

Shalom,  
Howard

April 29, 2000

Jan Fellenbaum, Grants Administrator  
Unitarian Universalist Veatch Program  
at Shelter Rock  
48 Shelter Rock Road  
Manhasset, NY 11030

Dear Jan Fellenbaum:

As a follow up to our grant proposal of March 15, I would like to provide you with the latest information about our progress in getting the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament underway.

Because we have a long-term commitment to the elimination of nuclear weapons we have scheduled a meeting for May 22 to discuss the issues that will be coming up in 2001 with a new president in the White House and a new Congress in session. We will seek to define common public policy objectives and develop plans for grassroots mobilization and policy advocacy in Washington. An agenda for this meeting is enclosed.

As background for the meeting I am writing several memoranda to lay out the issues that will be prominent in the Senate, the House of Representatives, and with the new president. The one on the Senate is enclosed.

You will note that the memo indicates that some participants may want to raise issues on nuclear disarmament during the 2000 election in nonpartisan manner. This will be done with their own resources. After the election we will encourage grassroots faith-based organizations to raise these issues with their senators and representatives and continue this relationship when Congress convenes. As the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament serves as a catalyst for these activities, we will scrupulously observe IRS regulations for 501(c)(3) organizations.

Enclosed is a list of faith-based organizations that have so far expressed an interest in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We are seeking to expand this list to bring in more African American denominations, Evangelical and Orthodox Christians, and representatives of other faiths.

Jan Fellenbaum  
April 29, 2000  
Page two.

We hope that you will look favorably on our proposal. If you need further information, please let me know.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

April 29, 2000

Mr. Wade Green  
Rockefeller Financial Services  
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 5600  
New York, NY 10012

Dear Mr. Green:

As a follow up to our grant proposal of March 30, I would like to provide you with the latest information about our progress in getting the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament underway.

Because we have a long-term commitment to the elimination of nuclear weapons we have scheduled a meeting for May 22 to discuss the issues that will be coming up in 2001 with a new president in the White House and a new Congress in session. We will seek to define common public policy objectives and develop plans for grassroots mobilization and policy advocacy in Washington. An agenda for this meeting is enclosed.

As background for the meeting I am writing several memoranda to lay out the issues that will be prominent in the Senate, the House of Representatives, and with the new president. The one on the Senate is enclosed.

You will note that the memo indicates that some participants may want to raise issues on nuclear disarmament during the 2000 election in nonpartisan manner. This will be done with their own resources. After the election we will encourage grassroots faith-based organizations to raise these issues with their senators and representatives and continue this relationship when Congress convenes. As the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament serves as a catalyst for these activities, we will scrupulously observe IRS regulations for 501(c)(3) organizations.

Enclosed is a list of faith-based organizations that have so far expressed an interest in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We are seeking to expand this list to bring in more African American denominations, Evangelical and Orthodox Christians, and representatives of other faiths.

Mr. Wade Green  
April 29, 2000  
Page two.

We hope that you will look favorably on our proposal. If you need further information, please let me know.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

May 10, 2000

Bishop McKinley Young, Ecumenical Officer  
African Methodist Episcopal Church  
700 Martin Luther King Drive, SW  
Atlanta, GA 30314-4143

Dear Bishop Young:

It was a pleasure to meet you in person at the United Methodist General Conference following the Service for Repentance and Reconciliation. I hope that we Methodists are able to follow through by achieving greater unity.

As I wrote you previously, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which I chair, is meeting on Monday afternoon, May 22 at the Methodist Building in Washington, D.C. to undertake long-range planning. We want to look ahead to what we want to accomplish in 2001, discuss how to get our issues considered during the 2000 election campaign, and prepare for grassroots mobilization after the election so that we can influence decisions of the next president and Congress.

I invite you to have somebody represent the African Methodist Episcopal Church at this meeting. If that can be arranged, please let me know who it will be and I'll provide further background information to your representative. Otherwise, I'll share with you the results of the meeting.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

May 10, 2000

Bishop Nathaniel L. Linsey, Senior Bishop  
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church  
31 Sheffield Road  
Cincinnati, OH 45420

Dear Bishop Linsey:

It was a pleasure to meet you in person at the United Methodist General Conference following the Service of Repentance and Reconciliation. I hope that we Methodists are able to follow through by achieving greater unity.

As you suggested, I am getting in touch with Rev. Ison about the May 22 meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We look forward to his representation of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

May 10, 2000

The Rev. Sebron Ison  
5808 Sargent Road  
Hyattsville, MD 20782

Dear Rev. Ison:

Bishop Nathaniel Linsey tells me that he has asked you to represent the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church at the meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, scheduled for 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. on Monday, May 22. It will take place at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C.

The purpose of the meeting is to engage in long-range planning so that we can get organized to influence the next president and the next Congress. Enclosed is the agenda, a background memo on issues that may come before the Senate next year, and a letter about to go from some senators to President Clinton on key nuclear disarmament issues.

I look forward to seeing you on May 22. If you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

May 10, 2000

Ms. Megan K. Jones  
Office of Governmental Affairs  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints  
National Press Building, Suite 900  
Washington, DC 20045

Dear Megan:

Since we talked in February, the effort to bring together the faith community on issues of nuclear disarmament has evolved further. Instead of trying to set up a new corporation we are pursuing a more informal approach by establishing an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament that will receive support from participating organizations. It is described in an enclosure.

We have scheduled a meeting of this group for Monday, May 22 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. The purpose is to engage in long-range planning so that we can get organized to influence the next president and the next Congress. The agenda is enclosed.

Perhaps you would like to attend as an observer even though the LDS Office of Governmental Affairs may not want to formally affiliated with the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament at this time. If you do, let me know, and I'll send you further background information.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman  
Chair

Dear Colleagues:

As part of our discussion on May 22, we will consider how to raise the issue of nuclear disarmament during the presidential election campaign in a nonpartisan manner. (This comes last on our agenda so that those are uncomfortable about discussing election strategy may leave.)

As a point of departure I have drafted the attached set of questions that could be posed to the presidential candidates. Your comments before and during the meeting are requested.

Through Methodists United for Peace with Justice I am exploring whether a group of top religious leaders might write to the candidates and ask for answers to these questions. Their letter would be released to the press so that reporters can ask follow-up questions to the candidates. Grassroots persons could also use these questions in open meetings with the candidates.

This kind of joint letter might be sent in mid-July, such as for public release on July 16, the 55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first nuclear explosion. This would be three weeks after the statement of religious and military leaders is released at the National Cathedral so that the two would not be confused.

My inclination is to seek signers who are prominent religious leaders but not heads of communion. The latter are signing the National Cathedral statement and may not want to become publicly involved in campaign debate.

Even if this letter doesn't come off, these questions, properly refined, can be made available to grassroots activists for their own use.

What do you think?

Howard

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#### Questions for Presidential Candidates

Preface: cite statements of religious bodies and religious leaders, such as World Council of Churches, Holy See, Dalai Lama, U.S. denominations, National Cathedral statement of religious and military leaders, etc.

To presidential candidates:

(1) As these statements indicate, a broad consensus has emerged within the faith community on the immorality of possession, threatened use, and actual use of nuclear weapons. What is your position on the morality of nuclear weapons?

(2) Most major religious denominations in the United States favor the elimination of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will provide world leadership for the global elimination of nuclear

weapons within a reasonable time? Will you make a commitment to wean the United States from its reliance upon nuclear weapons as a major component of its military and foreign policy?

(2) The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) provides a means of controlling the spread of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will you seek ratification of the CTBT by the United States Senate?

(3) Many experts have pointed out the inherent danger of keeping U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert. In 1991 President George Bush took unilateral action to deactivate a large number of U.S. strategic weapons and to withdraw most U.S. tactical nuclear weapons stationed outside the United States. A few weeks later Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev reciprocated with similar actions. If elected president, will you embark upon a de-alerting initiative to take strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert? If so, please provide specifics.

(5) During the past fifteen years progress has been made in reduction of nuclear weapons through treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union, then Russia. They include two treaties negotiated under President Ronald Reagan, the Intermediate Nuclear Force Treaty to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons and the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) and START II negotiated under President Bush. [If President Clinton negotiates START III, add it.] If elected president, will you pursue additional agreements with Russia to achieve further cuts in the strategic arsenal? If so, what are your specific objectives?

(6) For two other weapons of mass destruction, biological and chemical, the nations of the world have entered into international conventions providing for their elimination with adequate safeguards. Many experts believe that there should now be a nuclear weapons convention that provides a global ban on nuclear weapons and their total elimination within a timebound framework with effective verification and enforcement. Do you favor multilateral negotiations to achieve a global nuclear weapons convention?

(7) As these steps to eliminate nuclear weapons are undertaken, the nuclear weapon states will still possess a sizable number of such weapons. Because in our judgment any use of nuclear weapons would be morally wrong, we believe that part of the commitment to their elimination should be a pledge by all possessors to never use nuclear weapons against any adversary under any circumstance. If elected president, would you make such a no-use pledge for the United States and invite other nuclear weapon states to join this commitment?

(8) If you are not willing to make a no-use pledge, please consider that Presidents Truman and Eisenhower chose not to use nuclear weapons in the stalemated Korean War and that Presidents Johnson and Nixon chose not to use nuclear weapons in the Vietnam War even though the United States was losing. Please note that numerous retired generals, admirals, and national security civilian officials have indicated that nuclear weapons have no war-fighting utility. Do you believe that nuclear weapons have use in war? If so, please describe.

(9) If you believe that nuclear weapons have utility in war, please tell us the categories of targets you as commander-in-chief would consider legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons. We believe that the American people are entitled to have this information.

(10) If you do not choose to provide an answer regarding possible targets for nuclear weapons because you want to retain uncertainty and ambiguity, we ask you whether it is morally acceptable to hold people of various nations hostage to the threat of nuclear attack because of the aggressive practices of those who control their governments.

**Suggested Questions on Nuclear Disarmament  
To Be Presented to Presidential Candidates  
by Religious Leaders**

Preface: cite statements of religious bodies and religious leaders, such as World Council of Churches, Holy See, Dalai Lama, U.S. denominations, National Cathedral statement of religious and military leaders, etc.

To presidential candidates:

(1) As these statements indicate, a broad consensus has emerged within the faith community on the immorality of possession, threatened use, and actual use of nuclear weapons. What is your position on the morality of nuclear weapons?

(2) Most major religious denominations in the United States favor the elimination of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will you provide world leadership for the global elimination of nuclear weapons within a reasonable time? Will you make a commitment to wean the United States from its reliance upon nuclear weapons as a major component of its military and foreign policy?

(2) The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) provides a means of controlling the spread of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will you seek ratification of the CTBT by the United States Senate?

(3) Many experts have pointed out the inherent danger of keeping U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert. In 1991 President George Bush took unilateral action to deactivate a large number of U.S. strategic weapons and to withdraw most U.S. tactical nuclear weapons stationed outside the United States. A few weeks later Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev reciprocated with similar actions. If elected president, will you embark upon a de-alerting initiative to take strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert? If so, please provide specifics.

(5) During the past fifteen years progress has been made in reduction of nuclear weapons through treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union, then Russia. They include two treaties negotiated under President Ronald Reagan, the Intermediate Nuclear Force Treaty to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons and the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) and START II negotiated under President Bush. [If President Clinton negotiates START III, add it.] If elected president, will you pursue additional agreements with Russia to achieve further cuts in the strategic arsenal? If so, what are your specific objectives?

(6) For two other weapons of mass destruction, biological and chemical, the nations of the world have entered into international conventions providing for their elimination with adequate safeguards. Many experts believe that there should now be a nuclear weapons convention that provides a global ban on nuclear weapons and their total elimination within a timebound framework with effective verification and enforcement. Do you favor multilateral negotiations to achieve a global nuclear weapons convention?

(7) As these steps to eliminate nuclear weapons are undertaken, the nuclear weapon states will still possess a sizable number of such weapons. Because in our judgment any use of nuclear weapons would be morally wrong, we believe that part of the commitment to their elimination should be a pledge by all possessors to never use nuclear weapons against any adversary under any circumstance. If elected president, would you make such a no-use pledge for the United States and invite other nuclear weapon states to join this commitment?

(8) If you are not willing to make a no-use pledge, please consider that Presidents Truman and Eisenhower chose not to use nuclear weapons in the stalemated Korean War and that Presidents Johnson and Nixon chose not to use nuclear weapons in the Vietnam War even though the United States was losing. Please note that numerous retired generals, admirals, and national security civilian officials have indicated that nuclear weapons have no war-fighting utility. Do you believe that nuclear weapons have use in war? If so, please describe.

(9) If you believe that nuclear weapons have utility in war, please tell us the categories of targets you as commander-in-chief would consider legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons. We believe that the American people are entitled to have this information.

(10) If you do not choose to provide an answer regarding possible targets for nuclear weapons because you want to retain uncertainty and ambiguity, we ask you whether it is morally acceptable to hold people of various nations hostage to the threat of nuclear attack because of the aggressive practices of those who control their governments.

May 9, 2000

Drafted by Howard W. Hallman, Methodists United for Peace with Justice

Dear Colleagues:

We are in the process of forming an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament as a means of mobilizing the faith community for a multi-year effort on a variety of nuclear disarmament issues. We have a planning meeting scheduled for May 22 to consider public policy objectives for 2001 under a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for encouraging grassroots activists to raise questions with candidates during the 2000 election campaign and for interfaith delegations to meet after the election with their senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress.

We need your advice. Would you please provide responses to the following questions.

- (1) What should we urge the new president to accomplish on nuclear disarmament during his first year in office? What long-term commitment should we ask for?
- (2) What nuclear disarmament issues should we ask senators and representatives to pursue in the next Congress? What specific measures (ratification, legislation, resolutions) should we ask them to support? This can include measures beyond what might be adopted immediately.
- (3) For organizations and individuals seeking nonpartisan involvement in the 2000 election: What questions should be addressed to presidential candidates and to candidates to the Senate and House of Representatives during the election campaign? Such as: (a) questions an organization might put in writing to candidates and (b) questions a person might ask from the floor in a voter forum.

I'm going to be out of town from April 8 to 18. I would appreciate having your response by April 21. I will then circulate a composite list of questions without attribution to sources to members of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament so that they can consider and comment on them prior to the May 22 planning meeting

Thanks for your assistance,

Howard

Dear Colleagues:

In preparation for our planning meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on May 22 I have asked the advice of colleagues in civil-sector organizations on what public policy issues we should pursue in 2001 and what questions might be asked to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. The questions are provided below. I will circulate to you a composite of their answers for our consideration prior to our meeting.

I request that each of you consider the same questions and provide your answers prior to the May 22 meeting. To promote interchange among us, you can "reply to all". However, you can reply only to me if you are uncomfortable about dealing with these questions on a more public domain.

The questions:

(1) What should we urge the new president to accomplish on nuclear disarmament during his first year in office? What long-term commitment should we ask for?

(2) What nuclear disarmament issues should we ask senators and representatives to pursue in the next Congress? What specific measures (ratification, legislation, resolutions) should we ask them to support? This can include measures beyond what might be adopted immediately.

(3) For organizations and individuals seeking nonpartisan involvement in the 2000 election: What questions should be addressed to presidential candidates and to candidates to the Senate and House of Representatives during the election campaign? Such as: (a) questions an organization might put in writing to candidates and (b) questions a person might ask from the floor in a voter forum.

Thanks for your assistance,

Howard

**Organizations Interested in  
Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament**

African Methodist Episcopal Church  
American Baptist Churches USA, Office of Governmental Relations  
American Friends Service Committee  
Baptist Peace Fellowship  
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church  
Church of the Brethren: Brethren Mission (Elgin, IL); Washington Office  
Church Women United  
Church World Service  
Episcopal Church: Office of Justice and Peace (New York, NY); Washington Office  
Episcopal Peace Fellowship  
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs  
Fellowship of Reconciliation  
Friends Committee on National Legislation  
Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers  
Mennonite Central Committee  
Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
National Council of Churches, Washington Office  
Pax Christi, USA  
Presbyterian Church, USA: Peacemaking Program (Louisville, Atlanta); Washington Office  
Presbyterian Peace Fellowship  
Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism  
Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations, Washington Office  
United Church of Christ, Public Life and Social Policy Office  
United Methodist General Board of Church and Society  
U.S. Catholic Conference, Office of International Justice and Peace  
World Peacemakers  
April 29, 2000

January 31, 2000

Dr. Bob Edgar, General Secretary  
National Council of Churches  
475 Riverside Drive, Room 880  
New York, NY 10115-0050

Dear Bob:

Responding to your request for suggestions for prospects for director of teh NCC Washington office, I offer the name of Robert Tiller.

For many years Bob headed the Washington office of the American Baptist Churches. In this capacity he was involved in dealings with Congress and the Executive Branch on a broad range of issues. He was also heavily involved in the interfaith community based in Washington and also related to numerous civil-sector organizations. During the last three years he has been director of security programs for Physicians for Social Responsibilities where he has dealt with issues of nuclear disarmament and related environmental concerns. This has broadened his contacts with the civil sector.

I believe that Bob has all the personal qualities and practical experience that you need as director of NCC operations in Washington.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

cc. Rev. Jay Lintner

Dear Jerry,

I understand the reasons why the U.S Catholic Conference cannot become a formal member of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. And I realize that you, as the person who covers nuclear weapons issues, don't have the time to participate in regular meetings of the Steering Committee on Capitol Hill. At the same time I know you support the policy objectives that this new Interfaith Partnership will be seeking and that you want to cooperate with interfaith activities on a more-or-less ad hoc basis. I believe that you recognize the usefulness of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT, the flow of information that came to you, and our role in setting up meetings with staff of leading senators and with White House staff.

Would you therefore be willing to write me a letter on your letterhead that I can use to show potential funders that we have a working relationship with the U.S. Catholic Conference on nuclear disarmament issues?

If so, you might note that you share the policy objectives of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament (see attached); that although the U.S. Catholic Conference as a matter of ordinary policy doesn't formally join such coalitions, you want to have a working relationship with what we are doing; that you will join with us in meetings with members of Congress and their staff and with persons in the Executive Branch; that you will consider signing joint letters that are consistent with your policies and on occasion will write letters to public officials simultaneously with letters from other denominations. You might indicate that you look forward to receiving information on nuclear disarmament issues that the Interfaith Partnership will provide, including material obtained from civil-sector organizations and channeled to you; that you will share information about issues and timing of legislative decisions with your network of diocesan justice and peace offices; that you will encourage them to cooperate in interfaith activities on nuclear disarmament in their states. You might note that this kind of cooperative working relationship has been useful in the CTBT ratification campaign and can be useful on other issues of nuclear disarmament.

Writing such a letter would not bind you nor make you a formal member of the Interfaith Partnership, but it would be useful to me in trying to obtain foundation grants to bring outside resources into the faith community to enhance our work on nuclear disarmament. However, if this is asking for more a commitment that you are willing to put in writing, I will understand.

Shalom,  
Howard

February 2, 2000

Sr. Mary Christine Sellerahoff, Executive Director  
Leadership Conference of Women Religious  
8808 Cammeron Street  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Sr. Mary Christine:

I am in the process of organizing an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament to bring together denominational offices and religious associations to work on steps leading to the global elimination of nuclear weapons. It is described in an enclosure. Given the nature of the challenge, this is a long-term endeavor. We are seeking substantial foundation support for a core staff and a series of grants to participating faith-based organizations so that they can expand outreach to their constituents on nuclear disarmament issues.

I have started by lining up the support of major denominations with their large networks and also religious associations which have been active in the CTBT ratification campaign. An enclosure indicates the progress to date. We are continuing to build membership.

I am wondering if the Leadership Conference of Women Religious would be interested in being part of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and being represented on the Steering Committee. If that is more of a commitment than you are willing to make, would you be interested in associating with the Interfaith Partnership on certain activities, such as sign-on letters, distributing educational material, and building grassroots support on particular issues? In this way you can join with us in a step-by-step approach to the elimination of all nuclear weapons on Earth.

Please call me at 301 896-0013 if you would like to discuss this matter in greater detail.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 2, 2000

Father Ted Keating, Executive Director  
Conference of Major Superiors of Men  
8088 Cameron Street  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Ted:

I am in the process of organizing an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament to bring together denominational offices and religious associations to work on steps leading to the global elimination of nuclear weapons. It is described in an enclosure. Given the nature of the challenge, this is a long-term endeavor. We are seeking substantial foundation support for a core staff and a series of grants to participating faith-based organizations so that they can expand outreach to their constituents on nuclear disarmament issues.

I have started by lining up the support of major denominations with their large networks and also religious associations which have been active in the CTBT ratification campaign. An enclosure indicates the progress to date. We are continuing to build membership.

I am wondering if the Conference of Major Superiors of Men would be interested in being part of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and being represented on the Steering Committee. If that is more of a commitment than you are willing to make, would you be interested in associating with the Interfaith Partnership on certain activities, such as sign-on letters, distributing educational material, and building grassroots support on particular issues? In this way you can join with us in a step-by-step approach to the elimination of all nuclear weapons on Earth.

Please call me at 301 896-0013 if you would like to discuss this matter in greater detail.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 2, 2000

Sr. Marie Dennis  
Maryknoll Justice and Peace Office  
401 Michigan Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20017

Dear Marie:

I am in the process of organizing an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament to bring together denominational offices and religious associations to work on steps leading to the global elimination of nuclear weapons. It is described in an enclosure. Given the nature of the challenge, this is a long-term endeavor. We are seeking substantial foundation support for a core staff and a series of grants to participating faith-based organizations so that they can expand outreach to their constituents on nuclear disarmament issues.

I have started by lining up the support of major denominations with their large networks and also religious associations which have been active in the CTBT ratification campaign. An enclosure indicates the progress to date. We are continuing to build membership.

I am wondering if the Maryknoll Justice and Peace Office would be interested in being part of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and being represented on the Steering Committee. If that is more of a commitment than you are willing to make, would you be interested in associating with the Interfaith Partnership on certain activities, such as sign-on letters, distributing educational material, and building grassroots support on particular issues? In this way you can join with us in a step-by-step approach to the elimination of all nuclear weapons on Earth.

Please call me at 301 896-0013 if you would like to discuss this matter in greater detail.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 2, 2000

Peter M. Adriance, NGO Liaison  
National Spiritual Assembly  
of the Baha'is of the United States  
1320 19th Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Peter:

As I mentioned to you at Coolfont, I am in the process of organizing an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament to bring together denominational offices and religious associations to work on steps leading to the global elimination of nuclear weapons. It is described in an enclosure. Given the nature of the challenge, this is a long-term endeavor. We are seeking substantial foundation support for a core staff and a series of grants to participating faith-based organizations so that they can expand outreach to their constituents on nuclear disarmament issues.

I have started by lining up the support of major denominations with their large networks and also religious associations which have been active in the CTBT ratification campaign. An enclosure indicates the progress to date. We are continuing to build membership.

I am wondering if the National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the United States would be interested in being part of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and being represented on the Steering Committee. If that is more of a commitment than you are willing to make, would you be interested in associating with the Interfaith Partnership on certain activities, such as sign-on letters, distributing educational material, and building grassroots support on particular issues? In this way you can join with us in a step-by-step approach to the elimination of all nuclear weapons on Earth.

Please call me at 301 896-0013 if you would like to discuss this matter in greater detail.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

February 2, 2000

Megan K. Jones, Public Affairs Specialist  
Government Affairs  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints  
National Press Building, Suite 900  
Washington, DC 20045

Dear Megan:

I am in the process of organizing an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament to bring together denominational offices and religious associations to work on steps leading to the global elimination of nuclear weapons. It is described in an enclosure. Given the nature of the challenge, this is a long-term endeavor. We are seeking substantial foundation support for a core staff and a series of grants to participating faith-based organizations so that they can expand outreach to their constituents on nuclear disarmament issues.

I have started by lining up the support of major denominations with their large networks and also religious associations which have been active in the CTBT ratification campaign. An enclosure indicates the progress to date. We are continuing to build membership.

I am wondering if the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints or one of its units would be interested in being part of the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and being represented on the Steering Committee. If that is more of a commitment than you are willing to make, would you be interested in associating with the Interfaith Partnership on certain activities, such as sign-on letters, distributing educational material, and building grassroots support on particular issues? In this way you can join with us in a step-by-step approach to the elimination of all nuclear weapons on Earth.

Please call me at 301 896-0013 if you would like to discuss this matter in greater detail.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chai



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

March 6, 2000

To: Larry Egbert

Fax: 410 235-7711

No. of pages: 7

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Larry:

As I work on the proposal, I notice that funds you refer me to receive their money from the Veatch Program but are separate. I downloaded the attached information from the Veatch Program. Since it is broader in its purpose, do you think it would offer more chances for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament? Or could I present proposals to both the Veatch Program and the Fund for Unitarian Universal Social Responsibility, telling each what I am doing?

Please call me to discuss this.

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

March 6, 2000

To: Larry Egbert

Fax: 410 235-7711

No. of pages: 5

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Larry:

Bill Gardiner advises us to go to the Veatch Program with our proposal.

Here is the beginning of the grant proposal for your review and suggestions.

I propose asking for a \$25,000 grant, which will include six months part-time salary for me @ \$3,000.

Please call me with your comments or mark up the copy and fax it back.

Dear Colleagues:

Several persons have responded to my communication of February 29 regarding the difficulty in obtaining foundation support for the proposed Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. There is a range of advice:

- (1) Good try but "put this one to bed and look for other ways to cooperate."
- (2) "Not another new group!...What we need is ad hoc coordination....Focus on the election."
- (3) Regarding my role, "it is useful function to keep us on our toes and to help on specific ad hoc issues." (Other conversations indicate that others think my role has been useful.)
- (4) It's important to keep going in some fashion.
- (5) "Let's continue. I'll help you seek funds from Unitarian-Universalist sources." (Larry Egbert)

In another conversation an experienced fundraiser advised that it's difficult for an unformed organization to obtain foundation grants. Instead it is better to use an existing 501(c)(3) organization with a positive balance sheet. Also, try to identify a new and dynamic focus that meets foundations' need.

Putting all these together, I choose the more encouraging advice but tempered by the more pessimistic views. I remain convinced that the faith community needs a means for putting its combined weight and influence behind the quest for nuclear disarmament, a widespread goal of the community. Therefore, let me offer some further ideas for your consideration.

I'll admit that forming a new organization as a separate corporation is proving too difficult. It raises barriers to get denominational offices on board, and it isn't attracting foundation support.

So let's think of a less formal organization, unincorporated but with enough structure to be able to function. Drop the term "partnership", which may sound too formal, and call it a "committee". Its role would be to serve as vehicle for working together on a series steps leading to nuclear disarmament as they arise or we make them rise. (I have outline a list of issues in previous communications.) The committee would have continuity so that work on particular issues would build upon previous activities.

Rather than seeking funds directly, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament would receive staff and logistical support from participating organizations, some of which would receive grants for this purpose. For instances, there could be a grant to Methodists United for Peace with Justice for my part-time services as paid chair. A grant could go to another organization in the faith community to facilitate and coordinate interfaith grassroots mobilization. Another organization could take responsibility for a web site. We might also seek funds for a media consultant.

I have taken up Larry Egbert's offer of assistance and am applying to the Unitarian Universalist Veatch Program for a seed money grant to Methodists United for Peace with Justice so that I can continue to work on putting something together. I have some other leads that could result in

funding of another one or two supporting organizations.

As to what to do next, I believe we need to look ahead to what we want to accomplish on nuclear disarmament in 2001 and 2002 with a new president and a new Congress. We should define our objectives this spring or by early summer and then make two uses of this agenda during the second half of 2000. (1) Faith-based organizations that choose can raise our issues during the fall election campaign. This can include making contacts with candidates and their staffs and then can continue with the winners. (2) After the election state and local interfaith groups can enter into dialogue with newly elected, re-elected, and holdover senators and maintain regular contact with them when the new Congress convenes. Those of us in Washington can do likewise with staff and top appointees of the president-elect.

Even though all of you have full plates this spring, I propose that we schedule a half-day discussion in late May or early June to formulate our 2001-02 agenda on nuclear disarmament and outline our action strategy. Such a meeting should be preceded by extensive interchange by e-mail and other means, including input from state coalitions which will be part of later implementation. We should also seek input of ideas from civil-sector organizations. Our conclusions would provide the base for action later this year and next year. Later we might to enlarge our scope of action, such as Jubilee 2000 has done. But this is enough to plan for now.

This builds upon a proposal from David Radcliff of the Church of the Brethren headquarters, who in responding favorably to the idea of interfaith action on nuclear disarmament, suggested periodic meetings that denominational headquarters staff could attend. James Watkins of the Presbyterian Peace Making Program, who is based in Atlanta, made a similar suggestion.

I suggest this long lead time of agenda-making, raising issues during the election, contact immediately after the election, and then continual contact thereafter because this would provide a strong base for achieving influence with the next president and Congress.

What do you think of these ideas?

(1) Should we continue to work together through an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament?

(2) Is it appropriate to seek grants for existing organizations to provide support for the work of this Committee along the lines suggested above?

(3) Should we meet later this spring to work out a 2001 agenda?

(4) To be specific, how about a three-hour meeting for Monday, May 22? ( I start with this date because I know David Radcliff is scheduled to be in Washington the two following days.) If this date isn't possible for you, what other days in late May or early June are also unavailable?

I will appreciate your comments on my latest ideas and a reply to these four questions.

Shalom,  
Howard

March 30, 2000

Mr. Wade Green  
Rockefeller Financial Services  
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 5600  
New York, NY 10012

Dear Mr. Green:

We would like to apply for a grant from Rockefeller Financial Services in support of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. Our purpose is to mobilize the U.S. faith community and its extensive grassroots network in a long-term effort to develop broad public support for a series of steps leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

As the enclosed proposal indicates, we are seeking funds for an annual budget of \$131,000. We would prefer a single grant with support on a multi-year basis. However, the budget is divided into three components that could be funded by separate grants. In order of priority they are (1) support for a part-time chair (\$50,000), (2) a web site (\$15,000), and (3) hiring a field coordinator (\$66,000).

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament builds upon our experience working together in a not yet completed campaign to achieve Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). In this new initiative we will widen our agenda, broaden the basis of denominational participation, and greatly amplify our grassroots work with state and local networks and interfaith coalitions.

When I talked with you in February, we were considering incorporation as the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament to provide a separate administrative vehicle for our joint activities. We found, though, that there were too many obstacles to overcome, especially the difficulty that denominational offices have in being represented on formal, legally-responsible governing boards. Instead, we have opted for a less formal arrangements with the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament functioning as an incorporated entity and supported by staff and services from existing organizations. Therefore, the grant we are requesting from you would go to the Methodists United Peace/Justice Education fund, an established 501(c)(3) entity (IRS letters are attached).

Mr. Wade Green  
March 30, 2000  
Page two.

I would welcome the opportunity to talk with you about our request by phone or in your office in New York. As to my availability, I will be out of town from April 8 to 18 and then from May 1 to 5. If you want to reach me during the first period, I will be with my brother-in-law, Rev. Jan Bengtson, in Quincy, Illinois on April 10 and 11 at 217 885-3019. I will be available at the home of my sister, Mary Hurrel, in Topeka, Kansas late afternoon April 12 and early morning on April 13 and 14 at 785 235-8176. Before that I will be in my office the week of April 3 to 7 at 301 896-0013.

We are confident that we are building a strong interfaith coalition with capability for mobilizing extensive public support for nuclear disarmament. We hope that Rockefeller Financial Services will provide the financial support that we need.

Sincerely yours,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

E-mail letter to persons interested in Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament  
From Howard W. Hallman, Chair

March 30, 2000

Dear Colleagues,

There will be a meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Monday, May 22, 2000 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. Please mark this date on your calendar and plan to come to the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting will be engage in long-range planning in order to prepare for a vigorous effort to make substantial progress on nuclear disarmament in 2001-2004 during the term of the next president and the next two Congresses.

At the meeting will discuss three matters:

- (1) Public policy objectives for 2001.
- (2) Building a strong and active grassroots interfaith network.
- (3) Raising nuclear disarmament issues in a nonpartisan manner during the 2000 election.

Soon I will send a communication on each of these topics to start an interchange of ideas prior to the meeting.

A tentative agenda for May 22 is as follows:

- 1:00 Gathering: coffee/soft drinks available
- 1:10 Introductions
- 1:15 Public policy objectives for 2001
  - Presidential initiatives
  - Legislative action
- 2:10 Break
- 2:15 Grassroots advocacy: after November election and beyond
  - Use of networks of denominations and religious associations
  - Encouraging, organizing, and assisting state and local interfaith coalitions
  - Providing educational material
  - Two-way communication
  - Who will do what?
- 3:10 Break
- 3:15 2000 Election
  - Formulating questions for candidates (president, Congress)
  - Congressional candidates
    - Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates
    - Feedback
  - Presidential candidates
    - Posing questions
    - Contact with staff
  - Who will do what?
- 4:00 Adjourn

April 3, 2000

Dear Colleagues,

There will be a meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Monday, May 22, 2000 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. Please mark this date on your calendar and plan to come to the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting is to engage in long-range planning in order to prepare for a vigorous effort to make substantial progress on nuclear disarmament in 2001-2004 during the term of the next president and the next two Congresses.

At the meeting we will discuss three matters:

- (1) Public policy objectives on nuclear disarmament for 2001.
- (2) Building a strong and active grassroots interfaith network in support of these objectives.
- (3) Raising nuclear disarmament issues in a nonpartisan manner during the 2000 election campaign.

Soon I will send a communication on these topics to start an interchange of ideas prior to the meeting.

A proposed agenda for the May 22 meeting is attached.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

**Meeting of Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament**  
**Monday, May 22, 2000, 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.**  
**Methodist Building, 110 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C.**

**Proposed Agenda**

- 1:00 Gathering: coffee/soft drinks available
- 1:10 Introductions
- 1:15 Public policy objectives for 2001
  - Presidential initiatives
  - Legislative action
- 2:10 Break
- 2:15 Grassroots advocacy: after November election and beyond
  - Use of networks of denominations and religious associations
  - Encouraging, organizing, and assisting state and local interfaith coalitions
  - Providing educational material
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  - Who will do what?
- 3:10 Break
- 3:15 2000 Election
  - Formulating questions for candidates (president, Congress)
  - Congressional candidates
    - Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates
    - Feedback
  - Presidential candidates
    - Posing questions
    - Contact with staff
  - Who will do what?
- 4:00 Adjourn

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

# **Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament**

Within the faith community in the United States there is widespread consensus on the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons on Earth. This is the position of many denominations and numerous religious associations. An Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament is forming as a vehicle for working together to achieve this goal.

## **Public Policy Objectives**

The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament realizes that the global elimination of nuclear weapons is likely to take a number of years to achieve through a series of incremental steps. Therefore, the Partnership will work to achieve those steps that move toward nuclear disarmament, including:

- Ratification and implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.
- Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 de-alerted warheads on each side and then to 200 or fewer).
- Curtailing the development of new nuclear weapons.
- Halting efforts to establish ballistic missile defense.
- Support for and enhancement of the international nonproliferation regime.
- Negotiation and adoption of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.
- Achievement of an international system of fissile material control.

## **Structure**

To provide a structural a framework for working together, the Interfaith Partnership will have two units: a Steering Committee and a National Advisory Board.

The Steering Committee will consist of representatives from participating denominations and religious associations. It will meet monthly in Washington to plan partnership activities, guide implementation, and evaluate the results. It will also serve as the corporate board of directors. Sub-groups will function as appropriate to plan and carry out particular tasks or work on specific issues.

The National Advisory Board will consist of top religious leaders. They will serve as individuals though many of them will hold high level positions in their denominations. Although the National Advisory Board will not meet as a body, members will be drawn upon for meetings with executive officials and members of Congress.

The Steering Committee will have a small support staff, but most of the implementation will be carried out by participating denominations and associations, working together cooperatively, and by their grassroots networks. Foundation grants are being sought to support this endeavor.

## **Modes of Operation**

Because all nuclear weapons (as far as is known) are in the control of governments, it is governments which will decide whether to adopt and carry out the steps toward nuclear disarmament. Therefore, the focus of the Interfaith Partnership will be upon influencing governmental officials who determine public policies on nuclear weapons. This will be achieved through three modes of operation: (i) education and mobilization of regional and local religious bodies and people of faith so that they can contact public officials, (ii) direct contact with public officials in Washington, and (iii) efforts to shape public opinion through the media and other avenues.

**Grassroots education and mobilization** will occur through regional and local networks of denominations and religious associations. The main objective is to have numerous persons from the faith community be in touch with public officials regularly on nuclear disarmament issues. To help this process staff of participating organizations and the Interfaith Partnership will produce and disseminate issue briefs, sample letters to the editor, op-ed pieces, and worship material. Efforts will be to achieve interfaith action at the state and local level. Use will be made of conference calls and state and regional training workshops.

Participants in the Interfaith Partnership will make direct contact with members of Congress, their staff, and key persons in the Executive Branch. There will be sign-on letters, public statements, news conferences, and public forums. The Interfaith Partnership will work closely with secular organizations working for nuclear disarmament.

Use will be made of the public media to influence public opinion by bringing the views of the faith community on nuclear disarmament before the general public. This will be achieved through direct contact with reporters, editors, and television and radio news producers. Use will be made of denominational publications, both national and regional, to gain fuller coverage of nuclear disarmament issues.

## **Issues of 2000**

The U.S. position at the Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Conference in April-May will be an important issue in the early months of 2000. The Interfaith Partnership will encourage the United States and other nuclear weapons states to make a concrete commitment to significant steps toward nuclear disarmament.

Although the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty will not come before the Senate again until 2001, preparation for reconsideration of ratification will occur in 2000. The need to curtail research and design of new nuclear weapons under the guise of stockpile stewardship is a continuing issue.

De-alerting the nuclear arsenal by taking strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert will come into sharper focus in 2000. Restrictions on de-alerting by Congress need to be removed. The possibility of deeper cuts in the strategic arsenal will also be a possibility with the election of a new Russian president and the Duma.

The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament will work on these and other issues.

<b>FirstName</b>	<b>LastName</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Address1</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>PostalCode</b>
Curtis W.	Ramsey-Lucas	American Baptist Churches	110 Maryland Avenue, NE	Washington	DC	20002
Jim	Matlack	American Friends Service Committee	1822 R Street, NW	Washington	DC	20009
Diana	Roose	American Friends Service Committee	1501 Cherry Street	Philadelphia	PA	19102
Loyce	Borgman	Church of the Brethren Washington Office	337 North Carolina Avenue, SE	Washington	DC	20003
David D.	Radcliff	Church of the Brethren General Board	1451 Dundee Avenue	Elgin	IL	60120-1694
Ann	Delorey	Church Women United	110 Maryland Avenue NE	Washington	DC	20002
Heather	Nolen	Church World Service	110 Maryland Avenue NE	Washington	DC	20003
Lisa	Wright	National Council of Churches	110 Maryland Avenue DE	Washington	DC	20003
Tom	Hart	Episcopal Church Washington Office	110 Maryland Avenue NE	Washington	DC	20003
The Rev. Brian	Grieves	Episcopal Church Peace & Justice Office	815 Second Avenue	New York	NY	10017
Mary H.	Miller	Episcopal Peace	P.O. Box 28156	Washington	DC	20039

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address1	City	State	PostalCode
Clayton	Ramey	Fellowship of Reconciliation	Box 271	Nyack	NY	10960
Joe	Volk	Friends Commission National Legislation	245 Second Street, NE	Washington	DC	20002
Kathy	Guthrie	Friends Commission National Legislation	245 Second Street, NE	Washington	DC	20002
Mark	Brown	Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs	122 C Street, NW	Washington	DC	20001
Daryl	Byler	Mennonite Central Committee	110 Maryland Avenue, NE	Washington	DC	20002
Dave	Robinson	Pax Christi USA	532 W. 8th Street	Erie	PA	16502
Walter	Owensby	Presbyterian Church Washington Office	110 Maryland Avenue NE	Washington	DC	20002
Sara	Lisherness	Presbyterian Peacemaking Program	100 Witherspoon Street	Louisville	KY	40202
James	Watkins	Presbyterian Peacemaking Program	5475 Wedgewood Court	Lilburn	GA	30047
L. William	Yolton	Presbyterian Peace Fellowship	3825 Gibbs Street	Alexandria	VA	22309-2252
Joshua	Noble	Religious Action Center of	2027 Massachusetts	Washington	DC	20036

<b>FirstName</b>	<b>LastName</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Address1</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>PostalCode</b>
Lawrence	Egbert	Reform Judaism Unitarian Universalist Association	Avenue, NW 2026 P Street, NW, Suite 2	Wash ington	DC	20036
Jay	Lintner	United Church of Christ	110 Maryland Avenue, NE	Wash ington	DC	20002
Robin	Ringler	United Methodist General Board of Church and Society	100 Maryland Avenue, NE	Wash ington	DC	20002
Gerard F.	Powers	U.S. Catholic Conference	3211 4th Street, NE	Wash ington	DC	20017

Curtis W. Ramsey-Lucas  
American Baptist Churches  
110 Maryland Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20002

Jim Matlack  
American Friends Service Committee  
1822 R Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20009

Diana Roose  
American Friends Service Committee  
1501 Cherry Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19102

Loyce Borgman  
Church of the Brethren Washington Office  
337 North Carolina Avenue, SE  
Washington, DC 20003

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

Ann Delorey  
Church Women United  
110 Maryland Avenue NE  
Washington, DC 20002

Heather Nolen  
Church World Service  
110 Maryland Avenue NE  
Washington, DC 20003

Lisa Wright  
National Council of Churches  
110 Maryland Avenue DE  
Washington, DC 20003

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# **Lessons of CTBT Campaign for the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament**

## **Observations by Howard W. Hallman**

For the last two and a half years faith-based organizations have worked together as the Interfaith Group for the CTBT in support of Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Many of the organizations associated with the CTBT campaign are now forming an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. Because this new endeavor will use many of the same techniques, it is appropriate to review the CTBT experience as a guide to how the Interfaith Partnership will function.

### **Cooperative Relationships**

The work of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT has featured cooperative working relationships among denominational offices, peace fellowships, and other religious associations committed to peace and justice (see attached list). As chair I have served as a catalyst to bring these organizations together and to facilitate joint activities. Decisions are made by consensus. Although different persons have taken responsibility for leading particular activities, fundamental relationships are horizontal rather than hierarchical. There is also a free-market element whereby each organization chooses whether to sign letters to public officials and take part in other joint activities.

We have been assisted by civil-sector organizations for advice on technical issues dealing with the CTBT and for planning and carrying out joint activities. They include Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers, 20/20 Vision, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Plutonium Challenge, Peace Action, and Women for New Directions. Individuals from these organizations have attended meetings of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT and have worked with staff of faith-based organizations on particular projects. At the same time representatives from faith-based organizations have participated in activities initiated by civil-sector organizations and have attended meetings of the CTBT Working Group, organized by the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Danger.

In the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament faith-based organizations will work together in a similar cooperative manner. Although many in the faith community are knowledgeable about nuclear disarmament issues, we will seek the counsel of civil-sector persons who have even greater expertise. We will be represented in civil-sector working groups and carry out joint activities.

As we go about our work in the Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, we will operate in two principal modes: (1) grassroots mobilization and (2) public policy advocacy in Washington, D.C. In both modes we will draw upon lessons from the CTBT experience.

## Grassroots Mobilization

**Networks.** Religious denominations consist of local churches, meetings, synagogues, mosques, and units of worship that are bound together in district, regional, national, and sometimes international organizations. The degree of centralization varies, but in all cases a national unit looks out to a network of regional and local units. It is through these networks that grassroots mobilization was achieved in the CTBT ratification campaign.

**Worship and celebration.** In the summer of 1996 when negotiations for the CTBT were underway the American Friends Service Committee and the Fellowship of Reconciliation developed and distributed **liturgical material** for use in celebrations of the anticipated signing of the treaty. This material was used in September 1996 in a number of localities along with **bell ringing** to celebrate the signing of the CTBT.

**Information dissemination.** When the CTBT ratification campaign began, denominational offices and religious associations disseminated information to their networks in order to inform grassroots activists on CTBT issues,. They published **articles** in monthly journals and newsletters with general circulation. They posted information on their **web sites**. They distributed **material of civil-sector organizations**, such as "For a Safe America: The Case for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty" published by the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Danger..

**Geographic focus.** Virtually all legislation starts with a core of supporters, some almost-certain opponents, and others in-between who are uncommitted or uncertain. A wise tactic is to focus grassroots mobilization in states and districts of the swing-vote members of the legislative body.

Because the first blockage of progress for the CTBT was the refusal of Senator Helms, chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, to hold public hearings, in December 1998 we decided to initially focus our grassroots attention on six Republican moderates on the committee. In the spring of 1998 we added six other senators suggested by the CTBT Working Group. Later our list grew to 20+ and finally to 30 states in the final push during the first week of October 1999.

**Action alerts.** As the campaign proceeded in the growing number of target states, denominational offices and religious associations sent out **their own** action alerts via e-mail and regular mail to local activists and to officials in regional units (diocese, synod, conference, district, etc.), who spread the word within their geographic area. In January 1998 20/20 Vision helped 12 faith-based organizations send out a **joint postcard** alert to the initial six target states. Subsequently religious organizations joined civil-sector organizations in sending 20/20 produced postcards to a larger number of states: in March 1998 and the spring of 1999.

On Friday, October 1, 1999 when the Senate decided to vote on the CTBT within 12 days, eight religious offices got out alerts the same day and another 12 by the following Monday. Several offices operated **phone banks**. Special **calls to bishops** were made to ask them to contact their senators.

**Petition.** In September 1998 the Interfaith Group for the CTBT decided to conduct a petition drive for the CTBT in key states. The United Church of Christ Office for Church in Society took the lead in this project, and the Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs put the

petition and other information on its web site for all to use. Participating offices sent petitions to their contacts in these states. Together they came up with a list of key contacts in the states who could organize interfaith delegations to deliver signed petitions to senators' home state offices. Petitions went out for circulation in January and February 1999 and culminated in presentation to senators' offices in March and April. In some states the petition continued in use.

**Home state meetings.** In addition the meetings for petition presentations, interfaith delegations visited home-state offices on other occasions to express their support for the CTBT. Activists attended senators' town meetings to raise questions about the CTBT and register their support.

**Joint activities.** Persons from faith-based grassroots networks participated in activities organized by civil-sector organizations. This included **regional training workshops** in February 1998, **national call-in days** in July 1998 and July 1999, **local radio call-in days** in the summer of 1999, and **conference calls** to link national experts with grassroots activists. In Mississippi and New Mexico activists from the faith community made up the majority of local participants.

**Commentary.** The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament is likely to use most of these techniques in grassroots mobilization in support of steps toward nuclear disarmament, such as continued support for CTBT ratification, opposition to new nuclear weapons development and national missile defense, advocacy of de-alerting and deep cuts in strategic weapons, support for the international nonproliferation regime. Outreach to grassroots networks will occur primarily through denominational offices and religious associations. What needs to be enhanced is the development of interfaith coalitions at the state and congressional district levels so that interfaith delegations will be able to talk with senators, representatives, and their home state staffs throughout legislative sessions and in-between periods after the biennial election and during legislative recess.

### **Public Policy Advocacy in Washington**

Simultaneously with grassroots mobilization the Interfaith Group for the CTBT engaged in public policy advocacy in Washington, D.C. This was accomplished in several ways.

**Sign-on letters.** So that senators would know the views of the faith community we hand-delivered at series of sign-on letters over an 18 month period. In February 1998 18 faith-based organizations signed a letter to Senator Helms, other members of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senate leadership, and all other senators to request prompt hearings on the CTBT. In May 1998 we put out "A Statement of Religious Leaders on the CTBT" (in favor, of course) signed by 56 national leaders, 56 regional leaders, and 108 local leaders. The Friends Committee for National Legislation (FCNL) took the lead for this statement. In June 1998 14 organizations signed a letter to 35 senators asking them to co-sponsor a resolution developed by Senator Spector that called for hearings and a vote on the CTBT. In April 1999 15 organizations signed a letter asking the Senate to get on with CTBT ratification. In October 1999 during the final push we re-delivered the May 1998 statement of religious leaders to every senator along with a compilation of denominational statements on nuclear weapons test ban. The next day a package of 21 separate letters from denominations and religious associations was given to all senators.

**Lobby Days.** Within the faith community legislative briefings and lobby days in Washington are common events. Each February the U.S. Catholic Conference brings in diocesan justice and peace coordinators for a briefing on legislative issues and visits to congressional offices. In March or April the Interfaith Legislative Briefing brings more than 500 people to Washington, mostly from the Protestant community. Later in the spring the Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism has a similar event. In 1998 and 1999 lobby days CTBT ratification was covered in workshops and lobby visits.

**Meetings with congressional staff.** In December 1997 the Interfaith Group for the CTBT held separate meetings with staff of a Republican senator and staff of a Democratic senator to gain an assessment of the prospects for CTBT ratification. These meetings led to the decision to focus initially on six states with swing-vote senators on the Foreign Relations Committee. In months that followed the Military and Foreign Policy Committee of the Washington Interreligious Staff Council (WISC), which sends small interfaith delegations to meet with senators' staff, put the CTBT on the agenda of its visits. We also joined civil-sector representatives in meetings with senatorial staff. As grassroots persons came to Washington, denominational offices helped them meet with staff of their senators and got feedback from them. In September 1998 we put on an interfaith breakfast with Senator Jeffords to gain his assessment of the prospects for CTBT ratification and to rally additional people from the faith community.

In May and June 1999 interfaith delegations met with staff of Majority Leader Lott, Minority Leader Daschle, Senator Biden, ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Sarbanes, second ranking Democrat, but we were turned down by Senator Helm's staff. During this period I kept in phone contact with staff of Senator Daschle and Senator Biden. As Senator Dorgan pressed the CTBT issue on the Senator floor, he held several meetings with persons from the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Danger plus a couple of us from the faith community. During the first week in October 1999 the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society was in town for its semi-annual meeting, and members made contact with senate offices to lobby for the CTBT. Bishop Martinez from Nebraska met personally with Senator Hagel. During that same week faith-based persons from several states were part of delegations brought in by 20/20 Vision for finally lobbying for the treaty.

**Meetings with Administration officials.** Steve Andreasen from the staff of the National Security Council was a speaker at the September 1998 breakfast with Senator Jeffords. Thereafter I kept in touch with him regularly to find out what the Administration was doing to push for treaty ratification. In early 1999 we concluded that the Administration should be doing more, so we requested a meeting with National Security Advisor Sandy Berger. We had such a meeting set up for April 9, but Mr. Berger could not participate because of the Kosovo crisis. Instead his primary associate for the CTBT, Robert Bell, met for an hour with the entire Interfaith Group for the CTBT. In our thank you letter following the meeting we suggested a number of actions the Administration could take to push harder for the CTBT. We also realized that the political arm of the White House needed to be convinced that the CTBT deserved more presidential attention. Therefore, we requested meetings with Chief of Staff John Podesta and Vice President Gore or his representative but were unsuccessful. In September when the show-down on the CTBT was approaching Maureen Shea of the White House Liaison Office got in touch with me, and I provided her names and addresses (e-mail and regular) of members of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT. All us then received regular communications from the White

House. During the week before the vote representatives of the faith community attended White House meetings three days in a row.

**News conference.** The third day featured a news conference with President Clinton, Senators Dorgan and Jeffords, and representatives of the faith community. Developed by FCNL, this news conference was originally scheduled to take place on the Capitol grounds but was moved to the White House at the request of presidential staff.

**Newspaper ad.** Also in the week before the vote an ad appeared in *Roll Call*, a newspaper widely read on Capitol Hill, presenting an abridgement of the religious leaders' statement, signed by 14 denominational leaders.

**Rallies.** In September and October 1999 Peace Action and other civil-sector organizations held rallies for the CTBT on the Capitol steps. The Interfaith Group for the CTBT provided speakers for these events.

**Ceremonies.** To round out the description of techniques we note that on September 24, 1996 when the CTBT was signed at the United Nations, a parallel citizens' signing ceremony was held at the Hard Rock Cafe in New York City. The organizers were civil-sector organizations, and I arranged for representatives of 14 religious organizations to take part in this ceremony

**Commentary.** Activities in Washington connect the faith community with sources of information and a sense of timing that can be shared with grassroots networks. Direct advocacy lets members of Congress and the Administration know the position of the faith community on public issues. Washington offices bring grassroots constituents to Washington and help facilitate their contact senators and representatives. The Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament will continue in this vein. Because denominational staff don't often have direct access to senators and cabinet officers, a greater effort is needed to bring in bishops and other top religious leaders who have a greater chance of gaining access. Even so grassroots mobilization deserves the most attention because members of Congress are most responsive to the views of their constituents. However, effective mobilization requires a presence in Washington to provide timely information to grassroots activists. It is a matter of both/and, not either/or.

January 28, 2000

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**A Proposal to the  
Unitarian Universalist Veatch Program  
from  
Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
in behalf of the  
Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament**

**Summary of Project**

There is a broad consensus among major religious organizations in the United States that nuclear weapons should be eliminated. In spite of this conviction the U.S. government retains nuclear deterrence and the possible use of nuclear weapons as an essential element of its defense posture. Therefore, only by achieving significant systemic change can nuclear disarmament be achieved. The faith community is challenged to lead the way.

To foster interfaith cooperation aimed at influencing public policy decisions, we are in the process of organizing an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament with broad participation. During 2000 we will prepare for a four-year education and advocacy program aimed at achieving substantial progress in the elimination of nuclear weapons during the next presidential term and the next two Congresses. Our request is for a seed money grant that will put our interfaith endeavor into operation and be in position to seek additional financial support from major foundations in order to expand faith-based activities on nuclear disarmament.

**Organizational Background**

During the past three years 22 faith-based organizations worked together to develop public support for ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) by the U.S. Senate. They included the Washington Office of the Unitarian Universalist Association. The organizational base for joint activities was the Interfaith Group for the CTBT. As the attached history indicates, it organized in June 1997 and carried out an extensive grassroots campaign in 30 states. Although the CTBT was defeated in October 1999 in a highly partisan vote, the faith community had an impact. For instance, during the two days of Senate debate 62 senators signed a letter asking for postponement of the decision. Of the 20 signers who nevertheless voted against the treaty, 19 were from states where the Interfaith Group for the CTBT had an active grassroots campaign. We believe that this provides a base for further work to get the CTBT ratified in 2001.

The Interfaith Group for the CTBT was organized and chaired by Howard W. Hallman, chair of Methodists United for Peace with Justice. This organization is a national association of laity and clergy engaged in education and advocacy in behalf of nuclear abolition and other peace and justice issues. It formed in 1987 in response to the United Methodist Council of Bishops' pastoral letter and foundation document, *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Justice Peace*. The organization functions within Methodism but has no formal affiliation with any Methodist denomination. (See attachment for further information.)

Many of the faith-based organizations that worked together in the CTBT want to continue working together for other nuclear disarmament objectives and to draw in other faith-based

organizations. To that end we are in the process of forming the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. Our presenting thinking is that, like the CTBT group, it will function as a cooperative endeavor, will be an unincorporated entity, and will make decisions through consensus of representatives of faith-based organizations. Most of the grassroots work will occur through outreach mechanisms of denominations and unofficial religious associations working for peace and justice. The Interfaith Committee will encourage and assist these separate networks to work together so that interfaith mobilization for nuclear disarmament can occur at the state and local levels.

Howard Hallman will serve as chair of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. He has long experience with interfaith activities, going back to his college days (see vita). As was the case with the CTBT group, his role will be that of a catalyst and facilitator. The leadership style will be that taught by Lao-tzu: "Of a good leader, who talks little, when his work is done, his aim fulfilled, the people will say, 'we did this ourselves.' "

During the CTBT campaign Hallman receive compensation on a part-time basis for his interfaith leadership activities. In this grant proposal we are requesting funds so that he can serve as a paid chair for this interfaith project. The grant recipient will be the Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund, a 501(c)(3) entity. All expenditures will be for interfaith activities and not for the work of Methodists United for Peace with Justice, which has its own budget.

## **Description of Work to be Undertaken**

### **Public Policy Objectives**

The long-range public policy goal we will seek is the elimination of nuclear weapons. We realize that this is most likely to occur through a sequence of steps rather than in one fell swoop. These steps have been defined during the last decade by a variety of study commissions, retired military leaders, and civilian experts. Drawing on these recommendations, we will work to achieve or make substantial progress on the following steps during 2001 to 2004.

- Ratification and implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.
- Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 de-alerted warheads on each side and then to 200 or fewer).
- Curtailing the development of new nuclear weapons.
- Halting efforts to establish ballistic missile defense ("Star Wars").
- Support for and enhancement of the international nonproliferation regime.
- Negotiation and adoption of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.
- Achievement of an international system of fissile material control.

### **Modes of Operation**

Because all nuclear weapons (as far as is known) are in the control of governments, it is governments which will decide whether to adopt and carry out the steps toward nuclear

disarmament. Therefore, the focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will be upon influencing governmental officials who determine public policies on nuclear weapons. This will be achieved through three modes of operation: (i) education and mobilization of regional and local religious bodies and people of faith so that they can contact public officials, (ii) direct contact with public officials in Washington, and (iii) efforts to shape public opinion through the media and other avenues.

**Grassroots education and mobilization** will occur through regional and local networks of denominations and religious associations. The main objective is to have numerous persons from the faith community engaged in continual dialogue with public officials on nuclear disarmament issues. To help this process staff of participating organizations and the Interfaith Committee will produce and disseminate issue briefs, sample letters to the editor, op-ed pieces, and worship material. We will vigorously promote interfaith cooperation at the state and local level. Organizers will go into the field. We will utilize conference calls and state and regional training workshops to develop greater local capacity.

In Washington participants in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will make **direct contact** with members of Congress, their staff, and key persons in the Executive Branch. There will be sign-on letters, public statements, news conferences, and public forums. We will work closely with secular organizations working for nuclear disarmament, such as the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Danger, Council for a Livable World, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Union of Concerned Scientists, Center for Defense Information, 20/20 Vision, Peace Action, and Women's Action for New Directions (WAND).

We will use **public media** to influence public opinion by bringing the views of the faith community on nuclear disarmament before the general public. This will be achieved through direct contact with reporters, editors, and television and radio news producers. We will utilize denominational publications, both national and regional, to gain fuller coverage of nuclear disarmament issues.

### **Faith-based Networks**

A major strength of this project will be our ability to tap into nationwide networks of denominations and religious associations. This will enable us to tie into existing communication systems, reach state and local units whose mission encompasses a concern for peace and justice issues, and mobilize members of churches, synagogues, mosques, and other local religious institutions. Such outreach will encourage interfaith cooperation.

In this respect we have capacity to reach people in every state in the nation. We have demonstrated this in the CTBT campaign where we developed active participation in 30 states. This included such states as Alaska, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Indiana where secular peace organizations are less active. In our new endeavor we will encompass all 50 states.

Although denominations differ in structure and the extent of centralization or decentralization, most of them have a national headquarters as a base for their officers and support staff. A few of the national units are located in Washington, D.C., but most are based elsewhere around the country. Of the latter, some of the larger ones maintain an office for public

policy advocacy in Washington, D.C. So do historic peace churches. These form the base for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, but we will seek to include other denominations that lack a Washington office.

Most denominations have regional units known variously as diocese, synod, conference, presbytery, convention, and district with a presiding officer known as bishop, conference minister, president, and other titles. These dioceses and conferences often have staff and committees, including one on social action. The staff and committees of dioceses and conferences are in touch with local churches, their pastors and members. These intermediate units will be an important part of our outreach network.

National offices often communicate with their regional units and have them pass the messages and material on to local churches. National offices also have lists of key contacts on various issues, increasingly on the internet, and they communicate with them directly. Thus, we will be able tap into these established means of communication to reach the grassroots on issues of nuclear disarmament.

Within each denomination are unofficial associations that bring together persons with common interests, such as Episcopal Peace Fellowship, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christi, Presbyterian Peace Fellowship, Unitarian Universalist Peace Fellowship, and associations drawn from Catholic religious orders. There are also organizations cutting across denominational lines, such as Evangelicals for Social Action, Fellowship of Reconciliation, and Sojourners. All of them have individual members located around the country who are strongly committed to working on peace and justice issues. Some of them have state and local chapters. There are also interfaith associations in many states with a concern for peace and justice issues. All of them will be valuable participants in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, as they have been in the CTBT campaign.

## **Gaining Participation**

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is now being formed. Denominational offices that have made a commitment to or expressed a strong interest in participating include: Church of the Brethren, Lutheran Office of Governmental Affairs, Presbyterian Peacemaking Program, Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism, Unitarian Universalist Association Washington Office, United Church of Christ Public Life and Social Policy Office, United Methodist General Board of Church and Society, and U.S. Catholic Conference Office of International Justice and Peace; also, the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations willing to be involved include Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christi USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship.

Those exploring the possibility or in the process of gaining clearance include African Methodist Episcopal Church, American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invited the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Baha'i Faith Assembly, and other religious associations to join. We are mapping out a strategy to gain participation of other African Methodist churches, Evangelical and Orthodox Christians, other Jewish organizations, Muslims, Buddhists, and Hindus. The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process.

## **Preparing for Action in 2001**

In order to prepare for concerted efforts to influence public policy during the next presidential term and the next two Congress, this spring we will meet to define what legislation and executive policies we would like to achieve in 2001. It is clear that this will include Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. We are likely to have a strong interest in de-alerting the nuclear arsenal through executive action, ratification of a prospective U.S.-Russian Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START III), curtailment of national missile defense, and an initiative to commence negotiation of a nuclear weapons convention.

We want to take this agenda to the combined grassroots network so that interfaith state and local delegations can commence ongoing dialogue with members of Congress soon after the November election. This will put them in a position to continuing talking with senators and representatives after Congress convenes in 2001.

In Washington members of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will seek out new appointees of the incoming presidential administration to offer our policy recommendations and establish the basis for continuous contacts.

Another part of our preparation will be creation of a web site for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. It will be linked with web sites of denominations and secular organizations with information on disarmament issues.

## **Use of Grant Funds**

The seed money grant we are seeking from the Veatch Program will support these preparatory activities. All expenditures under this grant will be made only for permissible activities as specified in IRS regulations for 501(c)(3) organizations. Activities that might be considered lobbying will be funded by participating denominations and religious associations with their own resources.

As we develop a cohesive Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament and establish strong ties with grassroots networks, we will be in a position to seek larger grants for ongoing support from major foundations.

We anticipate that the larger program will provide for a staff person to facilitate cooperative grassroots mobilization and another to manage the web site and e-mail outreach. We will develop a means for media outreach either by staff or consultant.

## BUDGETS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Project Budget

Personnel	
Hallman 6 months @ \$3,000	\$18,000
Fringe benefits 15% of salary	<u>2,700</u>
	20,700
Consultant (web site)	1,500
Communications (telephone, e-mail, postage)	1,200
Printing and photocopy	<u>600</u>
	\$25,000

### Regular Budget of Methodists United for Peace with Justice (2000)

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

March 15, 2000

**Financial Information for Methodists United for Peace with Justice (1998-1999)**

Balance 12-31-97		\$ 679.88
Income - 1998		23,5376.73
Membership contributions	\$ 5,975.00	
Grants	16,000.00	
Special donations	2,450.00	
Miscellaneous	11.73	
Expenditures - 1999		22,341.81
Personnel	13,600.00	
Communications	2,003.31	
Printing	1,166.43	
Travel	1,792.20	
Administrative	241.68	
Special events	3,538.19	
Balance 12-31-98		1.874.80
Income - 1999		12,921.85
Membership contributions	2,005.00	
Grants	10,000.00	
Miscellaneous	16.85	
Expenditures		12,814.22
Personnel	9,500.00	
Communications	1,627.53	
Printing	549.95	
Travel	833.20	
Administrative	303.54	
Balance 12-31-99		1,082.43

## Letters of Support and References

Attached are letters of support from:

Lawrence D. Egbert, MD, MHP, a volunteer with Washington Office for Faith in Action,  
Unitarian Universalist Association

A sample of four state-level organizations.

To gauge denominational support, you can contact:

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## **A Request for a Grant in Support of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament**

### **Summary of Project**

There is a broad consensus among major religious organizations in the United States that nuclear weapons should be eliminated. In spite of this conviction the U.S. government retains nuclear deterrence and the possible use of nuclear weapons as an essential element of its defense posture. Therefore, only by achieving significant systemic change can nuclear disarmament be achieved. The faith community is challenged to lead the way.

For this to happen the faith community must mobilize its extensive grassroots network for public policy advocacy in behalf of nuclear disarmament. To make this possible, we are organizing the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. It consists of representatives of denominational offices and a variety of religious associations concerned with peace and justice. With a long-term commitment to work together, we are in the process of defining the issues to address during the next presidential term and the next two Congresses. This will be a combination of prophetic advocacy and sharp focus on practical steps that move toward total nuclear disarmament.

During the summer and into the fall of 2000 we will begin grassroots educational and organizing activities so that state and local interfaith groups can commence dialogue with members of Congress soon after the November election and continue when Congress convenes. Similarly in Washington after the election interfaith representatives will make contact with staff and appointees of the next president and continue with these relationships after inauguration.

Grant funds will be used to support the educational and facilitative work of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, consistent with IRS regulations for 501(c)(3) organizations. Activities that can be construed as lobbying will be carried out by denominations and religious associations with their own funds.

### **Background**

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will build upon the experience of the Interfaith Group for the CTBT, which began functioning in June 1997 to develop interfaith support for Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. As the attached history indicates, 22 faith-based organizations carried out an extensive grassroots campaign in 30 states and were a presence in Washington in support of the treaty. Although the CTBT was defeated in October 1999 in a highly partisan vote, the faith community had an impact. For instance, during the two days of Senate debate 62 senators signed a letter asking for postponement of the decision. Of the 20 signers who nevertheless voted against the treaty, 19 were from states where the Interfaith Group for the CTBT had an active grassroots campaign. Senate insiders indicate that grassroots pressure was a factor in their desire to postpone. We believe that this provides a base for further work to get the CTBT ratified in 2001.

We also want to address other issues of nuclear disarmament and to draw in other faith-based organizations. Like the CTBT group, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will function as a cooperative endeavor, will be an unincorporated entity, and will make

decisions through consensus of representatives of faith-based organizations. Most of the grassroots work will occur through outreach mechanisms of denominations and unofficial religious associations working for peace and justice. The Interfaith Committee will encourage and assist these separate networks to work together so that interfaith mobilization for nuclear disarmament can occur at the state and local levels.

## **Public Policy Objectives**

The long-range public policy goal of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is the elimination of nuclear weapons. We realize that this is most likely to occur through a sequence of steps rather than in one fell swoop. These steps have been defined during the last decade by a variety of study commissions, retired military leaders, and civilian experts. Drawing on these recommendations, we will work to achieve or make substantial progress on the following steps during 2001 to 2004.

- Ratification and implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.
- Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 de-alerted warheads on each side and then to 200 or fewer).
- Curtailing the development of new nuclear weapons
- Halting efforts to establish ballistic missile defense ("Star Wars").
- Support for and enhancement of the international nonproliferation regime.
- Negotiation and adoption of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.
- Achievement of an international system of fissile material control.

## **Modes of Operation**

Because all nuclear weapons (as far as is known) are in the control of governments, it is governments which will decide whether to adopt and carry out the steps toward nuclear disarmament. Therefore, the focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will be upon influencing governmental officials who determine public policies on nuclear weapons. This will be achieved through three modes of operation: (i) education and mobilization of regional and local religious bodies and people of faith so that they can contact public officials, (ii) direct contact with public officials in Washington, and (iii) efforts to shape public opinion through the media and other avenues.

**Grassroots education and mobilization** will occur through regional and local networks of denominations and religious associations. The main objective is to have numerous persons from the faith community in continual dialogue with public officials on nuclear disarmament issues. To help this process staff of participating organizations and the Interfaith Committee will produce and disseminate issue briefs, sample letters to the editor, op-ed pieces, and worship material. Efforts will be made to achieve interfaith action at the state and local level. Use will be made of conference calls and state and regional training workshops.

Participants in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will make **direct contact** with members of Congress, their staff, and key persons in the Executive Branch. There

will be sign-on letters, public statements, news conferences, and public forums. We will work closely with secular organizations working for nuclear disarmament, such as the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Danger, Council for a Livable World, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Union of Concerned Scientists, Center for Defense Information, 20/20 Vision, Peace Action, and Women's Action for New Directions (WAND).

Use will be made of the **public media** to influence public opinion by bringing the views of the faith community on nuclear disarmament before the general public. This will be achieved through direct contact with reporters, editors, and television and radio news producers. Use will be made of denominational publications, both national and regional, to gain fuller coverage of nuclear disarmament issues.

### **Faith-based Networks**

A major strength of this project will be our ability to tap into nationwide networks of denominations and religious associations. This will enable us to tie into existing communication systems, reach state and local units whose mission encompass a concern for peace and justice issues, and mobilize members of churches, synagogues, mosques, and other local religious institutions.

In this respect we have capacity to reach people in every state in the nation. We have demonstrated this in the CTBT campaign where we developed active participation in 30 states. This included such states as Alaska, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Indiana where secular peace organizations are less active. As a sample, letters from four state coalitions are attached to show their willingness to cooperate in this new endeavor.

Although denominations differ in structure and the extent of centralization or decentralization, most of them have a national headquarters as a base for their officers and support staff. A few of the national units are located in Washington, D.C., but most are based elsewhere around the country. Of the latter, some of the larger ones maintain an office for public policy advocacy in Washington, D.C. So do historic peace churches. These form the base for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, but we will seek to include other denominations that lack a Washington office.

Most denominations have regional units known variously as diocese, synod, conference, presbytery, convention, and district with a presiding officer known as bishop, conference minister, president, and other titles. These dioceses and conferences often have staff and committees, including one on social action. The staff and committees of dioceses and conferences are in touch with local churches, their pastors and members. These intermediate units will be an important part of our outreach network.

National offices often communicate with their regional units and have them pass the messages and material on to local churches. National offices also have lists of key contacts on various issues, increasingly on e-mail, and they communicate with them directly. Thus, we will be able to tap into these established means of communication to reach the grassroots on issues of nuclear disarmament.

Within each denomination are unofficial associations that bring together persons with common interests, such as Episcopal Peace Fellowship, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christi, Presbyterian Peace Fellowship, Unitarian Universalist Peace Fellowship, and associations drawn from Catholic religious orders. There are also organizations cutting across denominational lines, such as Evangelicals for Social Action, Fellowship of Reconciliation, and Sojourners. All of them have individual members located around the country who are strongly committed to working on peace and justice issues. Some of them have state and local chapters. There are also interfaith associations in many states with a concern for peace and justice issues. All of them will be valuable participants in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, as they have been in the CTBT campaign.

## **Gaining Participation**

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is now being formed. Denominational offices that have made a commitment to or expressed a strong interest in participating include: Church of the Brethren, Lutheran Office of Governmental Affairs, Presbyterian Peacemaking Program, Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism, Unitarian Universalist Association Washington Office, United Church of Christ Public Life and Social Policy Office, United Methodist General Board of Church and Society, and U.S. Catholic Conference Office of International Justice and Peace, and also the National Council of Churches. Unofficial religious associations willing to be involved include Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, Pax Christi USA, and Presbyterian Peace Fellowship.

Those exploring the possibility or in the process of gaining clearance include African Methodist Episcopal Church, American Friends Service Committee, Church Women United, and Mennonite Central Committee. We have invited the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Baha'i Faith Assembly, and other Catholic orders to join. We are mapping out a strategy to gain participation of other African American churches, Evangelical and Orthodox Christians, other Jewish organizations, Muslims, Buddhists, and Hindus. Thus, the formation of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is a work in process.

## **Preparing for Action in 2001**

In order to prepare for concerted efforts to influence public policy during the next presidential term and the next two Congresses, we are meeting on May 22 to define what legislation and executive policies we would like to achieve in 2001. It is clear that this will include Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. We are likely to have a strong interest in de-alerting the nuclear arsenal through executive action, ratification of a prospective U.S.-Russian Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START III), curtailment of national missile defense, and an initiative to commence negotiation of a nuclear weapons convention.

We will take this agenda to the combined grassroots network so that interfaith state and local delegations can commence ongoing dialogue with members of Congress soon after the November election. This will put them in a position to continue talking with senators and representatives after Congress convenes in 2001.

In Washington members of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will seek out new appointees of the incoming presidential administration to offer policy recommendations and establish the basis for continual contacts.

Another part of our preparation will be creation of a web site for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. It will be linked with web sites of denominations and secular organizations with information on disarmament issues.

### **Budget and Grant Administration**

The budget for this project is contained on the following page. It has three components. We would like to receive a grant that covers all three on a multi-year basis, but the budget can be divided into the three components for separate grants.

The first component covers part-time compensation for the chair of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament and related expenses. This position will be filled by Howard W. Hallman, who serves as chair of Methodists United for Peace with Justice on a voluntary basis. The grant will cover his interfaith activities, not the basic work of Methodists United. Hallman has long experience with peace and interfaith activities, going back to his college days (see vita). As was the case with the CTBT group, his role will be that of a catalyst and facilitator. The leadership style will be that taught by Lao-tzu: "Of a good leader, who talks little, when his work is done, his aim fulfilled, the people will say, 'we did this ourselves.' "

The second component is creation and operation of a web site for the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. It will contain information useful to denominational offices and religious associations and to their grassroots network. It will be linked to the web sites of organizations in both the faith community and the civil sector.

The third component provides for a full-time field coordinator to orchestrate the work with state and local interfaith coalitions that bring together persons from the various denominational networks. We are working out arrangements so that this person can be on the staff of one of the participating organizations.

The grant will be administered by Methodists United for Peace with Justice through its Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund, a 501(c)(3) entity). This organization is a national association of laity and clergy engaged in education and advocacy in behalf of nuclear abolition and other peace and justice issues. It formed in 1987 in response to the United Methodist Council of Bishops' pastoral letter and foundation document, *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Justice Peace*. The organization functions within Methodism but has no formal affiliation with any Methodist denomination. (See attachments for further information and IRS letters.)

## Budget

### I. Committee Chair

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

### II. Web Site

Set-up: consultant, domain name	\$ 3,000
Operations: web server and internet fees, part-time staff	<u>12,000</u>
	\$15,000

### III. Field Coordination

Personnel	
Field Coordinator	\$40,000
Fringe benefit 15% of salary	<u>6,000</u>
	46,000
Communications	6,000
Office expenses	4,000
Printing, photocopy	6,000
Travel	<u>4,000</u>
	\$66,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$131,000

March 30, 2000

**Meeting of Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament**  
**Monday, May 22, 2000, 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.**  
**Methodist Building, Conference Room 3**  
**100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, DC**

**Agenda**

- 1:00 Gathering: coffee/soft drinks available
- 1:10 Introductions
- 1:15 Public policy objectives for 2001
  - Presidential initiatives
  - Legislative action
- 2:10 Break
- 2:15 Grassroots advocacy: after November election and beyond
  - Use of networks of denominations and religious associations
  - Encouraging, organizing, and assisting state and local interfaith coalitions
  - Providing educational material
  - Two-way communication
  - Who will do what?
- 3:05 Future meetings
- 3:10 Break
- 3:15 2000 Election
  - Formulating questions for candidates (president, Congress)
  - Presidential candidates
    - Posing questions
  - Contact with staff Congressional candidates
    - Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates
    - Feedback
  - Who will do what?
- 4:00 Adjourn

## Letters of Support and References

Attached are letters of support from a sample of four state-level organizations.

To gauge denominational support, you can contact:

Jerry Powers, Director  
Office of International Justice and Peace  
U.S. Catholic Conference  
3211 4<sup>th</sup> Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20017  
Phone: 202 541-3196  
E-mail: [gpowers@nccbuscc.org](mailto:gpowers@nccbuscc.org)

Ms. Robin Ringler, Director  
Peace with Justice Program  
United Methodist General Board of Church and Society  
100 Maryland Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20002  
Phone: 202 488-5647  
E-mail: [Dringler@umc-gbcs.org](mailto:Dringler@umc-gbcs.org)

Walter Owensby  
Washington Office  
Presbyterian Church (USA)  
110 Maryland Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20002  
Phone: 202 543-1126  
E-mail: [Walter\\_Owensby@pcusa.org](mailto:Walter_Owensby@pcusa.org)

# Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

There is a broad consensus among major religious organizations in the United States that nuclear weapons should be eliminated. In spite of this conviction the U.S. government retains nuclear deterrence and the possible use of nuclear weapons as an essential element of its defense posture. Therefore, only by achieving significant systemic change can nuclear disarmament be achieved. The faith community is challenged to lead the way.

For this to happen the faith community must mobilize its extensive grassroots network for public policy advocacy in behalf of nuclear disarmament. To make this possible, an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is forming. It will consist of representatives of denominational offices and a variety of religious associations concerned with peace and justice.

## Public Policy Objectives

The long-range public policy goal of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is the elimination of nuclear weapons. We realize that this is most likely to occur through a sequence of steps rather than in one fell swoop. These steps have been defined during the last decade by a variety of study commissions, retired military leaders, and civilian experts. Drawing on these recommendations, we will work to achieve or make substantial progress on the following steps during 2001 to 2004.

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Participating denominations and religious associations will offer this interfaith agenda to their grassroots networks so that they can undertake educational and advocacy activities in its behalf. We will encourage and assist interfaith action at the state and local levels.

Grassroots groups that choose can raise the issues of the interfaith nuclear disarmament agenda with candidates for Congress and the presidency on a nonpartisan basis during the 2000 election campaign. They can prepare for ongoing dialogue with their U.S. senators and representatives elected to serve in the next Congress. This dialogue can start soon after the November election and continue after Congress convenes in 2001.

After the election members of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament in Washington will seek out new appointees of the incoming presidential administration to offer policy recommendations. This will provide the basis for continual contacts after the new president is inaugurated.

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

April 28, 2000