

# **A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons**

## **Background**

"A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons" was initiated by Methodists United for Peace with Justice and Pax Christi International, two advocacy organizations working for nuclear disarmament. They first worked together in 1998 in Geneva at the meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT PrepCom). In that project they developed a statement entitled "Act Now for Nuclear Abolition", jointly signed by Godfried Cardinal Danneels, president of Pax Christi International, and the Rev. Dr. Konrad Raiser, general secretary. World Council of Churches (see <http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements3.html#nptactnow>).

In the summer of 2003, concerned about policies that seemed to enhance the role of nuclear weapons, Howard W. Hallman, chair, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, began working with Paul Lansu, program director, Pax Christi International, to draft a new appeal from the global religious community. Emphasis was upon the immorality of nuclear weapons. They were joined Bob Edgar and Tony Kireopoulos on staff of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA and by Jonathan Granoff, a consultant to the World Conference of Religions for Peace (WCRP).

By November they reached agreement on the final text of "A Moral Appeal" and begin seeking signers. Initial signers include present and past presidents and vice presidents of Pax Christi International, United Methodist bishops, Dr. Edgar, Dr. William V. Vendley, secretary general, WCRP, and heads of religious communions from around the world.

As a representative of the International Peace Bureau, Granoff took "A Moral Appeal" to a summit meeting of Nobel peace laureates and obtained several signers. One of them was Ronald S. McCoy, M.D., president of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. This led to a decision to invite other physicians, scientists, and Nobel peace laureates to sign. Signers from these fields include Helen Caldicott, M.D., president, Nuclear Policy Research Institute; Sir Joseph Rotblat, Nobel peace laureate and founder of the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs; and Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, current Pugwash president.

At the March 8 news conference we are publicly releasing "A Moral Appeal" and an initial list of signers from religion, science, medicine, and Nobel peace laureate. We are now ready to invite others from these fields to sign. We are encouraging groups in particular countries to build upon the basic principles of "A Moral Appeal" -- immorality of nuclear weapons, no use, and total elimination -- by offering concrete proposals to their governments on steps leading to nuclear disarmament.

For further information, contact Howard Hallman at 301 896-0013 or at [hhallman@mupwj.org](mailto:hhallman@mupwj.org).

March 2, 2004

## **Biographical Sketches of Speakers for the March 8 News Conference on A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons**

**Dr. Bob Edgar** is general secretary of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA, the leading U.S. organization in the movement for Christian unity. Thirty-six Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox member communions, with 140,000 local congregations and approximately 50 million congregants, work together in the Council to promote unity and to serve churches and people worldwide. An ordained elder in the United Methodist Church, Dr. Edgar came to the Council in 2000 from Claremont Theological School, Claremont, Calif., where he was president from 1990 - 2000. He served six terms in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1975 to 1987, representing the Seventh District in Pennsylvania adjacent to Philadelphia.

**Marie Dennis** is the director of the Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns. She is a laywoman and mother of six adult children, and has worked for Maryknoll since 1989. Her areas of focus in the office are Latin America and the global economy, particularly debt. She has written a number of books, including *St. Francis and the Foolishness of God* and *Oscar Romero: Reflections on His Life and Writings*. She currently serves on the executive committee of Pax Christi International and as an Ambassador of Peace for Pax Christi USA. Marie is a member of the Assisi Community in Washington, D.C.

**Dr. Helen Caldicott** is president of the Nuclear Policy Research Institute. She was the founding president of Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR). PSR was the co-winner of the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize, and Dr. Linus Pauling individually nominated Dr. Caldicott for the Prize. Dr. Caldicott also founded Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament (WAND), and is the author of numerous books exploring nuclear and environmental issues, the most recent of which is entitled *The New Nuclear Danger: George W. Bush's Military-Industrial Complex*.

**Ambassador Jonathan Dean** is adviser on global security policies at the Union of Concerned Scientists where he has worked since 1984. Previously he served as the US representative and deputy representative to the NATO-Warsaw Pact force reduction negotiations in Vienna between 1973 and 1981. His foreign service work included assignments in Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Kantanga. In the 1960s he was deputy director of the Office of United Nations Political Affairs, U.S. Department of State. A graduate of the National War College, Dean holds a PhD in political science from George Washington University.

**Howard W. Hallman** is chair of Methodists United for Peace with Justice, a national association of laity and clergy. He also serves as chair of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, a coalition of denominational offices and religious associations. In an earlier phase of his professional career, Hallman worked in housing and community development programs in Philadelphia and New Haven. In the 1960s he was involved in the War on Poverty. From 1969 to 1982 he was president of the Civic Action Institute, which provided training and technical assistance for local government officials and neighborhood leaders on citizen participation in community development.

**Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
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Phone: 301 896-0013 E-mail: mupj@igc.org**

February 26, 2004

To: Jonathan Dean

Fax: 202 223-6162

No. of pages: 3

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Jonathan,

Here is "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons" along with a list of some of the initial signers. I am sending the same documents to you as an e-mail attachment.

Dear Bob:

New Year's greetings! I hope that we will make significant advancement for peace and justice in 2004.

"A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons" has moved far enough to make plans for its release, even as we are gathering signatures. I invite you to have a central role in public release of the Appeal. Also, we would like assistance from the NCC communications department in this process. Would you be willing and able to get personally involved?

In an e-mail communication of December 19, 2003 I laid out a suggested plan, subject to elaboration and modification by others involved in the process. I suggested that the Appeal be released on Wednesday, February 18 in two locales: Geneva and Washington, D.C. In each place a news conference would feature interfaith leaders plus representatives of science, medicine, and Nobel peace laureates. This is an unusual combination that might draw attention. We would hope that Rev. Sam Kobia and WCC staff would take the lead in Geneva and that you and your staff would take the lead in Washington.

Although WCC hasn't signed on yet, just before Christmas I had a positive e-mail exchange with Peter Weiderud of WCC staff. This week I'll get back in touch.

February 18 is suggested because Congress isn't in session that week, so there might be less competition for news coverage. However, the date is flexible depending on your preference and other factors. Conceivably there could be a single release in Washington on Thursday, March 4, the day before Sam Kobia speaks to the Ecumenical Advocacy Days gathering.

For a site in Washington I'm thinking of the National Press Club. In advance we would ask for a follow-up meeting with President Bush or his representative. If he declines, a small delegation (below the number that requires a permit) could walk to the White House gate (some in clerical garb) to present the Appeal with appropriate publicity.

The final wording of A Moral Appeal plus initial signers is attached. It is also available at <http://www.zero-nukes.org/moralappeal.html>. We are ready to get many more signatures from around the globe in the weeks ahead. Setting a time for release of the Appeal would help spur this effort along.

Pax Christi International will seek more signers from top Catholics around the globe. We will work through ecumenical organizations and world federations of denominations to get more Protestant and some Orthodox signers. Jonathan Granoff is committed to work through the World Conference of Religious for Peace (WCRP) to obtain signers from other religious faiths. As this effort gains momentum he will bring in more Nobel peace laureates. I will work with him to get signers from science and medicine where we both have contacts in International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) and Pugwash. We will draw on these fields for participation in the news conference.

Although we don't expect persons from the official Catholic hierarchy to sign the Appeal, through Pax Christi and my own contacts in the U.S. we should be able to get a distinguished Catholic to participate in a news conference. We can also try to obtain a parallel statement from

the Catholic hierarchy, such as from the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace or from the Holy See's representative in Geneva, at the UN, or in Washington. Pax Christi and also Canadian Senator Doug Roche are willing to help.

My December 19 memo offered suggestions for follow-up in other countries. But for the moment I want to concentrate on the initial release.

In a telephone conversation with you last spring I discussed the possibility of a global religious appeal for the elimination of nuclear weapons, drawing on the experience of opposition to war against Iraq. Your indication that delegation visits to heads of state and other publicity was made possible by significant foundation funding. These days I'm not a successful grant seeker. I can't even raise funds for my own work, instead serving as a volunteer. You're more gifted than I am in this field, so you may have some ideas. If not, I'm hoping that your communications staff (and possibly WCC staff in Geneva) would be able to handle a news conference.

I look forward to your response. I'm sending a copy of this memo to Tony Kieropoulos and Brenda Girton-Mitchell so that I can have follow-up conversations with them.

With best regards,  
Howard

## Media Advisory for Monday, March 8

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### Religious, Scientific and Medical Leaders Call for Global Nuclear Disarmament on Moral Grounds

Group [Requests Formal Meeting with Bush Administration to Discuss U.S. Nuclear Plans and Policies](#)

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Religious leaders, scientists and doctors will call for [a halt to the post-Cold War nuclear arms race](#) on the grounds that [it is unnecessary and immoral](#). The group will gather at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to announce the launch of a campaign known as *A Moral Appeal for a Safe World without Nuclear Weapons* and its plans to [meet](#) with U.S. administration representatives [about](#) their concerns.

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The group will [also](#) outline a global "call to action," [which would call for incremental disarmament led by the U.S.](#) and [the Russian Federation in a manner](#) consistent with the guidelines of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the International Court of Justice.

The religious leaders will also discuss nuclear weapons in the context of civilized values and humanitarian law. A Q&A session will follow.

**WHO:** Reverend Bob Edgar, General Secretary, National Council of Churches of Christ and former member of U.S. House of Representatives (D – PA)  
Helen Caldicott, M.D., President, Nuclear Policy Research Institute and author of *The New Nuclear Danger George W. Bush's Military-Industrial Complex*  
Marie Dennis, Vice President, Pax Christi International  
Jonathan Dean, Advisor on Global Security Issues, Union of Concerned Scientists  
Howard Hallman, Chairman, Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
Jonathan Granoff, President, Global Security Institute and representatives of the Catholic, Jewish and Muslim faiths (TBD)

**WHEN:** Monday, March 8, 11:15 a.m.

**WHERE:** Root Room, Second Floor  
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace  
1779 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington, DC

**CONTACTS:** Dianne Saenz, Nuclear Policy Research Institute  
[dianne@nuclearpolicy.org](mailto:dianne@nuclearpolicy.org) or 202.822.9800, ext. 602

Leslie Tune, National Council of Churches  
[ltune@nccusa.org](mailto:ltune@nccusa.org) or 202.544.2350, ext. 11

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# **Power Over the Ultimate Evil**

by Jonathan Granoff

Tikkun

A Bimonthly Jewish Critique of Politics, Culture & Society

Nov/Dec 2003

There are approximately 30,000 nuclear weapons in the world, 90 percent of which are possessed by Russia and the United States. The United States has about 11,000 nuclear weapons, and the Russians have about 19,500 nuclear weapons. Thousands of these are Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles; they are armed, targeted and poised, waiting for three short computer signals to fire. These hair trigger devices represent the devastation of approximately 100,000 Hiroshimas and pose a horrific threat to life. From the moment the early-warning systems cry danger (real or cyber-glitch), the U.S. government allows itself less than twenty five minutes before launch keys are turned in retaliation; experts believe that the Russian government allows itself less than ten.

The nuclear weapons which were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the equivalent of 15,000 and 12,000 tons of TNT (trinitrotoluene) respectively. Bombs in the megaton (equivalent to a million tons of TNT) and multiple megaton range are now in the arsenals, and some are even in excess of twenty megatons (20,000,000 tons of TNT). A five-megaton weapon would represent more explosive power than all the bombs used in World War II, and a twenty-megaton bomb more than all the explosives used in all wars in the history of the world.

Over time, through accident or design, human fallibility will cause the unacceptable use of these weapons. Additionally, the possession by some states is the strongest stimulant to others to acquire them.

In a stunning assertion of militarism and U.S. unilateralism over international cooperation and the rule of law, the Senate voted on September 17, 2003, mostly along party lines, to fund steps toward the development of new nuclear weapons. Some of these weapons are called "mini-nukes" and are ready to be integrated into conventional war fighting plans while others are modifications of existing weapons designed for new targets. This funding represents an enormous shift in the basic rationale for the production and use of nuclear weapons.

Previously, deterrence doctrine was designed to ensure that nuclear weapons would not be used, or at least only used as an absolute last resort. The bizarre logic was that if each nuclear equipped party has enough weapons to inflict unacceptable damage to the other—even after being hit with a nuclear attack—then neither would actually dare to use their arsenal.

In the new doctrine, nuclear weapons are viewed as usable, as a standard part of military strategy like other explosives. Simultaneously, this shift challenges the moral taboo against use and undermines the commitments made under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), now with 188 member States, to negotiate the elimination of nuclear arsenals.

The reality of such contemplated use of nuclear weapons has yet to dent the public debate. Like the response to the banality of evil that made possible the Holocaust's Final Solution, today's world remains numb to the banality of nuclear weapons.

Until now, there has been an international consensus that the proliferation of nuclear weapons posed a paramount threat to the security of the world. President Bush has challenged this presumption. In his 2003 State of the Union address he said, "The gravest danger facing America and the world is outlaw regimes that seek and possess nuclear, chemical and biological weapons." The emphasis has shifted from the weapons themselves to concern for regimes, and the policies that arise from this shift are dramatic. Instead of a policy of containment and elimination of weapons through international law, we are now seeing a policy of "regime change" based on U.S. unilateral decision making. This is very hazardous to international order, and we are only beginning to see its consequences in the aftermath of the Iraq war.

Moreover, rather than working to fulfill treaty commitments for disarmament, the U.S. Nuclear Posture Review of 2002 calls for proliferation:

*The need is clear for a revitalized nuclear weapons complex that will ... be able ... to design, develop, manufacture, and certify new warheads in response to new national requirements; and maintain readiness to resume underground nuclear testing if required.*

The U.S. National Security Strategy emphasizes that the United States will take anticipatory preemptive action. Since the Nuclear Posture Review calls for incorporating nuclear weapons into conventional war fighting capabilities, we now have a doctrine that can rationalize the preemptive use of nuclear weapons.

North Korea's response should come as no surprise. It is easy to understand why the rest of the world is so afraid. We should all be afraid.

Mohammed El Baradi, Director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), recently stated the situation clearly:

*These are double standards. On the one hand, the U.S. says that the proliferation of nuclear weapons must be fought. On the other, it perfects its own arsenal. This is not acceptable... The US Administration demands from other states not to have any nuclear weapons, while it fills its own arsenals... If we do not give up such double standards, we will have even more nuclear powers. We are at a turning point now.*

The steady, albeit slow, progress in building peaceful relations based on the rule of law has reversed, just as fear and uncertainty have been emphasized. Various arguments are used to rationalize this intentional process: fighting terrorism in the wake of 9-11, eliminating despotic rulers, stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. But actions, such as instituting a war without clear UN Security Council authorization, speak louder than any doctrines. The extent of the hazard has not been grasped and political arguments have not swayed the hearts of the people nor the decision makers. Worse, the irrationality of the quest to address the problem by building more weapons of mass destruction remains inadequately challenged. Neither reason nor imagination is sufficient to grasp the magnitude of what we have created. The International Court of Justice, in its landmark opinion in 1996 on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons stated: "The destructive power of nuclear weapons cannot be contained

in either space or time. They have the potential to destroy all civilization and the entire ecosystem of the planet." The Court unanimously concluded that there is a legal duty to negotiate the global elimination of nuclear weapons.

Nuclear weapons exemplify a thoroughly modern dilemma where the means of pursuing security undermine the end of obtaining security. As Thoreau said, "Improved means to unimproved ends."

The Mayor of Nagasaki pleads with us to understand the human dimensions of one relatively small atomic bomb:

*The explosion of the atomic bomb generated an enormous fireball, 200 meters in radius, almost as though a small sun had appeared in the sky. The next instant, a ferocious blast and wave of heat assailed the ground with a thunderous roar. The surface temperature of the fireball was about 7,000 degrees C, and the heat rays that reached the ground were over 3,000 degrees C. The explosion instantly killed or injured people within a two-kilometer radius of the hypocenter, leaving innumerable corpses charred like clumps of charcoal and scattered in the ruins near the hypocenter. In some cases, not even a trace of the person's remains could be found. A wind (over 680 miles per hour) slapped down trees and demolished most buildings. Even iron-reinforced concrete structures were so badly damaged that they seemed to have been smashed by a giant hammer. The fierce flash of heat meanwhile melted glass and left metal objects contorted like strands of taffy, and the subsequent fires burned the ruins of the city to ashes. Nagasaki became a city of death where not even the sound of insects could be heard.*

*After a while, countless men, women and children began to gather for a drink of water at the banks of the nearby Urakami River, their hair and clothing scorched and their burnt skin hanging off in sheets like rags. Begging for help, they died one after another in the water or in heaps on the banks. Then radiation began to take its toll, killing people like a scourge (of) death expanding in concentric circles from the hypocenter. Four months after the atomic bombing, 74,000 people were dead and 75,000 had suffered injuries, that is, two thirds of the city population had fallen victim to this calamity that came upon Nagasaki like a preview of the Apocalypse.*

When Mahatma Gandhi heard of this horror he pondered: "What has happened to the soul of the destroying nation is yet too early to see."

The psychologist Robert Jay Lifton has described part of the cost to the small handful of nuclear weapons states as "a collective form of psychic numbing." Our readiness to unleash, in short order, devices that will rapidly transform cities into concentration camp-like ovens numbs our moral sensitivities. These weapons are ovens with wings.

Even George Kennan, the distinguished American diplomat who originated the Cold War containment policy toward the Soviet Union, a man not normally associated with moral admonitions, warns us:

*The readiness to use nuclear weapons against other human beings—against people we do not know, whom we have never seen, and whose guilt or innocence is not for us to*

*establish—and, in doing so, to place in jeopardy the natural structure upon which all civilization rests, as though the safety and perceived interests of our own generation were more important than everything that has taken place or could take place in civilization: this is nothing less than a presumption, a blasphemy, an indignity—an indignity of monstrous dimensions—offered to God!*

This expression of human arrogance hides a fundamental weakness, a failure of respect for the power of love, God's greatest gift to us. That power is denied by this threatening violence. This ultimate violence is idolatry without boundary, exalting human ideas and force above the creator's gift and the very life of the creation.

The violence of threatening to unleash the Apocalypse represents an immorality of vast proportion and calls us to an affirmation of faith of vaster proportion. We cannot be passive in pursuing this capacity. The words of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., burn through the haze of today's news reports:

*The fact that most of the time human beings put the truth about the nature and risks of nuclear war out of their minds because it is too painful and therefore not "acceptable," does not alter the nature and risks of such war ... if modern man continues to flirt unhesitatingly with war, he will transform his earthly habitat into an inferno such that even the mind of Dante could not imagine. ... I do not wish to minimize the complexity of the problems that need to be faced in achieving disarmament and peace. But I think it is a fact that we shall not have the will, the courage, and insight to deal with such matters unless in this field we are prepared to undergo a mental and spiritual reevaluation—a change of focus which will enable us to see that the things which seem most real and powerful are indeed now unreal and have come under the sentence of death. ... It is not enough to say "We must not wage war." It is necessary to love peace and sacrifice for it ... we have inherited a big house, a great "world house" in which we have to live together—black and white, Easterners and Westerners, Gentiles and Jews, Catholics and Protestants, Moslems and Hindus, a family unduly separated in ideas, culture, and interests who, because we can never again live without each other, must learn somehow, in this one big world, to live with each other. ... This means that more and more our loyalties must become ecumenical rather than sectional. We must now give an overriding loyalty to mankind as a whole in order to preserve the best in our individual societies. This call for a worldwide fellowship that lifts neighborly concern beyond one's tribe, race, class, and nation is in reality a call for an all embracing and unconditional love for all. ...*

Developing this love is not only a personal path to salvation but a necessity for human fulfillment and survival. As King said, "When I speak of love I am not speaking of some sentimental and weak response which is little more than emotional bosh. I am speaking of that force which all the great religions have seen as the supreme unifying principle of life. Love is somehow the key that unlocks the door which leads to ultimate reality." Our choice is Dante's hell or a door to ultimate reality.

What must we do?

The first step toward a solution is a sober acknowledgement of the problem and a profound commitment to change.

It is imperative that our goal of obtaining the universal elimination of nuclear weapons be grounded in strong moral positions. Since fear can cloud reason, we must awaken an activism based on an equally strong motivation. For this issue, vision requires courage; thus, spirit matters.

The mystery that placed the power of destruction in the binding forces of the atom has placed the healing power of love in our hearts and further gifted us with both the courage and wisdom to use that power effectively. King's stand is correct: "I refuse to accept the cynical notion that nation after nation must spiral down a militaristic stairway into the hell of nuclear annihilation." With faith that we can be guided by and have confidence in our love of life, should we not commit to cause our country to disavow its unlawful, immoral policy of failing to negotiate the elimination of nuclear weapons? Will you join this call from the conscience of humanity?

We have the choice to respond to this call of conscience. With the help of each, which is a gift in our hands to choose, and the help of God, which is a gift surely granted, we can and will become the change we want to see.

We can change our government's conduct to reflect our human values. The policies that diminish the threat to use nuclear weapons and lead to their elimination have already been painstakingly negotiated in the NPT. They include a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, deep cuts in the arsenals, reduction of the operational status of the weapons, a diminished role of weapons in policy planning, and negotiations leading to elimination.

The commitments under the NPT are an excellent foundation, but they are certainly not enough. For example, the entire budget for all inspections under the IAEA is less than \$90 million per year for the whole world, while the US alone spends more than \$97 million per day on our nuclear arsenal. The need for changing economic allocations is obvious.

Compared to what might arise in the future, addressing nuclear weapons is now relatively manageable. There is presently only a small group with arsenals. That group includes Israel, Pakistan and India, who are not in the NPT, and five countries under the treaty—US, UK, China, France, and Russia. The materials needed to make bombs can be monitored and controlled if sufficient funds are spent. The political will to come to very low numbers, and then begin serious negotiations to create a secure regime to move toward abolition, could be galvanized with proper political leadership. It is sufficient to invoke fears of terrorism to generate support to eliminate this threat. Nearly everyone agrees that nothing could be more hazardous than if terrorists gained access to these devices.

If we do not move quickly to curtail this capacity for self-destruction that science has given humanity with this obviously dangerous technology, how do we intend to constrain and control the next generation of weapons of mass destruction? It is time that this technology be subject to law and morality. Nothing less than our humanity and future is at stake.

We need to further awaken the public and generate the political will to fulfill our existing commitments. We need to compel our political leaders to take clear, morally coherent positions and commit to work for abolition.

At a minimum, we must demand that every candidate for national office describe their aspirations and plans to reduce and eliminate the possession and threat of nuclear weapons in every country in the world.

*Jonathan Granoff is president of the Global Security Institute and a member of the Advisory Board of Tikkun.*

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Draft

To: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

From: Howard Hallman and Rich Killmer

We would like to clarify the distinction between "An Urgent Call -- End the Nuclear Danger", which Rich is circulating, and "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Danger", which Howard has helped develop. We consider them to be complementary.

Out of concern for growing nuclear danger, An Urgent Call calls upon the United States and Russia to take six steps toward the goal of the nuclear abolition. It provides a theological foundation for this concern. Rich is using An Urgent Call primarily as a tool for grassroots organizing and mobilization of people of faith. Endorsement by heads of communion provides legitimacy for An Urgent Call and strengthens outreach in particular denominations.

A Moral Appeal is global in scope and addresses all states possessing nuclear weapons. It speaks of the inherent immorality of nuclear weapons, calls for no use, and advocates total elimination. Howard is working with an informal international group to obtain signatures from religious leaders throughout the globe, including heads of communion in the United States. They are also seeking signatures of prominent persons in science and medicine and Nobel peace laureates. The purpose is to mobilize an unusual combination of leaders to put pressure on decision-makers of nuclear weapon states. There are no plans to use A Moral Appeal for grassroots organizing in the United States.

If you need further clarification, please get in touch with one of us.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair, Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
Phone: 301 896-0013 E-mail: [hhallman@mupwj.org](mailto:hhallman@mupwj.org)

Richard L. Killmer, Program Director,  
Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy  
Phone: 202 885-8948 E-mail: [rkillmer@wesleysem.edu](mailto:rkillmer@wesleysem.edu)

I am following-up an e-mail message that Bob Edgar sent you on February 17, inviting you to join him as a signer of A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons. The Appeal states that nuclear weapons are inherently immoral. It calls for no use of nuclear weapons and advocates their total elimination.

A copy A Moral Appeal is attached along with a list of initial signers. You will note that signers include religious leaders from around the world and also persons from science, medicine, and Nobel peace laureates.

We would greatly appreciate your signing the Appeal. There will be a news conference in Washington, D.C. on Monday, March 8 to publicly release the Appeal. We are also seeking an appointment with Dr. Condoleezza Rice, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, to discuss the Appeal and ask her to present the Appeal to President Bush. Therefore, we hope that you will sign this week so that your name can appear among the list of signers. However, the Appeal will still be open to signatures after March 8.

I am serving as facilitator of A Moral Appeal and can answer any questions you might have.

With best regards,

## Statements from the Holy See on Nuclear Weapons

Cardinal Renato Martino is president of the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace. Previously as an archbishop he served as head of Holy See delegation to the United Nations. On October 15, 1997 he told the UN First Committee:<sup>i</sup>

Nuclear weapons are incompatible with the peace we seek for the 21st century. They cannot be justified. They deserve condemnation. The preservation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty demands an unequivocal commitment to their abolition.

The Holy See has previously stated in this Committee: "The world must move to the abolition of nuclear weapons through a universal, non-discriminatory ban with intensive inspection by universal authority".

On April 10, 2002 Monsignor Francis Chullikat, deputy head of the Holy See delegation to the United Nations, addressed the Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. He indicated that "there has been regression" in the quest for nuclear disarmament. He said:<sup>ii</sup>

The concern of the Holy See mounts in seeing the non-proliferation regime, with the NPT as its cornerstone, in disarray. The old policies of nuclear deterrence, which prevailed in the Cold War, must lead now to concrete disarmament measures. The rule of law cannot countenance the continuation of doctrines that hold nuclear weapons as essential.

There can be no moral acceptance of military doctrines that embody the permanence of nuclear weapons. That is why Pope John Paul II has called for the banishment of all nuclear weapons through "a workable system for negotiation, even of arbitration." Those nuclear weapon states resisting negotiations should therefore be strongly urged to finally come to the negotiating table. In fact, in clinging to their outmoded rationales for nuclear deterrence, they are denying the most ardent aspirations of humanity as well as the opinion of the highest legal authority in the world.

At the 2003 meeting of the NPT Preparatory Committee in Geneva, the views of the Holy See were presented by Archbishop Diarmuid Martin. He spoke as permanent observer of the Holy See to the United Nations Office in Geneva. Subsequently he was appointed Archbishop of Dublin. He said, "Global security will only be guaranteed through global cooperation, within the framework of an authentically multilateral system." He indicated:<sup>iii</sup>

In the Final Document of the NPT 2000 Review, all parties recognized that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only guarantee against the use of threat of use of nuclear weapons. . . .The preservation of the non-proliferation dimensions of the Treaty demands unequivocal action towards the elimination of nuclear weapons.

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<sup>i</sup> <http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements2.html#nuclearweapons>

<sup>ii</sup> <http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements2.html#regression>

<sup>iii</sup> <http://www.zero-nukes.org/religiousstatements2.html#globalsecurity>

## IEER Report | NATO and Nuclear Disarmament

For use after 10 a.m. Eastern Time, October 7, 2003

Washington, D.C. National Press Club Press Conference

For further information contact:

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P R E S S   R E L E A S E

U.S. Usable Nukes Policy Creates Conflicts for NATO Countries

Allies May Soon Be Torn between NATO and their Non-Proliferation

Obligations if U.S. Tests Nuclear Weapons

New Report Calls for De-Nuclearized NATO

Washington, D.C. Oct. 7, 2003: The obligations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies of the United States under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) are coming into increasing conflict with their membership in NATO because of the nuclear policies of the United States. The new analysis is contained in a report, entitled NATO and Nuclear Disarmament, issued today by the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IEER), a non-profit organization based in Takoma Park, near Washington, D.C. It is being released as NATO Defense Ministers prepare for a meeting in Colorado Springs, the city that is host to NORAD, the North American Aerospace Defense Command.

The report comes amidst growing controversies between the United States and Europe on a number of issues, including the U.S. pre-emptive war strategy in Iraq. The report reveals that the European Union draft security strategy calls for "pre-emptive engagement" to promote justice and the rule of law.

"The contrast between U.S. policy with its emphasis on pre-emptive war and the emerging European consensus on the rule of law and pre-emptive engagement is striking," said Dr. Arjun Makhijani, principal author of the report and president of IEER.

The report analyzes the nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament obligations of the NATO allies of the United States, all of whom have ratified both the NPT and CTBT, focusing on its non-nuclear NATO allies.

U.S. policy is now in violation of the commitments that it made to the other parties to the NPT in 1995 and 2000 at the review conferences of that treaty, according to the report. Specifically, U.S. policies of developing usable nuclear weapons such as "bunker busters" and "mini-nukes" and U.S. plans to maintain a readiness to test nuclear weapons are in conflict with those commitments.

"NATO acquiescence, or worse, participation in the potentially nuclear-tipped war policies of the United States would be very dangerous for European, U.S., and world security," said Dr. Makhijani. "On the contrary, the NATO allies of the United States, and particularly its non-nuclear NATO allies, like Germany and Canada should formally inform the United States that its aggressive nuclear policies are producing conflicts for them between their NATO membership and their non-proliferation and test ban treaty obligations."

The report recommends that the NATO allies formally inform the United States that the conflict between NATO membership and NPT obligations would become severe if the United States tests a nuclear weapon.

NATO policy maintains the option of first use of nuclear weapons, even though use of nuclear weapons by NATO is considered a very remote contingency. According to the analysis in the report, U.S. NATO allies are implicated, at least implicitly, in U.S. nuclear policies because NATO policy explicitly includes reliance on nuclear weapons as well as nuclear weapon sharing with non-nuclear allies in time of war.

"All of the NATO allies of the United States have ratified the CTBT," said Nicole Deller, a consultant to IEER and an analyst of international law relating to security treaties. "Even though the test ban treaty is not yet in force, under the laws of treaty-making, countries like Germany and Canada and Belgium that have ratified it are bound by its object and purpose." Ms. Deller is the principal editor of *Rule of Power or Rule of Law?* (published in 2003 by Apex Press) analyzing U.S. behavior with respect to nine security-related treaties.

The analysis in the report claims that all parties to the NPT are obligated to do their part to achieve complete nuclear disarmament. While this obligation falls heavily on the nuclear weapons states that are party to the treaty, including the United States, six non-nuclear NATO allies of the U.S. actually host U.S. nuclear weapons. They are Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, and Turkey. U.S. nuclear weapons are also stationed in Britain. The United States is the only nuclear weapon state to have nuclear weapons stationed on the territory of other countries.

"The NPT is under severe pressure and might fall apart if events continue to drift in the present direction," said Dr. Makhijani. "On the one hand, there are nuclear ambitions of North Korea, which has withdrawn from the NPT, and possibly Iran, which is a non-nuclear party to the NPT. On the other, the United States is in a 'do-as-I-say-not-as-I-do' mode that is quite contrary to the rule of law. The year-and-a-half before the next review of the NPT in 2005 is a particularly crucial time to try to save it."

The report recommends that the NATO allies of the United States:

- Formally and immediately inform the United States that a nuclear test would put their obligations under the NPT and CTBT in conflict with their NATO membership. This communication should stress the need to make the nuclear test moratorium permanent and for the U.S. to ratify the CTBT to help stem the slide toward proliferation and nuclear chaos.

- Make a binding and formal commitment that NATO will not use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear NPT parties and express this commitment as part of an explicit and unconditional no first use nuclear weapons policy for NATO.

- Work for a de-nuclearization of NATO including withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons now stationed in six non-nuclear member states of NATO and Britain and an end to the nuclear sharing arrangements, which are of dubious legality at best under the NPT, according to the report.

"The NATO allies of the United States affirmed their obligation to a test ban and to irreversible steps to nuclear disarmament at the NPT Review Conference in the year 2000," said Ms. Deller. "The U.S. is reneging on several of its commitments, and it is incumbent on the NATO allies not to be complicit in U.S. actions that are undermining both the NPT and the CTBT."

This report recognizes that U.S. allies may have limited leverage, but they have more than any other countries. Moreover, the U.S. need for support in Iraq after it had opted for a course that bypassed the U.N.

indicates that opinion in the U.S. may also be shifting.

"A de-nuclearized NATO would not only mean a more secure Europe, but also a more secure United States and a more secure world," said Dr. Makhijani.

"NATO works on a consensus of its members. It is time for the allies of the United States to take a stand for non-proliferation, disarmament, and security and help their most powerful friend onto the path of respect for its international treaty commitments."

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Entire report available on this web site.

Hard copies of the report are available upon request:

Email [ieer@ieer.org](mailto:ieer@ieer.org), call 1-301-270-5500, or order online.

Also on this site:

Statement of Arjun Makhijani, IEER

Institute for Energy and Environmental Research  
Comments to Outreach Coordinator: [ieer@ieer.org](mailto:ieer@ieer.org)  
Takoma Park, Maryland, USA  
October 7, 2003

# A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons

## Initial Signers

**Msgr. Michel Sabbah**  
Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem  
President, Pax Christi International  
**Cardinal Franz König** (Austria)  
Former President  
Pax Christi International  
**Bishop Luigi Bettazzi** (Italy)  
Former President  
Pax Christi International  
**Marie Dennis** (USA)  
Vice President  
Pax Christi International  
**Archbishop Laurent Monsengwo**  
(Democratic Republic of Congo)  
Vice President  
Pax Christi International  
**Cesar Villanueva** (Philippines)  
Vice President  
Pax Christi International  
**Bishop H.C.A. Ernst** (The Netherlands)  
Former Vice President  
Pax Christi International  
**Sister Mary Evelyn Jegen** (USA)  
Former Vice President  
Pax Christi International  
**Claudette Werleigh** (Haiti)  
Former Vice President  
Pax Christi International  
**Mairead Corrigan-Maguire**  
(Northern Ireland)  
Nobel Peace Prize Laureate  
**Betty Williams** (Northern Ireland)  
Nobel Peace Prize Laureate  
**Ronald S. McCoy, M.D.** (Malaysia)  
President, International Physicians for the  
Prevention of Nuclear War  
**Helen Caldicott, M.D.**  
President  
Nuclear Policy Research Institute  
**Jonathan Dean** (USA)  
Advisor on Global Security Issues  
Union of Concerned Scientists  
**Jonathan Granoff** (USA)  
President, Global Security Institute

**Rev. Dr. Robert W. Edgar** (USA)  
General Secretary  
National Council of the Churches  
of Christ in the USA  
**John L. McCullough** (USA)  
Executive Director  
Church World Service  
**Dr. William F. Vendley** (USA)  
Secretary General  
World Conference of Religions for Peace  
**His Eminence Sunday C. Mbang** (Nigeria)  
Chairperson, World Methodist Council  
**Bishop Ruediger R. Minor** (Russia)  
President, Council of Bishops  
The United Methodist Church  
**Bishop Melvin G. Talbert** (USA)  
Ecumenical Officer, Council of Bishops  
The United Methodist Church  
**Bishop C. Dale White** (USA)  
Former Chair, Episcopal Initiatives  
The United Methodist Church  
**Jim Winkler** (USA)  
General Secretary, United Methodist  
General Board of Church & Society  
**Rev. Michael E. Livingston**  
Executive Director, International Council  
of Community Churches  
**Thomas Jeavons**  
General Secretary  
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting  
of the Religious Society of Friends  
**Rev. Ronald Brugler**, President  
Swedenborgian Church in North America  
**The Rev. John H. Thomas**  
General Minister and President  
United Church of Christ (USA)  
**Howard W. Hallman** (USA)  
Chair, Methodists United for Peace  
with Justice

February 22, 2004



Dear

For the last eight months I have been working with some international contacts to develop the attached "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons". It states that nuclear weapons are inherently immoral, calls for no use, and advocates total elimination.

A Moral Appeal is intended to be signed by religious leaders from around the globe. Initial signers, shown on the attachment, include Bob Edgar, Catholic leaders from Pax Christi International, United Methodist leaders, Bill Vendley of World Conference of Religions for Peace (WCRP), and several from the civic sector. Through WCRP we will reach out to other faiths. We will add Nobel peace laureates, scientists, and physicians to provide an unusual combination of signers are on the attachment. You can view the Appeal and a continuously updated list of signers at <http://www.zero-nukes.org/moralappeal.html>.

In early February Bob Edgar will invite heads of communion in the United States to join him in signing A Moral Appeal. Because you are an advisor to I want you to have a preview. We are working out plans for a news conference for public release of A Moral Appeal, perhaps in early March before or after Ecumenical Advocacy Days,.

I would like to suggest that when A Moral Appeal is released with signers from around the globe, heads of communion in the United States might write President Bush to transmit the Appeal and to suggest what the United States should do to implement the Appeal. Along those lines I have drafted two different versions of a sign-on letter, which are attached. The first stresses nuclear weapons policies that the United States should implement. The second emphasizes the moral choice that President Bush must make regarding nuclear weapons.

Would you encourage to sign A Moral Appeal? Do you think that he would be willing to send it to persons in other countries affiliated with and ask them to sign?

Do you think that he would be willing to sign a companion letter to President Bush? If so, which of the two alternatives would you favor? Or do you have other ideas, such as modification of one of them?

You can reply to me by e-mail or call me at 301 896-0013. Otherwise, I will call you in a few days.

Thanks for your cooperation,  
Howard

Draft letter #1 on nuclear disarmament to President Bush from heads of communion and other prominent religious leaders

Dear Mr. President:

We the undersigned have joined colleagues from around the world in signing the attached "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons". This Appeal speaks of the inherent immorality of nuclear weapons, calls for no use, and advocates total elimination. We endorse this perspective.

Because people in the United States will be safer when all nuclear weapons on Earth are eliminated, we urge you to use your creative leadership to achieve this goal.

The gravest danger to the U.S population is the outmoded cold war doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD) whereby the United States and Russian both maintain thousands of long-range nuclear missiles aimed at one another and kept on hair-trigger alert. At every hour of the day there is a risk of accidental launch that would start a nuclear war. Our safety would be vastly increased if the United States and Russia would stand down these nuclear weapons on a mutual basis. This should be followed by their dismantlement with complete transparency and verification. Other possessors of nuclear weapons should be brought into this process until all nuclear weapons on Earth are eliminated.

Another serious danger is the risk that aggressive states and terrorist organizations will obtain fissile material and produce nuclear weapons. The remedy is broad expansion of the nuclear threat reduction program to assure that all existing nuclear warheads throughout the globe, whether in service or in reserve, are adequately protected and all fissile material rigorously safeguarded.

To set an example and lead the way the United States should cease all efforts to develop new nuclear weapons, such as so-called mini-nukes and bunker busters. We consider it reckless to argue that such weapons would be more usable than the larger ones now in the arsenal, as some advocates are insisting. If used, even the smallest nuclear bomb would take the lives of thousands of innocent people and poison the environment. This is immoral. Moreover, U.S. development of such weapons legitimizes them and encourages other nations to do likewise.

We also believe that possible use of nuclear weapons on a pre-emptive basis, as policy documents of your administration espouse, is morally wrong. We urge you to abandon this policy.

In conclusion, we believe that the global elimination of nuclear weapons is a pragmatic way to enhance the security of all inhabitants of planet Earth. It is also the moral thing to do. We look forward to your leadership in achieving a world without nuclear weapons.

With best regards,

Drafted by Howard W. Hallman  
January 26, 2004

Draft letter #2 on nuclear disarmament to President Bush from heads of communion and other prominent religious leaders

Dear Mr. President:

We the undersigned have joined colleagues from around the world in signing the attached "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons". This Appeal speaks of the inherent immorality of nuclear weapons. It calls for no use and advocates total elimination. We endorse this perspective.

We urge you as President of the United States to accept the necessity and desirability of eliminating all nuclear weapons on Earth. We ask you to provide creative leadership among the nations for achievement of this goal.

You as commander-in-chief have the awesome responsibility to decide whether nuclear weapons are used by the United States. Although political and military factors come into consideration, ultimately this is a moral issue. It is a matter of choosing life or death.

Mr. President, we recognize that you are a moral person. You care for people. You care for the future of the United States and planet Earth. In our judgment nuclear weapons are inherently immoral because of their vast destructive power. If used, nuclear weapons would take the lives of thousands of innocent people and cause devastating harm to the environment. The correct moral choice is to refrain from using nuclear weapons and to eliminate them throughout the globe.

Since President Harry Truman made a wartime decision to drop the first two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, every American president has chosen not to use this horrific instrument of mass destruction. Other possessor nations have also refused to use them. Would you want to have a place in history as the president who broke the voluntary moratorium that has lasted almost 60 years? Would you want to stand before God to be judged for this action?

In 1956 President Dwight D. Eisenhower said, "If man can develop weapons that are so terrifying as to make the thought of global war almost a sentence for suicide, you would think that man's intelligence and his comprehension would include also his ability to find a peaceful solution." Pope John Paul II in an address in Hiroshima in 1981 stated: "It is only through a conscious choice and through a deliberate policy that humanity can survive."

We ask you to make the conscious choice never to use nuclear weapons at any time at any place under any circumstance and to lead the way to the global elimination of this ultimate evil.

With best regards,

Drafted by Howard W. Hallman  
January 26, 2004

Draft letter #3 on nuclear disarmament to President Bush from heads of communion and other prominent religious leaders

The Honorable George W. Bush  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We the undersigned have joined colleagues from around the world in signing the attached "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons". This Appeal speaks of the inherent immorality of nuclear weapons, calls for no use, and advocates total elimination. We endorse this perspective.

Because people in the United States will be safer when all nuclear weapons on Earth are eliminated, we urge you to use your creative leadership to achieve this goal. We suggest that you give consideration to the following steps in that direction.

- Work out arrangements with Russia on a mutual basis to remove all strategic weapons from hair-trigger alert, take them out of service, and dismantle them with proper verification. It is dangerous and foolhardy to continue the cold war doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD), which still prevails in the U.S.-Russian relationship.
- Insist that other possessor states also eliminate their nuclear arsenals.
- Increase funding and broaden the coverage of the nuclear threat reduction program to assure that all existing nuclear warheads throughout the globe, whether in service or in reserve, are adequately protected and that all fissile material is rigorously safeguarded.
- Build upon your recent nuclear non-proliferation initiative by completing negotiation of the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, which would put an end to the production of fissionable material for weapons.
- Cease all efforts to develop new nuclear weapons, such as so-called mini-nukes and bunker busters. If used, even the smallest nuclear bomb would take the lives of thousands of innocent people and poison the environment. Moreover, U.S. development of such weapons legitimizes them and encourages other nations to do likewise.
- Abandon the policy that nuclear weapons might be used on a pre-emptive basis, as espoused in documents of your administration.

We believe that the global elimination of nuclear weapons is a pragmatic way to enhance the security of all inhabitants of planet Earth. It is also the moral thing to do. We look forward to your leadership in achieving a world without nuclear weapons.

With best regards,

Drafted by Howard W. Hallman  
February 13, 2004

Draft letter #3 on nuclear disarmament to President Bush from heads of communion and other prominent religious leaders

The Honorable George W. Bush  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We the undersigned have joined colleagues from around the world in signing the attached "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons". This Appeal speaks of the inherent immorality of nuclear weapons, calls for national policies of no use, and advocates total elimination of existing nuclear arsenals.

Because people in the United States will be safer when all nuclear weapons on Earth are eliminated, we urge you to use your creative leadership to achieve this goal. We suggest that you give consideration to the following steps in that direction.

- Work out arrangements with Russia on a mutual basis to remove all strategic nuclear weapons from hair-trigger alert and take them out of service and to dismantle all strategic and tactical nuclear weapons with proper verification. It is dangerous and foolhardy to continue the cold war doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD), which still prevails in the U.S.-Russian relationship.
- Insist that other possessor states also verifiably eliminate their nuclear arsenals.
- Increase funding and broaden the coverage of the nuclear threat reduction program to assure that all existing nuclear warheads throughout the globe, whether in service or in reserve, are adequately protected, and that all fissile material is rigorously safeguarded.
- Build upon your recent nuclear non-proliferation initiative by supporting and completing negotiations for the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, which would put an end to the production of fissile material for weapons.
- Cease all efforts to develop new nuclear weapons, such as so-called mini-nukes and bunker busters and support the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. If used, even the smallest nuclear bomb could take the lives of thousands of innocent people and poison the environment. U.S. development of such weapons legitimizes them and encourages other nations to do likewise.
- Abandon the policy that nuclear weapons might be used on a pre-emptive basis, as espoused in documents of your administration.

We believe that the global elimination of nuclear weapons is a pragmatic way to enhance the security of all inhabitants of planet Earth. It is also the moral thing to do. We look forward to your leadership in achieving a world without nuclear weapons.

With best regards,

Drafted by Howard W. Hallman  
February 17, 2004

Draft letter #3 on nuclear disarmament to President Bush from heads of communion and other prominent religious leaders

The Honorable George W. Bush  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We the undersigned have joined colleagues from around the world in signing the attached "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons". This Appeal speaks of the inherent immorality of nuclear weapons, calls for national policies of no use, and advocates total elimination of existing nuclear arsenals.

Because people in the United States will be safer when all nuclear weapons on Earth are eliminated, we urge you to use your creative leadership to achieve this goal. We ask you to take the following steps in that direction.

- Work out arrangements with Russia on a mutual basis to remove all strategic nuclear weapons from hair-trigger alert and take them out of service and to dismantle all strategic and tactical nuclear weapons with proper verification. It is dangerous and foolhardy to continue the cold war doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD), which still prevails in the U.S.-Russian relationship.
- Insist that other possessor states also verifiably eliminate their nuclear arsenals.
- Increase funding and broaden the coverage of the nuclear threat reduction program to assure that all existing nuclear warheads throughout the globe, whether in service or in reserve, are adequately protected and that all fissile material is rigorously safeguarded.
- Build upon your recent nuclear non-proliferation initiative by supporting and completing negotiations for the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, which would put an end to the production of fissile material for weapons.
- Cease all efforts to develop new nuclear weapons, such as so-called mini-nukes and bunker busters. If used, even the smallest nuclear bomb could take the lives of thousands of innocent people and poison the environment. U.S. development of such weapons legitimizes them and encourages other nations to do likewise.
- Continue the moratorium on nuclear weapon testing and support ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Abandon the policy that nuclear weapons might be used on a pre-emptive basis, as espoused in documents of your administration.

We believe that the global elimination of nuclear weapons is a pragmatic way to enhance the security of all inhabitants of planet Earth. It is also the moral thing to do. We look forward to your leadership in achieving a world without nuclear weapons.

With best regards,

Drafted by Howard W. Hallman  
February 18, 2004

Draft letter #3 on nuclear disarmament to President Bush from heads of communion and other prominent religious leaders

The Honorable George W. Bush  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We the undersigned have joined colleagues from around the world in signing the attached "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons". This Appeal speaks of the inherent immorality of nuclear weapons, calls for national policies of no use, and advocates total elimination of existing nuclear arsenals.

Because people in the United States will be safer when all nuclear weapons on Earth are eliminated, we urge you to use your creative leadership to achieve this goal. We ask you to take the following steps in that direction.

- Work out arrangements with the Russian Federation on a mutual basis to remove all strategic nuclear weapons from hair-trigger alert and take them out of service and to dismantle all strategic and tactical nuclear weapons with proper verification. It is dangerous and foolhardy to continue the cold war doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD), which still prevails in the U.S.-Russian relationship.
- Insist that other possessor states also verifiably eliminate their nuclear arsenals.
- Increase funding and broaden the coverage of the nuclear threat reduction program to assure that all existing nuclear warheads throughout the globe, whether in service or in reserve, are adequately protected and that all fissile material is rigorously safeguarded.
- Build upon your recent nuclear non-proliferation initiative by supporting and completing negotiations for the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, which would put an end to the production of fissile material for weapons.
- Cease all efforts to develop new nuclear weapons, such as so-called mini-nukes and bunker busters. If used, even the smallest nuclear bomb could take the lives of thousands of innocent people and poison the environment. U.S. development of such weapons legitimizes them and encourages other nations to do likewise.
- Continue the moratorium on nuclear weapon testing and support ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Abandon the policy that nuclear weapons might be used on a pre-emptive basis.

We believe that the global elimination of nuclear weapons is a pragmatic way to enhance the security of all inhabitants of planet Earth. It is also the moral thing to do. We look forward to your leadership in achieving a world without nuclear weapons.

With best regards,

Drafted by Howard W. Hallman  
February 20, 2004

Letter on nuclear disarmament to President Bush from heads of communion as follow up on "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons?"

The Honorable George W. Bush  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We the undersigned have joined colleagues from around the world in signing the attached "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons". This Appeal speaks of the inherent immorality of nuclear weapons, calls for national policies of no use, and advocates total elimination of existing nuclear arsenals.

People in the United States and the rest of the world will be safer when all nuclear weapons on Earth are eliminated. Therefore, we urge you to use your creative leadership to achieve this goal. We ask you to take the following steps in that direction.

- Work out arrangements with the Russian Federation on a mutual basis to remove all strategic nuclear weapons from hair-trigger alert and take them out of service and to dismantle all strategic and tactical nuclear weapons with proper verification. It is dangerous and foolhardy to continue the cold war doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD), which still prevails in the U.S.-Russian relationship.
- Insist that other possessor states also verifiably eliminate their nuclear arsenals.
- Increase funding and broaden the coverage of the nuclear threat reduction program to assure that all existing nuclear warheads throughout the globe, whether in service or in reserve, are adequately protected and that all fissile material is rigorously safeguarded.
- Build upon your recent nuclear non-proliferation initiative by supporting and completing negotiations for the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, which would put an end to the production of fissile material for weapons.
- Cease all efforts to develop new nuclear weapons, such as so-called mini-nukes and bunker busters. If used, even the smallest nuclear bomb could take the lives of thousands of innocent people and poison the environment. U.S. development of such weapons legitimizes them and encourages other nations to do likewise.
- Continue the moratorium on nuclear weapon testing and support ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Abandon the policy that nuclear weapons might be used on a pre-emptive basis.

We believe that the global elimination of nuclear weapons is a pragmatic way to enhance the security of all inhabitants of planet Earth. It is also the moral thing to do. We look forward to your leadership in achieving a world without nuclear weapons.

With best regards,

To be signed by heads of religious communions in the United States.

Draft letter to Mrs. Bush from women in Texas

To be sent or delivered to Bush ranch in Texas when the first lady is there

Dear Mrs. Bush:

We the undersigned women of Texas know that you are a trusted adviser to your husband, President George W. Bush. We also know that you are a compassionate person.

In his role as commander-in-chief the President has the awesome power to determine whether nuclear weapons are used by the United States. For almost 60 years since the first two atomic bombs destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki every American president has chosen not to use this horrific instrument of mass destruction. Other possessor nations have also refused to use them. Would you want your husband to have a place in history as the president who broke this voluntary moratorium? Would he want to stand before God to be judged for this action?

For decades religious leaders have spoken of the inherent immorality of nuclear weapons. Attached is a recent example, "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons" that calls for no use of nuclear weapons and their total elimination. It is signed by religious leaders of many faiths from around the world.

As God's stewards of planet Earth, we are called to choose life or death. We urge you to encourage President Bush to choose life by deciding never to use nuclear weapons under any circumstance and to lead the way to their total elimination.

With deepest respect,

Draft of January 22, 2004

Draft letter to President Bush  
From heads of WCC member communions in the United States

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

Dear Mr. President:

We the undersigned are heads of religious communions in the United States that are members of the World Council of Churches. We would like to call to your attention the attached "Statement on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, NPT" adopted by Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches at meeting in Geneva on February 17-20, 2004. This statement responds to the urgent public concern given to nuclear weapons and the risk of proliferation of these weapons. It affirms yet again our belief that the only ultimate protection against nuclear weapons is their total elimination. We are fully supportive of this Statement.

The Statement reiterates our grave and ongoing concern that certain policies and practices of nuclear weapon states undermine international progress toward nuclear disarmament. As related to the United States, the Statement draws attention to:

- Continuing efforts by the United States to develop new generations of nuclear weapons;
- The abrogation by the United States of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and U.S. pursuit of strategic ballistic missile defense in spite of its destabilizing impact on the international strategic environment;
- Assertion by the United States of nuclear use doctrines, including threats to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states party to the NPT, that undercut negative security assurances;
- The dangerous practice in Russia and the United States of maintaining strategic weapons on ongoing high alert status;
- The failure of the Russia-US Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty to require the permanent dismantling of warheads removed from active deployment;
- NATO's "nuclear sharing" policy which places nuclear weapons on the territories of non-nuclear states party to the NPT; and
- NATO's continuing assertion of that nuclear weapons are "essential" to its security, and its pledge to retain them for the foreseeable future.

The Statement urges all States to make renewed and unprecedented efforts to ensure that the current NPT Review Process sets the world on a path toward the final elimination of nuclear weapons through support for a series of bold measures, including

- A halt to all nuclear weapons research and development;
- The early approval and ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT);
- Rejection of strategic ballistic missile defense;
- Pledges by all nuclear weapon states, in a series of interim measures, to:
  - never be the first to use nuclear weapons,
  - fulfil their unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, to which all States Parties are committed under Article VI of the NPT,

- never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states party to the NPT;
- permanently remove their nuclear weapons from high-alert status;
- permanently remove all nuclear weapons from the territories of non-nuclear weapon states;
- Steps by Russia and the United States to make all their nuclear disarmament agreements irreversible through requirements to permanently dismantle all weapons removed from active deployment;
- Early commitment to the commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty;
- Efforts by Global Partnership states to accelerate implementation of Partnership objectives; and
- A recommitment to preventing the horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons and weapons technology by:
  - providing the political and material support necessary to enable the IAEA to carry out its responsibilities,
  - continuing to press Iran and North Korea to abandon all uranium enrichment and plutonium extraction efforts toward a fully verifiable return to a status of non-nuclear states party to the NPT;
  - Providing for the return of international inspectors to Iraq to verify its full compliance with its obligation as a non-nuclear party to the NPT;
  - Commitment by all States to uphold and strengthen the multilateral framework for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

We recognize that this is an ambitious agenda. We also firmly believe that the peace and well-being of all peoples on Earth demands vigorous action along these lines. We therefore strongly urge you and top officials in your administration to carefully study these proposals and to incorporate them into the nuclear weapons policy of the United States.

We request an opportunity to meet with you and your top aides in order to discuss these steps toward nuclear disarmament and to hear your response to these proposals.

With best regards,

Signed by heads of WCC member communions in the United States

To: Member Churches of the World Council of Churches  
From: Jim Winkler, General Secretary, United Methodist General Board of Church and Society

Dear Colleagues:

Recent years have seen an increase in the danger that nuclear weapons will be used. As voices of religion have repeatedly stated, this would be an affront to God's creation. Use of even one nuclear weapon could kill thousands of innocent people and harm the environment. More extensive use would be even more disastrous. This concern along with suggested remedies is eloquently articulated in a "Statement on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, NPT" adopted by the Executive Committee, World Council of Churches in Geneva last week. (See <http://www.wcc-coe.org/wcc/who/2004exco-statement2.html>)

I invite you as head of a member communion of the World Council of Churches to join others in expression of this concern by becoming a signer of the attached "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons". The Appeal states that nuclear weapons are inherently immoral. It calls for no use of nuclear weapons and advocates their total elimination. (If you do not want to download the attachment, you can see "A Moral Appeal" at <http://www.zero-nukes.org/moralappeal.html>)

From my own denomination "A Moral Appeal" has been signed by Bishop Ruediger Minor, president of the United Methodist Council of Bishops; Bishop Melvin J. Talbert, ecumenical officer; myself as general secretary, United Methodist General Board of Church and Society; Rev. Dr. Robert Edgar, who serves as general secretary, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.; and His Eminence Sunday C. Mbang, chairperson, World Methodist Council and head of the Methodist Church Nigeria. There are also signers from other Protestant denominations, the Catholic Churches, and prominent persons in the civic sector.

You can sign "A Moral Appeal" by replying to [moral-appeal@zero-nukes.org](mailto:moral-appeal@zero-nukes.org).  
You can also sign on-line by going to <http://www.zero-nukes.org/moralappeal.html>.

If you need further information, please get in touch with Howard W. Hallman at [hhallman@mupwj.org](mailto:hhallman@mupwj.org). He is chair of Methodists United for Peace with Justice and is facilitator of this initiative.

Plans are underway to have a news conference in Washington, D.C. on March 8 to publicly release "A Moral Appeal". Therefore, we would like to hear from you by March 3 so that we can include your name in the list of signers. However, even after its release "A Moral Appeal" will be open to other signers.

Yours for peace and justice,  
Jim Winkler, General Secretary  
United Methodist General Board of Church and Society

## Signers of A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons

**Msgr. Michel Sabbah**

Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem  
President, Pax Christi International

**Cardinal Franz König** (Austria)

Former President  
Pax Christi International

**Bishop Luigi Bettazzi** (Italy)

Former President  
Pax Christi International

**Marie Dennis** (USA)

Vice President  
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**Archbishop Laurent Monsengwo**  
(Democratic Republic of Congo)

Vice President  
Pax Christi International

**Cesar Villanueva** (Philippines)

Vice President  
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**Bishop H.C.A. Ernst** (Netherlands)

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Pax Christi International

**Sister Mary Evelyn Jegen** (USA)

Former Vice President  
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**Claudette Werleigh** (Haiti)

Former Vice President  
Pax Christi International

**Fuad Giacaman**, Director  
AEI-Bethlehem, Pax Christi Branch

**Joseh A. Camilleri**, President

Pax Christi in Australia  
**Tom Sauer**

Pax Christi Flanders, Belgium

**Brian Wicker**

Pax Christi in England and Wales

**Bishop A.H. van Luyn**, President

Pax Christi Netherlands

**Bishop Thomas Gumbleton**

Archdiocese of Detroit

**Dave Robinson**

Executive Director  
Pax Christi USA

**Dr. William F. Vendley** (USA)

Secretary General, World  
Conference of Religions for Peace

**Rev. Dr. Robert W. Edgar** (USA)

General Secretary  
National Council of the Churches  
of Christ in the USA

**John L. McCullough** (USA)

Executive Director  
Church World Service

**His Eminence Sunday C. Mbang**

Chairperson, World Methodist  
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**Bishop Melvin G. Talbert**

Ecumenical Officer, Council of  
Bishops, United Methodist Church

**Bishop C. Dale White**

Former Chair, Episcopal Initiatives  
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General Secretary, United Methodist  
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**Howard W. Hallman**

Chair, Methodists United for Peace  
with Justice

**Rev. Michael E. Livingston**

Executive Director, International  
Council of Community Churches

**Thomas Jeavons**, General Secretary,  
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting,

Religious Society of Friends

**Rev. Ronald Brugler**, President

Swedenborgian Church in North  
America

**The Rev. John H. Thomas**

General Minister and President  
United Church of Christ (USA)

**Very Rev. James Parks Morton**

Founder and President,  
The Interfaith Center of New York

**The Most Rev. Njongonkulu**

**Ndungane**

Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town,  
South Africa

**The Most Rev. R.H.A. Eames**

Archbishop of Armagh  
Church of Ireland

**The Most Rev. J.R.W. Neill**

Archbishop of Dublin  
Church of Ireland

**The Most Rev. Dr. K.G. Hammar**

Archbishop of Uppsala, Church of  
Sweden

**Essono Ella**

Secrétaire National Jeunesse  
Eglise Evangélique du Gabon

**Rev. George Shaker**

Synod of the Nile.  
Evangelical Church of Egypt

**Rev. Oscar Bolioli**, President

Evangelical Methodist Church in  
Uruguay

**Joel Cortes**, President CP

Iglesia Evangelica Española, Spain

**Rev. John H Roberts**

Methodist Church of New Zealand

**Anna Åkerlund**

Secretary General, Swedish  
Fellowship of Reconciliation

**Mairead Corrigan-Maguire**

(Northern Ireland)s

Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

**Betty Williams** (Northern Ireland)

Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

**Sir Joseph Rotblat** (Great Britain)

Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

**Dr. John Polanyi** (USA)

Nobel Laureate (Chemistry)

**Prof. M. S. Swaminathan** (India)

President, Pugwash Conferences  
on Science and World Affairs

**Ronald S. McCoy, M.D.** (Malaysia)

President, International Physicians  
for the Prevention of Nuclear War

**Robert K. Musil**, President

Physicians for Social Responsibility

**Helen Caldicott, M.D.**, President

Nuclear Policy Research Institute

**Jonathan Dean** (USA)

Advisor on Global Security Issues  
Union of Concerned Scientists

**Jonathan Granoff** (USA)

President, Global Security Institute

# **A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons**

We the undersigned believe that nuclear weapons, whether possessed by states or terrorist organizations, are inherently immoral. Therefore, they should be totally and irrevocably eliminated.

**Immorality.** As instruments of mass destruction, nuclear weapons cannot be morally justified. If used, nuclear weapons would inevitably kill thousands, possibly millions, of innocent people. They would cause devastating harm to the environment near and far. Multiple use would endanger the existence of life on Earth. Even so-called "mini-nukes" and "bunker-busters" would have disastrous effects. Threatened use of nuclear weapons in the name of deterrence is morally wrong because it holds innocent people hostage for political and military purposes.

**Dangers of proliferation.** Continued possession of nuclear weapons by a few privileged nations gives them legitimacy and encourages other nations and terrorist organizations to acquire them. Emerging policies to develop new kinds of nuclear weapons, resume testing, and envision new roles for nuclear weapons, even pre-emptive use, seriously increase this danger. Opposition to terrorism requires a strong, integrated program of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

## **Call for Action**

Nuclear weapons cannot be used in any manner consistent with moral principles, civilized values, and humanitarian law. Therefore, as a matter of conscience and a concern for the future of humankind:

- 1) We call upon all States possessing these horrific devices
  - a) to pledge not to use them, and also
  - b) to promptly embark upon an unequivocal undertaking for the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals promised pursuant to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and consistent with the International Court of Justice.
  
- 2) We call upon all who have ambitions to develop or acquire nuclear weapons to cease this quest.
  
- 3) We call upon all members of the international community to carry out an enhanced nuclear non-proliferation program to prevent any nation or organization from developing or acquiring nuclear weapons.

## **Our Commitment**

We pledge to reflect, study, and actively work in our own communities and institutions to advance the cause of the moral imperative of the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Signers on next page.

January 2004

For further information contact Howard W. Hallman, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, 1500 16<sup>th</sup> Street., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 [hhallman@mupwj.org](mailto:hhallman@mupwj.org)

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Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem  
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March 1, 2004

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General Secretary  
National Council of the Churches  
of Christ in the USA

**John L. McCullough** (USA)

Executive Director  
Church World Service

**His Eminence Sunday C. Mbang**

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Nuclear Policy Research Institute

**Jonathan Dean** (USA)

Advisor on Global Security Issues  
Union of Concerned Scientists

**Jonathan Granoff** (USA)

President, Global Security Institute

## NCC Signers of A Moral Appeal

Rev. Michael E. Livingston  
Executive Director, ICCC  
(International Council of Community Churches)

Thomas Jeavons  
General Secretary  
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting  
of the Religious Society of Friends

Rev. Ronald Brugler, President  
Swedenborgian Church in North America

The Rev. John H. Thomas  
General Minister and President  
United Church of Christ (USA)

William Chris Hobgood,  
General Minister and President,  
The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)  
in the United States and Canada

## **WCC Signers**

**The Most Rev. Njongonkulu Ndungane**

Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, South Africa

**The Most Rev. R.H.A. Eames**

Archbishop of Armagh

Church of Ireland

**The Most Rev. J.R.W. Neill**

Archbishop of Dublin

Church of Ireland

**The Most Rev. Dr. K.G. Hammar**

Archbishop of Uppsala, Church of Sweden

**Essono Ella**

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**Joel Cortes, President CP**

Iglesia Evangelica Española, Spain

**Rev. John H Roberts**

Methodist Church of New Zealand

**Rev. George Shaker**

Synod of the Nile.

Evangelical Church of Egypt

## News Alert

There will be a news conference at 11:00 a.m., Monday, March 8, 2004 at the National Press Club, Washington, D.C. to announce the launching of a campaign for "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons."

This Appeal states that nuclear weapons, whether used or threatened, are inherently immoral. It calls upon possessor states to pledge not to use nuclear weapons and to totally eliminate their nuclear arsenals. It calls upon those with ambitions to acquire nuclear weapons to cease the quest. It calls for an enhanced global nuclear non-proliferation program.

Participants in the news conference will include the Rev. Dr. Robert Edgar, general secretary, National Council of Churches; Catholic and Jewish representatives; Helen Caldicott, M.D., the Australian physician who heads the Nuclear Policy Research Institute; Jonathan Granoff, president, Global Security Institute (founded by the late Senator Alan Cranston).

In addition to the speakers initial signers of the Appeal include Msgr. Michel Sabbah, Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem and president of Pax Christi International; Cardinal Franz König of Austria; His Eminence Sunday C. Mbang of Nigeria and chairperson, World Methodist Council; Bishop Ruediger Minor of Russia, president, United Methodist Council of Bishops; Bishop Melvin Talbert of the United States, ecumenical officer, United Methodist Church; Dr. William F. Vendley, secretary general, World Conference of Religions for Peace; Ronald S. McCoy, M.D. of Malaysia, president, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War; Nobel Peace Laureates Mairead Corrigan-Maguire and Betty Williams of North Ireland.

A Moral Appeal is an initiative of Pax Christi International, National Council of Churches (USA), Methodists United for Peace with Justice, World Conference of Religions for Peace, and Global Security Institute.

For further information, contact Howard W. Hallman, chair, Methodists United for Peace with Justice at 301 896-0013 or [hhallman@mupwj.org](mailto:hhallman@mupwj.org). The text of "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons" is available at <http://www.zero-nukes.org/moralappeal.html>.

## Nobel Peace Laureate

[2003 Shirin Ebadi](#)

[2002 Jimmy Carter](#)

[2001 United Nations, Kofi Annan](#)

[2000 Kim Dae-jung](#)

[1999 Médecins Sans Frontières](#)

[1998 John Hume, David Trimble](#)

[1997 International Campaign to Ban Landmines, Jody Williams](#)

[1996 Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, José Ramos-Horta](#)

[1995 Joseph Rotblat, Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs](#)

[1994 Yasser Arafat, Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Rabin](#)

[1993 Nelson Mandela, F.W. de Klerk](#)

[1992 Rigoberta Menchú Tum](#)

[1991 Aung San Suu Kyi](#)

[1990 Mikhail Gorbachev](#)

[1989 The 14th Dalai Lama](#)

[1988 United Nations Peacekeeping Forces](#)

[1987 Oscar Arias Sánchez](#)

[1986 Elie Wiesel](#)

[1985 International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War](#)

[1984 Desmond Tutu](#)

[1983 Lech Walesa](#)

[1982 Alva Myrdal, Alfonso García Robles](#)

[1981 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees](#)

[1980 Adolfo Pérez Esquivel](#)

[1979 Mother Teresa](#)

[1978 Anwar al-Sadat, Menachem Begin](#)

[1977 Amnesty International](#)

[1976 Betty Williams, Mairead Corrigan](#)

[1975 Andrei Sakharov](#)

[1974 Seán MacBride, Eisaku Sato](#)

[1973 Henry Kissinger, Le Duc Tho](#)

[1972 The prize money for 1972 was allocated to the Main Fund](#)

[1971 Willy Brandt](#)

[1970 Norman Borlaug](#)

[1969 International Labour Organization](#)

[1968 René Cassin](#)

[1967 The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section](#)

[1966 The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section](#)

[1965 United Nations Children's Fund](#)

[1964 Martin Luther King](#)

[1963 International Committee of the Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies](#)

[1962 Linus Pauling](#)

[1961 Dag Hammarskjöld](#)

[1960 Albert Lutuli](#)

[1959 Philip Noel-Baker](#)

[1958 Georges Pire](#)

1957 Lester Bowles Pearson

1956 The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section

1955 The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section

1954 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1953 George C. Marshall

1952 Albert Schweitzer

1951 Léon Jouhaux

1950 Ralph Bunche

1949 Lord Boyd Orr

1948 The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section

1947 Friends Service Council, American Friends Service Committee

1946 Emily Greene Balch, John R. Mott

1945 Cordell Hull

1944 International Committee of the Red Cross

1943 The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section

1942 The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section

1941 The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section

1940 The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section

1939 The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section

1938 Nansen International Office for Refugees

1937 Robert Cecil

[1936 Carlos Saavedra Lamas](#)

[1935 Carl von Ossietzky](#)

[1934 Arthur Henderson](#)

[1933 Sir Norman Angell](#)

[1932 The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section](#)

[1931 Jane Addams, Nicholas Murray Butler](#)

[1930 Nathan Söderblom](#)

[1929 Frank B. Kellogg](#)

[1928 The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section](#)

[1927 Ferdinand Buisson, Ludwig Quidde](#)

[1926 Aristide Briand, Gustav Stresemann](#)

[1925 Sir Austen Chamberlain, Charles G. Dawes](#)

[1924 The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section](#)

[1923 The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section](#)

[1922 Fridtjof Nansen](#)

[1921 Hjalmar Branting, Christian Lange](#)

[1920 Léon Bourgeois](#)

[1919 Woodrow Wilson](#)

[1918 The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section](#)

[1917 International Committee of the Red Cross](#)

[1916 The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section](#)

[1915 The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section](#)

[1914 The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section](#)

[1913 Henri La Fontaine](#)

1912 Elihu Root

1911 Tobias Asser, Alfred Fried

1910 Permanent International Peace Bureau

1909 Auguste Beernaert, Paul Henri d'Estournelles de Constant

1908 Klas Pontus Arnoldson, Fredrik Bajer

1907 Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Louis Renault

1906 Theodore Roosevelt

1905 Bertha von Suttner

1904 Institute of International Law

1903 Randal Cremer

1902 Élie Ducommun, Albert Gobat

1901 Henri Dunant, Frédéric Passy

D-R-A-F-T

**Media Advisory for Monday, March 8**

**Religious, Medical and Scientific Leaders Call for Global Nuclear  
Disarmament on Moral Grounds**

**National Council of Churches Requests Formal Meeting with Bush Administration to  
Discuss U.S. Policy of Preemptive Use of Nuclear Weapons**

Religious leaders from a diversity of faiths, scientists and doctors will call for a halt to the post-Cold War nuclear arms race on the grounds that it is unnecessary and immoral. The group will gather at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to announce the launch of a campaign known as *A Moral Appeal for a Safe World without Nuclear Weapons* and its plans to meet with U.S. administration representatives about their concerns.

The group will also outline a global "call to action," which would call for incremental disarmament led by the U.S. and the Russian Federation in a manner consistent with the guidelines of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the International Court of Justice.

The religious leaders will also discuss nuclear weapons in the context of civilized values and humanitarian law. A Q&A session will follow.

**WHO:** Rev. Bob Edgar, General Secretary, National Council of Churches and former member of U.S. House of Representatives (D – PA)  
Helen Caldicott, M.D., President, Nuclear Policy Research Institute and Member, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War  
Jonathan Dean, Advisor on Global Security, Union of Concerned Scientists  
Jonathan Granoff, President, Global Security Institute  
Catholic representative (?)  
Jewish representative (?)  
Muslim representative (?)

**WHEN:** Monday, March 8, 11:15 a.m.

**WHERE:** Root Room, Second Floor  
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace  
1779 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington, DC

**CONTACTS:** Dianne Saenz, Nuclear Policy Research Institute  
[dianne@nuclearpolicy.org](mailto:dianne@nuclearpolicy.org) or 202.822.9800, ext. 602

Leslie Tune, National Council of Churches  
[ltune@nccusa.org](mailto:ltune@nccusa.org) or 202.544.2350, ext. 11

###



D-R-A-F-T  
(Hallman's revisions)

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**National Council of Churches Requests Formal Meeting with Bush Administration to  
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Religious leaders from around the world, joined by scientists and doctors, will call for the total and irrevocable elimination of nuclear weapons on the grounds that they are inherently immoral. The group will gather at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to announce the launch of a campaign known as *A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons*. They will also announce plans to meet with U.S. administration representatives about their concerns.

The group will outline a global "call to action" that asks all states possessing nuclear weapons to pledge not to use them and to embark on an unequivocal undertaking to eliminate all nuclear weapons consistent with the guidelines of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the International Court of Justice.

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Helen Caldicott, M.D., President, Nuclear Policy Research Institute and Member, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War  
Jonathan Dean, Advisor on Global Security, Union of Concerned Scientists  
Jonathan Granoff, President, Global Security Institute  
Representatives of other faiths to be announced

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

**WHEN:** Monday, March 8, 11:15 a.m.

**WHERE:** Root Room, Second Floor  
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace  
1779 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington, DC

**CONTACTS:** Dianne Saenz, Nuclear Policy Research Institute  
[dianne@nuclearpolicy.org](mailto:dianne@nuclearpolicy.org) or 202.822.9800, ext. 602

Leslie Tune, National Council of Churches  
[ltune@nccusa.org](mailto:ltune@nccusa.org) or 202.544.2350, ext. 11

###

## **Media Advisory for Monday, March 8**

### **Religious, Medical and Scientific Leaders Call for Global Nuclear Disarmament on Moral Grounds**

#### **Meeting with Bush Administration to Discuss U.S. Nuclear Weapons Policy Requested**

Religious leaders from around the world, joined by scientists and doctors, will call for the total and irrevocable elimination of nuclear weapons on the grounds that they are inherently immoral. The group will gather at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to announce the launch of a campaign known as *A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons*. They will also announce plans to seek a meeting with U.S. administration representatives to discuss their concerns.

The group will outline a global "call to action" that asks all states possessing nuclear weapons to pledge not to use them and to embark on an unequivocal undertaking to eliminate all nuclear weapons consistent with the guidelines of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the International Court of Justice.

The religious leaders will also discuss nuclear weapons in the context of civilized values and humanitarian law. A Q&A session will follow.

**WHO:** Rev. Bob Edgar, General Secretary, National Council of Churches and former member of U.S. House of Representatives (D – PA)  
Marie Dennis, Vice President, Pax Christi International  
Helen Caldicott, M.D., President, Nuclear Policy Research Institute and Member, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War  
Jonathan Dean, Adviser on Global Security, Union of Concerned Scientists

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

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[ltune@nccusa.org](mailto:ltune@nccusa.org) or 202.544.2350, ext. 11

###

March 1, 2004

To: Dr. Condoleezza Rice  
National Security Advisor to the President

Fax: 202 456-2883

No. of pages: 3

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

Re: An appeal for nuclear disarmament and a request for a meeting

Dear Dr. Rice:

On behalf of signers I would like to share with you "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons". The Appeal states that nuclear weapons are inherently immoral. It calls for no use of nuclear weapons and advocates their total elimination. Signers include religious leaders from around the world and representatives of science, medicine, and Nobel peace laureates.

We will have a news conference to publicly release "A Moral Appeal" at 11:15 a.m., Monday, March 8 at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, D.C. After that event a group of signers of "A Moral Appeal" would like an opportunity to meet with you to discuss the Appeal and to offer some ideas for concrete steps that the United States might undertake to move toward the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons on Earth. Such a meeting might take place Monday afternoon, March 8 after the news conference or at some other time of mutual convenience.

Participants in the news conference will include the Rev. Dr. Robert Edgar, general secretary, National Council of Churches; Marie Dennis, vice president, Pax Christi International, offering a Catholic perspective; Helen Caldicott, M.D., president, Nuclear Policy Research Institute; Ambassador Jonathan Dean from the Union of Concerned Scientists. Signers of "A Moral Appeal" come from various denominations, the Pugwash Conference of Science and World Affairs, and International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

## **Sir Joseph Rotblat on Morality of Nuclear Weapons**

This brings me to our main goal, the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free world. In order to achieve this goal, a campaign based on fundamental principles is necessary.

One of these principles is morality. Due to their indiscriminate nature and unprecedented destructive power, the use of nuclear weapons has always been considered as immoral. Yet, this aspect is very seldom raised when calling for nuclear disarmament. We are told that a campaign based on moral principles is a non-starter and we are afraid of appearing naïve, divorced from reality. But the use of this argument is itself an indication of how far we have allowed ethical considerations to be ignored; we are accused of not being realistic, when all we try to do is to prevent real dangers.

"How many divisions does the Pope have?" Stalin reportedly asked. "Might is right" is the guiding principle of the hawks, who currently dictate the US policies. By utilizing the tremendous advances in technology for military purposes, the United States has built up an overwhelming military superiority, exceeding manyfold the combined military strength of all other nations. It is claimed that this is necessary for world security, but for the hawks this is a guarantee of world domination by the United States. Nuclear weapons are horrible - we are told - and their possession must not be allowed by countries like Iraq, but possession *and use* of these weapons by the United States is justified for the sake of world peace.

Actually, what such policies amount to is to rest the security of the world on a balance of terror. In the long run this is bound to erode the ethical basis of civilization. I would not be surprised if evidence were found that the increase of violence in the world - from individual mugging, to organized crime, to groups such as al-Qaeda - has some connection with the culture of violence under which we have lived during the Cold War years, and still do. I am particularly concerned about the effect on the young generation.

We all crave a world of peace, a world of equity. We all want to nurture in the young generation the much heralded "culture of peace." But how can we talk about a culture of peace if that peace is predicated on the existence of weapons of mass destruction? How can we persuade the young generation to cast aside the culture of violence, when they know that it is on the threat of extreme violence that we rely for security?

I do not believe that the people of the world would accept a policy that is inherently immoral and is likely to end in catastrophe. I do believe that - if properly explained - the moral argument would win general support - including the American public - and lead to a new campaign for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Excerpt from "The Nuclear Threat is Real". Address to the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates, Rome, Italy, October 19-20, 2002

## **The Nuclear Threat is Real**

*Address to the  
3rd World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates  
Rome, Italy, 19-20 October 2002*

**Joseph Rotblat**

We are in the midst of the crisis over Iraq now aggravated by the terrorist attack in Bali. The US government is determined to bring about the downfall of Saddam Hussein, and to achieve this by military means, with or without UN approval. In justification of this policy, we are told that there is a real threat of nuclear weapons being used by Saddam Hussein.

When I chose for my paper the title "The Nuclear Threat is Real," I did not have in mind the threat from Iraq. What I did have in mind was the threat from the United States: I had in mind the aggressive policy pursued by a team of hardliners, who have gained power in the Bush administration and are determined to ensure US supremacy in every field, including the nuclear one.

I am highly critical of this policy, but I want to make it clear that my criticism is not of the American people. I am sure that they are genuine in their quest for peace. With the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Jimmy Carter, of the 89 individual Peace Laureates, 19 are from the United States. In a recent public opinion poll, 76% of Americans were in favour of banning nuclear weapons.

However, I have to confess to a deepening worry about the unilateralist policy of the American government. Economic affluence has revealed the ugly face of capitalism: greed and selfishness have become a main driving force. The consequent need to protect the American way of life has resulted in a huge build-up of military strength, including the decision to proceed with ballistic missile defence despite strong opposition from other countries.

Against this background, the events of September 11th came as a terrible shock: the United States suddenly realized that it was not secure after all. The hawks immediately jumped on this realization to impose a change of policy, with the emphasis shifting from defence to offence, as we are seeing in the case of Iraq.

On the nuclear issue, the new aggressive stand is actually a confirmation of the policy pursued by the hawks from the beginning: the United States has always wanted to maintain superiority, indeed a monopoly, on nuclear weapons. Let me recall for you briefly the history of the first use of the atom bomb.

By August 1945 Japan was already militarily defeated and Japanese statesmen wanted to discuss terms of surrender. But President Truman rejected these overtures. By that time he knew that the atom bomb had been successfully tested and was ready for use. Despite strong protests from scientists on the Manhattan Project, he decided to explode the atom

bombs on populated areas. Saving lives of American troops was no doubt an important factor, even though this meant a greater loss of Japanese lives, but more important was to demonstrate to the world, particularly the Soviet Union, the overwhelming military strength acquired by the United States. James Byrnes, the hawkish Secretary of State at the time, made this clear when he said: "Our possessing and demonstrating the bomb would make Russia more manageable."

After the use of the bomb, General Leslie Groves, the overall head of the Manhattan Project, outlined his views about US policy on nuclear weapons in a blunt statement:

"If we were truly realistic instead of idealistic, as we appear to be (sic), we would not permit any foreign power with which we are not firmly allied, and in which we do not have absolute confidence, to make or possess nuclear weapons. If such a country started to make atomic weapons we would destroy its capacity to make them before it has progressed far enough to threaten us."

Fifty-seven years later, this is exactly the US policy in relation to Iraq. The United States will not permit any country that is not a firm ally to make or possess nuclear weapons. At the same time it arrogates to itself the right to possess and use them, even pre-emptively.

During the Cold War years US nuclear doctrine went through a number of strategies, such as mutual assured destruction (MAD), all designed to prevent a nuclear attack by the Soviet Union. After the end of the Cold War, the actual US nuclear strategy became increasingly orientated towards the *first use* of nuclear weapons, along the lines originally advocated by General Groves. The 1994 Nuclear Posture Review, under the Clinton administration, for the first time made explicit mention of the use of nuclear weapons in response to an attack with chemical or biological weapons. The latest Nuclear Posture Review, of January 2002, goes further still, it makes nuclear weapons the tool with which to keep peace in the world. As mentioned, this was partly provoked by the terrorist attack of September 11th, which painfully reminded Americans that they are vulnerable even at home.

In a reversal of the previous doctrine, whereby nuclear weapons have been viewed as weapons of last resort, the new Nuclear Posture Review spells out a strategy which incorporates nuclear capability into conventional war planning. Nuclear weapons have now become a standard part of military strategy, to be used in a conflict just like any other high explosive. It is a major and dangerous shift in the whole rationale for nuclear weapons.

The implementation of this policy has already begun. The United States is developing a new nuclear warhead of low yield, but with a shape that would give it a very high penetrating power into concrete, a "bunker-busting mini-nuke", as it has been named. It is intended to destroy bunkers with thick concrete walls in which public enemies, like Saddam Hussein, may seek shelter.

To give the military authorities confidence in the performance of the new weapon it will have to be tested. At present there is a treaty prohibiting the testing of nuclear weapons

(except in sub-critical assemblies), the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which the United States has signed but not ratified. With President Bush's contempt for international treaties (as demonstrated recently) he would need little excuse to authorize the testing of the new weapon.

If the USA resumed testing, this would be a signal to other nuclear weapon states to do the same. China is almost certain to resume testing. After the US decision to develop ballistic missile defences, China feels vulnerable, and is likely to attempt to reduce its vulnerability by a modernization and build-up of its nuclear arsenal. Other states with nuclear weapons, such as India or Pakistan, may use the window of opportunity opened by the USA to update their arsenals. The danger of a new nuclear arms race is real.

Another worry about the development of the new bomb is that it would blur the distinction between nuclear and conventional weapons. The chief characteristic of a nuclear weapon is its enormous destructive power, which classifies it as a weapon of mass destruction, unique even in comparison with the other known weapons of mass destruction, such as chemical or biological ones. This has resulted in a taboo on the use of nuclear weapons in combat, a taboo that has held since Nagasaki. But if at one end of the spectrum a nuclear bomb can be manufactured which does not differ quantitatively from ordinary explosives, then the qualitative difference will also disappear, the nuclear threshold will be crossed, and nuclear weapons will gradually come to be seen as a tool of war, even though the danger they present to the existence of the human race will remain.

For the USA, the distinction between nuclear and conventional weapons has already been eroded, as indicated in the Nuclear Posture Review. But the situation has become even more dangerous under the new National Security Strategy introduced by Bush a few weeks ago. "To forestall or prevent ...hostile acts by our adversaries, the United States will, if necessary, act pre-emptively." The new planning does not specifically refer to nuclear weapons, but in the light of the Nuclear Posture Review we have to conclude that the statement includes pre-emptive strikes with nuclear weapons.

The danger of this policy can hardly be over-emphasized. If the militarily mightiest country declares its readiness to carry out a pre-emptive use of nuclear weapons, others may soon follow. The Kashmir crisis, of May this year, is a stark warning of the reality of the nuclear peril.

India's declared policy is not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. But if the United States - whose nuclear policies are largely followed by India - makes a pre-emptive nuclear attack part of its doctrine, this would give India the legitimacy to carry out a pre-emptive strike against Pakistan. Even more likely is that Pakistan would carry it out first.

Taiwan presents another potential cause for a pre-emptive nuclear strike by the United States. Should the Taiwan authorities decide to declare independence, this would inevitably result in an attempted military invasion by mainland China. The USA, which is committed to the defence of the integrity of Taiwan, may then opt for a pre-emptive strike.

Altogether, the aggressive policy of the United States, under the Bush administration, has created a precarious situation in world affairs, with a greatly increased danger of nuclear weapons being used in combat.

Surely something must be done to prevent a catastrophe. Surely a meeting of Nobel Peace Laureates cannot pass without an attempt to take some action.

There is a need for measures to alleviate the immediate danger. Short-term measures, such as: ratifying the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty; taking nuclear weapons off alert; ending development of mini-nukes; and adopting a treaty on no-first-use of nuclear weapons, should be called for urgently. This we should do.

On the general issue of world security, we should call on the United States to abandon its unilateralist policies, and for the Security Council of the United Nations to be recognized as the sole authority in initiating military operations for the resolution of conflicts.

The threat to world security posed by terrorist groups of the al-Qaeda type - which may acquire weapons of mass destruction - will be removed only if we deal with the underlying reasons for the enduring of these groups. In the meantime, the threat can be greatly reduced by the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, with a safeguard system to prevent clandestine production.

This brings me to our main goal, the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free world. In order to achieve this goal, a campaign based on fundamental principles is necessary.

One of these principles is morality. Due to their indiscriminate nature and unprecedented destructive power, the use of nuclear weapons has always been considered as immoral. Yet, this aspect is very seldom raised when calling for nuclear disarmament. We are told that a campaign based on moral principles is a non-starter and we are afraid of appearing naïve, divorced from reality. But the use of this argument is itself an indication of how far we have allowed ethical considerations to be ignored; we are accused of not being realistic, when all we try to do is to prevent real dangers.

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Actually, what such policies amount to is to rest the security of the world on a balance of terror. In the long run this is bound to erode the ethical basis of civilization. I would not be surprised if evidence were found that the increase of violence in the world - from individual mugging, to organized crime, to groups such as al-Qaeda - has some

connection with the culture of violence under which we have lived during the Cold War years, and still do. I am particularly concerned about the effect on the young generation.

We all crave a world of peace, a world of equity. We all want to nurture in the young generation the much heralded "culture of peace." But how can we talk about a culture of peace if that peace is predicated on the existence of weapons of mass destruction? How can we persuade the young generation to cast aside the culture of violence, when they know that it is on the threat of extreme violence that we rely for security?

I do not believe that the people of the world would accept a policy that is inherently immoral and is likely to end in catastrophe. I do believe that - if properly explained - the moral argument would win general support - including the American public - and lead to a new campaign for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Another fundamental principle that needs to be invoked concerns the equitable relations between nations (as well as individuals). It is a *sine qua non* of a civilized society that nations fulfil their legal obligations and respect international treaties. World peace cannot be achieved without respect for international law.

In this respect the US nuclear policy has been one of dissemblance and equivocation. The general abhorrence of nuclear weapons, following their use in Japan, resulted in a strong desire, expressed both in public opinion and in the United Nations, to abolish nuclear weapons. This led to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), to which all but three members of the United Nations are now party. Under the terms of the NPT, the 183 non-nuclear countries have undertaken not to acquire nuclear weapons, and the five overt nuclear states have undertaken to get rid of theirs. There was some ambiguity in the formulation of the relevant Article VI of the NPT, which provided the hawks with an excuse for the retention of nuclear weapons until general and complete disarmament had been achieved. But - under pressure from the New Agenda Coalition and the Middle Powers Initiative (of which Senator Douglas Roche is Chairman) - this ambiguity was removed two years ago in a statement issued after the 2000 NPT Review Conference. This statement, signed by all five nuclear weapon states, contains the following:

"...an unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear weapon states to accomplish the total elimination of their arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament to which all States parties are committed under Article VI."

Thus, the United States and the other official nuclear states - China, France, Russia and the UK - are formally and unequivocally committed to the elimination of all nuclear arsenals. The creation of a nuclear-weapon-free world is a legal commitment by all signatories of the NPT.

But the *de facto* policy of the United States, as outlined above, implies the indefinite existence of nuclear weapons, in direct contradiction to the NPT commitment.

This blatant violation of an international undertaking should be the second fundamental principle on which to base a campaign.

Let me summarize. Thanks largely to the fantastic progress in technology - our world is becoming more and more interdependent, more and more transparent, more and more interactive. Inherent in these developments is a set of agreements, ranging from confidence-building measures to formal international treaties; from protection of the environment to the clearance of mine fields; from Interpol to the International Criminal Court; from ensuring intellectual property rights to the Declaration of Human Rights. Respect for, and strict adherence to, the terms of international agreements are at the basis of a civilized society. Without this, anarchy and terrorism would reign, the very perils President Bush is allegedly committed to eradicate. While he intends to tackle this issue by military means, we must strive to achieve it by peaceful means. While Bush plans to act unilaterally, we have to ensure that world security is entrusted to the United Nations, the institution set up for this purpose. The world order we want to establish must be based on the moral principles of peace and justice.

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*Sir Joseph Rotblat is co-founder and past President of the Pugwash Conferences, and was co-recipient with Pugwash of the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize.*

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

March 1, 2004

To: Dianne Saenz

Fax: 202 822-9297

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Dianne,

I faxed the attached request for a meeting to Dr. Condoleezza Rice. I also sent the Appeal and list of signers.

I'll keep you informed of what I hear.

## Signers of A Moral Appeal for a Safer World Without Nuclear Weapons

### **Pax Christi**

**Fuad Giacaman**, Director

AEI-Bethlehem, Pax Christi Branch

**Joseh A. Camilleri**, President

Pax Christi in Australia

**Tom Sauer**

Pax Christi Flanders, Belgium

**Brian Wicker**

Pax Christi in England and Wales

**Bishop A.H. van Luyn**, President

Pax Christi Netherlands

Tom Sauer

Lecturer in International Relations at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven  
(Catholic University of Leuven), and adviser to Pax Christi Flanders

Belgium

[I am the President of Pax Christi in Australia](#)

***Joseph A. Camilleri***

*Professor of International Relations*

*School of Social Sciences*

*La Trobe University*

*Victoria 3086 Australia*

Brian Wicker

vice-president of Pax Christi in England and Wales

Dr. Reinhard J. Voß

Generalsekretär von pax christi / deutsche Sektion

(Secretary General of the german section)

Bishop Dr. Heinrich Fasching, President of Pax Christi Austria and our Vice President Dr. Dr. Severin Renoldner

All members of Pax Christi Erding which is near Munich, Bavaria in Germany

[Bishop A.H. van Luyn, President Pax Christi Netherlands](#)

Fuad Giacaman

Director

AEI-Bethlehem

PAX CHRISTI BRANCH

**Dave Robinson (USA) Executive Director of Pax Christi USA**

[Eric LeCompte, National Council Chair Person of Pax Christi USA \(Washington DC\)](#)

Joseph J. Fahey, Professor of Religious Studies, Manhattan College, Pax Christi USA  
Ambassador of Peace

Nancy Small

Ambassador of Peace

Pax Christi USA

Judy Coode, Pax Christi USA National Council, Washington, D.C.

**1. Dave Robinson (USA) - Executive Director of Pax Christi USA**

**2. Megan McKenna (USA) - Pax Christi USA Ambassador of Peace**

**3. Phyllis Turner Jepson (USA) - Director of Pax Christi USA's Local/Regional Group Development**

**4. Barbara Richardson (USA) - Coordinator of Pax Christi USA's Local/Regional Group Development**

Gerard Vanderhaar,

Professor Emeritus, Christian Brothers University, Memphis, USA, Pax

Christi Ambassador of Peace

Dr. Joseph W. Annunziata

National Council Member

Pax Christi USA

Bishop Thomas J. Gumbleton

Auxiliary Bishop, Archdiocese of Detroit

Dave Robinson (USA) - Executive Director - Pax Christi USA

2. Jean Stokan (USA) - Policy Director - Pax Christi USA

3. Phyllis Turner Jepson (USA) - Director of Local/Regional Development - Pax Christi USA

4. Barbara Richardson (USA) - Coordinator of Local/Regional Development - Pax Christi USA

5. Megan McKenna (USA) - Ambassador of Peace - Pax Christi USA

6. John Dear, SJ (USA) - Ambassador of Peace - Pax Christi USA

7. Bishop Thomas Gumbleton (USA) - Auxiliary Bishop - Archdiocese of Detroit; Ambassador of Peace - Pax Christi USA

8. Joseph Annunziata (USA) - Pax Christi USA National Council

9. Gerard Vanderhaar (USA) - Ambassador of Peace - Pax Christi USA

John Kelly

Pax Christi USA National Council

Washington, D.C.

Beatrice Parwatikar Pax Christi USA National Council, Shoreham, Vermont

Fr. John Dear would like his name added.

Thomas P. Webb

Pax Christi USA National Council

Fortuna, California

Rene McGraw, O.S.B.;

St. John's Abbey; Collegeville, Mn., 56321 USA

## **Other signers**

Dr. David C. Korten  
Board Chair, Positive Futures Network

Anna Åkerlund, Secretary General  
Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation (SweFOR)

**Pamela Matinde**  
Program Officer Asia & The Pacific  
European Centre for Conflict Prevention

Conor Beath (USA)

**The Very Reverend James Parks Morton**  
Founder and President,  
The Interfaith Center of New York

Robert K. Musil, Executive Director  
Physicians for Social Responsibility

**Sir Joseph Rotblat** (Great Britain)  
Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

**Prof. M. S. Swaminathan** (India)  
President, Pugwash Conferences  
on Science and World Affairs.

**Dr. John Polanyi** (USA)  
Nobel Laureate (Chemistry)

Inez Mela  
Title : Teacher  
Organization: Manhattan College  
Country: USA

Pilar Agraz Aguilar  
Title :  
Organization:  
Country: Spain



# Signers of A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons

## Faith Community

**Rev. Dr. Robert W. Edgar** (USA)

General Secretary  
National Council of the Churches  
of Christ in the USA

**John L. McCullough** (USA)

Executive Director  
Church World Service

**Dr. William F. Vendley** (USA)

Secretary General, World Conference of  
Religions for Peace

**His Eminence Sunday C. Mbang**

Chairperson, World Methodist Council;  
Methodist Church, Nigeria

**Bishop Ruediger R. Minor** (Russia)

President, Council of Bishops  
The United Methodist Church

**Bishop Melvin G. Talbert**

Ecumenical Officer, Council of Bishops,  
United Methodist Church

**Bishop C. Dale White**

Former Chair, Episcopal Initiatives  
The United Methodist Church

**Jim Winkler**

General Secretary, United Methodist  
General Board of Church & Society

**Howard W. Hallman**

Chair, Methodists United for Peace  
with Justice

**William Chris Hobgood**

General Minister and President,  
The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)  
in the United States and Canada

**Rev. Michael E. Livingston**

Executive Director, International Council of  
Community Churches

**Thomas Jeavons**, General Secretary,

Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, Religious  
Society of Friends

**Rev. Ronald Brugler**, President

Swedenborgian Church in North America

**The Rev. John H. Thomas**

General Minister and President  
United Church of Christ (USA)

**Very Rev. James Parks Morton**

Founder and President,  
The Interfaith Center of New York

**The Most Rev. Njongonkulu Ndungane**

Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, South  
Africa

**The Most Rev. R.H.A. Eames**

Archbishop of Armagh  
Church of Ireland

**The Most Rev. J.R.W. Neill**

Archbishop of Dublin  
Church of Ireland

**The Most Rev. Dr. K.G. Hammar**

Archbishop of Uppsala, Church of Sweden

**Essono Ella**

Secrétaire National Jeunesse  
Eglise Evangélique du Gabon

**Rev. George Shaker**

Synod of the Nile.  
Evangelical Church of Egypt

**Rev. Oscar Bolioli**, President

Evangelical Methodist Church in Uruguay

**Joel Cortes**, President CP

Iglesia Evangelica Española, Spain

**Rev. John H Roberts**

Methodist Church of New Zealand

**Anna Åkerlund**

Secretary General, Swedish Fellowship of  
Reconciliation

## **Catholic: International**

Pax Christi Netherlands

### **Msgr. Michel Sabbah**

Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem

President, Pax Christi International

### **Cardinal Franz König** (Austria)

Former President

Pax Christi International

### **Bishop Luigi Bettazzi** (Italy)

Former President

Pax Christi International

### **Marie Dennis** (USA)

Vice President

Pax Christi International

### **Archbishop Laurent Monsengwo**

(Democratic Republic of Congo)

Vice President

Pax Christi International

### **Cesar Villanueva** (Philippines)

Vice President

Pax Christi International

### **Bishop H.C.A.Ernst** (Netherlands) Former

Vice President

Pax Christi International

### **Sister Mary Evelyn Jegen** (USA)

Former Vice President

Pax Christi International

### **Claudette Werleigh** (Haiti)

Former Vice President

Pax Christi International

### **Fuad Giacaman**, Director

AEI-Bethlehem, Pax Christi Branch

### **Bishop Dr. Heinrich Fasching**, President

### **Dr. Severin Renoldner**, Vice President

Pax Christi Austria

### **Joseh A. Camilleri**, President

Pax Christi in Australia

### **Tom Sauer**

Pax Christi Flanders, Belgium

### **Brian Wicker**

Pax Christi in England and Wales

### **All Members, Pax Christi Erding**

Bavaria, Germany

### **Dr. Reinhard J. Voß**

Generalsekretär von pax christi

deutsche Sektion

### **Bishop A.H. van Luyn**, President

## **Catholic: USA**

*From Pax Christi USA*

**Bishop Thomas Gumbleton**

Archdiocese of Detroit

**Eric LeCompte**

National Council Chairperson

**Dave Robinson**

Executive Director

**Jean Stokan**

Policy Director

**Dr. Joseph W. Annuziata**

**John Dear, SJ**

**Professor Joseph J. Fahey**

**Phyllis Turner Jepson**

**John Kelly**

**Rene McCraw, O.S.B.**

**Megan McKenna**

**Beatrice Parwatar**

**Barbara Richardson**

**Nancy Small**

**Gerard Vanderhaar**

**Thomas Webb**

## **Civic Sector**

**Mairead Corrigan-Maguire**

(Northern Ireland)

Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

**Betty Williams** (Northern Ireland)

Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

**Sir Joseph Rotblat** (Great Britain)

Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

**Dr. John Polanyi** (USA)

Nobel Laureate (Chemistry)

**Prof. M. S. Swaminathan** (India)

President, Pugwash Conferences  
on Science and World Affairs

**Ronald S. McCoy, M.D.** (Malaysia)

President, International Physicians for the  
Prevention of Nuclear War

**Robert K. Musil**, President

Physicians for Social Responsibility

**Helen Caldicott, M.D.**, President

Nuclear Policy Research Institute

**Jonathan Dean** (USA)

Advisor on Global Security Issues  
Union of Concerned Scientists

**Jonathan Granoff** (USA)

President, Global Security Institute

**Dr. David C. Korten**

Board Chair, Positive Futures Network

**Pamela Matinde**

Program Officer Asia & The Pacific  
European Centre for Conflict Prevention

## **Speakers for News Conference, March 8, 2004**

Rev. Dr. Robert Edgar, General Secretary, National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA

Marie Dennis, Vice President, Pax Christi International;

Director, Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns

Helen Caldicott, M.D., President, Nuclear Policy Research Institute;

Member, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

Jonathan Dean, Advisor on Global Security Issues, Union of Concerned Scientists

Jonathan Granoff, President, Global Security Institute

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

> From Bishop Melvin G. Talbert, Ecumenical Officer, The United Methodist  
> Church  
>  
> Dear Colleagues:  
>  
> Recent years have seen an increase in the danger that nuclear weapons will  
> be used. As voices of religion have repeatedly stated, this would be an  
> affront to God's creation. Use of even one nuclear weapon could kill  
> thousands of innocent people and harm the environment. More extensive use  
> would be even more disastrous.  
>  
> Attached is "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons"  
that  
> has been developed to speak out on this issue. The Appeal states that  
> nuclear weapons are inherently immoral. It calls for no use of nuclear  
> weapons and advocates their total elimination. (If you do not want to  
> download the attachment, you can see A Moral Appeal at  
> <http://www.zero-nukes.org/moralappeal.html>)  
>  
> As representatives of the United Methodist Church, Bishop Ruediger Minor,  
> president of the Council of Bishops, and I as ecumenical officer have  
signed  
> the Appeal. We invite you as head of a member communion of the World  
Council  
> of Churches to join us in signing A Moral Appeal.  
>  
> You can sign the Appeal by replying to this e-mail message. You can also  
> sign by going to <http://www.zero-nukes.org/moralappeal.html>. This website  
> has an up-to-date list of signers. This process is facilitated by Howard  
W.  
> Hallman, chair, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, an advocacy  
> organization working within Methodism (see [www.mupwj.org](http://www.mupwj.org)).  
>  
> Plans are underway to have a news conference in Washington, D.C. on March  
8  
> to publicly release A Moral Appeal. Therefore, we would like to hear from  
> you before then. However, even after its release A Moral Appeal will be  
open  
> to other signers.  
>  
> Yours for peace and justice,  
> Bishop Melvin G. Talbert,  
>  
>

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

March 1, 2004

To: Leslie Tune

Fax: 202 543-1297

No. of pages: 2

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Dear Leslie,

I faxed the attached request for a meeting to Dr. Condoleezza Rice. I also sent the Appeal and list of signers.

I'll keep you informed of what I hear.

**Methodists United for Peace with Justice**  
**1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036**  
**Phone: 301 896-0013 E-mail: [mupwj@mupwj.org](mailto:mupwj@mupwj.org)**

February 17, 2004

To: Dr. William F. Vendley, Secretary General  
World Conference of Religions for Peace

Fax: 212 983-0566

No. of pages: 3

Cc: Jonathan Granoff

From: Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Re: A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons

Dear Dr. Vendley:

We are grateful that you are an initial signer of "A Moral Appeal for Safer World without Nuclear Weapons". It is attached along with a list of other initial signers.

We will publicly release A Moral Appeal at a news conference in Washington, D.C. on Monday, March 8 as the beginning of a campaign to obtain other signers from around the globe. Participants in the news conference will include the Rev. Dr. Robert Edgar, general secretary, National Council of Churches; Catholic and Jewish representatives; Helen Caldicott, M.D., the Australian physician who heads the Nuclear Policy Research Institute; and Jonathan Granoff, president, Global Security Institute, who is also a consultant to your Standing Disarmament Committee.

Prior to the news conference we would like to add other religious leaders from around the globe who represent different religious faiths. Therefore, would you be willing to send A Moral Appeal to key persons in the WCRP network, such as members of your International Governing Board, and invite them to sign? Names received by Friday, March 5 will be added to the list handed out at the March 8 news conference. But this will be just the beginning as we continue to collect more signatures.

Whatever process works best for you is acceptable to us. You may want to collect the names, titles, organizations, and nationality and send them to us in a group. However, if you prefer, signers can reply to us at [moral-appeal@zero-nukes.org](mailto:moral-appeal@zero-nukes.org), or they can sign through our website at <http://www.zero-nukes.org/moralappeal.html>.

If you need further information about this request, you can call me at 301 896-0013 or e-mail me at [hhallman@mupwj.org](mailto:hhallman@mupwj.org).

Thanks for your cooperation,

Howard W. Hallman

## Member Communions, World Council of Churches

aabad@moebius.es, bishop@rcl.nig.com, bishop@rcl.nig.com, eeptbs@bibway.com, bishop@rcl.nig.com, cpt@maf.org, secretariageneral@ieclb.org.br, Helsingin.hiippakunta@ort.fi, eeptbs@bibway.com, OrthodoxChurchAlb@ocual.tirana.al, veronis@orthodoxalbania.org, Vander2201@aol.com, info@smf.se, mcghqs@africaonline.com.gh, catholicos@cathcil.org, imech@entelchile.net, secretary@gec.gr, nessl@minero.net, azariah@lhr.comsats.net.pk, sammyazariah@hotmail.com, comnet@infocom.co.ug, abarnettcowan@national.anglican.ca, cbdacdio@bangla.net, cob@citecheco.net, simon.barrow@ctbi.org.uk, Firstname@baptist.org.nz, ibertala@capaccess.org, bruceb@fgc.quaker.org, epacka@eunet.yu, zsinatko@matavnet.hu, iemu@adinet.com.uy, oscar@nccusa.org, uccpnaof@manila-online.net, algemeensecretaris@remonstranten.org, primate@national.anglican.ca, world@fwcc.quaker.org, EPchurchHQ@nexus.africaonline.com.gh, gepsultra@kendari.wasantara.net.id, burke@mcnp.org, patriarhia.externe@dnt.ro, asel@ip.etecsa.cu, risto.cantell@evl.fi, tspmccc@online.sh.cn, ucebit@tin.it, prok.3000@chollian.net, methmas@tm.net.my, ieca\_lob@ebonet.net, contact@ecclesia.gr, ioannisc@logos.cy.net, anck@peacenet.or.kr, info@baptist.org.uk, conferenceoffice@methodistchurch.org.uk, gregor@nat.uca.org.au, assysec@nat.uca.org.au, david.cornick@urc.org.uk, jcortes@cyp.es, jcortes@iee-es.org, contact@ecclesia.gr, ocj@gol.com, eelf.montbeliard@wanadoo.fr, mandrade@ieab.org.br, sede.nacional@methoista.org.br, cpbc@iloilo.net, elcrn@iafrica.com.na, communication@iepp.org, epmb@firstnet.bj, kossidossou@yahoo.fr, elczhead@acacia.samara.zw, ediosces@netvision.net.il, rjahasal@netvision.net.il, diocese@intouch.com, irpge@intnet.gq, Fernando.Enns@urz.uni-hd.de, aes@presbyterian.org.nz, unitedchurch@colis.com, sede.nacional@metodista.org.br, gs-ekt@tuvalu.tv, cferguso@united-church.ca, methdsr@slt.lk, iglesiamp@computextos.com.pe, foreign@ecav.sk, fwcamone@candw.to, fwcsec@kalianet.to, elksant@hixnet.co.za, lynne.wesley@clear.net.nz, c.aartsen@sowkerken.nl, dfromm@rca.org, gensec@ufcos.org.uk, ielu@ielu.wamani.apc.org, elcga@africaonline.com.gh, Georgegalitis@in.gr, gmim@manado.wasantara.net.id, teezie@mindspring.com, moderatore@chiesavaldese.org, amministrazione@chiesavaldese.org, eecmy.co@telecom.net.et, cccsgsec@lesamo.net, ecsprovince@hotmail.com, primate@bahamas.net.bs, lutomg@netcomsa.com, cbn@ibw.com.ni, wgranberg-michaelson@rca.org, enlace@cablenet.com.ni, pboffice@episcopalchurch.org, azariah@lhrcomsats.net.pk, eecmy.co@telecom.net.et, Leader@ogmp.disciples.org, anna-karin.hammar@svenskakyrkan.se, archbishop@svenskakyrkan.se, bishop@elca.org, south.district@lutheran.hu, bela.harmati@lutheran.hu, sumoward@yahoo.com, kilei@altkatholiken.at, bischof.heitz@altkatholiken.at, birna@kirkjan.is, dagmar.heller@ekd.de, info@oca.org, interchurch@folkekirken.dk, eepf@mail.pf, synod@church-house-coe-london.org.uk, bischof@ekibb.com, w.k.huber@firemail.de, angdiog@nor.com.au, tyjp@tyjp.co.uk, eral@protestants.org, gkpi-pms@indo.net.id, hkbphq@indosat.net.id, rorthpat-antioch@mail.sy, patriarch-z-iwas@scs-net.org, CBCO@maf.org, iseat@caoba.entelnet.bo, baptconv@skannet.com, istafanous@link.com.eg, jbuaid@mail.infochan.com,

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## **Statement on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, NPT** **by Executive Committee, World Council of Churches**

The Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, meeting in Geneva from 17-20 February, 2004,

**Affirming** yet again our belief that the only ultimate protection against nuclear weapons, is their total elimination;

**Responding** to the urgent public concern given to nuclear weapons and the risk of proliferation of these weapons;

**Reaffirming** the persistent witness of the churches, that nuclear weapons cannot bring security and that nuclear arsenals "deliver only insecurity and peril through their promise to annihilate life itself and to ravage the global ecosystem" through which God sustains all earthly life;

**Recognizing** the suffering of the many victims of nuclear testing, in particular in the Pacific and the former Soviet Union;

**Recalling** the "Statement on Nuclear Disarmament" of the WCC Central Committee (29 January – 6 February 2001) that the post-Cold War opportunity to make major advances toward the elimination of nuclear weapons is being lost due to the failure of states to honor their unambiguous obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the undertakings solemnly agreed to in the May 2000 NPT Review Conference; and

**Noting** that the forthcoming 2005 NPT Review Conference affords a new opportunity to reinvigorate nuclear disarmament commitments and efforts;

The Executive Committee;

**Reiterates** its grave and ongoing concern that certain policies and practices of nuclear weapon states undermine international progress toward nuclear disarmament, and draws attention to:

- Continuing efforts by the United States to develop new generations of nuclear weapons;
- The abrogation by the United States of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, and US pursuit of strategic ballistic missile defence in spite of its destabilizing impact on the international strategic environment;
- Assertion by the United States of nuclear use doctrines, including threats to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states party to the NPT, that undercut negative security assurances;
- The failure of China, India, Israel, Pakistan, North Korea, and the United States to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty;
- The revival of the uranium enrichment program of North Korea;
- Russia's failure to undertake verifiable reductions of its non-strategic nuclear weapons;
- The dangerous practice in Russia and the United States of maintaining strategic weapons on ongoing high alert status;
- The failure of the Russia-US Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty to require the permanent dismantling of warheads removed from active deployment;
- China's measures to expand and upgrade its strategic nuclear arsenal;

- NATO's "nuclear sharing" policy which places nuclear weapons on the territories of non-nuclear states party to the NPT;
- NATO's continuing assertion of that nuclear weapons are "essential" to its security, and its pledge to retain them for the foreseeable future; and
- The continued retention of nuclear weapons by Israel, Pakistan and India and the failure of the international to seriously challenge these violations of the international norm against nuclear weapons acquisition;

**Welcomes** the ongoing struggle of many governments and civil society groups to advance nuclear disarmament and to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, and draws attention to:

- The decision of the Government of Libya to disavow the pursuit of nuclear weapons and to open its nuclear facilities to international inspection;
- The decision of the Government of Iran to accept the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) additional protocol and to open its facilities to more intensive inspections;
- The continuing efforts, especially by China, Japan, Russia, South Korea and the United States, to engage North Korea in pursuit of a full commitment to permanently forego the pursuit of nuclear weapons and to recommit to the NPT as a non-nuclear state party;
- The 2002 G8 pledge of \$20 billion in support of the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, with a priority focus on securing Russia's nuclear materials; and
- The role of civil society organizations around the world in continuing to undertake research and public advocacy in support of the urgent objective of eliminating nuclear weapons;

**Urges** all States to make renewed and unprecedented efforts to ensure that the current NPT Review Process, leading to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, reinvigorates nuclear disarmament efforts, leads states to recommit to the principles and goals of the NPT, and sets the world on a path toward the final elimination of nuclear weapons through support for a series of bold measures, including

- A halt to all nuclear weapons research and development;
- The early approval and ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT);
- Rejection of strategic Ballistic Missile Defence;
- Pledges by all nuclear weapon states, in a series of interim measures, to:
  - never be the first to use nuclear weapons,
  - fulfil their unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, to which all States Parties are committed under Article VI of the NPT,
  - never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states party to the NPT;
  - permanently remove their nuclear weapons from high-alert status;

- permanently remove all nuclear weapons from the territories of non-nuclear weapon states;
- Steps by Russia and the United States to make all their nuclear disarmament agreements irreversible through requirements to permanently dismantle all weapons removed from active deployment;
- Early commitment to the commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty;
- Efforts by Global Partnership states to accelerate implementation of Partnership objectives; and
- A recommitment to preventing the horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons and weapons technology by:
  - providing the political and material support necessary to enable the IAEA to carry out its responsibilities,
  - continuing to press Iran and North Korea to abandon all uranium enrichment and plutonium extraction efforts toward a fully verifiable return to a status of non-nuclear states party to the NPT;
- Providing for the return of international inspectors to Iraq to verify its full compliance with its obligation as a non-nuclear party to the NPT;
- Commitment by all States to uphold and strengthen the multilateral framework for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation;

**Encourages** civil society organizations to:

- Continue to monitor nuclear weapons issues and developments;
- Continue to challenge states to redouble their nuclear disarmament efforts in accord with the requirement of the NPT and, especially, in accord with the requirements for human security;
- Urge the states responsible for carrying out nuclear tests, that adequate compensation should be given to victims of these tests;

**Calls on churches** in the context of the Decade to Overcome Violence to renew their witness for peace and disarmament through education, public awareness building and advocacy to overcome the continuing threat of nuclear weapons; and

**Asks the WCC** to continue to:

- Monitor nuclear disarmament efforts generally;
- Encourage NATO governments to renounce their reliance on nuclear weapons; and
- Explore ways of promoting attention to nuclear disarmament in Israel, Pakistan and India.

Dear Ernie and Peter,

On Monday we held a news conference to release "A Moral Appeal for a Safer World without Nuclear Weapons". This was followed by a one-hour meeting with a general on the staff of the National Security Council. I won't claim that we've changed U.S. policy, but at least we gained access to present our views.

This leads me to wonder if you have any plans to send delegations to the United States and Russia to present the demands of the recent WCC Executive Committee statement on the NPT. I encourage you to do so. I'm willing to help a visit to the United States in any way that I can.

I suggest that you bring a sense of urgency about the increasing danger of the spread of nuclear weapons and their possible use. You should tell U.S. and Russia leaders

## The World's Nuclear Arsenals

<b>Country</b>	<b>Suspected Strategic Nuclear Weapons</b>	<b>Suspected Non-Strategic Nuclear Weapons</b>	<b>Suspected Total Nuclear Weapons</b>
China	250	120	<b>400</b>
France	350	0	<b>350</b>
India	60	?	<b>60+?</b>
Israel	100-200	?	<b>200+?</b>
Pakistan	24-48	?	<b>24-48</b>
Russia	~ 6,000	~ 4,000	<b>~10,000</b>
United Kingdom	180	5	<b>185</b>
United States	8,646	2,010	<b>10,656</b>

Source: Center for Defense Information